How can I use Google Sheets to accomplish MINA?

Authored by

stats writer

June 30, 2024

Google Sheets is a powerful tool that allows users to organize and analyze data in a spreadsheet format. One of its useful features is the ability to accomplish MINA, which stands for Minimum, Maximum, and Average calculations. By inputting data into the spreadsheet, Google Sheets can quickly and accurately calculate the minimum, maximum, and average values of a given set of data. This can be particularly useful for businesses, researchers, and individuals looking to analyze and compare data in a concise and efficient manner. With its user-friendly interface and customizable functions, Google Sheets is an effective tool for accomplishing MINA and various other data analysis tasks.

MINA

Returns the minimum numeric value in a dataset.

Sample Usage

```
MINA(A2:A100,B2:B100,4,26)
```

```
MINA(1,2,3,4,5,C6:C20)
```

Syntax

```
MINA(value1, )
```

`value1` - The first value or range to consider when calculating the minimum value.

`value2, ...` - - Additional values or ranges to consider when calculating the minimum value.

Notes

Although `MINA` is specified as taking a maximum of 30 arguments, Google Sheets supports an arbitrary number of arguments for this function.

Any text value in any of the `value` arguments will be assigned the numeric value `0` for the purpose of this function; ensure that the actual minimum value is either less than 0 or remove text from `data` to calculate the correct answer.

See Also

`SMALL`: Returns the nth smallest element from a data set, where n is user-defined.

`RANK`: Returns the rank of a specified value in a dataset.

`QUARTILE`: Returns a value nearest to a specified quartile of a dataset.

`PERCENTRANK`: Returns the percentage rank (percentile) of a specified value in a dataset.

`PERCENTILE`: Returns the value at a given percentile of a dataset.

`MIN`: Returns the minimum value in a numeric dataset.

`MEDIAN`: Returns the median value in a numeric dataset.

`MAXA`: Returns the maximum numeric value in a dataset.

`MAX`: Returns the maximum value in a numeric dataset.

`LARGE`: Returns the nth largest element from a data set, where n is user-defined.

`AVERAGEA`: Returns the numerical average value in a dataset.

`AVERAGE`: The AVERAGE function returns the numerical average value in a dataset, ignoring text.

Examples