How can I use MIN in Google Sheets?

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MIN in Google Sheets is a function that allows users to find and return the smallest numerical value in a given range of cells. This can be useful for finding the minimum value in a set of data, such as sales figures or test scores. To use MIN, simply enter the function followed by the range of cells you want to search within. This function can also be combined with other functions to perform more complex calculations. By utilizing MIN in Google Sheets, users can efficiently analyze and manipulate data to make informed decisions.

MIN

Returns the minimum value in a numeric dataset.

MIN for BigQuery

Returns the minimum value in a data column.

Sample Usage

```
MIN(table_name!price)
```

Syntax

```
MIN(column)
```

`column`: The data column to consider when calculating the minimum value.

Tip: Returning minimum value across multiple columns is not supported

Sample Usage

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

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

Syntax

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

Each `value` argument must be a cell, a number, or a range containing numbers. Cells without numbers or ranges are ignored. Entering text values will cause `MIN` to return the `#VALUE!` error. To allow text values, use `MINA`.

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.

`MINA`: Returns the minimum numeric value in a 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