Excel for Statistics

Chapter 3

Excel Statistical Functions 2

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1. MAX

function used to find the largest value in a set of values.

The syntax of the function is:
=MAX(number1, [number2], …)

number1, [number2], …	The number from 1 to 255 for which you want to find the maximum value (number1 is required, number2 and so on are optional).

2. MAXA

function used to find the largest value in the argument list.

The syntax of the function is:
=MAXA(value1, [value2], …)

value1	Numbers 1 to 255 for which you want to find the largest value (required).
value2, …	Number of arguments 2 to 255 for which you want to find the largest value (optional).

3. MAXIFS

a function used to find the maximum value among cells defined by a certain set of conditions or criteria.

The syntax of the function is:
=MAXIFS(max_range, criteria_range1, criteria1, [criteria_range2, criteria2], …)

max_range	The actual range of cells where the maximum value will be specified.
criteria_range1	is a collection of cells to be evaluated with criteri.
criteria1	A criterion in the form of a number, expression, or text that determines which cell to evaluate as a maximum condition.
[criteria_range2, criteria2], …	Can be filled up to 126 allowed range/criteria pairs.

4. MIN

function used to find the smallest value in a set of values.

The syntax of the function is:
=MIN(number1, [number2], …)

number1, [number2], …	The number from 1 to 255 for which you want to find the minimum value (number1 is required, number2 and so on are optional).

5. MINA

function used to find the smallest value in the argument list.

The syntax of the function is:
=MINA(value1, [value2], …)

value1	Numbers 1 to 255 for which you want to find the smallest value.
value2	Number of arguments 2 to 255 for which you want to find the smallest value.

6. MINFS

a function used to find the minimum value among cells defined by a certain set of conditions or criteria.

The syntax of the function is:
=MINIFS(min_range, criteria_range1, criteria1, [criteria_range2, criteria2], …)

min_range	The actual range of cells where the minimum value will be specified.
criteria_range1	is a collection of cells to be evaluated with criteria.
criteria1	A criterion in the form of a number, expression, or text that determines which cell to evaluate as a minimum condition.
[criteria_range2, criteria2], …	Can be filled up to 126 allowed range/criteria pairs.

7. LARGE

this function is used to find the x largest value in a data set.

The syntax of the function is:
=LARGE(array, k)

array	Array or range of data for which you want to determine the k-th largest value.
k	The position in the array or range of data to be returned.

8. SMALL

this function is used to find the x smallest value in a data set.

The syntax of the function is:
=SMALL(array, k)

array	Array or range of data for which you want to determine the k-th smallest value.
k	The position in the array or range of data to be returned.

9. STDEV.S

a function used to find the standard deviation based on a single sample (ignoring logical values and text in the sample).

The syntax of the function is:
=STDEV.S(number1, [number2], …)

number1, [number2], …	Argument numbers 1 to 255 relating to the population sample. You can also use a single array or an array of references instead of comma-separated arguments.

10. STDEV.P

a function used to find the standard deviation based on the entire population given as an argument.

The syntax of the function is:
=STDEV.P(number1, [number2], …)

number1, [number2], …	Argument numbers 1 to 255 relating to the population sample. You can Also use a single array or an array of references instead of comma-separated arguments.

11. STDEVPA

a function used to find out the standard deviation value based on the entire population, including numbers, text and logical values.

The syntax of the function is:
=STDEVPA(value1, [value2], …)

value1, [value2], …	Value 1 to 255 relating to the population. You can also use a single array or an array of references instead of comma-separated arguments.

12. AVEDEV

a function used to calculate the average absolute deviation of data points from their mean values.

The syntax of the function is:
=AVEDEV(number1, [number2], …)

number1, [number2], …	Arguments 1 to 255 for which you want to average the absolute deviation.

Reference:
https://support.microsoft.com/