

MINVAL

MINVAL returns the minimum value of a list or table of numeric expressions.

Syntax

1. MINVAL(Pno%, Ndim%, "ColLab\$ _1",..., "ColLab\$ _Ndim%", Limit)
2. MINVAL(0, Npoints%, x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2,..., Limit)
3. MINVAL(@ObjFn(.), Ndim%, @ObjColPar_1,..., @ObjColPar_ Ndim%, Limit)
4. MINVAL(Telitab\$, Ndim%, "ColLab\$ _1",..., "ColLab\$ _Ndim%", Limit)

Arguments

- **Pno%** is the number that refers to the [TeLiTab](#) sets in the Data slot. Pno% should be an integer value or a parameter which is assigned an integer value and is the number of the [TeLiTab](#) set in the expressions' data slot.
- **Npoints%** is the number of points (x,y) that are given in direct definition.
- **@ObjFn()** refers to the Object from which data will be used.
- **TeLiTab\$** refers to the string parameter that contains the [TeLiTab](#).
- **Ndim%** is the number of dimensions (or columns in the table...).
- **"ColLab\$ _1"** and **@ObjColPar_1** etc refer to the columns that will be used
- **Limit** is the boundary for the minimum value (see remarks)

Remarks

1. See also Telitab access for a generic description on the use of [TeLiTab](#) data
2. Similar to other Data analysis functions, the MINVAL is a convenient way to evaluate data. Please also look at these functions for syntax examples
3. Since MINVAL() is a selection mechanism, all parameters used in the list of expressions must have a [DETERMINED](#) value (Pno%=0) or should refer to an expression with [DETERMINED](#) values of its parameters. [PENDING](#) values are accepted but in the event of an iterative solution, convergence can not be guaranteed due to the non-continuous character of the MINVAL (and MAXVAL()) function.
4. Limit enables you to minimise the minimum selected value. When the minimum of the dataset is lower than Limit, the first value from the table above this Limit will be given

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