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Google sheets importrange multiple sheets

Are you an experienced Google Sheets user? Then you probably know how to link data between multiple spreadsheets and use importrange for that. Meanwhile, experts are doing better. They combine importrange with query and manipulate the imported dataset at the same time. If you want to join the experts and improve your Google Sheets skills – welcome to this blog. The IMPORTRANGE function explained the Importrange function allows you to import a range of data from a specific spreadsheet. To learn more, check out our Google IMPORTRANGE tutorial. IMPORTRANGE SYNTAX =IMPORTRANGE(spreadsheet_url,range_string) spreadsheet_url - Insert the URL of the spreadsheet, with extruded data. For example alternatively, you can use a spreadsheet ID instead of the entire 1h3pPtbMAsPM_jS2wMLG_GfIqyAd range_string - insert a string that specifies the range of data for the import. For example, Sheet1! A1:C13. The string consists of sheet_name! and scope. range – Specify the range of cells to import. sheet_name! – specify this parameter if you are not importing data from the first sheet of the document. Example of importrange formula We have a database in a spreadsheet called Orders from Airtable. Let's import all the values in columns E to I. Here's a formula for this: =IMPORTRANGE(orders! E1:I21) You can check the formula example on this tab. QUERY explained that QUERY allows you to manipulate data when importing it from another worksheet. You can select, filter, sort, and perform other manipulations that we talked about in Google Sheet Query. Query =QUERY(data_range,query_string) data_range insert a range of cells into the query. data_range can contain columns with logical, numeric, or string values. If the column contains different types of data, QUERY selects most data types as the data type of the column. query_string - Insert a string executed using Google API query language clauses. Alternatively, you can refer to a cell that contains query_string (in this case, avoid double quotation marks in both query and query_string). Optionally, you can improve the QUERY formula by defining the number of headers in the data range. In this case, the QUERY syntax will be as follows: =QUERY(data_range,query_stringheaders_number) By default, one header row is used. Query formula example Let's use the range of data that we imported using IMPORTRANGE in the previous example and perform the following manipulations: Select columns A, D, and E. Filter out products with a total price exceeding $50. Order result by quantity in Growing. Change column heading A from Product to Sandwich Sandwich is the QUERY formula to do this: =QUERY('IMPORTRANGE EXAMPLE'! A:E,select A,D,E where E>50 order by D label A 'Sandwich name')You can check the formula example on this tab. Although QUERY is a powerful feature, it has a drawback: it only works in a spreadsheet. So you can download data from one worksheet to another, but you can't query another spreadsheet. Query+IMPORTRANGE is designed to handle this issue. You can use QUERY and IMPORTRANGE together after you apply QUERY and IMPORTRANGE to examine the range of data in another spreadsheet (or multiple spreadsheets). QUERY+IMPORTRANGE syntax =QUERY(IMPORTRANGE(spreadsheet_url, data_range), query_string) spreadsheet_url - Insert the SPREADSHEET URL from spreadsheet_url. data_range – Insert a range of cells into the query. query_string - Insert a string executed using Google API query language clauses.Optionally, you can improve the formula by a part that defines the number of headers in a range of data. In this case, the syntax will be as follows: =QUERY(IMPORTRANGE(spreadsheet_url, data_range), query_string, [headers]) By default, one header row is used. Query+IMPORTRANGE formula example Let's repeat the examples above, but using only one formula. So, we need: import a dataset from a spreadsheet called Orders with Airtable.do several manipulations with it: Select columns A, D and E.Filter out products with a total price of more than $50.Order result by quantity in ascending orderChedue column heading from Product to Sandwich name. Here's the formula: =QUERY(IMPORTRANGE(orders! E1:I21), choose Col1, Col4,Col5, where Col5>50 order by Col4 label Col1 Sandwich name) All orders! E1:I21 is our goal data_range. When importing, the column reference will change as follows: E to A, or simply Column #1 - Col1 F to B, or simply column #2 - Col2 G to C, or simply column #3 - Col3 H to D, or simply column #4 - Col4 I to E, or simply column #5 - Col5 Therefore, we recommend using col reference in QUERY formulas to avoid errors. You can check the formula example on this tab. Import data from multiple spreadsheets using Coupler.io download data from these three spreadsheets using Coupler.io. For this, you'll need to set up three Google Sheets importers for each spreadsheet with the following parameters: This is a Google Sheets add-on that can be integrated with various applications and sources such as Airtable, Xero, CSV and so on. What you'll love about Coupler.io is automatic data refresh. You can customize the schedule, and the imported data will be updated automatically. This is critical when creating complex dashboards and live stories. Here's what you need to do to import data from another spreadsheet: Install Coupler.io from G Suite to Google Sheets importer: Connect Coupler.io to your Google AccountWladnik URL/spreadsheet ID, with Coupler.io export data. In addition, you can specify the worksheets to merge, as well as the range of data. Configure the target type in the journal name. Set up settingsWlady and adjust the automatic refresh of data. Select import mode (include or replace)Add a column that specifies the date when the data was last refreshed. Click Save & Run to save the parameters and start the initial import. For more information about setting up, see the Google Sheets importer knowledge base. Start the importer and welcome your data. Take a look at the dataset imported from the Google Sheets importer from the Orders with Airtable spreadsheet: What you can do with importrange + query functions (examples of real formulas) Now let's discover what the IMPORTRANGE and QUERY combination can provide. Orders from Airtable will be our data source spreadsheet. All the rest is the magic of query language clauses. Import a specific range of data with a select QUERY clause The select QUERY clause allows you to select exactly the columns to retrieve. Learn more about google sheets query: Select. Task: Import columns B, E, H and I from spreadsheet, Orders from airtable. QUERY+IMPORTRANGE formula example =QUERY(IMPORTRANGE(orders! A:I), select Col2,Col5,Col8,Col9) You can check the formula example in this tab. Import data from multiple spreadsheets and combine it into one You can import data from multiple Google spreadsheets with the same column structure and merge it together with QUERY + IMPORTRANGE. To do this, wrap several IMPORTRANGE functions in braces {} and separate them with commas (to merge the data horizontally) or semicolons (to merge the data vertically). QUERY + IMPORTRANGE formula syntax to merge spreadsheets horizontally: =QUERY({IMPORTRANGE(spreadsheet1_url, data_range), IMPORTRANGE(spreadsheet2_url, data_range), IMPORTRANGE(spreadsheet3_url; data_range)...}, query_string) QUERY + IMPORTRANGE formula syntax to merge spreadsheets vertically: =QUERY({IMPORTRANGE(spreadsheet1_url; data_range), IMPORTRANGE(spreadsheet2_url, data_range), IMPORTRANGE(spreadsheet3_url; data_range;..}, query_string) data_range must contain the same column range for each spreadsheet_url, while the number of rows may vary. IMPORTANT: Before importing data from multiple spreadsheets, you must import data from each spreadsheet separately to allow access. Otherwise, you'll get #VALUE! Error:In ARRAY_LITERAL, the array literal was missing a value for one or more rows. The reason is quite simple: when importingRANGE data from spreadsheet for the first time, the formula requests access: click the small button that appeared from the cell. . But there is no such button when you do it for several sources. Check out our blog post Why IMPORTRANGE doesn't work to handle other errors. Task: Import columns B, E, H, and I from the #1, Orders from Airtable. Import columns B, E, H, and I from spreadsheet #2, Orders from Airtable #2. Skipping the first row when exporting data from #2 and #3.QUERY+IMPORTRANGE formula example =QUERY({IMPORTRANGE(1PuEsRXSShgbBKiz-6uxP6OGeS9kBHW0d-rpUAaMl2_g,All Orders! A1:I21); IMPORTRANGE(1z2yS9uY5Zpp01qZ_opbaO7SnnehS9rknAZlJozXA7G4,All orders! A2:I21); IMPORTRANGE(1iUwZDui3Q6mBpswPuU7e9NdvKwNGRA9A3JAhqFDMFbk,,All orders! A2:I21)}, select Col2,Col5,Col8,Col9) After allowing access to the final spreadsheet, our multi-source formula worked immediately. You can check the formula example on this tab. Import data from multiple spreadsheets using Coupler.io download data from these three spreadsheets with the following parameters: Google Sheets importer #1: Spreadsheet URL: 1PuEsRXSShgbBKiz-6uxP6OGeS9kBHW0d-rpUAaMl2_gSheet name(s): All ordersRange: B1:ISheet name: Coupler.io exampleImport Mode: replaceGoogle Sheets importer #2: Spreadsheet URL: 1z2yS9uY5Zpp01qZ_opbaO7SnnehS9rknAZlJozXA7G4Sheet name(s): All ordersRange: B1:ISheet name: Coupler.io exampleImport Mode: appendWhen both importers are ready, run them one by one. Know your data: Note: This way of merging sheets from multiple spreadsheets cannot work with automatic data refresh. Truncated unnecessary rows of imported data with limit and offset QUERY clauses The LIMIT QUERY clause allows you to define the total number of rows (excluding headers) that you want to import. Use the offset query clause to define the number of rows to be truncated from the top of the imported data range. Learn more about querying in Google Sheets: Restrict and swipe. Task #1: Import columns B, E, H, and I from spreadsheet, Orders from airtable. Reduce the number of imported rows to 10 (excluding header). Query+IMPORTRANGE formula example =QUERY(IMPORTRANGE(orders! A:I), select Col2,Col5,Col8,Col9 Limit 10) You can check the formula example in this tab. Task #2: Import Columns B, E, H And with a spreadsheet, orders from an airtable. Reduce the number of imported rows to 10 (excluding header). Omis five rows from the top of the spreadsheet from which we export data header). Query+IMPORTRANGE formula example: =QUERY(IMPORTRANGE(orders! A:I), select Col2,Col5,Col8,Col9 Limit 10 offset 5) You can check the formula example in this tab. Rename imported columns by using the QUERY label clause, the query label clause allows you to rename columns (headers). Learn more about querying in Google Sheets: Label. Task: Import columns B, E, H and I from a spreadsheet, Orders from Airtable. Reduce the number of imported rows to 10 (excluding header). Rename imported column headings:Order date => TimeProduct => SandwichQuantity => How much price > => Example formula muchQUERY+IMPORTRANGE =QUERY(IMPORTRANGE(orders! A:I), select Col2,Col5,Col8,Col9 where Col9 where Col9>50 order by Col2 DESC) You can check the formula example in this tab. Format values in imported columns with the QUERY FORMAT clause The QUERY clause allows you to apply specific formats to imported columns. Learn more about google sheets query: Format. Task: Import columns B, E, H and I from a spreadsheet, Orders from Airtable. Reduce the number of imported rows to 10 (excluding header). Format the values in column B to display only the month and year. QUERY+IMPORTRANGE formula example =QUERY(IMPORTRANGE(orders! A:I), select Col2,Col5,Col8,Col9 Limit 10 format Col2 'mmm-yy') You can check out the example formula in this tab. Import filtered data with query clause where query allows you to filter rows in imported columns based on established conditions. Learn more about the Query in Google Sheets: Where. Task: Import columns B, E, H and I from the Orders from airtable spreadsheet. Filter imported data under the following conditions: The value in column I should be greater than or equal to 50.the value in column E should start with the letter S. QUERY+IMPORTRANGE formula example =QUERY(IMPORTRANGE(orders! A:I), select Col2,Col5,Col8,Col9 where Col5 starts with 'S' and Col9>=50) You can check the formula example in this tab. Sorting imported data with order clause by query Order by query clause allows you to sort the data based on the selected column in ascending/descending order. Learn more about your query in Google Sheets: By. Task: Import columns B, E, H and I from a spreadsheet, Orders from Airtable. Filter imported data by column I, where values should be greater than equal to 50.Sort imported data by order date (column B) in descending orderQUERY+IMPORTRANGE formula example =QUERY(IMPORTRANGE(orders! A:I), select Col2,Col5,Col8,Col9 where Col9>=50 order by Col2 DESC) You can check the formula example in this tab. Arithmetic operations with imported data You can add (+), denote (-), multiply (*), and split (/) columns from a spreadsheet, and import the result as a separate column. Learn more about google sheets query: Arithmetic operators. Task: Import columns E and I from the Orders from airtable spreadsheet. Multiple the price (column G) by quantity (column H) and import the result as a separate column named Calculated Total Price. QUERY+IMPORTRANGE formula example =QUERY(IMPORTRANGE(orders! A:I), select Col5,Col7*Col8,Col9 label Col7*Col8 'Calculated total price') You can check the formula example on this tab. Aggregation operations with imported data As part of the selection of order by, label, and format query clauses, you can apply the following aggregation functions to imported columns: avg() - provides the average of all numbers in column.sum() - contains the sum of all numbers in column.count() - provides the quantity of items in the column (rows with empty cells are not calculated) .max() - provides the maximum value in column.min() - provides the minimum value in the column. Aggregation functions do not apply to where, group by, pivot, restrict, and move QUERY clauses. Learn more about querying in Google Sheets: Aggregation features. Task: Import columns B, E, H and I from a spreadsheet, Orders from Airtable. Provide the average of all values in a separate column named difference in days. QUERY+IMPORTRANGE formula example =QUERY(IMPORTRANGE(orders! A:I), select min(Col2), count(Col5), sum(Col8), avg(Col9)) You can check the formula example on this tab. Scalar operations with imported Data You can use scalar functions to convert imported parameters to a single value. For example, if you use the year() scalar function, it retrieves the year value from the YYYYY-MM-DD format. Learn more about querying in Google Sheets: Scalar features. Task: Import columns B, E, H and I from a spreadsheet, Orders from Airtable. Get the day of the week from the date value in column B. capital letters in column E.Calculate the difference between the order date and the current time and import the values in a separate column named difference in days. QUERY+IMPORTRANGE formula example =QUERY(IMPORTRANGE(orders! A:I), select dayofweek(Col2), upper(Col5),Col8,Col9,dateDiff(Col2,now()) label dateDiff(Col2,now())'Time difference in days') You can check the formula example on this tab. Aggregate imported data in rows with a group clause by QUERY The group by QUERY clause allows you to group values in the selected data range based on a specific condition. A clause can be used if an aggregation function has been used in a select clause. Learn more about google sheets query: Group by. Task: Import columns B, E, H and I from a spreadsheet, Orders from Airtable. Summarize the total price data (Column I). Group aggregated values by product name (column E). Sort imported data by grouped values (column E) in ascending order. QUERY+IMPORTRANGE formula example =QUERY(IMPORTRANGE(orders! A:I), select Col2,Col5,Col8,sum(Col9) Group by Col5,Col2,Col8 order by Col5) You can check the formula example in this tab. Aggregate imported data and rotate rows into columns with the Pivot QUERY clause The Pivot Query Clause Pivot Query clause allows you to convert rows to columns and vice versa, as well as aggregate, transform, and group data by any field. A clause can be used if an aggregation function has been used in a select QUERY clause. Learn more about querying in Google Sheets: Pivot. Task: Import columns E and I from the Orders from airtable spreadsheet. Summarize the total price data (Column I). Pivot the aggregated values by product name (column E). QUERY+IMPORTRANGE formula example =QUERY(IMPORTRANGE(orders! A:I), select sum(Col9) pivot(Col5)) You can check the formula example on this tab. To finish Well, it was quite a long journey, but you coped with it! Now you know everything you can do with QUERY and IMPORTRANGE in Google Sheets. Also, if you don't want to plunge into formulas or need to automate data importing, you can go from Coupler.io. No matter what solution you prefer, good luck with your data activity, and here's hoping you'll never get #ERROR. ☺ Back to blog