I'm not robot!

Google sheets query average. Google sheets query based on cell value. What is query in google sheets. Google sheets query limit. Offset function in google sheets.

I don't have seen anybody performing Offset Match using Query so far in Google Sheets. So I hope this is a fresh content for you! I know the title is a little clumsy. I have tried to make it shorter without losing the meaning but without success, right? What do you mean by Offset Match using Query? It simply means offset a certain number of rows based on a matching keyword. Using Google Sheets Query, you can Offset a given number of rows using the Offset clause. If you put "Offset 5" the Query formula would offset 5 rows. Here the number 5 is the so-called 'given number of rows'. You can replace this offset number with a Match function based formula. What is the benefit of doing so? In a one dimensional array, you can use a search key in the Match function to return the relative position of that key in that array/range. Then use that number to offset in Query. Offset Match Using Query in Google Sheets – Example Here is one example. This tutorial is actually about the use of Match function in Query formula Offset clause. The above Query formula finds the search key "Wednesday" in column A and offset up to that row. Actually, the above Query formula is an Index Match alternative! Index Match is an all-time popular spreadsheet combination formula for lookup and offset. The Match matches a value and Index uses that match value to offset. That is called Index Match and that is what I have done with the Query formula above. Can you show me the Index Match formula then? Here you go! =index(A2:C,Match("Wednesday",A2:A,0)) Now I am going to show you how the above same result I am replicating with the Match in Query. I have already a very detailed tutorial on the Index Math. So I am not going to that detail. I am going to elaborate on the Query formula that I have used in the example screenshot above that has lots of potential in data manipulation. Offset Match Using Query – Formula and Explanation Formula: =query(A2:C,"Select * limit 1 offset "&match("Wednesday",A2:A,0)) In both the formulas, I mean the Index Match and Query Match, I have used the same Match formula. For your quick reference here is the Syntax of Match in Google Sheets: MATCH(search_key, range, [search_type]) The search key used in Match is "Wednesday" and its relative position in the given dataset is 4. In Index, you can use this 4 (Match formula) as it is (please scroll back and see the formula). It returns the 4th-row values. But in Query, you should only offset 3. If you set offset number to 4, the formula would offset 4 rows and will return the value from the 5th-row. So I have used the Match formula in Query as below. match("Wednesday",A2:A,0)-1 See the minus 1 at the end. So the Query formula is equal to: =query(A2:C,"Select * limit 1 offset 3") You have learned a new trick in Google Sheets that is how to Offset Match Using Query. What is the benefit of the Offset Query over Index Match? Index Match vs. Offset Match Using Query – Key Benefits The Query is more flexible. You can play around with the Limit clause in Query to return a certain number of rows after Match offset. Example Formula 1: =query(A2:C,"Select * limit 2 offset "&match("Wednesday",A2:A,0)-1) Result: Example Formula 2: =query(A2:C,"Select * offset "&match("Wednesday",A2:A,0)-1) In this formula, I have excluded the limit clause. So the formula would offset the first 3 rows and returns the rest of the rows as it is. That means Offset Match Using Query in Google Sheets has a certain edge over Index Match in terms of data manipulation. What is Query in Google Sheets? It's a function that grabs the data based on criteria and, if necessary, amends the formatting, performs extra calculations, changes the order of columns, etc. As a result, your data source stays unchanged, and your working sheet has the selection of columns and rows that you need to complete the task. The Google Sheets Query function allows users to perform various data manipulations. For instance, it becomes very handy when you need to prepare data in a special format to be able to use it for building certain types of visualizations. Your data source may include too much information or be unsuitable for the specific chart formatting, or column order. Many users state that it is very similar to SQL. So, if you already have the knowledge of this language, it will be much easier for you to master this function. If not – don't worry, we have put lots of effort into this article to turn it into the ultimate beginner guide that covers the majority of Google Sheets Query related questions you may have. A slight spoiler at the beginning of the article – I'll be explaining every query string separately and point to this Google Sheets spreadsheet to show how it actually works. Google Sheets Query function: syntax To begin, please create/open a new Google Sheets document along with the above-mentioned spreadsheet. It would be more convenient if you open these documents in browser tabs which are next to each other. Now, let's start our journey by looking at the syntax of the Google Sheets Query function. So, the basic syntax is as follows: = QUERY(data, query, [headers]) where data – a set of cells that you want to request Google Sheets to perform an inquiry on.query – a string that contains an inquiry composed using the Google API Query Language. Don't forget to wrap your query into double quotation marks like this:=query('data from Airtable'!A:L,"select *") Or just refer to a cell with the inquiry written in the Google Query language. headers – an optional part of the Query formula to define the number of heading rows in your data set. What are Literals in Google Sheets Query Function? Let's look at the types of literals that exist in the Google API Query Language. Literals are the various types of values you input into a spreadsheet. They can be: Strings – the text values which are put into single/double quotes. Note that they are case-sensitive.For example: "first day" 'one person' "Burger" Numbers – numerals used in decimal notation.For example: 1 2.5 7.15 -20.0 .8 Date/time – this type of literal includes: 1) the word DATE and the value in the yyyy-MM-dd format; 2) the word TIMEOFDAY and the value in the HH:mm:ss[.SSS] format; 3) the word TIMESTAMP or DATETIME and the value in the yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss[.SSS] format.Note: every column can have only one type of literal: string or numeric (which contains numbers and date/time) values. If a given column includes more than one type of literal, then Google Sheets will pick the data type that is used more frequently for this column to execute the Query function. Importing your database to Google Sheets It often happens that you first need to transfer your data to Google Sheets from another system. To help you master your Query formula skills, we are going to start from the very beginning and use an Airtable database, which we'll import to Google Sheets first. This example will give you some hands-on experience and a better understanding of the process. Let's imagine we have a small online business that sells sandwiches. The screenshot below shows all recent orders. This includes the date of order, customer name, customer id, product name and id, as well as price, the number of items sold, and the total price paid by each client. Now, I'm going to use a simple and handy tool, Coupler.io, to transfer my data to Google Sheets. This will take just a couple of minutes and will be much easier than using other common alternatives. So, you don't need to download your Airtable data as a CSV and then upload it to Google Sheets manually. With the Airtable to Google Sheets integration, everything will be imported in just a few clicks. And the best part of it – you can turn on the automatic data refresh function and keep your worksheet always synchronized with your data source. If your database is not in Airtable, you can use Coupler.io anyway, as it supports many other Google Sheets integrations, including Xero, Pipedrive, HubSpot, and so on. To import the data, you'll need to complete three simple steps. Once you sign up for Coupler.io, you'll need to specify your source (where to fetch the data from) and destination (where to transfer it). In our case, this will be Airtable to Google Sheets. Then, you can schedule automatic updates, if necessary. Coupler.io will pull the new data into your Google Sheets document as often as you want – hourly, monthly, or just on certain days. Then, you can schedule automatic updates, if necessary. Coupler.io will pull the new data into your Google Sheets document as often as you want – hourly, monthly, or just on certain days. That's it, you're all set! Try Coupler.io for

free and see that the whole process takes you less than 3 minutes. For a more detailed guide on importing your database to Google Sheets, you can watch this video. Now, we are ready to move on and explore the Query function with some real-life examples. Google Sheets Query Clauses The Google API Query Language includes nine clauses, where each of them has a unique intended purpose. They are optional, meaning that you don't have to include all of them into one query. One query string can contain several space-separated clauses that have to be written in this order: 1) SELECT, 2) WHERE, 3) GROUP BY, 4) PIVOT, 5) ORDER BY, 6) LIMIT, 7) OFFSET, 8) LABEL, 9) FORMAT. Keep reading to learn more about these nine clauses and see the examples that accompany them. How to Link Data Between Multiple Spreadsheets Google Sheets Query: Select The SELECT clause allows defining the columns you want to fetch and the order in which you want to organize them in your new worksheet. If the order is not specified, the data will be returned "as is" in a source spreadsheet. One can use column IDs (the letters located at the top of every column in a spreadsheet), reference columns as Col1, Col2 and so on in the numerical sequence, or the results of arithmetic operators, scalar or aggregation functions as elements to order in this clause. Note: if you are planning to embed Query into more complex formulas, we recommend referencing columns as Col1, Col2 and so on in the numerical sequence. If you choose this option, then the data argument from the general Query syntax = QUERY(data, query, [headers]) has to be enclosed in curly brackets {data}. Note: navigate to the Data Manipulation with Google Sheets section to read about arithmetic operators, scalar and aggregation functions. Google Sheets Query SELECT All Example In our case, the ready to use formula will read: =query('data from Airtable'!A:L,"select *") where 'data from Airtable'!A:L - the data range to query on"select *" - all information in the source dataset will illustrate every case with an example and place it in a separate sheet of this document. Here is the tab with the Select all example. Note: if you omit the header element, the returned data will include the heading row; if you type "0", the header won't be displayed at all. Google Sheets Query: Select ALLThe same action may be carried out via Coupler.io, which can pull all data from another sheet or spreadsheet to your current document. Check out How to Reference another Spreadsheet article, which gives an explanation of how you can set up this connection. Google Sheets Query SELECT Multiple Columns Example If a user wants to fetch one or multiple columns, one needs to define them by a column ID. In my case, the ready to use formula will read: =query('data from Airtable'!A:L,"select C, E, I") where 'data from Airtable'!A:L - the data range to query on"select C, E, I" - pull all data from the columns C, E, IHere you may find the tab with the Select multiple columns example. Google Sheets Query Select several columnsGoogle Sheets Query SELECT Multiple Sheets Example If you need to query multiple sheets in Google Sheets, meaning that you want to select data from several different tabs of a spreadsheet, then feel free to use the below example: =query({'data from Airtable'!A:L; Sheet1!A1:L; Sheet2!A1:L}, "select * where Col1 is not null") where {'data from Airtable'!A1:L; Sheet1!A1:L; Sheet2!A1:L} - an array formula enclosed into curly brackets which includes the list of sheets I want to pull data from, separated by semicolons. "select * where Col1 is not null" - pull all data where the contents of the rows in column 1 (column A, Order ID) are not empty. Continue reading this article to learn more about the Where clause, as well as "is null" and "is not null" operators.Here you may find the tab with the Select multiple sheets (tabs) example. Google Sheets Query Select from multiple sheetsNote: if you want to query some data from another spreadsheet, then I would recommend you using a combination of QUERY and IMPORTRANGE. Google Sheets Query: WHERE Users apply WHERE when they need to pull specific rows from the columns, they have already identified in the SELECT clause, which satisfies one or more conditions. To compare values across rows, one needs to be aware of these basic operators which accompany the WHERE clause. OperatorMeaning=More than or equal!= or Not equalGoogle Sheets Where basic operatorsWHERE Basic Operators Example In my case, the ready to use formula will read: =query('data from Airtable'!A:L,"select C, E, I WHERE I>=40") where 'data from Airtable'!A:L - the data range to query on"select C, E, I WHERE I>=40" - pull the data range from those columns C, E, I where the value in column I (total price) is more than or equals 40.Here you may find the tab with the WHERE basic operators example. Usage of Google Sheets Where basic operatorsNote: if you want to say that the cell is empty or its contents equal 0 - use the is null operator, and if you want to select rows which are not empty - then type is not null. WHERE Combined Conditions Example One can combine several conditions using and, or, and not as part of the WHERE clause in the query. In my case, the ready to use formula will read: =query('data from Airtable'!A:L,"select C, E, I WHERE I>=40 and not E='Denver sandwich'") where 'data from Airtable'!A:L - the data range to query on"select C, E, I WHERE I>=40 and not E='Denver sandwich'" - pull the data from those columns C, E, I, where the value in column I (total price) is more than or equals 40 and where the string in column E (product) does not include the Denver sandwich.Here you may find the tab with the WHERE combined conditions example. Usage of Google Sheets Where combined conditionsWHERE Advanced Operators Example Use these advanced operators to run more complex queries: OperatorMeaningstarts withCompares the value with the condition and searches for full correspondence in the prefix or at the beginning of the string.ends withCompares the value with the condition and searches for full correspondence in the suffix or at the end of the string.containsCompares the value with the condition and searches for the presence of it in any part of the string (be it at the beginning, in the middle or at the end of the argument).matchesThis match is performed via the usage of regular expressions enclosed in single quotation marks.likeCompares the value with the condition expressed by the usage of two arguments:1) % - is used when there may be either no characters, one or multiple ones of any type and kind; 2) _ (underscore) - is used when there can be only one single character of any kind.Google Sheets Where advanced operatorsIn my case, the ready to use formula will read =query('data from Airtable'!A:L,"select C, E, I WHERE E starts with 'C' and C like 'K%'") where 'data from Airtable'!A:L - the data range to query on"select C, E, I WHERE E starts with 'C' and C like 'K%'" - the string pulls the data from those columns C, E, I, where the value in column C (customer name) starts with the "K" letter.Here you may find the tab with the WHERE advanced conditionsGoogle Sheets Where advanced conditionsGoogle Sheets Query: GROUP BY This clause is used to group values across the selected data range by a certain condition. Note: the columns that you mention in the SELECT clause must be present in either GROUP BY clause or as part of the aggregation function (e.g. avg, count, max, min, sum). SELECT One Column and GROUP BY Example In my case, the ready to use formula will read: =query('data from Airtable'!A:L,"select C, sum(I) Group by C") where 'data from Airtable'!A:L - the data range to query on"select C, sum(I) Group by C" - the string sums purchases (column I) and group them by customer names (column C).Here you may find the tab with the SELECT one column and Group By example. Usage of Google Sheets SELECT one column and GROUP BY Example In my case, the ready to use formula will read: =query('data from Airtable'!A:L,"select C, H, sum(I) Group by C,H") where 'data from Airtable'!A:L - the data range to query on"select C, H, sum(I) Group by C,H" - the string pulls the data from columns C and H, sums purchases (column I) and groups data by customer names (column C).Note: when using this formula, specify all columns that you defined in the Select clause in the Group by clause as well. The output will be grouped by the first column ID you mention in the Group by clause. Here you may find the tab with the SELECT multiple columns and Group By example. Usage of Google Sheets SELECT multiple columns and GROUP BYGoogle Sheets Query: PIVOT Using this clause one can convert rows into columns, and vice versa, as well as aggregate, transform and group data by any field. Note: the columns that you mention in the SELECT clause must be present in either GROUP BY clause or as part of the aggregation function (e.g. avg, count, max, min, sum). PIVOT without GROUP BY Example If rows of the pivot columns contain the same values, the PIVOT clause will aggregate them. So, if you don't use GROUP BY as part of the PIVOT clause, in a result you will get a table with one row only. In my case, the ready to use formula will read: =query('data from Airtable'!A:L,"select sum(G) Pivot E") where 'data from Airtable'!A:L - the data range to query on"select sum(G) Pivot E" - the string sums prices of all burgers sold (column G) and groups them by the product (column E).Here you may find the tab with the PIVOT without Group By example. Usage of Google Sheets Query PIVOT without GROUP BYPIVOT with GROUP BY Example In my case, the ready to use formula will read: =query('data from Airtable'!A:L,"select C, sum(G) Group BY C Pivot E",1) where 'data from Airtable'!A:L - the data range to query on"select C, sum(G) Group BY C Pivot E" - the string returns a PIVOT table which has the names of burgers (column E) in the heading row, and the list of customers (column C) as the main column, showing which burgers customers bought and how much they paid (column G). Here you may find the tab with the PIVOT with Group By example. Usage of Google Sheets Query PIVOT with GROUP BYGoogle Sheets Query: ORDER BY (ascending or descending) This clause allows one to sort data across columns in ascending (ASC) or descending (DESC) order. One can use column IDs or the results of arithmetic operators, scalar or aggregation functions as elements in this clause. ORDER BY Ascending Example In my case, the ready to use formula will read: =query('data from Airtable'!A:L,"select * where A is not null order by A") where 'data from Airtable'!A:L - the data range to query on"select * where A is not null order by A" - the string pulls all data and orders it by order ID (column A) in ascending order.Note: it is crucial to add is not null to the string to make sure the output does not account for empty cells and bring them all up in your table. Here you may find the tab with the Order by ASC example. Usage of Google Sheets Query ORDER BY ASCORDER BY Descending Example If rows of the pivot columns contain the same values, the PIVOT clause will aggregate them. So, if you don't use GROUP BY as part of the PIVOT clause, you will get a table with one row only. In my case, the ready to use formula will read: =query('data from Airtable'!A:L,"select * order by A DESC") where 'data from Airtable'!A:L - the data range to query on"select * order by A DESC" - the string pulls all data and orders it by order ID (column A) in descending order.Here you may find the tab with the Order by Descending example. Usage of Google Sheets Query ORDER BY DESCGoogle Sheets Query: Limit + Example The Limit clause reduces the quantity of rows that is pulled from another sheet. In my case, the ready to use formula will read: =query('data from Airtable'!A:L,"select * Limit 5") where 'data from Airtable'!A:L - the data range to query on"select * Limit 5" - the string pulls all data and limits the returned result to the first 5 rows + the header.Here you may find the tab with the Limit example. Usage of Google Sheets Query LIMIT clauseGoogle Sheets Query: OFFSET Using this clause you may ask Google Sheets to skip a pre-analyse company of rows from the top of your data source spreadsheet. OFFSET Only Example In my case, the ready to use formula will read: =query('data from Airtable'!A:L,"select * Offset 10") where 'data from Airtable'!A:L - the data range to query on"select * Offset 10" - the string pulls all data and skips the first 10 rows excluding the header.Here you may find the tab with the Offset only example. Usage of Google Sheets Query OFFSET onlyOFFSET Accompanied by LIMIT Example If OFFSET is combined with the LIMIT clause, though it follows LIMIT in the syntax, it will apply first. In my case, the ready to use formula will read: =query('data from Airtable'!A:L,"select * Limit 5 Offset 10") where 'data from Airtable'!A:L - the data range to query on"select * Limit 5 Offset 10" - the string pulls all data, skips the first 10 rows, and limits the result to 5 rows excluding the header.Here you may find the tab with the Offset and Limit example. Usage of Google Sheets Query OFFSET accompanied by LIMITGoogle Sheets Query: Label The LABEL clause allows you to assign a name to a heading field of one or multiple columns. However, you won't be able to apply it instead of a column ID in a query string. One can use column IDs or the results of arithmetic operators, scalar or aggregation functions as elements in this clause. In my case, the ready to use formula will read: =query('data from Airtable'!A:L,"select * label C 'customer', E 'Burger', I 'Total paid'") where 'data from Airtable'!A:L - the data range to query on"select * label C 'customer', E 'Burger', I 'Total paid'" - the string pulls all data, and gives columns C, E and I new labels.Here you may find the tab with the Label example. Usage of Google Sheets Query LABEL clauseGoogle Sheets: Format Users apply the FORMAT clause to format NUMBER, DATE, TIME, TIMEOFDATE, and DATETIME values for one or multiple columns. In my case, the ready to use formula will read: =query('data from Airtable'!A:L,"select B, G, I, J label J 'Hour' format B 'dd-mmm-yyyy', G '##.00', I '##.000', J 'HH'") where 'data from Airtable'!A:L - the data range to query on"select B, G, I, J label J 'Hour' format B 'dd-mmm-yyyy', G '##.00', I '##.000', J 'HH'" - the string pulls the data from columns B, G, I and J, formats the date in B column, the number in G and I columns, and the time in J column, also changing its label to 'Hours'.Here you may find the tab with the Format example. Usage of Google Sheets Query FORMAT clauseData Manipulation with Google Sheets Query The Google Visualization API query language specifies the three core functions and operators which are called to help you manipulate your data: Arithmetic operatorsAggregation functionsScalar functions Set up your first Google Sheets importer right away Arithmetic operators + Example These operators help users execute basic calculations. They include + (plus), - (minus), / (divide), * (multiply), where the parameters are two numbers and the result the Query function returns is a number as well. In my case, the ready to use formula will read: =query('data from Airtable'!A:L,"select C, I, G*H label G*H 'Arithmetic multiplication'") where 'data from Airtable'!A:L - the data range to query on"select C, I, G*H label G*H 'Arithmetic multiplication'" - the string pulls the data from columns C, I, multiplies the value in column G by the number in column H, and changes the label of the column with multiplication to 'Arithmetic multiplication'.Note, that the pulled from the data source sheet value in column B equals the calculated result shown in column C.Here you may find the tab with the Arithmetic operators example. Usage of Google Sheets Query arithmetic operatorsAggregation Functions + Example These apply to one column ID and execute an operation across data in all rows of this specific column. Usually, aggregation functions appear in the SELECT, ORDER BY, LABEL, and FORMAT clauses. Additionally, they also may refer to a data set formed as part of the PIVOT or GROUP BY clauses. Note: they cannot be used as part of these clauses: WHERE, GROUP BY, PIVOT, LIMIT, or OFFSET. The aggregation functions include the following categories: 1) Those where the supported column type is a number and the result is a number as well:avg()Provides the average of all numbers in a column.sum()Provides the sum of all numbers in a column.2) Those where there can be any column type and the result is a number (rows with empty cells are not calculated).3) Those where there can be any column type and the result is going to be the same as the column type. In this case, earlier dates will be lesser than the later ones; and the text values are lined up in alphabetical order, where case-sensitivity is considered as well.max()Provides the maximum value of all in a column.min()Provides the minimum value of all in a column.In my case, the ready to use formula will read: =query('data from Airtable'!A:L,"select min(B), count (C), max(I), avg(G), sum(I)") where 'data from Airtable'!A:L - the data range to query on"select min(B), count (C), max(I), avg(G), sum(I)" - the string fetches the minimum value from B column, counts the number of items in C column, pulls the maximum value from I column, calculates the average of the G column contents, and sums up the numbers in I column.Here you may find the tab with the Aggregation functions example. Usage of Google Sheets Query aggregation functionsScalar Functions + Examples Scalar functions are used to convert a given parameter into another value. Below I have split the functions into groups by the required parameters and the types of values they return. These functions support a single parameter of type DATE or DATETIME and return a number as a result:Function nameWhat it doesyear()Fetches the year from a DATETIME or DATE value.month()Fetches the month from a DATETIME/TIMESTAMP or DATE value on a scale from 1 to 12, where January equals 0, February is 1, and so on finishing with December being 11.day()Fetches the day of the month from a DATETIME/TIMESTAMP or DATE value.quarter()Fetches the quarter from a DATETIME/TIMESTAMP or DATE value on a scale from 1 to 4, where 1 corresponds to the first quarter, 2 to the second, and so on.dayOfWeek()Fetches the day of the week from a DATETIME/TIMESTAMP or DATE value on a scale from 1 to 7, where 1 corresponds to Sunday, 2 to Monday, and so on.In my case, the ready to use formula will read: =query('data from Airtable'!A:L,"select year(B), month(B), day(B), quarter(B), dayofweek(B)") where 'data from Airtable'!A:L - the data range to query on"select year(B), month(B), day(B), quarter(B), dayofweek(B)" - the string fetches the year, month, day, quarter and day of the week from B column (date of order).Here you may find the tab with the Scalar DATE parameter example. Usage of Google Sheets Query scalar DATE parameterThese functions support a single parameter of type DATETIME or TIMEOFDAY and the result is a number:Function nameWhat it doeshour()Fetches the hour from a DATETIME/TIMESTAMP or DATE value. minute()Fetches the minute from a DATETIME/TIMESTAMP or DATE value.second()Fetches the second from a DATETIME/TIMESTAMP or DATE value.millisecond()Fetches the millisecond of the week from a DATETIME/TIMESTAMP or DATE value.In my case, the ready to use formula will read: =query('data from Airtable'!A:K,"select hour(K), minute(K), second(K), millisecond(K)") where 'data from Airtable'!A:K - the data range to query on"select hour(K), minute(K), second(K), millisecond(K)" - the string fetches the hour, minute, second, and millisecond from K column (date/time 2).Here you may find the tab with the Scalar DATETIME parameter example. Usage of Google Sheets Query scalar DATETIME parameterThese functions support a single parameter of type String and the result is a String as well:Function nameWhat it doesupper()Converts the string value by replacing all letters with the uppercase ones.lower()Converts the string value by replacing all letters with the lowercase ones.In my case, the ready to use formula will read: =query('data from Airtable'!A:L,"select lower(C), upper(C)") where 'data from Airtable'!A:L - the data range to query on"select lower(C), upper(C)" - the string fetches data from the C column (customer name) and converts all information to lower and upper cases.Here you may find the tab with the Scalar Lower and Upper parameter example. Usage of Google Sheets Query scalar lower and upper parametersThis function supports two parameters of type DATE or DATETIME (can be any one of these two) and the result is a number:Function nameWhat it doesdateDiff(B,K)Calculates the difference between the two DATE / DATETIME / TIMESTAMP values and displays the result as a number of days. Please note that time value is not taken into consideration during the calculation. In my case, the ready to use formula will read: =query('data from Airtable'!A:K,"select dateDiff(B,K) label dateDiff(B,K) 'Difference between two dates, days'" where 'data from Airtable'!A:K - the data range to query on"select dateDiff(B,K) label dateDiff(B,K) 'Difference between two dates, days'" - the query string calculates the difference in days between the dates in column B and K (B-K) and changes the label of the column respectively.Here you may find the tab with the Calculation of date difference between two dates example. Calculation of date difference between two dates In order to calculate the difference between a given date and the present time, we will need to familiarize ourselves with the now() function first. It does not require any parameter and returns a DATETIME as a result: Function nameMeaningnow()Displays the current DATETIME value using the GMT time.Here is a tab in our spreadsheet where you can see the current date and time. The ready to use formula computing the difference is as follows: =query('data from Airtable'!A:K,"select dateDiff(B,now()) label dateDiff(B,now()) 'Difference between date and now,days'" where 'data from Airtable'!A:K - the data range to query on"select dateDiff(B,now()) label dateDiff(B,now()) 'Difference between date and now,days'" - the query string calculates the difference in days between the date in column B and now (current date and time) and changes the label of the column respectively.Here you may find the tab with the Calculation of date difference between date and now example. This function supports one of the parameters at a time: a DATE, DATETIME, or a NUMBER and returns a DATE:Function nameWhat it doestoDate()Converts a DATE, DATETIME, or a NUMBER value into a DATE: If a given parameter is a DATE - the returned value will be the same DATE value If a given parameter is a DATETIME - the returned value will be the DATE only If a given parameter is a NUMBER - the returned value will be the DATE calculated as the number of milliseconds after 01.01.1970 00:00:00 GMT (the Epoch). In my case, the ready to use formula will read: =query('data from Airtable'!A:K,"select toDate(K)") where 'data from Airtable'!A:K - the data range to query on"select toDate(K)" - the query string returns the date value from the DATETIME parameter.Here you may find the tab with the Scalar toDate example. Usage of Google Sheets Query toDate parameterIt is the beginning, not the end As you can see, the Google Sheets Query function has lots of capabilities that you can use across multiple documents to cover different use cases. The main aim of this article was to explain the general Query syntax, backing it up with simple examples. Understanding the broadness of the topic, I encourage you to leave your questions in the comments section below, so our team can answer them, and provide ready-to-use advice for your specific cases. If you find the article useful, feel free to share it with your friends and colleagues! Back to Blog

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