

# How can I use IMPORTRANGE in Google Sheets with conditions?

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## RECOMMENDED CITATION

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IMPORTRANGE is a function in Google Sheets that allows users to pull data from one spreadsheet to another. It can be used with conditions to filter the data being imported, making it more specific and relevant. This can be done by adding the desired conditions in the formula, such as using the "where" clause to specify a certain cell value or using the "query" function to filter based on specific criteria. By using IMPORTRANGE with conditions, users can easily organize and analyze their data in a more efficient and effective manner.

## Google Sheets: Use IMPORTRANGE with Conditions

You can use the following basic syntax to use the IMPORTRANGE function in Google Sheets with specific conditions:

```
=QUERY(IMPORTRANGE("URL","Sheet1!A1:G9"),"where Col2='Spurs'")
```

This returns only the data in the range A1:G9 from the tab named Sheet1 within the Google Sheets spreadsheet with a specific URL where the second column has a value of Spurs.

The following example shows how to use this syntax in practice.

**Example: Use IMPORTRANGE with Conditions**

Suppose the data we're interested in is located in a Google Sheets spreadsheet within a tab called stats at

## the following URL:

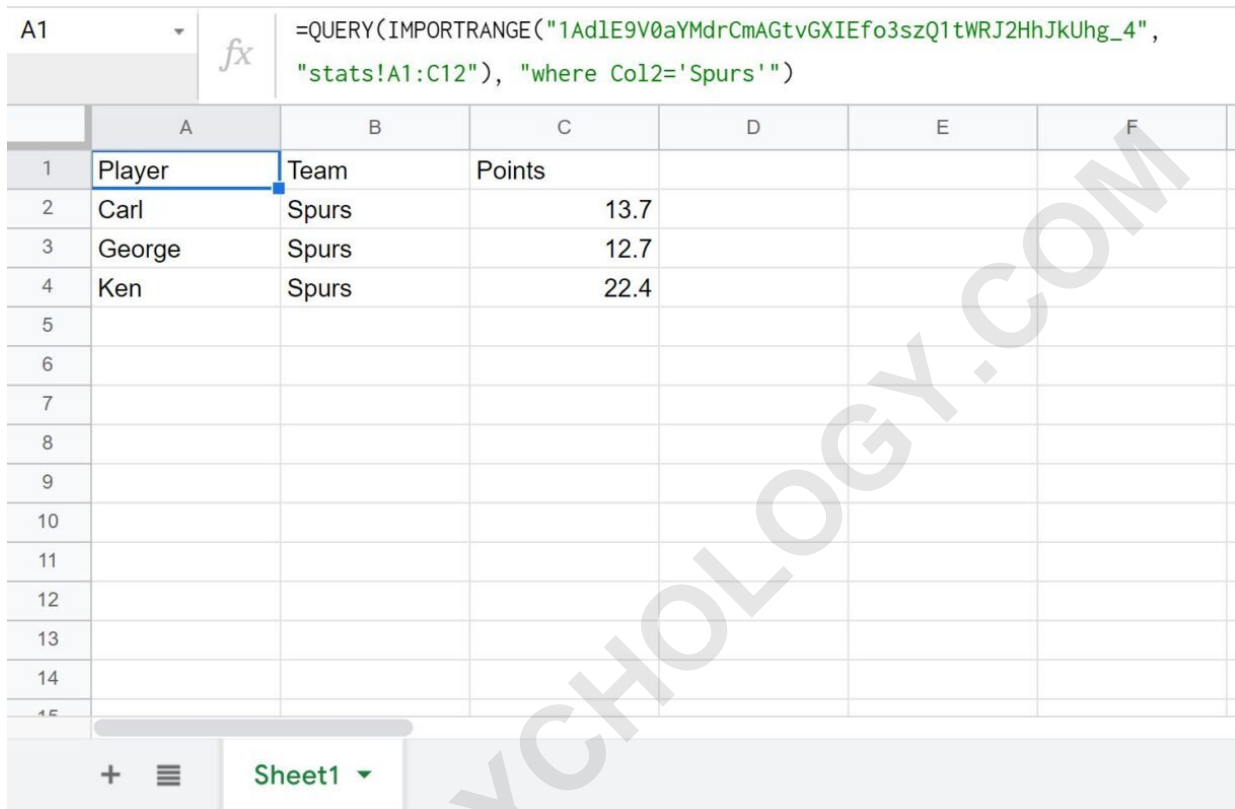
The screenshot shows a Google Sheets interface with the following data:

|    | A             | B           | C             | D | E | F | G | H |
|----|---------------|-------------|---------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1  | <b>Player</b> | <b>Team</b> | <b>Points</b> |   |   |   |   |   |
| 2  | Andy          | Lakers      | 13.4          |   |   |   |   |   |
| 3  | Bob           | Mavericks   | 7.8           |   |   |   |   |   |
| 4  | Carl          | Spurs       | 13.7          |   |   |   |   |   |
| 5  | Dave          | Warriors    | 22.3          |   |   |   |   |   |
| 6  | Eric          | Mavericks   | 27.8          |   |   |   |   |   |
| 7  | Fred          | Mavericks   | 20.8          |   |   |   |   |   |
| 8  | George        | Spurs       | 12.7          |   |   |   |   |   |
| 9  | Harold        | Lakers      | 8.2           |   |   |   |   |   |
| 10 | Isaiah        | Warriors    | 12.5          |   |   |   |   |   |
| 11 | Joe           | Warriors    | 30.2          |   |   |   |   |   |
| 12 | Ken           | Spurs       | 22.4          |   |   |   |   |   |
| 13 |               |             |               |   |   |   |   |   |
| 14 |               |             |               |   |   |   |   |   |
| 15 |               |             |               |   |   |   |   |   |
| 16 |               |             |               |   |   |   |   |   |
| 17 |               |             |               |   |   |   |   |   |
| 18 |               |             |               |   |   |   |   |   |
| 19 |               |             |               |   |   |   |   |   |
| 20 |               |             |               |   |   |   |   |   |
| 21 |               |             |               |   |   |   |   |   |

We can use the following syntax to return only the rows from this tab where the value in the second column is equal to Spurs:

```
=QUERY(IMPORTRANGE("1AdIE9V0aYMDrCmAGtvGXIEfo3szQ1tWRJ2HhJkUhg_4",
"stats!A1:C12"), "where Col2='Spurs'")
```

The following screenshot shows how to use this syntax in practice:



The screenshot shows a Google Sheet with a formula bar at the top containing the following formula: `=QUERY(IMPORTRANGE("1Ad1E9V0aYMDrCmAGtvGXIEfo3szQ1tWRJ2HhJkUhg_4", "stats!A1:C12"), "where Col2='Spurs'")`. The spreadsheet below the formula bar displays the following data:

|    | A      | B     | C      | D | E | F |
|----|--------|-------|--------|---|---|---|
| 1  | Player | Team  | Points |   |   |   |
| 2  | Carl   | Spurs | 13.7   |   |   |   |
| 3  | George | Spurs | 12.7   |   |   |   |
| 4  | Ken    | Spurs | 22.4   |   |   |   |
| 5  |        |       |        |   |   |   |
| 6  |        |       |        |   |   |   |
| 7  |        |       |        |   |   |   |
| 8  |        |       |        |   |   |   |
| 9  |        |       |        |   |   |   |
| 10 |        |       |        |   |   |   |
| 11 |        |       |        |   |   |   |
| 12 |        |       |        |   |   |   |
| 13 |        |       |        |   |   |   |
| 14 |        |       |        |   |   |   |
| 15 |        |       |        |   |   |   |

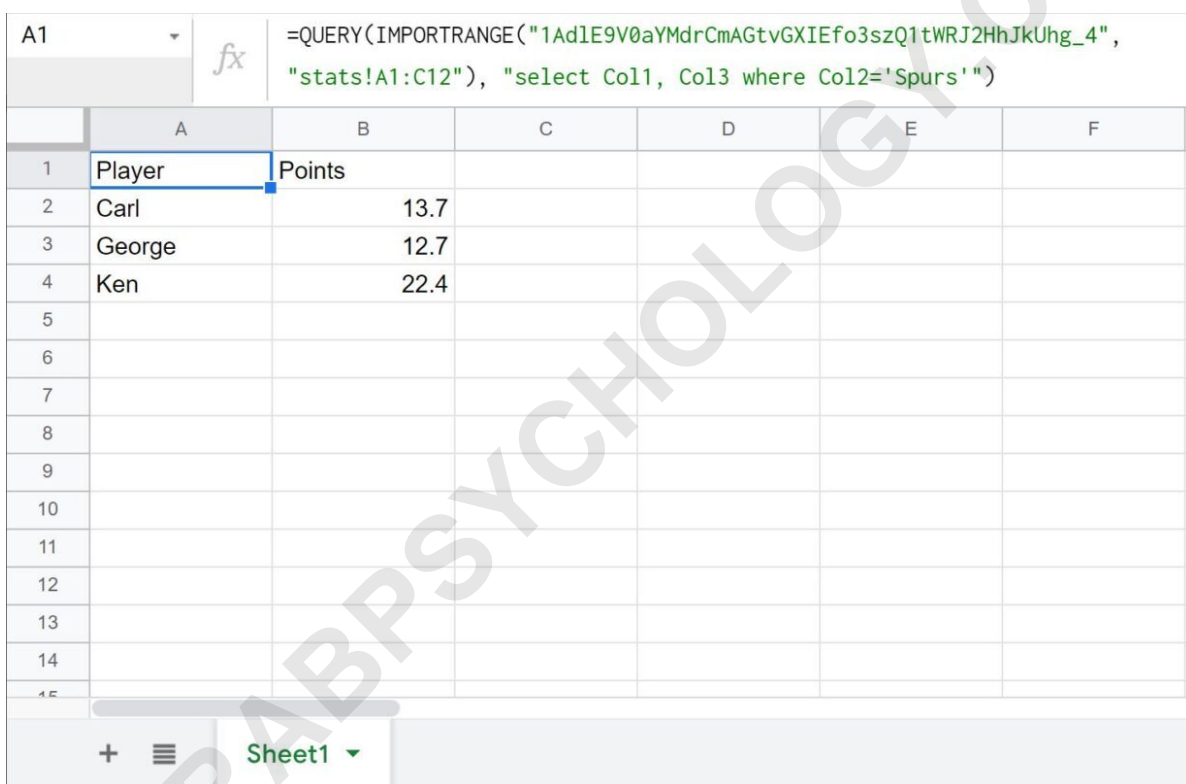
Notice that only the rows with the team name Spurs are returned.

You can also use the select statement to only return specific columns from the original spreadsheet.

For example, you can use the following syntax to return the values from only the Player and Points columns for the rows where the second column is equal to Spurs:

```
=QUERY(IMPORTRANGE("1AdIE9V0aYMdrCmAGtvGXIEfo3szQ1tWRJ2HhJkUhg_4",  
"stats!A1:C12"), "select Col1, Col3 where Col2='Spurs'")
```

The following screenshot shows how to use this syntax in practice:



The screenshot shows a Google Sheet with a formula in cell A1. The formula is: `=QUERY(IMPORTRANGE("1AdIE9V0aYMdrCmAGtvGXIEfo3szQ1tWRJ2HhJkUhg_4", "stats!A1:C12"), "select Col1, Col3 where Col2='Spurs'")`. The results of the query are displayed in a table with two columns: 'Player' and 'Points'. The data is as follows:

|    | A      | B      | C | D | E | F |
|----|--------|--------|---|---|---|---|
| 1  | Player | Points |   |   |   |   |
| 2  | Carl   | 13.7   |   |   |   |   |
| 3  | George | 12.7   |   |   |   |   |
| 4  | Ken    | 22.4   |   |   |   |   |
| 5  |        |        |   |   |   |   |
| 6  |        |        |   |   |   |   |
| 7  |        |        |   |   |   |   |
| 8  |        |        |   |   |   |   |
| 9  |        |        |   |   |   |   |
| 10 |        |        |   |   |   |   |
| 11 |        |        |   |   |   |   |
| 12 |        |        |   |   |   |   |
| 13 |        |        |   |   |   |   |
| 14 |        |        |   |   |   |   |
| 15 |        |        |   |   |   |   |

### Additional Resources

The following tutorials explain how to perform other common tasks in Google Sheets: