

How can the Label clause be used in a Google Sheets Query?

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The Label clause is a feature in Google Sheets Query that allows users to assign custom names to specific data or columns in their query results. This can be useful for organizing and identifying data, especially when dealing with large datasets. By using the Label clause, users can easily reference and manipulate their data in a more efficient and organized manner. Additionally, the Label clause can also be used to create more descriptive and visually appealing charts and graphs from the query results. Overall, the Label clause in Google Sheets Query provides a convenient and customizable way to manage and present data.

Google Sheets Query: Use the Label Clause

You can use the label clause in a Google Sheets query to create specific labels for the results of certain columns.

You can use the following syntax to create a specific label for one column within a query:

```
=QUERY(A1:C13,"select * label A 'Column A'")
```

In this example, we select all columns in the range A1:C13 and we label column A as 'Column A' in the resulting output.

You can also use the following syntax to create specific labels for multiple columns within a query:

```
=QUERY(A1:C13,"select * label A 'A Column', B 'B Column'")
```

The following examples show how to use these formulas in practice.

Example 1: Use Label Clause with One Column

We can use the following formula to select the Team, Points, and Rebounds columns, then label the 'Team' column as 'Team Name' in the output:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
E1	=QUERY(A1:C13, "select * label A 'Team Name'")						
1	Team	Points	Rebounds		Team Name	Points	Rebounds
2	Mavs	96	30		Mavs	96	30
3	Nets	93	22		Nets	93	22
4	Hawks	94	28		Hawks	94	28
5	Heat	94	25		Heat	94	25
6	Magic	99	25		Magic	99	25
7	Spurs	105	26		Spurs	105	26
8	Rockets	103	28		Rockets	103	28
9	Hornets	95	33		Hornets	95	33
10	Suns	93	31		Suns	93	31
11	Bucks	90	30		Bucks	90	30
12	Warriors	88	36		Warriors	88	36
13	Lakers	91	24		Lakers	91	24
14							
15							
16							
17							
18							
19							

Notice that the 'Team' column has been renamed, but the 'Points' and 'Rebounds' columns retained their original names.

Example 2: Use Label Clause with Multiple Columns

We can use the following formula to select the Team, Points, and Rebounds columns, then label the 'Team' column as 'Team Name' and 'Points' column as 'Points Scored' in the output:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
E1	=QUERY(A1:C13, "select * label A 'Team Name', B 'Points Scored'")						
1	Team	Points	Rebounds		Team Name	Points Scored	Rebounds
2	Mavs	96	30		Mavs	96	30
3	Nets	93	22		Nets	93	22
4	Hawks	94	28		Hawks	94	28
5	Heat	94	25		Heat	94	25
6	Magic	99	25		Magic	99	25
7	Spurs	105	26		Spurs	105	26
8	Rockets	103	28		Rockets	103	28
9	Hornets	95	33		Hornets	95	33
10	Suns	93	31		Suns	93	31
11	Bucks	90	30		Bucks	90	30
12	Warriors	88	36		Warriors	88	36
13	Lakers	91	24		Lakers	91	24
14							
15							
16							
17							
18							

In this example, we used the label clause to rename two columns in the output but we can use this exact same syntax to rename any number of columns that we'd like.

The following tutorials explain how to perform other common operations with Google Sheets queries:

[Google Sheets Query: How to Use Group By](#)