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## Google sheets rename column header

How do I query a Google page by linking to a column by name? This is a problem that we experience especially when importing external CSV files (comma-delimited values). I'll show you a better way to import and link CSV files to google spreadsheet. I also explain a simple technique for how to query data from an external CSV using the powerful query() function to create more flexible and robust tables. Google Spreadsheets, an important component of the largest Google G Suite or Google Workspace, becomes an essential tool for many to automate repetitive tasks or create MVPs (minimal viable products). We often find Google Sheets to be the fastest and most accessible tool to automate a new business process. In many cases, this means importing one or more CSV files from an external system (e.g. e-commerce or CRM platforms) to generate reports and initiate certain actions. In a very dynamic, rapidly changing environment, the structure of the CSV files to be imported varies frequently. Any changes to the CSV structure can interfere with the Google tables that go to it. But don't worry, there is a simple technique to protect the consistency of a spreadsheet even if the csv files structure changes significantly. Can we update CSV files without breaking the formulas? Importing CSV files into a spreadsheet makes new data available to popular formulas, such as lookup() or the most advanced query(). The latest is a de facto standard for the generation of complex reports inside the Google spreadsheet. Although tables are very powerful tools, they suffer from many limitations and vulnerabilities. One recurring problem is the fragility of the query() formula. The SQL-like command within the formula assumes that the CSV structure is static and does not change when the contents of the file are updated. The assumption is that all fields are available from the position of the column, e.B column, column E. This is not always the way to go, as many of us have learned the hard way when importing the same CSV data. Data sources sometimes change the column position of fields by adding or removing columns. The CSV source also renames columns with new tags each time. While these changes can be justified and presented to us as corrections, there is always a risk of breaking our formulas, forcing us to manually review the entire table, updating individual fields and formulas with the new position. It's a long, cumbersome process I don't really enjoy. That's why I designed a system to make my spreadsheets more resistant to these types of CSV changes. A better way to import and query CSV files let's describe a very simple Let's describe a simple case of a spreadsheet with 3 tabs: CSV will host the imported data from a CSV file (sample data udvariasság of SpatialKey)Report tab will contain a sample report generated by a query() function working on the CSV dataFinally, a DataMap tab where we we make a simple table to make the table flexible csv changes. The CSV page with data from the imported CSV file. The Report tab displays the results of the data query() on the CSV tab. To create a simple report, I use a basic query to extract all records where Country="United States". This is based on the assumption that the Country field will always be in column H on the CSV tab. =query( CSV!1:999, SELECT \* WHERE H="United States", -1) Any change that places the Country field in another column breaks the formula. Step 1: Move from column letter to column position with constant arrays The solution is to create a map that assigns its column position to a variable (the range named Google Tables) and then uses this variable in the query formula. To get there, you must first change the way you refer to the field position to a literal array by enclosing the first argument in the query() formula in parentheses. This allows us to refer columns by column number (Col1, Col2, ...) instead of column letter. Here is the same formula with the new notation= query( {CSV!1:999}, SELECT \* WHERE Col8="United States", -1) 2. This map is placed on a page called DataMap. On the DataMap tab, assign CSV tags to column positions In Table 2, click the following: I don't have to crawl all the headers, just what I'm going to use in my formulas. The items in the first column are calculated in the spreadsheet using the following simple formula. The formula uses the match() formula to search for a header on the CSV tab that matches the label defined in the cell to the right of the formula. = Col &match( B2, CSV!1:1, 0) 3. To this, we add a third column, where a name is assigned to each field. We can be very creative here, but I suggest you stick to a simple naming convention as a beginner in any area with names F\_ that are instantly recognizable. After you finish the third column, you can name each cell in the first column with these exact names. For example, the eighth cell in the first column (except the header) F\_ COUNTRY be called a column. You can do this by using the Google Sheet Named Range definition command, as shown in the image below. Name each cell in the first column of the DataMap tab. Step 4: Make query() formulas flexible and easier to read Now we can go back to our query() formula and apply these changes to make the formula much easier to read and flexible over CSV changes. The new formula will be = query( {CSV!1:999}, SELECT \* WHERE &match( F\_ COUNTRY &match( "United -1) It should do the trick. Now we can move the Country column without breaking our formula. That'll do. If the Country column changes its position within the CSV file and tab, it will not break our formulas. Our spreadsheet also adapts quickly to tag changes. If the Country label changes in the CSV in the future, e.g. As a customer country, we can correct the table immediately by simply changing the Country label on our map (cell B9), as shown in the following image: The updated DataMap now refers to the country labeled Client Country. Download the sample table that you shared in the table described in this article and it's now available to everyone. To test the solution that is described in this article, make a copy of the spreadsheet and make your own changes. Download sample spreadsheet conclusions I hope this simple technique will help you create more robust and manageable tables. If you find this article useful or make any recommendations for improving your solution, please let me know by leaving a comment in the area below. Similar articles: Use Google Charts and Google Maps to find the shortest route between the list of addresses. Learn how to use the power of Google Maps from Google Spreadsheets. It's not that complicated. There is a better way to make Google Sheets lookup() features Some simple examples will teach you how to hide your data (hash tables) and use the features in a more advanced yet simple way. Does anyone know how to rename a column in Google tables? It seems pretty easy to excel. topic/docs/ewnE52j57YU hoped that ideally I could see what the column values refer to when it comes to the top of the column out of sight. so if I'm on the range 400, i can easily see that column d is the math column for example. I do not understand how these approaches help to achieve this visual support? As you've already noted, Google Tables columns already have default headers. We are talking about the first cell in each column, which will always be visible, no matter how much you scroll down. That's very convenient, isn't it? However, there is one problem. Their default name ranges from A to Z and cannot be changed. But don't worry. There's another trick you can use to name columns in Google Spreadsheets. In this article, we will explain how to name them the way you want and make everything more convenient. Always see A-Z columns because they are frozen; they don't disappear even if you scroll down and all the other cells disappear. You can't change their names, but you can freeze cells from another row and give them any name you want. This will change the default column headings and add your own name. If you use Google Spreadsheets in your Browser, you need to Open the page you want to edit. Click the number before the first line. Click Insert, and then click Row Above. You should now receive a new blank line in the the name of each column in the cells in the first row. To highlight this line, click the number in front of it. Click View, Select Freeze. When the Freeze menu opens, select 1 row. Here it is. The row with the column names is now frozen, which means you can scroll down to the extent you want, but you can still see the column names at the top. Actually, these are the new headers. You can also sort and filter the data by simply clicking the column header. However, you must first enable this feature. Like this: Go to the top menu, and then click Data. Select Filter and turn it on. You will see the green icon in each header and simply click on it to sort and filter the data. How to name columns in Google Sheets on iPhone You can also name columns using your iPhone, but you need the Google Sheets app. It is not possible to use this mobile phone browser. Download the app and we'll show you how to name columns by changing and freezing headers. The process is similar to what you do on your computer, but the steps are a little different. Here's what you need to do: Open the Google Tables app. Open the spreadsheet. Tap and hold the first line. When the menu appears, tap three dots to see more options, and then tap Pin. Freezing rows in the iPhone app is even easier than freezing them on your computer, as a gray line appears that separates the frozen row from the rest of the document. It means you did everything right. That's your new header. Now simply enter the name of each column. When you scroll down, you'll notice that the title isn't moving, so you can always see the column names. It's so comfortable. How to name columns in Google Sheets on your Android phone, you can name columns in two ways. While the first trip is similar to the iPhone process, the second is a little different. It consists of naming a range of cells. We'll show you both ways, so you can decide which one is more convenient for you. Here's the first method:Open the app. Open the spreadsheet. Tap and hold the number before the first line. This should highlight the entire row and open a toolbar. Click on the three sign marks on the toolbar. Select Freeze. Double-tap a cell in the first row. Enter a name for the column. Tap the blue check mark to save. Repeat the process for the first cell in each column. Here's this: You just created headers whose column names are frozen and don't move, even if you scroll to the end of the document. However, if you want to try another method, here's what you need to do: Open the Open the spreadsheet. Tap on three points to get more options. Select Named Domains. Tap a named domain to see it on the page. Unfortunately, you can't edit named ranges in the Google Tables app. To do this, you may need to open the spreadsheet on your computer. How to name columns on Google Sheets on iPadName columns using iPad, very similar with your iPhone. Of course, everything may depend on the model you've got, but the process is usually similar. Download the Google Spreadsheets app for iPod and get started. Here's what you need to do: Open the app. Open the spreadsheet. Tap and hold the first line to highlight it. Now a menu appears. Depending on your iPad model, tap more options or a three-point sign. Select Freeze. Select 1 line. Now double-tap each cell in the first row, and then type the names. Here it is. You've just created a custom header with column names that always stay at the top of your document. The best thing is that Google Spreadsheets syncs automatically, so when you open the spreadsheet on your iPhone or Mac, you can still see the headers you've created. How to name cells in Google SheetsI explained everything about naming columns, but what if you simply want to name a range of cells? There's an easy way, and we'll explain everything you need to know. This can be very useful, especially if you are dealing with a lot of formulas. Instead of type A1:B10 every time, you can simply type your custom name, such as budget or costs. Here's how to name cells in Google Tables:Open the spreadsheet. Select the cell that names all names. Click Data. Select Named Domains. Enter the name you want to use. Click Done. That's it, that's it. If you want to name multiple cells, simply select a different range of cells in the spreadsheet. If the field is too large to select with the mouse, you can enter a range of cells in the text box. Note that the name must not contain spaces or punctuation. You can't start with the number, although it can contain numbers. How to change column names in Google SheetsA most challenging part is naming columns and creating new headers. After you do this, column names are easily changed. Here's what you need to do: Open the spreadsheet. Click the cell in the first row that contains the column name. Go to the text bar, delete the old name, and type the new name. Press Enter to save. Here it is. No matter what you rename, this cell should remain your header. However, Google Spreadsheets sometimes has problems with some headers, and this can change settings. But there's nothing to worry about, and if that happens, all you have to do is freeze that line again. Additional FAQ Sort google table columns alphabetically If you want to sort the columns alphabetically, first select all the columns you want to sort alphabetically. Then open the top menu and click Data. Click the Sort tab from A to Z. Alternatively, you can sort the Pages from Z to A if you want to alphabetically arrange them the other way around. To keep headers and sort all other cells, select Data Header Row. This way, Google Tables excludes titles from sorting and treats them as separate rows as they should. How to make a one Heading in Google Tables? Creating custom headers in Google Spreadsheets is very easy. All you have to do is add a blank line to the top of the document. Type the name of each header, and then freeze the line. If you're using the Google Tables app, you'll see a gray line that now separates the column header from the other cells. Cells in a frozen row will act as column headings because they remain at the top. You can always see them, even if you scroll to the bottom of the document. You can also exclude headers from formatting all other cells in the table and format them. CustomizeS many people don't particularly like default column names in Google Tables. They are not very useful when it comes to a lot of data, and the letters A-Z probably won't be useful to you. Fortunately, there is a way to name columns the way you want them and make the names stick. We hope that this article has been helpful to you and that you have learned something new. Customize columns and rows in Google Tables? Is there any other trick that helps you organize columns? Let us know in the comments section below. Following.

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