

CONCATENATE in Excel

Use CONCATENATE, CONCAT, TEXTJOIN or the & operator in Excel to concatenate (join) two or more text strings.

1. The CONCATENATE function below concatenates the string in cell A1 and the string in cell B1.

C1								
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Bears	Dolphins	BearsDolphins					
2								

Discover more

[⚡ Excel](#)[⚡ Microsoft Excel](#)[⚡ Formula troubleshooting service](#)[⚡ Excel 2021](#)[⚡ Financial consulting services](#)[⚡ Data analysis tool](#)[⚡ Data visualization software](#)[⚡ Excel software bundle](#)[⚡ free Excel](#)

2. Use the & operator to produce the exact same result.

C1								
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Bears	Dolphins	BearsDolphins					
2								

3. The CONCATENATE function below concatenates the string in cell A1, the string " and " (enclose text in double quotation marks) and the string in cell B1.

C1								
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Bears	Dolphins	Bears and Dolphins					
2								

4. Use the & operator to produce the exact same result.

C1								
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Bears	Dolphins	Bears and Dolphins					
2								

5. The CONCATENATE function below concatenates the string in cell A1, a space and the string in cell B1.

C1								
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Tom	Brady	Tom Brady					
2								

6. Use the & operator to produce the exact same result.

C1								
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Tom	Brady	Tom Brady					
2								

The CONCAT function in Excel 2016 or later produces the exact same result as the CONCATENATE function. Simply replace CONCATENATE with CONCAT in the formulas shown above.

7. The CONCAT function can also join a range of strings. If you don't need a delimiter (space, comma, dash, etc.) this can be useful.

F1								
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	+	1	415	648	5703	+14156485703		
2								

The TEXTJOIN function in Excel 2016 or later joins a range of strings using a delimiter (first argument).

8. First, take a look at all the extra spaces in column E below when you drag the CONCATENATE function in cell E2 down to cell E11.

E2								
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Title	First Name	Middle Name	Last Name	Full Name			
2	Dr.	Tom	F.	Brady	Dr. Tom F. Brady			
3		Peyton		Manning	Peyton Manning			

4		Adrian	D.	Peterson	Adrian D. Peterson			
5	Mr.	Ray		Lewis	Mr. Ray Lewis			
6		Ed		Reed	Ed Reed			
7		Troy	E.	Polamalu	Troy E. Polamalu			
8		Andre		Johnson	Andre Johnson			
9		Darrelle		Revis	Darrelle Revis			
10	Dr.	Drew	Q.	Brees	Dr. Drew Q. Brees			
11		Julius		Peppers	Julius Peppers			
12								

9. The beauty of the TEXTJOIN function is that it can ignore empty cells (if the second argument is set to TRUE).

E2 : ✕ ✓ <i>fx</i> =TEXTJOIN(" ",TRUE,A2:D2)								
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Title	First Name	Middle Name	Last Name	Full Name			
2	Dr.	Tom	F.	Brady	Dr. Tom F. Brady			
3		Peyton		Manning	Peyton Manning			
4		Adrian	D.	Peterson	Adrian D. Peterson			
5	Mr.	Ray		Lewis	Mr. Ray Lewis			
6		Ed		Reed	Ed Reed			
7		Troy	E.	Polamalu	Troy E. Polamalu			
8		Andre		Johnson	Andre Johnson			
9		Darrelle		Revis	Darrelle Revis			
10	Dr.	Drew	Q.	Brees	Dr. Drew Q. Brees			
11		Julius		Peppers	Julius Peppers			
12								

10. When using the CONCATENATE function, use the TEXT function to format numbers.

B1 : =CONCATENATE(TEXT(A1,"0%")," of the students passed the exam")						
	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	95.73%	96% of the students passed the exam				
2						

Note: use 0 to display the nearest integer value. Use 0.0 for one decimal place. Use 0.00 for two decimal places, etc. Visit our page about the [TEXT function](#) for many more examples.

Discover more [Excel](#)

[Microsoft Excel](#)

[Excel 2021](#)

[Excel add-ins](#)

[Laptop computer](#)

[Online data visualization tools](#)

[Computer monitors](#)

[Data entry services](#)

[Productivity software subscriptions](#)

11. Use CHAR(10) to insert a line break.

E4

✕

✓

f_x

=A2 & CHAR(10) & B2 & CHAR(10) & C2

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Name	Street	City, State, Zip			
2	Julius Peppers	25 Sunset Drive	Oakland, CA 94612			
3					Address	
4					Julius Peppers	
5					25 Sunset Drive	
					Oakland, CA 94612	

Note: don't forget to enable text wrapping. On the Home tab, in the Alignment group, click Wrap Text.

12. Let's take a look at one more cool example that uses the TEXTJOIN function. First, the IF function below finds all members of Team 1.

COUNTIF		:	X	✓	<i>f_x</i>	=IF(Teams=E3,Names,"")		
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1								
2		Names	Teams		Team	Members		
3		Emma	3		1			
4		John	2		2			
5		Mia	1		3			
6		Emily	2					
7		James	1					
8		Olivia	3					
9		David	2					
10		Ethan	3					
11		Sophia	1					
12								

Explanation: the IF function checks each cell in the [named range](#) Teams. If equal to the value in cell E3, it returns the name from the named range Names, else it returns an empty string (two double quotes with nothing in between).

13. The IF function returns an array constant stored in Excel's memory. Select the formula in the formula bar and press F9 to see this array constant.

COUNTIF									:	X	✓	<i>f_x</i>	={"", "", "Mia", "", "James", "", "", "", "Sophia"}]
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H					
1													
2		Names	Teams		Team	Members							
3		Emma	3		1								

4	John	2	2			
5	Mia	1	3			
6	Emily	2				
7	James	1				
8	Olivia	3				
9	David	2				
10	Ethan	3				
11	Sophia	1				
12						

14. Add the powerful TEXTJOIN function to concatenate these names. Use a comma and space as the delimiter (first argument) and set the second argument to TRUE to ignore the empty strings. Finish an [array formula](#) by pressing CTRL + SHIFT + ENTER.

Note: Excel adds the curly braces {}. In Excel 365 or Excel 2021, finish by simply pressing Enter. You won't see curly braces. Mia, James and Sophia are in Team 1. Double click the lower right corner of cell F3 to quickly copy this formula to the other cells.

Chapter

- [Text Functions](#)

Learn more, it's easy

- [Separate Strings](#)

- [Count Words](#)

- [Text to Columns](#)

- [Find](#)

- [Search](#)

- [Change Case](#)

- [Remove Spaces](#)

- [Compare Text](#)

- [Substitute vs Replace](#)

- [Text](#)

- [Concatenate](#)

- [Substring](#)

⬇ Download Excel File

- [concatenate.xlsx](#)

Next Chapter

- [Lookup & Reference Functions](#)

Follow Excel Easy



Become an Excel Pro

- 1. Introduction

- 2. Basics

- 3. Functions

- 4. Data Analysis

- 5. VBA

Concatenate • © 2010-2026

Start with Excel in 2026: Range • Formulas and Functions • Ribbon • Cell References • Sort • Filter