

# Merge Tables in Excel

You can use tables and the [VLOOKUP function](#) in Excel to quickly merge two tables. This trick will bring your Excel game to a new level.

Our goal is to create one table that consists of a list of cities, countries, and country codes.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	City	Country	Code		Country	Code	
2	New York	United States			United States	US	
3	London	United Kingdom			United Kingdom	UK	
4	Toronto	Canada			Canada	CA	
5	Dallas	United States			France	FR	
6	Houston	United States			Germany	DE	
7	Paris	France					
8	Berlin	Germany					
9	Los Angeles	United States					
10	Montreal	Canada					
11	Birmingham	United Kingdom					
12	Hamburg	Germany					
13							

Discover more

[Microsoft Excel](#)

[Data analysis](#)

[Data Analysis](#)

[Excel](#)

[VBA tutorials](#)

[Spreadsheet software](#)

[Data entry services](#)

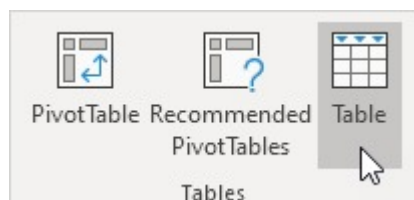
[Excel add-ins](#)

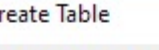
[Advanced Excel workshops](#)

[ActiveX](#)

First, insert two tables.

1. Select a cell in the first range.
2. On the Insert tab, in the Tables group, click Table.





Result so far:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	City	Country	Code		Country	Code	
2	New York	United States			United States	US	
3	London	United Kingdom			United Kingdom	UK	
4	Toronto	Canada			Canada	CA	
5	Dallas	United States			France	FR	
6	Houston	United States			Germany	DE	
7	Paris	France					
8	Berlin	Germany					
9	Los Angeles	United States					
10	Montreal	Canada					
11	Birmingham	United Kingdom					
12	Hamburg	Germany					
13							

5. Select cell C2 and enter =VLOOKUP(

7. Enter the second argument by selecting the range E2:F6. Excel replaces this range reference with Table2.

Formula Bar: `=VLOOKUP([@Country],Table2`

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	City	Country	Code		Country	Code	
2	New York	United States	y],Table2		United States	US	
3	London	United Kingdom			United Kingdom	UK	
4	Toronto	Canada			Canada	CA	
5	Dallas	United States			France	FR	
6	Houston	United States			Germany	DE	
7	Paris	France					
8	Berlin	Germany					
9	Los Angeles	United States					
10	Montreal	Canada					
11	Birmingham	United Kingdom					

12	Hamburg	Germany				
13						

8. Use 2 for the third argument because the codes are in the second column of the red table.

9. Use FALSE for the fourth argument to find an exact match.

COUNTIF

:

X

✓

fx

=VLOOKUP([@Country],Table2,2,FALSE|

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	City	Country	Code		Country	Code	
2	New York	United States	2,FALSE		United States	US	
3	London	United Kingdom			United Kingdom	UK	
4	Toronto	Canada			Canada	CA	
5	Dallas	United States			France	FR	
6	Houston	United States			Germany	DE	
7	Paris	France					
8	Berlin	Germany					
9	Los Angeles	United States					
10	Montreal	Canada					
11	Birmingham	United Kingdom					
12	Hamburg	Germany					
13							

10. Press Enter.

C2		✕ ✓ fx		=VLOOKUP([@Country],Table2,2,FALSE)			
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	City	Country	Code		Country	Code	
2	New York	United States	US		United States	US	
3	London	United Kingdom	UK		United Kingdom	UK	
4	Toronto	Canada	CA		Canada	CA	
5	Dallas	United States	US		France	FR	
6	Houston	United States	US		Germany	DE	
7	Paris	France	FR				
8	Berlin	Germany	DE				
9	Los Angeles	United States	US				
10	Montreal	Canada	CA				
11	Birmingham	United Kingdom	UK				
12	Hamburg	Germany	DE				
13							

Note: Excel automatically copied the VLOOKUP function to the other cells. That saves time.

11. Enter a new city and country. Excel automatically looks up the corresponding country code for you. Wow!

B13		✕ ✓ <i>fx</i>		United States			
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G

1	City	Country	Code		Country	Code	
2	New York	United States	US		United States	US	
3	London	United Kingdom	UK		United Kingdom	UK	
4	Toronto	Canada	CA		Canada	CA	
5	Dallas	United States	US		France	FR	
6	Houston	United States	US		Germany	DE	
7	Paris	France	FR				
8	Berlin	Germany	DE				
9	Los Angeles	United States	US				
10	Montreal	Canada	CA				
11	Birmingham	United Kingdom	UK				
12	Hamburg	Germany	DE				
13	Chicago	United States	US				
14							

Conclusion: tables can make VLOOKUP formulas a lot easier. Try it yourself. Download the [Excel file](#) and enter a new city and country.

Discover more

[Excel](#)

[Microsoft Excel](#)

[Data analysis](#)

[Data Analysis](#)

[Statistical analysis tools](#)

[Business productivity suites](#)

[Cloud storage solutions](#)

[Advanced Excel workshops](#)

[Technical support services](#)

Search Entire Site

Go

## Chapter

### ■ Tables

## Learn more, it's easy

### ■ Structured References

### ■ Table Styles

### ■ Merge Tables

- [Table as Source Data](#)

---

- [Remove Table Formatting](#)

---

- [Quick Analysis](#)

---

## ↓ Download Excel File

- [merge-tables.xlsx](#)

---

## Next Chapter

- [What-If Analysis](#)

---

## Follow Excel Easy



## Popular Excel Topics

- [Pivot Tables](#)

---

- [Vlookup](#)

---

- [Formulas and Functions](#)

---

- [Charts](#)

---

- [Conditional Formatting](#)

---

- [Find Duplicates](#)

---

- [If](#)

---

- [Drop-down List](#)

---

- [Countif](#)

---

- [Index and Match](#)

---

## Become an Excel Pro

- [1. Introduction](#)

---

- [2. Basics](#)

---

- 3. Functions

- 4. Data Analysis

- 5. VBA

Merge Tables • © 2010-2026

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