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# Excel concatenate date format text

SearchClear searchClose searchGoogle appsMain menu Docs Editors How to combine two cells im Excel, with text and numbers, or formulas. Show in one cell and format numbers and dates. Excel file, step-by-step video, and written instructions Combine text and numbers Watch this short video to see how to combine cells in Excel with text and number format. Written steps are below the video. Combine text from multiple cells To combine text from multiple cells into one cell, use the & (ampersand). Select the cell where the combined data Type a = (equal sign) to start the formula Click the first cell Type the operator & operator (shift + 7) Click the second cell Press Enter to complete the formula If the text is in a formatted table, the formula displays structured references with the column names. If the text is not in a formatted table, the formula displays cell references. Add spaces to combined text When you combine cells with text using the formula above, there are no spaces between first and last names. If you want to insert a space or other character, you can include a text string in the formula. Select the cell where the combined data Type a = (equal sign) to start the formula Click the first cell Type the text string for the character between the words: ( double quotation marks, space, double quote) Comma space: , (double quotation, comma, space, double quote) Space in semicolon: , (double quote, semicolon, space, double quote) Line break: CHARACTER(10) NOTE: Turn on Wrap text in the cell if you are using a line break type & operator Click the second cell Press Enter to complete the If the text Is in a formatted table, the formula displays structured references with the column names. If the text is not in a formatted table, the formula displays cell references. Add line breaks to combined text Instead of displaying characters between words, you can use the CHARACTER with 10 function as an argument to create a line break. This is the same as typing Alt+Enter in a cell that contains text. Be sure to format the cell with Wrap Text to see the line break.. Select the cell where the combined data Type a = (equal sign) to start the formula Click the first cell Type & Operator Type CHAR(10) Type the operator Click the second cell Press Enter to complete the Format cell formula with Wrap Text If the text is in a formatted table, the formula displays structured references with the column names. If the text is not in a formatted table, the formula displays cell references. Combine cells with text and a number You can combine cells to connect a text string to a number from another cell. In this example, the text is added to the terms of payment. Select the cell where the combined data Type the formula with text in double quotation marks. For example: =Due in & A3 & days NOTE: To separate the text strings from the numbers, the end the text string with a space. Press Enter to complete the Combine Text and Formatted Date formula When you combine text with a date, you can format it by using the TEXT function. Without formatting, the date is displayed as a number, which on the screen below This simple formula combines, for example, the number of the number. Add date formatting To combine a text string with a formatted date, use the Excel Text function to format the date. To create the formula, follow these steps: Select the cell where the combined data Type the formula with text in double quotation marks and the date in the TEXT function. For example, to display the entire weekday name for today's date: =Today is & TEXT(TODAY(),dddd) Press Enter to complete the formula How the QUERY function in the Excel Text function: TEXT(TODAY(),dddd) Date is the first argument, Formatting is the second argument. In this example, the TODAY function returns today's date. The dddd formats the date as the full weekday name - Tuesday A few more date formats are in the screenshot shown below: mm-dd-yyyy yyymmdd ddd mmm dd yyyyy: For other languages, use the applicable date codes, such as jjjj for the everyday name in French. To learn how to switch between languages, download the sample file from the Tools section of the Excel Sample Files page. Look for FN0046 - Change the language for text function. Combine text and formatted numbers Here are a few examples of using the TEXT function to format numbers. NOTE: There are several examples of custom formats on the Microsoft Web site Format a date as month/day/year: =Payment is due & TEXT(A2.mm/dd/yyy) Format a number as currency: =Overdue amount: & TEXT(A3,$#,##0.00)& USD Format a number as a percentage: =Your score is & TEXT(A4,0,00%) Format a number as a fraction: =Hours worked: &; TEXT(A5,# ?/?) Custom number format with text Instead of using a formula in a cell, another way to combine text with dates or numbers is to use a custom number format. This method does not affect the dates or numbers — they can still be used in other calculations as numeric values. Only the cell appearance changes, not the cell value. Follow these steps to apply a custom number format that combines text and a formatted date. Type this formula in cell B4 to display today's date: =TODAY() Right-click cell B4, and on the Number tab, click the Date Formatting Select Date Formatting that you want, such as <a0></a0> . For example: Today is [$-en-US]d-mmm-yy. Enjoy!; @ Click OK to apply the TODAY format function in cell B4 still displays the current date, but now have text before and after it. And if you look at the formula bar when the cell is selected, only the TODAY formula appears - none of the text is visible. In Excel for Office 365 or Excel 2019 and later, you can use the TEXTJOIN function to combine text from multiple regions quickly and easily. NOTE: If you don't have TEXTJOIN, use the Link custom features feature to quickly combine text. This short video shows a few TEXTJOIN examples - how to combine everyday names and how to combine formatted dates. There are written steps and several examples below the video. Click to download the sample file that was used in this video. TEXTJOIN Arguments The TEXTJOIN function has three required arguments: delimiter - A text string to separate the joined text elements. Set the delimiter in double quotation marks, or refer to a cell that contains the delimiter ignore_empty - TRUE, to ignore blank cells, or FALSE, to include them text1 - The text elements to be reconciled. This can be a text string or a range of cells, or an array of text strings You can add more text strings if necessary Example 1 - Simple join This example uses a simple TEXTJOIN formula to join the entire text in a range of cells - A2:A8. The separator is a comma and space, and blank cells are ignored. This formula is in cell D3, and it returns all the days in the list. =TEXTJOIN(, ,TRUE,A2:A8) NOTE If the formula had FALSE as the ignore_empty option, the blank cell (A5) is included in the result: Sun, Mon, Tir, , Tor, Fri, Sat Example 2 - Tilt an array-typed TEXTJOIN formula to join toize the text in a row of cells - A2:A8. The separator is a comma and space, and blank cells are ignored. If an x is not available, IF returns an empty string for that day of the week that is ignored by TEXTJOIN when TRUE is the second argument. The following formula is in cell D3, and it returns all days in the list where there is an x in column B. NOTE: This formula is array-typed, with Ctrl+Shift+Enter =TEXTJOIN(, ,TRUE,IF(B2:B8=x,A2:A8,)) Example 3 - Condition and Formatting This example looks like example 2, but there are dates in column A , instead of weekday names. In the formula, the text function formats the dates as ddd to display short weekday names in the result. The delimiter is a line break created by the CHARACTER function, with 10 as code.. =TEXTJOIN(CHAR(10),TRUE, IF(B2:B8=x, TEXT(A2:A8,ddd),)) Example 4 - Dynamic array functions In this example, TEXTJOIN is combined with a few of Excel's new dynamic array functions - FILTER, SORTING, and UNIQUE. Dynamic arrays are available in Microsoft 365 plans, Excel for the Web, and Excel mobile apps. The sales sheet has 2 years of sales data, formatted as an Excel table. The columns are called intervals - YrCol, RegCol, CatCol, and QtyCol. On the target sheet there is a different table with a sales target for each year and In column E, a TEXTJOIN formula creates a list of salespeople who met the sales target for that row's year and category. Salespeople who met the target The TEXTJOIN function combines the results from a few of Excel's new dynamic array functions - FILTER, SORTING, and UNIQUE. To see how these features work, there's a demo in the report sheet. There are drop-down lists at the top of the sheet where you can select a year and a category. A SUMIFS formula returns the sales target amount for the selected year and category. Cell B4 is called YrSel, cell C4 is called CatSel, and cell D4 is called TgtSel. This dynamic array formula is in cell C7, and the results are spilled down to the cells below if necessary. =IFERROR(UNIQUE(BLACK(FILTER(NameCol, (YrCol=YrSel) *(CatCol=CatSel) *(QtyCol>=TgtSel))), --) In this formula, the FILTER rep names function returns from the Name column of the Sales table, if all 3 criteria are met: The year equals the selected year (YrSel) Category equals the selected category (CatSel) The number is greater than or equal to the target amount (TgtSel) Then the category is equal to the selected category (CatSel) The number is greater than or equal to the target amount (TgtSel) Then the category is equal to the selected category (CatSel) The quantity is greater than or equal to the target amount (TgtSel) Then the category is equal to the selected category (CatSel) The quantity is greater than or equal to the target amount (TgtSel) Then the category equals the selected category (CatSel) The quantity is greater than or equal to the target amount (TgtSel) Then the category is equal to the selected category (CatSel) The number is greater than or equal to the target amount (TgtSel) Then the category is equal to the selected category (CatSel) The number is greater than or equal to the target amount (TgtSel) Then the category is equal to the selected category (CatSel) The number is greater than or equal to the target amount (TgtSel) Then the category is equal to the selected category (CatSel) The number is greater than or equal to the target amount (TgtSel) Then the category is equal to the selected category (CatSel) equals the target amount (TgtSel), the SORT function places these names in alphabetical order, and the UNIQUE function removes any duplicate names. Finally, IFERROR returns two dashes (--) if there is an error in returning the salesperson names. For example, no salespeople reached the target amount for the selected year and category. Show all names in one cell On the Target sheet, a similar formula is used to create a list of salespeople. This is the function in cell E4 on the target sheet: =IFERROR(TEXTJOIN(, , TRUE, UNIQUE(SORT(FILTER(NameCol, (YrCol=B4) *(CatCol=C4) *(QtyCol>=D4))), --) The TEXTJOIN function combines all the names separated by a comma and space characters so that the results appear in a single cell instead of wasting down a column. Video: Combine text and numbers This video shows other examples of how to combine cells in Excel. First and last names are combined and a space character is placed between them. Then text and numbers are combined, and the TEXT function formats the numbers. Download the Combine Basic sample files: The workbook has the samples Combine text with the & number formatting operator. The zipped file is in xlsx format and does not contain macros. TEXTJOIN Getting Started: Click here to the sample file for the video Getting started with TEXTJOIN. For Excel 2019 or 365. The zipped file is in xlsx format and does not contain macros. TEXTJOIN Examples: This workbook has TEXT-JOE examples 1, 2, and 3 that work in Excel for Microsoft 365 and in Excel 2019 or later. The zipped file is in xlsx format and does not contain macros. TEXTJOIN Dynamic: This workbook has the textjoin examples with dynamic arrays that work in Excel for Microsoft 365. The zipped file is in xlsx format and does not contain macros. _____ More functions for self-customize summary functions - Sum cells link custom function panes .. .. INDEX / MATCH Functions ADDRESS Function Indirect Function Last updated: November 6, 2020 3:49 PM

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