

5 Functions to Instantly Clean Up Messy Excel Spreadsheets

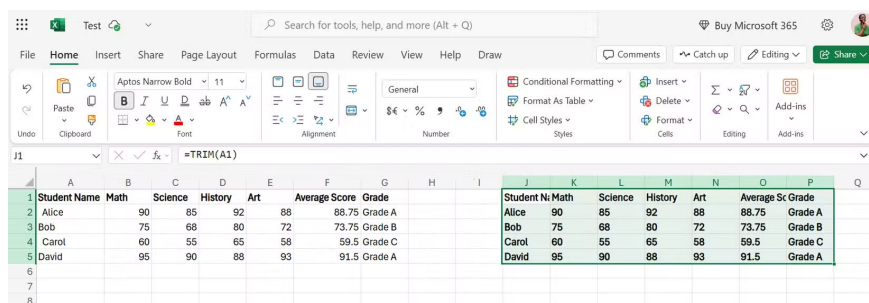
A messy Excel spreadsheet can be a nightmare — extra whitespace, inconsistent formatting, text all over the place. But with the right functions, you can clean it up in seconds and make your data actually useful.

A messy Excel spreadsheet can be a nightmare — extra whitespace, inconsistent formatting, text all over the place. But with the right functions, you can clean it up in seconds and make your data actually useful.

5. TRIM function

Extra spaces in your spreadsheet can cause two seemingly identical entries to look different, mess up data validation, and even mess up your formulas. Luckily, the TRIM function solves all of that by removing all extra spaces from text (except single spaces between words). This is useful for rearranging names, addresses, etc., especially in spreadsheets you import from other sources.

Suppose cell A1 contains Alice, with extra spaces everywhere. Using the TRIM function will return Alice without the spaces.



Instead of referencing a single cell and expanding the formula, you can also refer to all the data at once. For example, you can use the following formula to remove all extra spaces.

=TRIM(A1 : G5) ???

4. IFERROR function

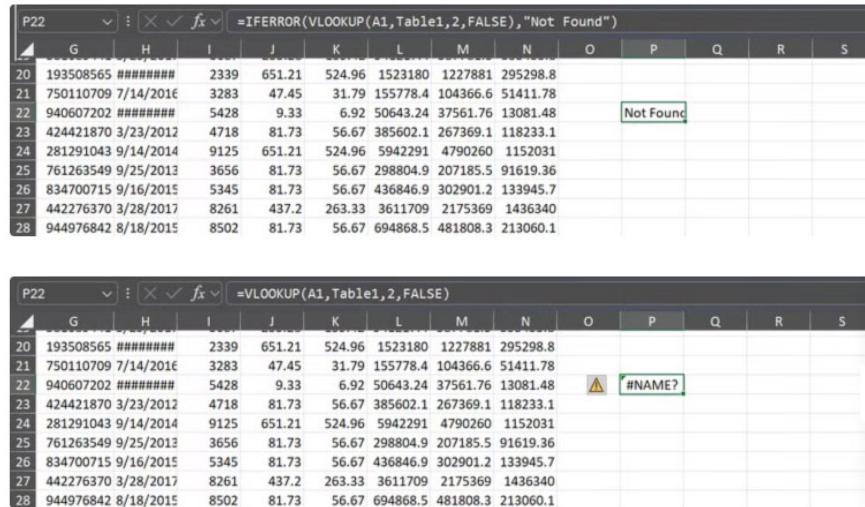
IFERROR represents something more straightforward and less intimidating. It works with Office 2019 and Microsoft 365 subscription plans, so it is widely accessible. This function evaluates a formula and returns a specified value if the formula produces an error.

For example, instead of using a formula that returns #NAME? when no match is found, like below:

=VLOOKUP(A1,Table1,2,FALSE)

You can use the following formula to return a custom message:

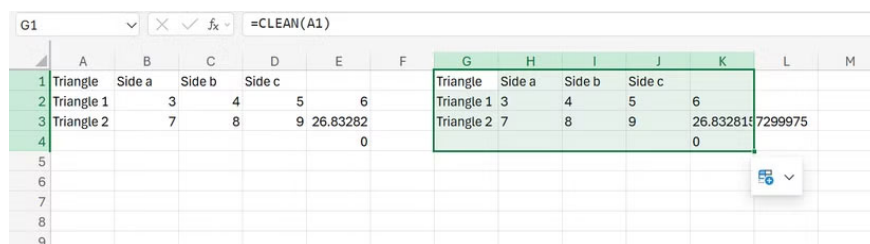
=IFERROR(VLOOKUP(A1,Table1,2,FALSE),"Not Found")



3. CLEAN function

When you import data from PDFs, websites, and legacy systems, or even convert PDFs into Excel spreadsheets, you often carry over some invisible characters. Things like line breaks and hidden symbols, which you can't see, can stick around and ruin your formulas.

The CLEAN function removes all non-printing characters from text, leaving a more predictable and easier to use version for formulas.



You can also combine the CLEAN function with the TRIM function. Many Excel pros use this function as a shortcut for inputting data:

=TRIM(CLEAN(text))

Student Name	Math	Science	History	Art	Average Score	Grade
Alice	90	85	92	88	88.75	Grade A
Bob	75	68	80	72	73.75	Grade B
Carol	60	55	65	58	59.5	Grade C
David	95	90	88	93	91.5	Grade A

2. TEXTSPLIT function

TEXTSPLIT, available in Excel 365 and Excel 2021, works similarly to the Text-to-Columns wizard, but in formula form, and is useful if you're working with concatenated data. This function can split text into columns or rows using delimiters you specify.

If cell A1 contains **Ada,Uche,ada.uche@email.com** , then using the formula below can split the text into 3 separate columns: **Ada, Uche** and **ada.uche@email.com** .

=TEXTSPLIT(A1, ",", "")

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Ada,Uche,ada.uche@email.com		Ada	Uche	ada.uche@email.com			
2	Apple,Banana;Cherry							
3	Cat;Dog;Fish.Bird;Lizard							
4	First.Last							

You can even split by row or column and handle multiple delimiters. For example, if cell A2 contains **Apple , Banana ; Cherry** , use the formula below:

=TEXTSPLIT(A1, {"", ",", ";", ";"})

This formula will split the text into Apple, Banana and Cherry.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Ada,Uche,ada.uche@email.com		Ada	Uche	ada.uche@email.com			
2	Apple,Banana;Cherry		Apple	Banana	Cherry			
3	Cat;Dog;Fish.Bird;Lizard							
4	First.Last							

By default, TEXTSPLIT will fill these values into columns. If you want them to be split into separate rows, set the fourth argument, which defaults to FALSE or is omitted, to TRUE:

=TEXTSPLIT(A2, ",", ";", ";", TRUE)

The result will be **Apple** in cell I1, **Banana** in cell J1, **Cherry** in cell I2 and **Dates** in cell J2.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	Ada,Uche,ada.uche@email.com		Ada	Uche	ada.uche@email.com				Apple	Banana	
2	Apple,Banana;Cherry,Dates		Apple	Banana	Cherry	Dates			Cherry	Dates	
3	Cat;Dog;Fish;Bird;Lizard										
4	First.Last										
5											
6											
7											
8											

1. TEXTJOIN function

After splitting, you may want to join the pieces together. TEXTJOIN helps you merge multiple text strings with optional delimiters and even allows you to ignore spaces.

Suppose you have first name in column A, middle name in column B (some blank cells), and last name in column C. You can use the following formula to create full name without extra spaces from blank middle name cells.

`=TEXTJOIN(" ", TRUE, A1, B1, C1)`

You will get full name like **Cardi B** or **Mary Jane Watson** after applying the formula.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	First Name	Middle Name	Last Name					
2	John		Smith		John Smith			
3	Mary	Jane	Watson		Mary Jane Watson			
4	Adaeze	Nancy	Uche		Adaeze Nancy Uche			
5	Justin		Bieber		Justin Bieber			
6	Hailey		Bieber		Hailey Bieber			
7	Cardi		B		Cardi B			
8								
9								
10								

The TRUE argument tells Excel to ignore blank cells, so you won't get unsightly spaces or dangling commas.

You finished reading the article "[5 Functions to Instantly Clean Up Messy Excel Spreadsheets](#)" edited by the [TipsMake](#) team. We hope this article has provided you with many useful tech tips and tricks. You can search for similar articles on tips and guides. Thank you for reading and for following us regularly.