

### RngMerge Example

<b>Department Series</b>	100,200	<b>Debits</b>	<b>Credits</b>
<b>Account Range</b>	4000:8000-	317,728.45	460,196.74

**RngMerge result:** 4000:8000-100,4000:8000-200

**RngMerge can be used with:**

Function	Value	Formula
<b>ADGET</b>	(142,468.29)	=ADGET("GLDATA.BAL",RNGMERGE(\$C\$5,\$C\$3))
<b>ADDEBIT</b>	0.00	=ADDEBIT("GLDATA.BAL",RNGMERGE(\$C\$5,\$C\$3))
<b>ADCREDIT</b>	142,468.29	=ADCREDIT("GLDATA.BAL",RNGMERGE(\$C\$5,\$C\$3))
<b>ADCRONLY</b>	460,196.74	=ADCRONLY("GLDATA.BAL",RNGMERGE(\$C\$5,\$C\$3))
<b>ADDRONLY</b>	317,728.45	=ADDRONLY("GLDATA.BAL",RNGMERGE(\$C\$5,\$C\$3))

=RngMerge("string1","string2") is very useful for creating account ranges of non-contiguous department values. If you wish to sum the account 1000 to 2999 for departments 100 to 150, it is easy to specify a range as 1000:2999-100:150. However, if the departments you wish to consider are 100 and 200, with department 150 between them, then you need to enter the account range formula as "1000:2000-100,1000:2000-250". This can get cumbersome when there are many departments.

=RngMerge() takes 2 strings which may or may not contain embedded commas, and returns a single string which is the result of concatenating string1 with each separate string separated by commas in string2.

See the results of the RngMerge function by replacing the values in the cells above.