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Excel indirect function another worksheet

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When we use Excel, we often use cell references in formulas. That's what makes Excel so useful in the first place: Instead of performing calculations manually — like math back in school — by entering the values directly into the formulas, Excel simply lists the cells from which the values should be taken across entire columns and rows. Microsoft's spreadsheet program is therefore dynamic. The INDIRECT function in Excel allows you to go one step further. Instead of typing the cell reference in the formula, you can simply retrieve it from another cell or compile it based on multiple parameters. It sounds complicated, but it can be a great help! Your very own .com domain name! Find your perfect domain name, including SSL and a personal consultant! SecureSimple24/7 support

With INDIRECT, Excel allows you to get a reference from another cell instead of entering it directly into the formula. Users can also piece together cell references in this way - extracting the first component from one cell and the second from another. The cell that contains the INDIRECT function then displays the value that the compound reference refers to. INDIRECTLY used alone. However, it can be used this way for certain dynamic formulas where the cell reference changes continuously with new parameters entered in a cell. In most cases, INDIRECT is used in combination with other functions. It is also possible to use INDIRECT to display a value from another worksheet. In theory, you can even refer to another workbook.

However, this kind of reference only works when the other workbook is also opened. However, if the file referenced in the INDIRECT function is closed, an error message appears instead of a value. INDIRECT includes a required and optional parameter. =INDIRECT(reference,[A1])

Reference: Here you enter the cell reference or cell references. You can also write part of the cell reference directly to the formula (using quotation marks). Two reference components are combined with the &#amp;#amp; Characters.. A1: This optional parameter specifies the format in which you want to create the cell reference. If the parameter is omitted or TRUE is specified in the formula, the A1 format is applied. In the case of FALSE, the formula uses the R1C1 format. Excel is typically used in A1 format. Here, the rows are numbered (A1, A2, A3, ...) and columns shown in running letters (A1, B1, C1, ...). However, you can also configure the use of the R1C1 format in the application settings. both rows and columns are numbered in this case. Therefore, R5C10 will specify the cell where the fifth row meets the tenth column. For example, if the cell A1 is not in the same way as a cell, the cell A1 is not in the In Excel, you create a cell reference with by entering a cell address in another cell. The function becomes more complex when the cell reference is divided into parts. In this example, there is only one number in cell A1. The column component of the reference is entered directly in the formula as a letter. You can also enter part of the reference directly into the function. But you can also type the row as well as column in two different cells. You can extract both the column and the row component in a cell reference from different cells. INDIRECT also offers an interesting program when the formula is used to reference values in other worksheets. For example, it might be useful if similar tables and calculations are contained in multiple sheets, and you want to display the selected values for other sheets in a history sheet. Retrieves the name of the worksheet from a cell. Cell A1 contains the name of the worksheet, and in that sheet, the desired value is located in cell C1. The additional symbols in the function parameter are due to the inclusion of the full text of the reference (including quotation and exclamation marks). For the required quotation mark, a single quotation mark must be placed in double quotation marks, as it is a text entry in the function. The text from cell A1 and then a longer text entry then follows: The worksheet name is closed again with a quotation mark followed by a required exclamation point and finally the cell whose value you want to display. INDIRECT can also extract values from different tables. You can now either adjust the value in cell A1 — for example, in the <a0</a0> field. Here you can simply drag the formula (using the cursor) and Excel automatically adjusts the references to the feature's new location. The INDIRECT Excel function is often used with others. It is, for example, the first time that a new one has been used for the work of Instead of generating the total in the corresponding sheet and then rendering it in a summary, as in the example before, the values can be added directly to the summary. =SUM(INDIRECT("&#amp;#amp;A3&#amp;#amp;! B1:B5"))

With this formula, you can add cells B1 to B5 on a worksheet that you specified in cell A3. Use INDIRECT in Excel to add values from another worksheet. At the same time, you can add values from different worksheets with the SUM function. =SUM(INDIRECT("&#amp;#amp;A1&#amp;#amp;";! C1);INDIRECT("&#amp;#amp;A2&#amp;#amp;";! C1);INDIRECT("&#amp;#amp;A3&#amp;#amp;";! C1))

You can also add values from different sheets together using SUM and INDIRECT. Many other mathematical or statistical features can also be expanded in Excel using this technique (e.g. HiDrive Cloud Storage with IONOS! Based in Europe, HiDrive secures your data in the cloud so you can easily access it from any device! Very secure! Delt access Accessible everywhere Related articles It can often be time-consuming to search for a specific record in an Excel table by hand, where VLOOKUP comes into play. This handy feature allows you to find the exact value of a particular search criterion. The VLOOKUP function is indispensable for managing price lists, member listings, and inventory catalogs. To ensure that you can take advantage of this convenient feature,...

Excels if-then declaration is one of its most useful formulas. In many situations, you can create a logical comparison: If A is true, then B, otherwise C. If you want to use this useful formula, then then the formula in Excel, you must first understand how it works and exactly how it is used. For example, what sintak rules do you follow? If you want to work with large data sets, long tables, and large arrays, Excel offers more features. These facilitate navigation through the mass of values and data. For example, to quickly find the right cell, you can use MATCH in Excel. The function searches for a value, and then specifies the location of the cell. How does it work? Excel usually displays a single result in each cell. Because each cell contains only a single value, the content can be easily transferred to other functions. But sometimes you want to combine several elements. The Excel Linking feature allows you to combine text, numbers, and functions into a single cell. Sometimes you want to dynamically create a reference to specific worksheets using the indirect Excel function. For example, if you have data in the same format divided into multiple worksheets, and you want to dynamically select data from different sheets. In this case, you can use the INDIRECT() feature, which is available in both Excel and Google Spreadsheets. I'll show you how to use it by running through a quick example. INDIRECT():Returns the reference specified by a text string. References are evaluated immediately to display their content. Using Indirect() to dynamically refer to a spreadsheet In the following example, we will look at the revenue for a particular product by dynamically referring to the data sheet for each product. We have a sheet of Revenue where we want to see the revenue for a particular product. Next, we have two sheets of sales and revenue data for two products: Product1 and Product2. Normally, you can only refer to one worksheet We want sheet revenue to show revenue for a specific product and update the numbers dynamically when we change cell D1. Unfortunately, we cannot use a reference to D1 to specify the sheet we want in our VLOOKUP() function like this: We cannot use a variable reference to D1 in our VLOOKUP() For this to work, we need to use the INDIRECT() function. This allows us to use the value of cell D1 to create a dynamic VLOOKUP that refers to areas on multiple sheets. Use sheet names as variables with Indirect() Now you can change cell D1 to Product2, and the revenue numbers are dynamically updated and the numbers are retrieved from the other in Excel So to summarize you can use INDIRECT() to refer to multiple worksheets variably in this way: =INDIRECT("&#amp;#amp;D1&#amp;#amp;! &#amp;#amp;A3:D6)Indirect() in Google Spreadsheet You can use INDIRECT() in Google Spreadsheet in the same way: =INDIRECT(LINKING(D1,! A3:D6) As always, please let me know in the comments whether this procedure worked or if you have any questions! Question!