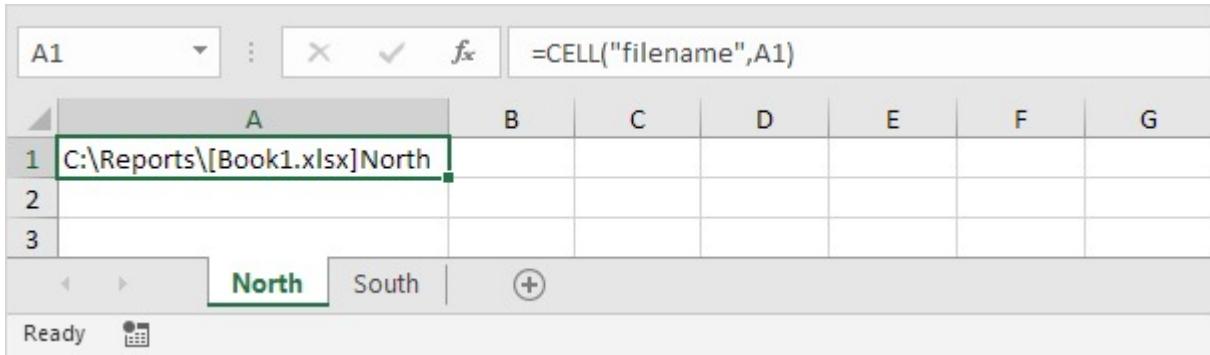


Get Sheet Name in Excel

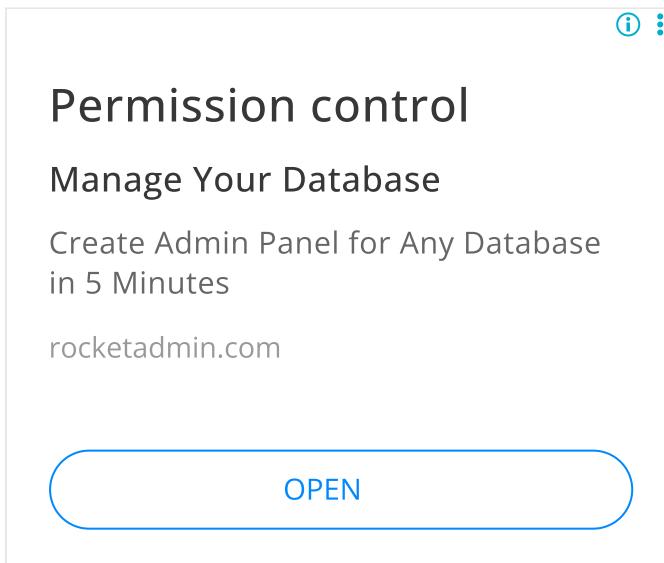
To return the sheet name in a cell, use CELL, FIND and MID in Excel. There's no built-in function in Excel that can get the sheet name.

1. The CELL function below returns the complete path, workbook name and current worksheet name.



A screenshot of Microsoft Excel. The formula bar shows the formula `=CELL("filename",A1)`. The cell A1 contains the text `C:\Reports\[Book1.xlsx]North`. The ribbon at the top has the 'Home' tab selected. The status bar at the bottom shows 'Ready'.

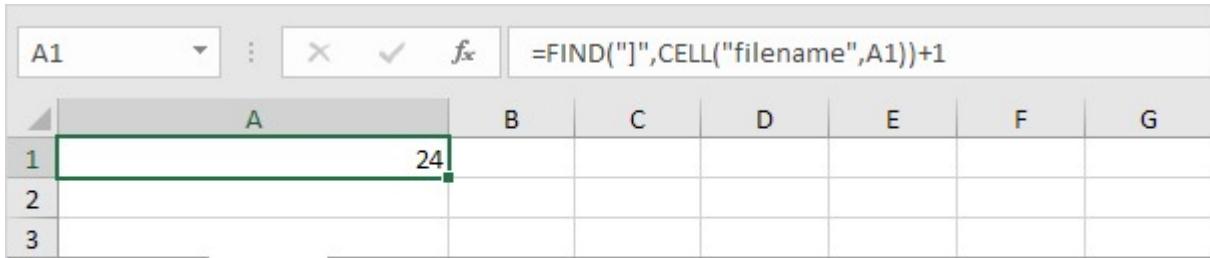
Note: instead of using A1, you can refer to any cell on the first worksheet to get the name of this worksheet.



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2. Use the FIND function to find the position of the right bracket. Add 1 to return the start position of the sheet name.



A screenshot of Microsoft Excel. The formula bar shows the formula `=FIND("]",CELL("filename",A1))+1`. The cell A1 contains the number `24`. The ribbon at the top has the 'Home' tab selected. The status bar at the bottom shows 'Ready'.

The screenshot shows the Excel ribbon at the top. The 'North' tab is highlighted in green, indicating it is the active sheet. Other tabs like 'South' and a plus sign tab are visible. Below the ribbon is a status bar showing 'Ready' and a small icon.

3. To extract a substring, starting in the middle of a string, use the MID function. First argument (formula from step 1). Second argument (formula from step 2). Third argument (31).

The screenshot shows a spreadsheet with one row and three columns. Cell A1 contains the formula `=MID(CELL("filename",A1),FIND("[",CELL("filename",A1))+1,31)`. The result of this formula, 'North', is displayed in cell A1. The other cells in the row are empty. The ribbon at the top shows the 'North' tab is selected.

Explanation: the MID function shown above starts at position 24 and extracts 31 characters (maximum length of a worksheet name).

4. You may want to add text to the name of the sheet. Simply use the ampersand (&) operator as shown below.

The screenshot shows a spreadsheet with one row and three columns. Cell A1 contains the formula `="Region: " & MID(CELL("filename",A1),FIND("[",CELL("filename",A1))+1,31)`. The result of this formula, 'Region: North', is displayed in cell A1. The other cells in the row are empty. The ribbon at the top shows the 'North' tab is selected.

5. To get the name of the second worksheet, simply refer to any cell on the second worksheet.

The screenshot shows a spreadsheet with one row and three columns. Cell A1 contains the formula `=MID(CELL("filename",South!A1),FIND("[",CELL("filename",South!A1))+1,31)`. The result of this formula, 'South', is displayed in cell A1. The other cells in the row are empty. The ribbon at the top shows the 'North' tab is selected.

Pro tip: use Excel VBA to display the sheet names of all Excel files in a directory. You can find detailed instructions [here](#).





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