

18.2.5 definedName (Defined Name)

This element defines ~~the a~~ defined names ~~that are defined~~ within this workbook. Defined names are descriptive text that is used to represent a cell, range of cells, formula, or constant value.

~~[Example: A defined name can make it easier to refer to ranges. Use easy-to-understand names, such as The name Products, to refer to hard-to- might be easier to understand than the ranges, such as Sales!C20:C30. end example]~~

~~[Example: A defined name in a formula can make it easier to understand the purpose of the formula. For example, the formula =SUM(FirstQuarterSales) might be easier to identify than =SUM(C20:C30). end example]~~

~~[Example: Names are available to any sheet. For example, if the name ProjectedSales refers to the range A20:A30 on the first worksheet in a workbook, you can use the name ProjectedSales can be used on any other sheet in the same workbook to refer to range A20:A30 on the first worksheet. end example]~~

~~[Example: Names can also be used to represent formulas or values that do not change (constants). For example, the name SalesTax can be used to represent the sales tax amount (such as 6.2 percent) applied to sales transactions. end example]~~

~~[Example: You can also link to a defined name in another workbook may be referenced, or and a defined a name that may refers to cells in another workbook. For example, the formula =SUM(Sales.xls!ProjectedSales) may refers to the named range ProjectedSales in the workbook named Sales. end example]~~

A compliant producer or consumer considers a defined name in the range A1-XFD1048576 to be an error.

All other names outside this range can be defined as names and overrides a cell reference if an ambiguity exists.

[Example: For clarification: LOG10 is always a cell reference, LOG10() is always formula, LOGO1000 can be a defined name that overrides a cell reference. end example]

Comment [JH1]: Note added space