List worksheets excel 2016

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By J. Carlton Collins, CPA Q. I have an Excel workbook with dozens of custom named worksheets. Is it possible to list the names of those worksheets in Excel without having to retype? A. Yes, you can create a list of worksheet names of your Excel workbook as follows. From the Formulas tab, select Defined Name, Set Name to launch the New Name dialog box described below. Enter SheetName into the Name field, enter the following formula into the Refers to: =REPLACE(GET). WORKBOOK(1),1,FIND(],GET. WORKBOOK(1)),), and then select OK. This action will create a named formula that can then be used together with the INDEX function to generate a list of worksheet names. Continuing, let's assume you have 25 named worksheets. Next, select the cell where you want the list of names to Appear (cell B2 in this example), and enter numbers 1 through 25 (in cells A2 through A26 in this example, as shown below). Then in cell B2 enter formula =INDEX(SheetNames,A2), and then copy and paste the formula down 25 rows. This formula will return a list of your worksheet tab names in the same order as your worksheet tabs. (Note: Workbooks must be saved as excel Macro Workbook file types to maintain the Specified Name formula.) Now that you have successfully added a table of contents to your workbook, I recommend you add hyperlinks as well, to help navigate. This can be done by adding the formula =HYPERLINK(#'&amp; B2&!'! A1,Open Sheet) in cell C2 (in the example below) and copy this formula down next to each worksheet name. As a result, you will then be able to click each link to jump to the various worksheets listed in your table of contents. (Alternatively, you can select each name in the table of contents one by one and press Ctrl+K to apply hyperlinks directly to each worksheet name. The advantage of this alternative approach is that separate hyperlink columns (such as column C in the example above) are not required, but the disadvantage is that each hyperlink should be applied one by one.) Next, I recommend you insert a button on each worksheet which will return you to your table of contents, as follows: Name your table of contents. Start by placing your cursor at the top of the table of contents and in the Name Box (located just above column A), type Table of Contents and press the Enter key. This named location will be the cell where the navigation buttons created in the steps below will lead. Create a hyperlink text box button. Anywhere in the workbook, insert a Text Box (from the Shape menu of the Insert tab), label it Back to Table of Contents, and format the buttons as you see fit. (In the example described below, I made the Text Box red, centered and thickened the text, applied a button effect, and lower right shadow.) Apply hyperlinks to your text box buttons. Right-click the text box to select it, press Ctrl+K to launch the Insert Hyperlink dialog box, select Select in This Document (under the Link to menu), scroll down to Specified Name, select Lists, and press OK. This will create a clickable button that will return you to your table of contents. Copy and paste the hyperlink text box buttons throughout your worksheet. Right-click the text box button again to select it, left click on the edge of most text box keys to make sure you have selected the entire text box key instead of just the text inside the text box, press Ctrl+C to copy the text box keys, and then navigate to each worksheet and paste the text box keys on each of your worksheets to make it easier to navigate your large workbook. (You may want to paste multiple copies of this text box button on your larger worksheet for added navigation convenience.) (Hint: To select a hyperlink-enabled text box without triggering a hyperlink effect, right-click the text box button and then left-click the edge of the most button of the text box — this action will allow you to resize or reposition the button as you wish.) You can download an example of an Excel workbook that contains a table of contents and navigation hyperlinks in carltoncollins.com/list.xlsm. About author J. Carlton Collins (carlton@asaresearch.com) is a Technology Consultant, conference presenter, and JofA contributor editor. Submit a question Do you have a technology question for this column? Or, after reading the answers, do you have a better solution? Send them to jofatech@aicpa.org. We regret not being able to answer all questions asked individually. The following macro repeats each sheet in the workbook and writes the tab names of each sheet sequentially to the sheet you selected. This can be useful for quickly listing each sheet in a workbook with multiple sheets. List all Worksheets in a Workbook To use a macro simply replace the word Sheet1(appears twice) in the code with the name of the tab where you want the result. Make sure there is no important information on the output tab because it deletes the data that was before they were written. Sub ListSheets() Dim ws As Dim Worksheet x As Integer x = 1 Sheet(Sheet1). Range(A:A). Clear For Each worksheet in a worksheet(Sheet1). Cells(x, 1) = ws. Name x = x + 1 Next ws End Sub Stop search vba code online. Learn more about AutoMacro - a VBA Code Maker that allows beginners to create procedure code from scratch with minimal coding knowledge and with many time saving features for all users! Learn more! <<Return to VBA Examples Koen has a worksheet that has a list of names in column A. He needs to create a worksheet for each name in the list and have the worksheet named after it. Koen suspects this will require a macro, but he is unsure how to perform such a task. This task is relatively done if you use macros, and there are a number of ways you can do it. One simple way is to select a list of your worksheet names and then run the following macro. Sub AddWorksheetsFromSelection() Dim CurSheet As Worksheet Source As Dim Range c As Range Set CurSheet = ActiveSheet Set Source = Selection.Cells Application.ScreenUpdating = False For Each c In Source sName = Trim(c.Text) If Len(sName) > 0 Then Worksheet.Add After:=Worksheet(Worksheet.Count) ActiveSheet.Name =sName Expires If Next c CurSheet.Enable Application.ScreenUpdating = True End Sub Macro create a new worksheet, and then rename the worksheet according to whatever is in the cell. The macro checks to make sure that a specific cell actually contains something (you can't rename a worksheet if there are no names in the cell), but it's still not as strong as it might be. There may be other drawbacks in your worksheet name list that may cause errors when macros are run. For example, what if your list contains duplicates? Or contains names that Are not allowed by Excel? This (and a number of other errors) can be anticipated and the code changed to handle such situations. When using macros to create worksheets quickly and easily, you may want to note that you do not need to use macros. In fact, you can use Excel's PivotTable capabilities to create the worksheets you want. Let's assume, for this example, that the worksheet name you want exists in column A of the worksheet, and that cell A1 contains headings for the column (such as Name or Worksheet). What you want to do is create a PivotTable based on these names. Follow these steps: Select any worksheet name in the column. Displays the Insert tab from the ribbon. Click PivotTable Tools, on the left side of the ribbon. Excel displays the Create PivotTable dialog box, with the range of your worksheet names already specified. (See Figure 1.) Figure 1. Create PivotTable dialog box. Click OK. Excel creates a PivotTable and displays the PivotTable Fields pane on the right side of the screen. In the PivotTable Fields pane, click the check box next to the field used for your worksheet list. (This should be something like Name or Worksheet.) Excel customizes the PivotTable. Drag the checked field name (Name or Worksheet) to the Filter area of the PivotTable Fields pane. (See Figure 2.) Figure 2. PivotTable Fields pane with a set of filters. Make sure the Analysis tab of the ribbon is displayed. (It should be displayed by default after you create a PivotTable.) Click the down arrow under PivotTable Tools, on the left side of the ribbon. Excel displays some options you can make. Click the down arrow on the right side of the Options option. (Do not click the Options option itself; that displays a dialog box. You just want to click the down arrow.) Select the Show Report Filter Page option. Excel displays the Show Report Filter Page dialog box. Click OK. Excel creates a worksheet for each worksheet name in your list. It is important to realize that at this point each new worksheet Small PivotTable. Small. Get rid of this PivotTable, you might think that you can create a new set of worksheet selections (click the first worksheet tab and then hold down the Shift key when you click the last worksheet tab) and then press the Delete key. However, in my tests, this didn't work—Excel won't allow you to make changes to the PivotTable in group edit mode. Instead, you should display each worksheet, in turn, and delete the PivotTable. This may seem like a lot of work, but if you just need to create all these worksheets one time, it can be a relatively quick way to do it without the need to call a macro. ExcelTips is your source for cost-effective Microsoft Excel training. This tip (13463) applies to Microsoft Excel 2007, 2010, 2013, and 2016. 2016.