

# How can I use the ADDRESS function in Excel?

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## RECOMMENDED CITATION

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The ADDRESS function in Excel is a useful tool that allows users to retrieve the address of a specific cell in a spreadsheet. By using this function, users can easily reference and manipulate data in other cells without having to manually input the cell's address. This function can be accessed by typing "=ADDRESS" into a cell and specifying the row and column numbers of the desired cell. It can also be combined with other functions to create dynamic references. Overall, the ADDRESS function streamlines data management and improves efficiency in Excel.

This article describes the formula syntax and usage of the **ADDRESS** function in Microsoft Excel. Find links to information about working with mailing addresses or creating mailing labels in the **See Also** section.

## Description

You can use the **ADDRESS** function to obtain the address of a cell in a worksheet, given specified row and column numbers. For example, **ADDRESS(2,3)** returns **\$C\$2**. As another example, **ADDRESS(77,300)** returns **\$KN\$77**. You can use other functions, such as the **ROW** and **COLUMN** functions, to provide the row and column number arguments for the **ADDRESS** function.

## Syntax

ADDRESS(row\_num, column\_num, , , )

The ADDRESS function syntax has the following arguments:

**row\_num** Required. A numeric value that specifies the row number to use in the cell reference.

**column\_num** Required. A numeric value that specifies the column number to use in the cell reference.

**abs\_num** Optional. A numeric value that specifies the type of reference to return.

abs_num	Returns this type of reference
1 or omitted	Absolute
2	Absolute row; relative column
3	Relative row; absolute column
4	Relative

**A1** Optional. A logical value that specifies the A1 or R1C1 reference style. In A1 style, columns are labeled alphabetically, and rows are labeled numerically. In R1C1 reference style, both columns

and rows are labeled numerically. If the A1 argument is TRUE or omitted, the **ADDRESS** function returns an A1-style reference; if FALSE, the **ADDRESS** function returns an R1C1-style reference.

**Note:** To change the reference style that Excel uses, click the **File** tab, click **Options**, and then click **Formulas**. Under **Working with formulas**, select or clear the **R1C1 reference style** check box.

**sheet\_text** Optional. A text value that specifies the name of the worksheet to be used as the external reference. For example, the formula **=ADDRESS(1,1,,,"Sheet2")** returns **Sheet2!\$A\$1**. If the **sheet\_text** argument is omitted, no sheet name is used, and the address returned by the function refers to a cell on the current sheet.

## Example

Copy the example data in the following table, and paste it in cell A1 of a new Excel worksheet. For formulas to show results, select them, press F2, and then press Enter. If you need to, you can adjust the column widths to see all the data.

Formula	Description	Result
=ADDRESS(2,3)	Absolute reference	\$C\$2
=ADDRESS(2,3,2)	Absolute row; relative column	C\$2
=ADDRESS(2,3,2,FALSE)	Absolute row; relative column in R1C1 reference style	R2C
=ADDRESS(2,3,1,FALSE,"Sheet1")	Absolute reference to another workbook and worksheet	'Sheet1'!R2C3
=ADDRESS(2,3,1,FALSE,"EXCEL SHEET")	Absolute reference to another worksheet	'EXCEL SHEET'!R2C3