

How to Extract Text Between Two Characters in Excel Using the MID Function

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The **MID** function in Excel allows you to extract a specific number of characters from a string based on a starting position on the left side of the string.

However, sometimes you want to extract middle characters based on a specific starting and ending character.

You can use the **MID** function combined with the **FIND** function to do so:

=MID(A2,FIND("char1",A2)+2,FIND("char2",A2,10)-FIND("char1",A2)-2)

This particular formula extracts every character in the string in cell **A2** between the characters **char1** and **char2**.

The following example shows how to use this formula in practice.

Example: MID Function for Variable Length Strings in Excel

Suppose we have the following list of websites URL's:

	A	B	C	D	E
1	Websites				
2	https://some_website.com/				
3	https://another_website.com/				
4	https://this_website.com/				
5	https://good_website.com/				
6	https://nice_website.com/				
7	https://helpful_site.com/				
8					
9					
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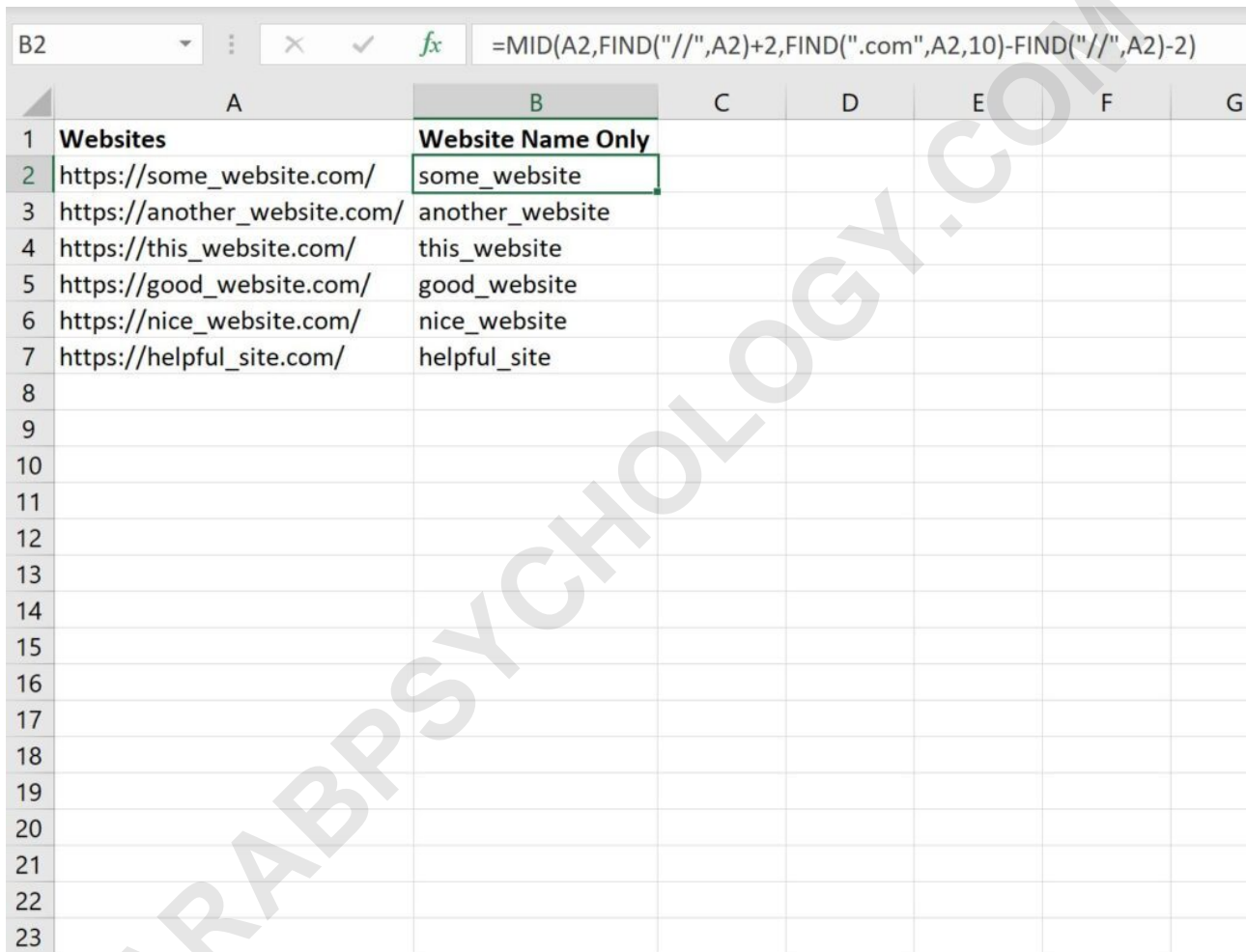
Suppose we would like to extract only the website name between the double forward slashes (**//**)

and the **.com** near the end of the URL.

We can use the following formula to do so:

=MID(A2,FIND("//",A2)+2,FIND(".com",A2,10)-FIND("//",A2)-2)

The following screenshot shows how to use this formula in practice:



The screenshot shows an Excel spreadsheet with the following data:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	Websites	Website Name Only					
2	https://some_website.com/	some_website					
3	https://another_website.com/	another_website					
4	https://this_website.com/	this_website					
5	https://good_website.com/	good_website					
6	https://nice_website.com/	nice_website					
7	https://helpful_site.com/	helpful_site					
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23							

Column B now displays only the characters in the website name between the double slashes **//** and the **.com** near the end of the name.

Note that this formula works even though the length of each website name is not the same.

Without using the **FIND** function, the **MID** function alone would not be able to perform this task.

[Excel: A Formula for MID From Right](#)