#### Table cell references

Items in a WordprocessingML [table](table.docx) are organized into rows and columns with the box formed by the intersection of a row and column being called a cell. Cells have names such as A1, A2, B1, B2, and so on, with the letter representing a column and the number representing a row. The cell at the top-left corner of each [table](table.docx) is named A1. Column letters are not case-sensitive.

A cell reference shall be one of the following:

* The name of a cell.
* A comma-separated set of cell names.
* A cell range where a colon (:) is used to separate the first and last cells in a designated range of cells that has a contiguous rectangular shape. Specifying a row or column's name only as the first and last cell in a range, selects that whole row or column, regardless of the number of rows and columns the [table](table.docx) has now or might have in the future.

An expression inside a table's cell can have operands that are references to other cells in that table.

[Example: Consider a [table](table.docx) with three rows (1, 2, and 3) and two columns (A and B):

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A1 + B1 | Returns the sum of the contents of cells A1 and B1. |
| SUM(A1,B2,A3) | Returns the sum of the contents of the list of cells. |
| SUM(B1:B3) | Returns the sum of the contents of all cells between B1 and B3, inclusive. |
| SUM(B:B) | Returns the sum of the contents of all cells in column B (even if new rows are added later). |
| SUM(A1:B2) | Returns the sum of the contents of all (four) cells in the rectangular grid delimited by A1 and B2, inclusive. |
| SUM(1:1,2:2) | Returns the sum of the contents of all cells in rows 1 and 2. |

end example]

When used in a [table](table.docx) cell, the functions taking a list argument can have a single argument of ABOVE, BELOW, LEFT, or RIGHT, spelled in any case combination. Such lists designate, respectively, all the cells above, below, to the left of, or to the right of that cell. However, the designated range terminates if a cell with blank or non-numeric contents is reached, except that if the first cell is blank, it is treated as containing 0. [Example: Given the following table:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 12 | =COUNT(BELOW) |  |
|  | 10 |  |
| 2 | 20 | =SUM(LEFT) |
| 3 | xxx |  |
| =AVERAGE(ABOVE) | 40 |  |

AVERAGE(ABOVE) results in 2.5, the average of cells A4 and A3; COUNT(BELOW) results in 2, B2 and B3; and SUM(LEFT) results in 22, the sum of B3 and A3. end example]

An expression used outside a [table](table.docx) or in a cell of one [table](table.docx) can refer to cells in a second [table](table.docx) by making a bookmark to that second [table](table.docx) and qualifying cell names in that [table](table.docx) by their [table](table.docx) name using the form

(tableBookmarkName cellReference)

[Example: Given that Table1 is a bookmark for a 3x2 [table](table.docx), =SUM(Table1 A1:A3) book results in the sum of column A's cells. end example]