

NamedObject

Description

A `NamedObject` object may refer to an array, number, picture, or range. To create a `NamedObject` in an Excel file, use the corresponding method for the specific object you wish to create ([Pictures.CreatePicture\(\)](#), [Workbook.CreateRange\(\)](#), etc). To get a `NamedObject` from an existing file, use [Workbook.GetNamedObject\(\)](#), passing in the name of the object you wish to get.

C#

```
public sealed class NamedObject
```

vb.net

```
Public NotInheritable Class NamedObject
```

Examples

The following sample gets a `NamedObject` from a [Workbook](#).

C#

```
ExcelApplication xla = new ExcelApplication();  
Workbook wb = xla.Open(@"C:\MySpreadsheet.xls");  
NamedObject namedObj = wb.GetNamedObject("MyNamedObject");
```

vb.net

```
Dim xla As New ExcelApplication()  
Dim wb As Workbook = xla.Open("C:\MySpreadsheet.xls")  
Dim namedObj As NamedObject = wb.GetNamedObject("MyNamedObject")
```

Properties

Name	Description
Formula	If the <code>NamedObject</code> refers to a named range, Formula returns the formula associated with the range, e.g. <code>"=Sheet1!A1:G10"</code> .
Name	Returns the name string that the specified <code>NamedObject</code> object represents.
NamedObjectType	Returns the type of object that the <code>NamedObject</code> refers to.
NameScope	Returns the scope of the name, relative to the Excel workbook.

Value	Returns the object referenced by this <code>NamedObject</code> . The object may be of any of the following types: <code>Range</code> , <code>Picture</code> , <code>Array</code> , <code>Number</code> . To determine the object type, use <code>NamedObject.Type</code> .
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Nested Classes

Name	Description
<code>BuiltInName</code>	The <code>BuiltInName</code> class contains all built-in object names.
<code>ReturnType</code>	A <code>ReturnType</code> value specifies the type of object a <code>NamedObject</code> refers to.
<code>Scope</code>	A <code>Scope</code> value specifies the scope of the object that a <code>NamedObject</code> refers to.

Remarks

Named objects with type `ReturnType.Range` can also be accessed (as `Range` objects) through the `Workbook.GetNamedRange` and `Worksheet.GetNamedRange` methods. These objects will change their value like other ranges in response to adding or deleting rows, and other similar actions.

Named objects with type `ReturnType.Formula` and `ReturnType.ExternalReference`, though they may contain formulas with cell references, will not respond to such actions.