Can Google Sheets convert binary numbers to hexadecimal numbers?

Authored by

stats writer

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Google Sheets is a powerful tool that allows users to perform various mathematical functions, including converting between different number systems. One of these functions is the ability to convert binary numbers to hexadecimal numbers. This means that users can easily convert a binary number, which is a numerical system that uses only 0s and 1s, to a hexadecimal number, which is a numerical system that uses 16 different symbols. This feature in Google Sheets is extremely useful for users who need to quickly and accurately convert between these two number systems for their calculations and data analysis.

BIN2HEX

The BIN2HEX function converts a signed binary number to signed hexadecimal format.

Sample Usage

`BIN2HEX(101,8)`

`BIN2HEX(A2)`

Syntax

`BIN2HEX(signed_binary_number, )`

`signed_binary_number` - The signed 10-bit binary value to be converted to signed hexadecimal, provided as a string.

The most significant bit of `signed_binary_number` is the sign bit; that is, negative numbers are represented in two's complement format.

For this function, this value has a maximum of 0111111111 if positive, and a minimum of 1000000000 if negative.

If `signed_binary_number` is provided as a valid binary number, it will automatically be converted to the appropriate string input. For example, `BIN2HEX(11111)` and `BIN2HEX("11111")` yield the same result: `1F`.

`significant_digits` - - The number of significant digits to ensure in the result.

If this is greater than the number of significant digits in the result, the result is left-padded with zeros until the total number of digits reaches `significant_digits`. For example, `BIN2HEX("11111",8)` yields the value `0000001F`.

This value is ignored if the most significant bit of `signed_binary_number` is `1`; that is, if the

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expressed `signed_binary_number` is greater than or equal to 1000000000.

Notes

As with any binary value, only the digits `0` and `1` are valid. Digits other than these will cause `BIN2HEX` to return a `#NUM!` error.

If the number of digits required is greater than the specified `significant_digits`, the `#NUM!` error is returned.

Ensure that any calculations using the result of BIN2HEX take into account that it is in hexadecimal. In particular, results which do not contain non-decimal digits (`A-F`) will be silently converted by Google Sheets; thus if cell `A2` contains `111`, the hexadecimal equivalent of binary `100010001`, and `B2` contains a formula such as `=A2+9`, the result will be `120`, which is incorrect in hex calculation.

See Also

`OCT2HEX`: The OCT2HEX function converts a signed octal number to signed hexadecimal format.

`OCT2DEC`: The OCT2DEC function converts a signed octal number to decimal format.

`OCT2BIN`: The OCT2BIN function converts a signed octal number to signed binary format.

`HEX2OCT`: The HEX2OCT function converts a signed hexadecimal number to signed octal format.

`HEX2DEC`: The HEX2DEC function converts a signed hexadecimal number to decimal format.

`HEX2BIN`: The HEX2BIN function converts a signed hexadecimal number to signed binary format.

`DEC2OCT`: The DEC2OCT function converts a decimal number to signed octal format.

`DEC2HEX`: The DEC2HEX function converts a decimal number to signed hexadecimal format.

`DEC2BIN`: The DEC2BIN function converts a decimal number to signed binary format.

`BIN2OCT`: The BIN2OCT function converts a signed binary number to signed octal format.

`BIN2DEC`: The BIN2DEC function converts a signed binary number to decimal format.

Examples

Converts a binary number to its hexadecimal value.

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