“How can I convert a number from octal to binary in Google Sheets?”

Authored by

stats writer

June 29, 2024

The process of converting a number from octal to binary in Google Sheets involves using the built-in functions and formulas provided by the software. This can be achieved by using the DEC2BIN function, which converts a decimal number to its binary equivalent, and the OCT2DEC function, which converts an octal number to its decimal equivalent. By combining these functions, the desired conversion can be achieved in a simple and efficient manner. Additionally, the use of cell references and drag-down formatting can make the process even more streamlined.

OCT2BIN

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

Sample Usage

`OCT2BIN(37,8)`

`OCT2BIN(A2)`

Syntax

`OCT2BIN(signed_octal_number, )`

`signed_octal_number` - The signed 30-bit octal value to be converted to signed binary, provided as a string.

The most significant bit of `signed_octal_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 777 if positive, and a minimum of 7777777000 if negative.

If `signed_octal_number` is provided as a valid octal number, it will automatically be converted to the appropriate string input. For example, `OCT2BIN(177)` and `OCT2BIN("177")` yield the same result: `1111111`.

`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`.

This value is ignored if the most significant bit of `signed_octal_number` is `1`; that is, if the expressed `signed_octal_number` is greater than or equal to 4000000000.

Notes

As with any octal value, only the digits 0-7 are valid. Digits outside of this will cause `OCT2BIN` to return a `#NUM!` error.

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

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.

`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.

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

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

Examples

Converts an octal number to its binary value.