

How can I use the BIN2HEX function in Excel to convert a binary number to its hex equivalent?

Authored by
stats writer

June 28, 2024

RECOMMENDED CITATION

stats writer (2024). *How can I use the BIN2HEX function in Excel to convert a binary number to its hex equivalent?*. PSYCHOLOGICAL SCALES. Retrieved from <https://scales.arabpsychology.com/?p=157040>

The BIN2HEX function in Excel is a mathematical tool that allows users to convert a binary number into its hexadecimal equivalent. This can be done by providing the binary number as the input in the function and the output will be the corresponding hexadecimal number. This function can be useful in various applications such as data analysis, coding, and data conversion. By utilizing the BIN2HEX function, users can efficiently and accurately convert binary numbers to hexadecimal numbers, saving time and effort. This function is readily available in Microsoft Excel and can be easily accessed by following a few simple steps.

This article describes the formula syntax and usage of the **BIN2HEX** function in Microsoft Excel.

Description

Converts a binary number to hexadecimal.

Syntax

BIN2HEX(number,)

The BIN2HEX function syntax has the following arguments:

Number Required. The binary number you want to convert. Number cannot contain more than 10 characters (10 bits). The most significant bit of number is the sign bit. The remaining 9 bits are magnitude bits. Negative numbers are represented using two's-complement notation.

Places Optional. The number of characters to use. If places is omitted, BIN2HEX uses the minimum number of characters necessary. Places is useful for padding the return value with leading 0s (zeros).

Remarks

If number is not a valid binary number, or if number contains more than 10 characters (10 bits), BIN2HEX returns the #NUM! error value.

If number is negative, BIN2HEX ignores places and returns a 10-character hexadecimal number.

If BIN2HEX requires more than places characters, it returns the #NUM! error value.

If places is not an integer, it is truncated.

If places is nonnumeric, BIN2HEX returns the #VALUE! error value.

If places is negative, BIN2HEX returns the #NUM! error value.