How can I use the DEC2BIN function in Excel to convert decimal numbers to binary numbers?

Authored by

stats writer

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The DEC2BIN function in Excel is a useful tool for converting decimal numbers into binary numbers. This function takes a decimal number as an input and returns the corresponding binary number. To use this function, simply enter the decimal number in the designated cell and use the function syntax "=DEC2BIN(number,)". The "number" argument represents the decimal number to be converted, while the optional "places" argument specifies the number of digits to be displayed in the binary number. This function is particularly helpful for performing binary calculations or for converting numbers into different number systems. By utilizing the DEC2BIN function, users can efficiently and accurately convert decimal numbers to binary numbers in Excel.

This article describes the formula syntax and usage of the **DEC2BIN** function in Microsoft Excel.

Description

Converts a decimal number to binary.

Syntax

DEC2BIN(number,)

The DEC2BIN function syntax has the following arguments:

Number Required. The decimal integer you want to convert. If number is negative, valid place values are ignored and DEC2BIN returns a 10-character (10-bit) binary number in which the most significant bit 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, DEC2BIN uses the minimum number of characters necessary. Places is useful for padding the return value with leading 0s (zeros).

Remarks

If number < -512 or if number > 511, DEC2BIN returns the #NUM! error value.

If number is nonnumeric, DEC2BIN returns the #VALUE! error value.

If DEC2BIN requires more than places characters, it returns the #NUM! error value.

If places is not an integer, it is truncated.

If places is nonnumeric, DEC2BIN returns the #VALUE! error value.

If places is zero or negative, DEC2BIN returns the #NUM! error value.