

How can I use the DEC2HEX function in Excel to convert a decimal number to its hexadecimal equivalent?

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The DEC2HEX function in Excel is a useful tool for converting decimal numbers to their hexadecimal equivalent. This function takes a decimal value as its input and returns the corresponding hexadecimal value. To use this function, simply enter the decimal value as the argument and the function will automatically convert it to its hexadecimal equivalent. This allows users to easily convert numbers between different number systems without the need for manual calculations. The DEC2HEX function is a convenient and efficient way to perform this conversion and can be used in various applications such as data analysis and programming.

This article describes the formula syntax and usage of the **DEC2HEX** function in Microsoft Excel.

Description

Converts a decimal number to hexadecimal.

Syntax

DEC2HEX(number,)

The DEC2HEX function syntax has the following arguments:

Number Required. The decimal integer you want to convert. If number is negative, places is ignored and DEC2HEX returns a 10-character (40-bit) hexadecimal number in which the most significant bit is the sign bit. The remaining 39 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, DEC2HEX uses the minimum number of characters necessary. Places is useful for padding the return value with leading 0s (zeros).

Remarks

If Number is < -549,755,813,888 or if Number is > 549,755,813,887, DEC2HEX returns the #NUM! error value.

If Number is non-numeric, DEC2HEX returns the #VALUE! error value.

If the result of DEC2HEX requires more than the number of specified Places characters, it returns the #NUM! error value.

For example, DEC2HEX(64,1) returns the error value because the result (40) requires two characters.

If Places is not an integer, the value of Places is truncated.

If Places is non-numeric, DEC2HEX returns the #VALUE! error value.

If Places is negative, DEC2HEX returns the #NUM! error value.

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