

How can I use the DECIMAL function in Excel?

Authored by
stats writer

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The DECIMAL function in Excel allows users to convert a text representation of a number into a decimal number. This function is useful for ensuring consistency and accuracy in data analysis and calculations, as well as formatting data for presentation purposes. To use the DECIMAL function, simply enter the text representation of the number into the function and specify the desired number of decimal places. This function can be particularly helpful when working with financial or scientific data.

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

Description

Converts a text representation of a number in a given base into a decimal number.

Syntax

DECIMAL(text, radix)

The DECIMAL function syntax has the following arguments.

Text Required.

Radix Required. Radix must be an integer.

Remarks

The string length of Text must be less than or equal to 255 characters.

The Text argument can be any combination of alpha-numeric characters that are valid for the radix, and is not case sensitive.

Excel supports a Text argument greater than or equal to 0 and less than 2^{53} . A text argument that resolves to a number greater than 2^{53} may result in a loss of precision.

Radix must be greater than or equal to 2 (binary, or base 2) and less than or equal to 36 (base 36). A radix greater than 10 use the numeric values 0-9 and the letters A-Z as needed. For example, base 16 (hexadecimal) uses 0-9 and A-F, and base 36 uses 0-9 and A-Z.

If either argument is outside its constraints, DECIMAL may return the #NUM! or #VALUE! error value.