How can I use the HEX2BIN function in Excel?

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June 30, 2024

The HEX2BIN function in Excel allows users to convert a hexadecimal number into a binary number. This function can be utilized by entering the hexadecimal number as the argument and specifying the number of bits desired for the binary output. This can be particularly useful for data analysis and manipulation, as well as for programming purposes. By utilizing the HEX2BIN function in Excel, users can easily convert between these two number systems without the need for manual calculations. This function is a valuable tool for those working with hexadecimal and binary numbers in their Excel spreadsheets.

This article describes the formula syntax and usage of the **HEX2BIN** function in Microsoft Excel.

Description

Converts a hexadecimal number to binary.

Syntax

HEX2BIN(number,)

The HEX2BIN function syntax has the following arguments:

Number Required. The hexadecimal number you want to convert. Number cannot contain more than 10 characters. The most significant bit of number is the sign bit (40th bit from the right). 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, HEX2BIN uses the minimum number of characters necessary. Places is useful for padding the return value with leading 0s (zeros).

Remarks

If number is negative, HEX2BIN ignores places and returns a 10-character binary number.

If number is negative, it cannot be less than FFFFFFFE00, and if number is positive, it cannot be greater than 1FF.

If number is not a valid hexadecimal number, HEX2BIN returns the #NUM! error value.

If HEX2BIN requires more than places characters, it returns the #NUM! error value.

If places is not an integer, it is truncated.

If places is nonnumeric, HEX2BIN returns the #VALUE! error value.

If places is negative, HEX2BIN returns the #NUM! error value.