

How can I use the NUMBERVALUE function in Excel to convert text into a numerical value?

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The NUMBERVALUE function in Excel allows users to convert text into a numerical value. This function can be useful for data analysis and calculations, as it enables users to manipulate text-based data as numerical data. To use the NUMBERVALUE function, simply input the text string you want to convert into the function, along with any necessary parameters, and the function will return the corresponding numerical value. This function is particularly helpful when working with data imported from external sources, as it can convert text-based numbers into numerical values that can be easily manipulated in Excel.

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

Description

Converts text to a number, in a locale-independent way.

Syntax

NUMBERVALUE(Text, ,)

The NUMBERVALUE function syntax has the following arguments.

Text Required. The text to convert to a number.

Decimal_separator Optional. The character used to separate the integer and fractional part of the result.

Group_separator Optional. The character used to separate groupings of numbers, such as thousands from hundreds and millions from thousands.

Remarks

If the Decimal_separator and Group_separator arguments are not specified, separators from the current locale are used.

If multiple characters are used in the Decimal_separator or Group_separator arguments, only the first character is used.

If an empty string ("") is specified as the Text argument, the result is 0.

Empty spaces in the Text argument are ignored, even in the middle of the argument. For example, " 3 000 " is returned as 3000.

If a decimal separator is used more than once in the Text argument, NUMBERVALUE returns the #VALUE! error value.

If the group separator occurs before the decimal separator in the Text argument, the group separator is ignored.

If the group separator occurs after the decimal separator in the Text argument, NUMBERVALUE returns the #VALUE! error value.

If any of the arguments are not valid, NUMBERVALUE returns the #VALUE! error value.

If the Text argument ends in one or more percent signs (%), they are used in the calculation of the result. Multiple percent signs are additive if they are used in the Text argument just as they are if they are used in a formula. For example, =NUMBERVALUE("9%%") returns the same result (0.0009) as the formula =9%%.

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