How can I use the OCT2BIN function in Excel?

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June 30, 2024

The OCT2BIN function in Excel is a tool that allows users to convert numbers in the octal (base 8) format into binary (base 2) format. This function can be used by entering the desired octal number as the input and specifying the number of digits in the binary output. This function is useful for individuals working with computer systems or programming languages that use binary numbers, as it provides a quick and accurate way to convert numbers between different number systems. It is a simple and efficient tool that can be easily accessed and utilized in Excel to perform conversions and streamline data manipulation tasks.

This article describes the formula syntax and usage of the **OCT2BIN** function in Microsoft Excel.

Description

Converts an octal number to binary.

Syntax

OCT2BIN(number,)

The OCT2BIN function syntax has the following arguments:

Number Required. The octal number you want to convert. Number may not contain more than 10 characters. The most significant bit of number is the sign bit. The remaining 29 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, OCT2BIN uses the minimum number of characters necessary. Places is useful for padding the return value with leading 0s (zeros).

Remarks

If number is negative, OCT2BIN ignores places and returns a 10-character binary number.

If number is negative, it cannot be less than 7777777000, and if number is positive, it cannot be greater than 777.

If number is not a valid octal number, OCT2BIN returns the #NUM! error value.

If OCT2BIN requires more than places characters, it returns the #NUM! error value.

If places is not an integer, it is truncated.

If places is nonnumeric, OCT2BIN returns the #VALUE! error value.

If places is negative, OCT2BIN returns the #NUM! error value.