How do I convert a binary number to octal in Google Sheets?

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To convert a binary number to octal in Google Sheets, you can use the DEC2OCT function. This function takes a binary number as its input and returns its equivalent octal number. Simply input the binary number in the function and the result will be displayed in the designated cell. This allows for easy and efficient conversion without the need for external tools or manual calculations. Additionally, Google Sheets also offers a range of other mathematical functions that can aid in various conversions and calculations.

BIN2OCT

The BIN2OCT function converts a signed binary number to signed octal format.

Sample Usage

`BIN2OCT(101,8)`

`BIN2OCT(A2)`

Syntax

`BIN2OCT(signed_binary_number, )`

`signed_binary_number` - The signed 10-bit binary value to be converted to signed octal, provided as a string.

The most significant bit of `signed_binary_number` is the sign bit; that is, negative numbers are represented in two's complement format.

For this function, this value has a maximum of 0111111111 if positive, and a minimum of 1000000000 if negative.

If `signed_binary_number` is provided as a valid binary number, it will automatically be converted to the appropriate string input. For example, `BIN2OCT(11111)` and `BIN2OCT("11111")` yield the same result: `37`.

`significant_digits` - - The number of significant digits to ensure in the result.

If this is greater than the number of significant digits in the result, the result is left-padded with zeros until the total number of digits reaches `significant_digits`. For example, `BIN2OCT("11111")` yields the value `00000037`.

This value is ignored if the most significant bit of `signed_binary_number` is `1`; that is, if the expressed `signed_binary_number` is greater than or equal to 1000000000.

Notes

As with any binary value, only the digits `0` and `1` are valid. Digits other than these will cause `BIN2OCT` to return a `#NUM!` error.

If the number of digits required is greater than the specified `significant_digits`, the `#NUM!` error is returned.

Ensure that any calculations using the result of BIN2OCT take into account that it is in octal. Results will be silently converted by Google Sheets; thus if cell `A2` contains `111`, the octal equivalent of binary `1001001`, and `B2` contains a formula such as `=A2+9`, the result will be `120`, which is incorrect in octal calculation.

See Also

`OCT2HEX`: The OCT2HEX function converts a signed octal number to signed hexadecimal format.

`OCT2DEC`: The OCT2DEC function converts a signed octal number to decimal format.

`OCT2BIN`: The OCT2BIN function converts a signed octal number to signed binary format.

`HEX2OCT`: The HEX2OCT function converts a signed hexadecimal number to signed octal format.

`HEX2DEC`: The HEX2DEC function converts a signed hexadecimal number to decimal format.

`HEX2BIN`: The HEX2BIN function converts a signed hexadecimal number to signed binary format.

`DEC2OCT`: The DEC2OCT function converts a decimal number to signed octal format.

`DEC2HEX`: The DEC2HEX function converts a decimal number to signed hexadecimal format.

`DEC2BIN`: The DEC2BIN function converts a decimal number to signed binary format.

`BIN2HEX`: The BIN2HEX function converts a signed binary number to signed hexadecimal format.

`BIN2DEC`: The BIN2DEC function converts a signed binary number to decimal format.

Examples

Converts a binary number to its octal value.