How do I convert an octal number to hexadecimal in Google Sheets?

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Converting octal numbers to hexadecimal in Google Sheets is a simple process that can be done using the built-in functions and formulas. First, the octal number needs to be entered in a cell. Then, using the DEC2HEX function, the octal number can be converted to decimal. Finally, the decimal number can be converted to hexadecimal using the DEC2HEX function again. This process can be easily repeated for multiple octal numbers by dragging the formula down the column. This method provides an efficient and accurate way to convert octal numbers to hexadecimal in Google Sheets.

OCT2HEX

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

Sample Usage

`OCT2HEX(37,8)`

`OCT2HEX(A2)`

Syntax

`OCT2HEX(signed_octal_number, )`

`signed_octal_number` - The signed 30-bit octal value to be converted to signed hexadecimal, provided as a string.

The most significant bit of `signed_octal_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 3777777777 if positive, and a minimum of 4000000000 if negative.

If `signed_octal_number` is provided as a valid octal number, it will automatically be converted to the appropriate string input. For example, `OCT2HEX(177)` and `OCT2HEX("177")` yield the same result: `7F`.

`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`.

This value is ignored if the most significant bit of `signed_octal_number` is `1`; that is, if the expressed `signed_octal_number` is greater than or equal to 4000000000.

Notes

As with any octal value, only the digits 0-7 are valid. Digits outside of this will cause `OCT2HEX` to return a `#NUM!` error.

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

See Also

`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.

`BIN2OCT`: The BIN2OCT function converts a signed binary number to signed octal 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 an octal number to its hexadecimal value.