#### HEX2BIN

[Syntax](Syntax.docx):

HEX2BIN ( number [ , num-bin-digits ] )

Description: Makes the binary equivalent of number, with the result having num-bin-digits digits.

Arguments:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name | Type | Description |
| number | [text](text.docx) | A 10-digit hexadecimal number in a string that is to be converted to a binary string. number is not case-sensitive. If number has less than 10 digits, leading zero digits are implied until it has exactly 10 digits. The 10 digits use twos-complement representation with the left-most bit (40th bit from the right) representing the sign bit. |
| num-bin-digits | number | The number of digits in the result, with leading zeros added as necessary. However, if number is negative, num-bin-digits is ignored and the result has 10 digits. If num-bin-digits is omitted, the minimum number of digits is used in the result. num-bin-digits is truncated to an integer. |

Return Type and Value: text – The binary equivalent of number.

However, if

* number is outside the range "FFFFFFFE00" (1111111111111111111111111111111000000000 binary, -512 decimal) to "1FF" (0000000000000000000000000000000111111111 binary, 511 decimal), inclusive, #NUM! is returned.
* number contains one or more non-hexadecimal digits, #NUM! is returned.
* number contains more than 10 hexadecimal digits, #NUM! is returned.
* number needs more digits that num-bin-digits, #NUM! is returned.
* num-bin-digits is negative or > 10, #NUM! is returned.

[Example:  
  
HEX2BIN("fE") results in 11111110  
HEX2BIN("FFFFFFFFFE") results in 1111111110  
HEX2BIN("2") results in 10  
HEX2BIN("F",6) results in 001111  
  
end example]