

N function - The function returns the numeric value converted from any value other than the error value in Excel

N function: The function returns the numeric value converted from any value. Syntax: N (value)

The following article introduces you to the N - 1 function among the functions in the group of information functions that are very popular in Excel.

Hàm N

Description: The function returns a numeric value converted from any value.

Syntax: N (value)

Inside:

- **value:** The value to convert, is a mandatory parameter including the convertible values as follows:

+ **value** is a number -> the function returns that number.

+ **value** is 1 day with the format available in Excel -> function returns the serial number of that day.

+ **value** = **True** -> function returns number 1.

+ **value** = **False** -> the function returns the number 0.

+ **value** is an error value like #DIV / 0, #VALUE!, . -> the function returns the error value.

+ **value** outside the above values -> function returns the number 0.

Attention:

- The use of this function should be restricted in formulas because Excel automatically converts as needed.

For example:

Convert the following values ??to numbers with the data described in the table below:

STT	value	N(value)
1	209	
2	TRUE	?
3		
4	Excel.net	
5	#NUM!	

- In the cell to calculate enter the formula : = N (C6)

STT	value	N(value)
1	209	=N(C6)
2	TRUE	
3		
4	Excel.net	
5	#NUM!	

- Press **Enter** -> return value is:

The screenshot shows the Excel interface with the formula bar containing `=N(C6)`. The worksheet contains the following data:

STT	value	N(value)
1	209	209
2	TRUE	
3		
4	Excel.net	
5	#NUM!	

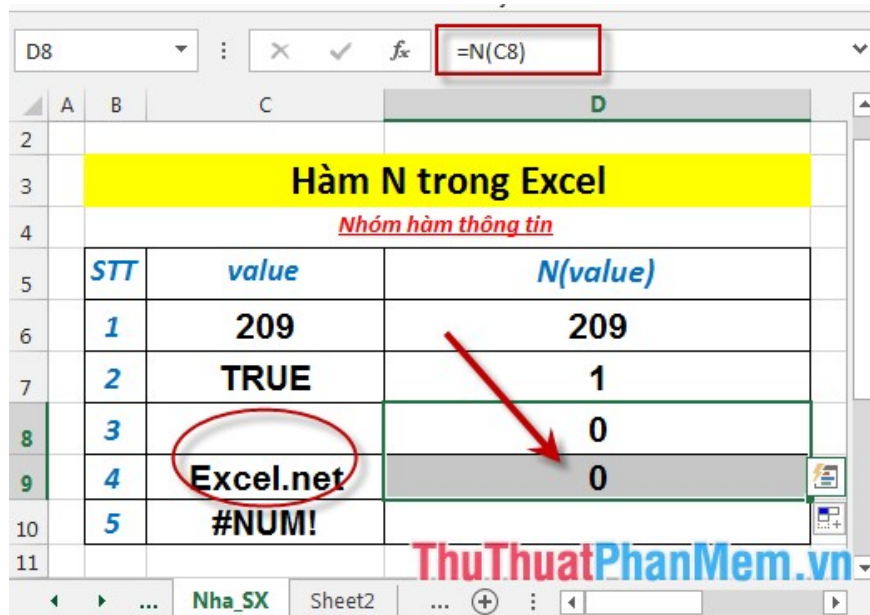
- Similarly copying the formula for the remaining values ??results:

The screenshot shows the same Excel worksheet as above, but with the results of the N function applied to the remaining rows:

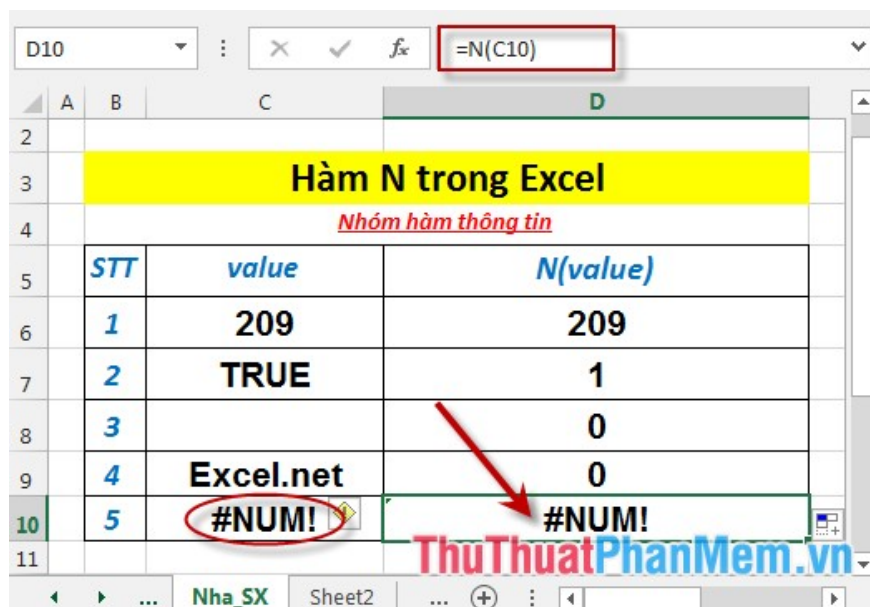
STT	value	N(value)
1	209	209
2	TRUE	1
3		
4	Excel.net	
5	#NUM!	

- Here the logical value is **True** -> the function returns the value 1.

- Where **value** is a text value or a blank value -> the function returns the value 0:



- Where **value** is the #NUM! Error value -> The function returns an error value corresponding to the value in the **value**:



Above are instructions and some specific examples when using the N function in Excel.

Good luck!

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