

# HEX2BIN

1A

Take each digit at a time, so in this example, take the number 1 and the number A.

D	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
H	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F

1 = 1    A = 10

Look the digit up in the conversion table and make a note of it. This is the denary number.

1 = 0001    10 = 1010

Convert each of the denary numbers into binary.

00011010

Put the two binary numbers together to form an 8-bit binary number.

# BIN2HEX

0001 1010

Split an 8-bit binary number into two halves.

0001 = 1    1010 = 10

Convert each of the binary halves into denary.

D	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
H	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F

Look the digit up in the conversion table and make a note of it. This is the hexadecimal number.

1 = 1    10 = A

1A

Add the two parts of the number back together so it becomes a hexadecimal number.