

MOD function in Excel

The MOD function in Excel gives the remainder of a division. You can use the MOD (Modulus) function to determine whether a number is divisible by another number or to check if a number is even or odd.

♦ MOD examples

Let's start with a few simple examples of the MOD function.

1. The MOD function below returns 9.

B1											✖			✔			fx			=MOD(A1,10)																																																																																																															
A											B											C											D											E											F											G											H											I																																											
1											59											9																																																																																																													
2																																																																																																																																			

Explanation: 59 divided by 10 equals 5 with a remainder of 9.

2. The MOD function below returns 1.

<div><div>B1</div><div>✕ ✓ <i>fx</i></div><div>=MOD(A1,2)</div></div>										
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
1	7	1								
2										

Explanation: 7 divided by 2 equals 3 with a remainder of 1.

3. The MOD function below returns 0.

<div><div>B1</div><div>✕ ✓ <i>fx</i></div><div>=MOD(A1,6)</div></div>										
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
1	36	0								
2										

Explanation: 36 divided by 6 equals 6 with a remainder of 0.

♦ Combine MOD with other Functions

Let's explore the power of the MOD function by combining it with other Excel functions!

1. Use IF and MOD to determine if a number is divisible by another number. For example, check if the number in cell A1 is divisible by 8.

B1		✕ ✓ <i>f_x</i>		=IF(MOD(A1,8)=0,"Yes","No")					
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	85	No							
2									

Explanation: 85 divided by 8 equals 10 with a remainder of 5. The MOD function returns 5. As a result, the [IF function](#) returns No.

2. Change the value in cell A1 to 88.

B1		✕ ✓ <i>f_x</i>		=IF(MOD(A1,8)=0,"Yes","No")					
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	88	Yes							
2									

Explanation: 88 divided by 8 equals 11 with a remainder of 0. The MOD function returns 0. As a result, the [IF function](#) returns Yes (88 is divisible by 8).

You can also use IF and MOD to check if a number is even or odd.

3. Even numbers divided by 2 always give a remainder of 0. For example, 28 divided by 2 equals 14 with a remainder of 0. As a result, the formula below returns Even.

B1		✕ ✓ <i>f_x</i>		=IF(MOD(A1,2)=0,"Even","Odd")					
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	28	Even							
2									

4. Odd numbers divided by 2 always give a remainder of 1. For example, 29 divided by 2 equals 14 with a remainder of 1. As a result, the formula below returns Odd.

B1		✕ ✓ <i>f_x</i>		=IF(MOD(A1,2)=0,"Even","Odd")					
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	29	Odd							
2									

Let's check out another cool example.

5. The formula below returns 0 (see orange arrows) for every 3rd row.

B1		✕ ✓ <i>f_x</i>		=MOD(ROW(A1),3)					
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	70	1							
2	74	2							
3	5	0	←						
4	4	1							

5	92	2							
6	66	0	←						
7	88	1							
8	52	2							
9	21	0	←						
10									

Explanation: the [ROW function](#) returns the row number of a cell. For the first row, $\text{MOD}(1,3) = 1$ because 1 divided by 3 equals 0 with a remainder of 1. For the third row, $\text{MOD}(3,3) = 0$ because 3 divided by 3 equals 1 with a remainder of 0.

6. Use this formula to sum every 3rd row in Excel.

A11									
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	70								
2	74								
3	5								
4	4								
5	92								
6	66								
7	88								
8	52								
9	21								
10									
11	92								
12									

Note: finish an array formula by pressing CTRL + SHIFT + ENTER. Excel adds the curly braces {}. In Excel 365 or Excel 2021, finish by simply pressing Enter. You won't see curly braces. Visit our page about [Summing Every nth Row](#) for more information about this array formula.

◆ Extract Fractional Part

To extract the fractional part of a number, use the MOD function with a divisor (second argument) of 1.

1. The MOD function below returns the fractional part of the value in cell A1.

B1									
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	3.45	0.45							
2									

Explanation: 3 divided by 1 equals 3 with a remainder of 0.45.

2. Knowing this, we can use the MOD function in Excel to extract the time from a datetime value.

B1								
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	12/31/25 10:48 AM	10:48 AM						
2								

Explanation: dates are stored as numbers in Excel and count the number of days since January 0, 1900. The fractional part represents the time as a fraction of a day.

3. To clearly see this, select the range A1:B1 and change the number format to General. The result is a simple modulo operation.

B1								
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	46022.45	0.45						
2								

Tip: visit our page about [Date and Time formats](#) to learn more about this topic.

Chapter

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■ Even and Odd

■ Mod

■ Rounding Times

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