17/11/22, 18:59 PHP: bin2hex - Manual

chop »
« addslashes

- Manual de PHP
- Referencia de funciones
- Procesamiento de texto
- <u>Strings</u>
- Funciones de strings

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bin2hex

```
(PHP 4, PHP 5, PHP 7, PHP 8)
```

bin2hex — Convierte datos binarios en su representación hexadecimal

Descripción_

bin2hex(string \$str): string

Devuelve una cadena ASCII que contiene la representación hexadecimal de str. La conversión se realiza byte a byte, con los 4 bits superiores primero.

Parámetros_

str

Un string.

Valores devueltos_¶

Devuelve la representación hexadecimal de la cadena dada.

Ver también_¶

- <u>hex2bin()</u> Decodifica una cadena binaria codificada hexadecimalmente
- <u>pack()</u> Empaqueta información a una cadena binaria

+ add a note

User Contributed Notes 6 notes

up down

tehjosh at gamingg dot net

15 years ago

This function is for converting binary data into a hexadecimal string representation. This function is not for converting strings representing binary digits into hexadecimal. If you want that functionality, you can simply do this:

```
<?php
$binary = "11111001";
```

```
$hex = dechex(bindec($binary));
echo $hex;
?>
This would output "f9". Just remember that there is a very big difference between binary data and
a string representation of binary.
<u>up</u>
down
11
<u>j_lozinskit at yahoo dot co dot uk ¶</u>
17 years ago
A good option for creating strings with binary data for saving (for example saving an sql
statement to a file) into text files or php code is to do the following:
<?php
$field=bin2hex($field);
$field=chunk_split($field,2,"\\x");
$field= "\\x" . substr($field,0,-2);
?>
this will convert your field (binary or not) into hex and then convert the hex into a string which
may be placed in a php file:
FFFFFFF -> \xFF\xFF\xFF
<u>up</u>
<u>down</u>
2
busuioc dot alexandru at gmail dot com ¶
3 years ago
Convenient way of generating API keys
<?php
$apikey = bin2hex(random bytes(32)); // generates 64 characters long string /^[0-9a-f]{64}$/
<u>up</u>
<u>down</u>
2
tightcode at hotmail dot com ¶
21 years ago
I was just browsing the above and with a little modification,
came up with the following which I believe to be more flexible:
<?php
function bin2hex($data) {
    $corrected = ereg replace("[^0-9a-fA-F]","",$data);
    return pack("H".strlen($corrected),$corrected);
}
?>
This will make sure that whatever you pass, even if it is padded
at the extremeties or between pairs, should return the desired data.
<u>up</u>
<u>down</u>
3
pedram at redhive dot com
21 years ago
```

In an attempt to dodge spam bots I've seen people (including myself) hex encode their email addresses in "mailto" tags. This is the small chunk of code I wrote to automate the process:

```
<?php
function hex encode ($email address)
        $encoded = bin2hex("$email_address");
        $encoded = chunk_split($encoded, 2, '%');
        $encoded = '%' . substr($encoded, 0, strlen($encoded) - 1);
        return $encoded;
}
?>
so for example:
<a href="mailto:&lt;?=hex encode("pedram@redhive.com")?>">email me</a>
would produce the following address:
%70%65%64%72%61%6d%40%72%65%64%68%69%76%65%2e%63%6f%6d
-pedram
<u>up</u>
down
subdivizion at gmail dot com
13 years ago
Here's a function to check if a string contains any 7-bit GSM characters.
It might come useful for people working on SMS platforms.
<?php
function check_gsm($str)
    \$arr = array(
"0x00", "0x01", "0x02", "0x03", "0x04", "0x05", "0x06", "0x07", "0x08", "0x09",
"0x0A", "0x0B", "0x0C", "0x0D", "0x0E", "0x0F", "0x10", "0x11", "0x12", "0x13",
"0x14", "0x15", "0x16", "0x17", "0x18", "0x19", "0x1A", "0x1B", "0x1B0A",
"0x1B14", "0x1B28", "0x1B29", "0x1B2F", "0x1B3C", "0x1B3D", "0x1B3E",
"0x1B40", "0x1B65", "0x1C", "0x1D", "0x1E", "0x1F", "0x20", "0x21", "0x22",
"0x23", "0x24", "0x25", "0x26", "0x27", "0x28", "0x29", "0x2A", "0x2B", "0x2C",
"0x2D", "0x2E", "0x2F", "0x30", "0x31", "0x32", "0x33", "0x34", "0x35", "0x36",
"0x37", "0x38", "0x39", "0x3A", "0x3B", "0x3C", "0x3D", "0x3E", "0x3F", "0x40",
"0x41", "0x42", "0x43", "0x44", "0x45", "0x46", "0x47", "0x48", "0x49", "0x4A",
"0x4B", "0x4C", "0x4D", "0x4E", "0x4F", "0x50", "0x51", "0x52", "0x53", "0x54",
"0x55","0x56","0x57","0x58","0x59","0x5A","0x5B","0x5C","0x5D","0x5E",
"0x5F","0x60","0x61","0x62","0x63","0x64","0x65","0x66","0x67","0x68",
"0x69", "0x6A", "0x6B", "0x6C", "0x6D", "0x6E", "0x6F", "0x70", "0x71", "0x72",
"0x73", "0x74", "0x75", "0x76", "0x77", "0x78", "0x79", "0x7A", "0x7B", "0x7C",
"0x7D", "0x7E", "0x7F");
    $strl = strlen($str);
    for (\$i = 0;\$i < \$strl; \$i++)
    {
        $char = '0x' . bin2hex(substr($str,$i,1));
        $pos = in_array($char,$arr);
        if ($pos == 1)
             $j++;
        }
    }
```

```
if ($j < $strl)
{
    return false;
}
else
{
    return true;
}
}</pre>
```

+ add a note

- Funciones de strings
 - o <u>addcslashes</u>
 - o <u>addslashes</u>
 - o <u>bin2hex</u>
 - o chop
 - o chr
 - o chunk split
 - o convert uudecode
 - o convert uuencode
 - o count_chars
 - o <u>crc32</u>
 - o <u>crypt</u>
 - echo
 - <u>explode</u>
 - fprintf
 - o get html translation table
 - <u>hebrev</u>
 - hex2bin
 - html_entity_decode
 - <u>htmlentities</u>
 - o <u>htmlspecialchars decode</u>
 - <u>htmlspecialchars</u>
 - <u>implode</u>
 - o join
 - o <u>lcfirst</u>
 - <u>levenshtein</u>
 - <u>localeconv</u>
 - <u>ltrim</u>
 - o md5 file
 - <u>md5</u>
 - metaphone
 - o money format
 - nl langinfo
 - o nl2br
 - number format
 - o ord
 - o parse str
 - print
 - o printf
 - quoted printable decode
 - quoted printable encode
 - o quotemeta
 - o <u>rtrim</u>
 - <u>setlocale</u>
 - o sha1 file
 - o sha1

- o similar text
- soundex
- sprintf
- sscanf
- o str_contains
- o str ends with
- o str getcsv
- o str ireplace
- o str pad
- o str_repeat
- str replace
- o str rot13
- str shuffle
- str_split
- o str starts with
- o str word count
- streaseemp
- strchr
- o stremp
- strcoll
- o strcspn
- o strip_tags
- <u>stripcslashes</u>
- o <u>stripos</u>
- stripslashes
- o <u>stristr</u>
- o <u>strlen</u>
- o <u>strnatcasecmp</u>
- o strnatemp
- o <u>strncasecmp</u>
- strncmp
- <u>strpbrk</u>
- o <u>strpos</u>
- strrchr
- strrevstrripos
- strrpos
- o <u>strspn</u>
- strstr
- o strtok
- strtolower
- <u>strtoupper</u>
- o <u>strtr</u>
- substr_compare
- substr count
- substr replace
- o <u>substr</u>
- <u>trim</u>
- ucfirst
- <u>ucwords</u>
- o utf8 decode
- o utf8 encode
- vfprintf
- vprintf
- vsprintf
- wordwrap
- Deprecated
 - o convert cyr string

17/11/22, 18:59 PHP: bin2hex - Manual

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