NAME

numcvt – convert numbers from one number base to another

SYNOPSIS

numcvt [*value(s)...*] [**-f** *argfile*] [**-i** *input_base*] [**-o** *output_base*] [**-v**]

DESCRIPTION

Introduction

The *numcvt* program is used on a UNIX system to convert numbers from one number base to another. Not all number bases are supposed. Only the bases 2, 8, 10, and 16 are currently supported. These bases are most useful for working with systems that are represented in binary. The default action of the program when invoked with no arguments is to convert numbers on standard input (taken to be in base 10 by default) to numbers in base 16 that are printed on standard output.

Options

Some options can be used to change the default behavior of the program.

-f *argfile* This option can be used to specify a file that contains numeric values to be converted.

-i *input_base* This option is used to specify a default number base for input values. The following values are currently supported:

```
hexadecimal
decimal
octal
binary
16
10
8
2
```

-o *output_base* This option is used to specify a default number base for output values. The following values are currently supported:

```
hexadecimal
decimal
octal
binary
16
10
8
2
```

-V This option causes the program to print its program version to standard error and then the program exits.

Operation

The default behavior of the program, when invoked with no arguments, is to convert numbers read from standard input (taken to be in base 10 by default) to numbers in base 16 that are printed on standard output. The default input number base can be changed with the **-i** option (described above). The default output number base can be changed with the **-o** option (described above). Input numbers can always be specified in a desired number base, overriding the default input base, by specifying them with a number base prefix. The following prefixes are supported:

```
\x
\d
\o
\b
```

```
\x
```

These specify the number bases 16, 10, 8, and 2 respectively. The special input number prefix

```
0x
```

is also supported and can be used to specify a base 16 number.

The output numbers do not have any prefixes on them.

EXAMPLES

- ☞ read input numbers in base 10 and convert them to base 16:

```
numcvt
```

- ☞ convert a base 2 number to base 16:

```
numcvt \x010101
```

- ☞ convert a base 16 number to base 10:

```
numcvt -o dec \x00027
```

SEE ALSO

bc(1), dc(1), bs(1), units(1)

PATH TO

This program is currently located in `/usr/add-on/local/bin` or possibly where ever *local* programs are stored on your system. This is often at `"${LOCAL}/bin"` on some systems.

WARNINGS

Be careful to put at one space between all option key letters and the associated key letter parameter.

AUTHOR

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