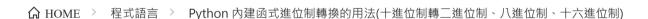


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# Python 內建函式進位制轉換的用法(十進位制轉二進位制、八進位制、十六進位制)

**並** 2018.07.05 □ 程式語言 ▷ python, 進位制轉換





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使用Python內建函式:bin()、oct()、int()、hex()可實現進位制轉換。

先看Pvthon官方文件中對這幾個內建函式的描述:

## bin(x)

Convert an integer number to a binary string. The result is a valid Python expression. If x is not a Python int object, it has to define an \_\_index\_\_() method that returns an integer.

### oct(x)

Convert an integer number to an octal string. The result is a valid Python expression. If x is not a Python int object, it has to define an \_\_index\_\_() method that returns an integer.

## int([number | string[, base]])

Convert a number or string to an integer. If no arguments are given, return 0. If a number is given, return number.\_\_int\_\_(). Conversion of floating point numbers to integers truncates towards zero. A string must be a base-radix integer literal optionally preceded by ' ' or '- ' (with no space in between) and optionally surrounded by whitespace. A base-n literal consists of the digits 0 to n-1, with 'a' to 'z' (or 'A' to 'Z' ) having values 10 to 35. The default base is 10. The allowed values are 0 and 2-36. Base-2, -8, and -16 literals can be optionally prefixed with 0b/0B, 0o/0O, or 0x/0X, as with integer literals in code. Base 0 means to interpret exactly as a code literal, so that the actual base is 2, 8, 10, or 16, and so that int( '010' , 0) is not legal, while int( '010' ) is, as well as int( '010' , 8).

## hex(x)

Convert an integer number to a hexadecimal string. The result is a valid Python expression. If x is not a Python int object, it has to define an \_\_index\_() method that returns an integer.

<b>↓</b>	2進位制	8進位制	10進位制	16進位制
2進位制	_	bin(int(x, 8))	bin(int(x, 10))	bin(int(x, 16))
8進位制	oct(int(x, 2))	_	oct(int(x, 10))	oct(int(x, 16))



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10進位制	int(x, 2)	int(x, 8)	_	int(x, 16)
16進位制	hex(int(x, 2))	hex(int(x, 8))	hex(int(x, 10))	_

bin()、oct()、hex()的返回值均為字串,且分別帶有0b、0o、0x字首。

Python進位制轉換(二進位制、十進位制和十六進位制)例項

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
# 2/10/16 base trans. wrote by srcdog on 20th, April, 2009
# ld elements in base 2, 10, 16.
import os,sys
# global definition
\# base = [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, A, B, C, D, E, F]
base = [str(x) for x in range(10)] [chr(x) for x in range(ord('A'), ord('A') 6)]
# bin2dec
# 二進位制 to 十進位制: int(str,n=10)
def bin2dec(string_num):
return str(int(string_num, 2))
# hex2dec
# 十六進位制 to 十進位制
def hex2dec(string_num):
return str(int(string_num.upper(), 16))
# dec2bin
# 十進位制 to 二進位制: bin()
def dec2bin(string_num):
num = int(string_num)
mid = []
while True:
if num == 0: break
num,rem = divmod(num, 2)
mid.append(base[rem])
```



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```
return ''.join([str(x) for x in mid[::-1]])
# dec2hex
# 十進位制 to 八進位制: oct()
# 十進位制 to 十六進位制: hex()
def dec2hex(string num):
num = int(string num)
mid = []
while True:
if num == 0: break
num,rem = divmod(num, 16)
mid.append(base[rem])
return ''.join([str(x) for x in mid[::-1]])
# hex2tobin
# 十六進位制 to 二進位制: bin(int(str,16))
def hex2bin(string num):
return dec2bin(hex2dec(string_num.upper()))
# bin2hex
# 二進位制 to 十六進位制: hex(int(str,2))
def bin2hex(string_num):
return dec2hex(bin2dec(string_num))
```

以下程式碼用於實現十進位制轉二進位制、八進位制、十六進位制:

```
# -*- coding: UTF-8 -*-
# Filename : test.py
# author by : www.jb51.net
# 獲取使用者輸入十進位制數
dec = int(input("輸入數字:"))
print("十進位制數為:", dec)
print("轉換為二進位制為:", bin(dec))
print("轉換為八進位制為:", oct(dec))
print("轉換為十六進位制為:", hex(dec))
```

執行以上程式碼輸出結果為:

## python3 test.py

輸入數字:5

十進位制數為:5

轉換為二進位制為: 0b101

轉換為八進位制為: 0o5

轉換為十六進位制為: 0x5

## python3 test.py

輸入數字:12

十進位制數為:12

轉換為二進位制為: 0b1100

轉換為八進位制為: 0o14

轉換為十六進位制為: Oxc

#### 具體實現

十進位制到二進位制:

```
def dec2bin(num):
l = []
if num < 0:
return '-' dec2bin(abs(num))
while True:
num, remainder = divmod(num, 2)</pre>
```

```
l.append(str(remainder))
if num == 0:
return ''.join(1[::-1])
```

十進位制到八進位制:

```
def dec2oct(num):
l = []
if num < 0:
return '-' dec2oct(abs(num))
while True:
num, remainder = divmod(num, 8)
l.append(str(remainder))
if num == 0:
return ''.join(l[::-1])</pre>
```

十進位制到十六進位制:

```
base = [str(x) for x in range(10)]  [ chr(x) for x in range(ord('A'),ord('A') 6)]

def dec2hex(num):

l = []

if num < 0:

return '-' dec2hex(abs(num))

while True:

num,rem = divmod(num, 16)

l.append(base[rem])

if num == 0:

return ''.join(1[::-1])</pre>
```

```
def cn(x):
return x.decode('utf-8')
a=int(raw_input(cn('請輸入要轉換的數字:')))
b=int(raw_input(cn('請輸入要轉換的進位制:')))
def x(n,k):
if k==16:
d=n
s=""
while d!=0:
d,f=divmod(d,k)
if f==10:
f='a'
if f==11:
f='b'
if f==12:
f='c'
if f==13:
f='d'
if f==14:
f='e'
if f==15:
f='f'
s=str(f) s
return s
elif k==2 or k==8:
d=n
s=""
while d!=0:
d,f=divmod(d,k)
s=str(f) s
return s
c=x(a,b)
```

```
print c
#本程式僅支援2,8,16進位制,若想支援更多進位制請自己動腦該程式碼吧!
```

python 十進位制整數轉換為任意進位制(36以內)

這篇文章就結束到這,需要的朋友可以參考一下,希望大家以後多多支援指令碼之家。



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