

# Converting to Base 256 from Decimal

## To Convert a Decimal Number to a Base-256 dotted-decimal

Step	
1	<b>Evaluate the number to be converted:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If the decimal number is less than 256, then use that decimal number for the 4<sup>th</sup> octet, and pad the rest with zeros so that the result is in dotted-decimal form, with four octets.</li> <li>If the number is <math>\geq 256</math>, then continue to step 2.</li> </ul>
2	Divide the decimal number by 256
3	Multiply the decimal portion of the result from step 2 by 256
4	Subtract the result of step 3 from the original decimal number to yield the Base-256 octet
5	Examine the decimal portion of the result from step 2 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If that decimal portion of the number is less than 256, then use that number for the next octet.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use zeroes for any remaining octets, so that the number is in dotted-decimal form, with 4 octets.</li> </ul> </li> <li>If that number is larger than, or equal to 256, then continue from step 2, using that number.</li> </ol>

### Example 1

Find the last address in an IPv4 subnet with a network address of 16.0.0.0 /17, with 32,768 addresses per subnet.

First, convert the number of addresses - 1 to Base 256 (dotted-decimal).  $32,768 - 1 = 32,767$

Once the conversion is complete, add that Base 256 dotted-decimal value to the 1<sup>st</sup> address to determine the last address in the subnet.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{First address in subnet 0 (the 1}^{\text{st}} \text{ subnet):} \quad 16 \ . \ 0 \ . \ 0 \ . \ 0 \\
 \text{Number of addresses (32,768 per subnet) -1 :} \quad 0 \ . \ 0 \ . \ 127 \ . \ 255 \\
 \hline
 \text{Last address in subnet 0:} \quad 16 \ . \ 0 \ . \ 127 \ . \ 255
 \end{array}$$

Convert 32,767 to an IPv4 address.

- Is 32,767 larger than 256? Yes. Then proceed to step 2.
- $32,767 / 256 = 127.996$
- $127 \times 256 = 32,512$
- $32,767 - 32,512 = 255$  (this is the 4<sup>th</sup> octet of the dotted-decimal)

The 3<sup>rd</sup> Octet...

- Since 127 is smaller than 256 you're done dividing and the value for the 3<sup>rd</sup> octet is 127

Using zeroes for any remaining octets yields a dotted-decimal value of: 0.0.127.255

The 255 is from step 3, and the 127 is what was left over.

## Example 2

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Convert 2,215,708,686 to a Base-256 dotted-decimal IPv4 address.

### The 4<sup>th</sup> Octet is:

1.  $2,215,708,686 / 256 = 8,655,112.055$
2.  $8,655,112 \times 256 = 2,215,708,672$
3.  $2,215,708,686 - 2,215,708,672 = 14$  (So, 14 is the 4<sup>th</sup> octet)

### The 3<sup>rd</sup> Octet is:

1.  $8,655,112 / 256 = 33,809.031$
2.  $33,809 \times 256 = 8,655,104$
3.  $8,655,112 - 8,655,104 = 8$  (So, the 3<sup>rd</sup> octet is 8)

### The 2<sup>nd</sup> Octet is:

1.  $33,809 / 256 = 132.066$
2.  $132 \times 256 = 33,792$
3.  $33,809 - 33,792 = 17$  (So, the 2<sup>nd</sup> octet is 17)

### The 1<sup>st</sup> Octet is:

1. 132 is left over. Since 132 is too small to divide by 256, 132 is the 1<sup>st</sup> octet

The result is:  $2,215,708,686 = 132.17.8.14$

## Check

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$132 \times 256^3 =$	2,214,592,512
$17 \times 256^2 =$	1,114,112
$8 \times 256^1 =$	2,048
$14 \times 256^0 =$	14
	2,215,708,686

## Example 3

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Convert 1,024 to Base-256

### The 4<sup>th</sup> Octet is:

1.  $1,024 / 256 = 4$
2.  $4 \times 256 = 1,024$
3.  $1,024 - 1,024 = 0$  (So, 0 is the 4<sup>th</sup> octet)

### The 3<sup>rd</sup> Octet is:

- Since we're left with "4," and "4" is less than 256, we use "4" for the 3<sup>rd</sup> octet

The result: **1,024** decimal is equal to **0.0.4.0** in Base-256

## To Convert an IPv4 address to Decimal

$256^3$	$256^2$	$256^1$	$256^0$
16,777,216	65,536	256	1
w	x	y	z

An IPv4 address is a 32-bit number. It is generally written in the "dotted quad" notation: w.x.y.z. To convert an IP address to base 10, calculate  $w*16,777,216 + x*65,536 + y*256 + z$ .

<http://www.everything2.com/e2node/Decimal%2520IP%2520address>

### Example 1

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In PHP, try `ip2long()`.

HOW it's done.

<http://www.cre8asiteforums.com/forums/index.php?showtopic=47466>

$$256^0 = 1$$

$$256^1 = 256$$

$$256^2 = 65,536$$

$$256^3 = 16,777,216$$

So, 194.247.44.146 is ...

$$146 * 256^0 = 146$$

$$44 * 256^1 = 11,264$$

$$247 * 256^2 = 16,187,392$$

$$194 * 256^3 = 3,254,779,904$$

Add those up, and ...

$$146 + 11,264 + 16,187,392 + 3,254,779,904 = 3270978706$$

How do you go backwards on 3270978706 to get 194.247.44.146?

Begin by dividing by  $256^3$  and count the number of times you can do this. Take the remainder and do the same with  $256^2$ ,  $256^1$  and  $256^0$ .

EG:  $3270978706 / 256^3 = 194$  remainder: 16198802.

### Example 2

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<http://www.everything2.com/e2node/Decimal%2520IP%2520address>

In UNIX, these are handled with `inet_ntoa()` and `inet_aton()`.

To convert decimal IPs to normal dotted quad form (for example, to spoil spammers' joy), use this Perl hack:

```
perl -MSocket -e "print inet_ntoa(pack('N',354267876296));"
```

Replace number accordingly.

## Reference

Decode decimal IP address to dotted quad	<a href="http://toastedspam.com/decodeip">http://toastedspam.com/decodeip</a>
Convert and locate IP addresses	<a href="http://kloth.net/services/iplocate.php">http://kloth.net/services/iplocate.php</a>
IPv4 Address Tutorial: Converting Octets to Binary and Decimal	<a href="http://countryipblocks.net/binary.php">http://countryipblocks.net/binary.php</a>
How to Convert an IP Address to 10 Digits Decimal Number	<a href="http://ezinearticles.com/?How-to-Convert-an-IP-Address-to-10-Digits-Decimal-Number&amp;id=1716788">http://ezinearticles.com/?How-to-Convert-an-IP-Address-to-10-Digits-Decimal-Number&amp;id=1716788</a>
Decimal IP Address	<a href="http://www.everything2.com/e2node/Decimal%2520IP%2520address">http://www.everything2.com/e2node/Decimal%2520IP%2520address</a>
URL Discombobulator	<a href="http://www.karenware.com/powertools/ptlookup.asp">http://www.karenware.com/powertools/ptlookup.asp</a>
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