bc Precision calculator

START HERE

bc -l
Calculator with math library

ibase=16
Read hex input

echo '2^10' | bc
Calculate from a pipe

last
Previous result

scale=4
Digits after the point

define f(x) { return x*x }
Own function

obase=2
Print in binary

quit
Leave bc

Input read in ibase → **compute** → **Arbitrary precision** scale decides digits → **print** → **Output** shown in obase

CONCEPTS

Division truncates to scale digits and scale starts at 0, so 10/3 prints 3. Set scale=N first, or use -l (scale 20).

Set obase before ibase when both change: after ibase=16, the number 10 means sixteen. Use A for ten while ibase is 16.

This sheet covers Gavin Howard's bc (BSD, macOS, many Linux distros). GNU bc lacks some extensions marked here.

RUNNING BC

bc
Start interactive calculator

bc -l
Math library and scale 20

echo '<expr>' | bc -l
Evaluate an expression from a pipe

bc -e '<expr>'
Evaluate an expression argument

bc <file>
Run a script file, then read stdin

bc -f <file>
Run a file, exit afterwards

bc -q
Skip banner (GNU compatibility)

bc -s
Accept strict POSIX bc only

bc -w
Warn about non-POSIX extensions

bc -S <n> -I <base> -O <base>
Preset scale, ibase, obase

bc -P
Disable the interactive prompt

bc -z
Print leading zero (0.5, not .5)

bc -L
Do not wrap long output lines

bc --version
Show version

BC_LINE_LENGTH=0 bc
Same as -L via environment
Default wrap is 70 digits with a backslash, which breaks piping long results; 0 turns it off.

BC_ENV_ARGS="-l"
Default options for every run

PRECISION AND BASES

scale=<n>
Digits kept after the decimal point

scale
Show current scale

scale(<x>)
Digits after the point of a value

obase=<n>
Output base (2 to max)

ibase=<n>
Input base (2 to 36)

obase=16; <n>
Convert decimal to hex

ibase=16; <HEX>
Read hex as input (uppercase digits)

obase=0
Scientific notation output

obase=1
Engineering notation output

<n>e<exp>
Scientific input, e.g. 1.5e3

<x>@<n>
Compute x at scale n

$<x>
Truncate to scale 0 digits

x<<n x>>n
Shift decimal point by n digits

maxibase() maxobase() maxscale()
Query the limits

last or .
Last printed result

OPERATORS

+ - * / %
Basic arithmetic and remainder
Modulus honours scale; with scale=0 it is the integer remainder.

^
Power with integer exponent

sqrt(<x>)
Square root

++x x-- x+=1
Increment and compound assignment

== != < <= > >=
Comparisons giving 1 or 0

&& || !
Boolean and, or, not

abs(<x>)
Absolute value

length(<x>)
Number of significant digits

divmod(<a>, <b>, r[])
Quotient; remainder lands in r[0]

OPERATORS (cont.)

modexp(<b>, <e>, <m>)
Modular exponentiation (integers)

rand() irand(<n>)
Random number; random 0..n-1

read()
Read an expression from stdin

MATH LIBRARY (-L)

s(<x>)
Sine in radians

c(<x>)
Cosine in radians

a(<x>)
Arctangent in radians

l(<x>)
Natural logarithm

e(<x>)
e to the power x

j(<x>, <n>)
Bessel function of order n

4*a(1)
Pi to current scale

pi(<p>)
Pi at precision p

t(<x>)
Tangent

l(<x>)/l(10)
Log base 10 (or l10(x))

log(<x>, <b>)
Logarithm in any base

p(<x>, <y>)
Power with non-integer exponent

r(<x>, <p>)
Round to p places

ceil(<x>, <p>)
Round away from zero

root(<x>, <n>) cbrt(<x>)
Nth root; cube root

f(<n>)
Factorial

comb(<n>, <k>) perm(<n>, <k>)
Combinations; permutations

gcd(<a>, <b>) lcm(<a>, <b>)
Greatest common divisor; least common multiple

max(<a>, <b>) min(<a>, <b>)
Larger or smaller of two

band(<a>, <b>) bor(<a>, <b>) bxor(<a>, <b>)
Bitwise operations on integers

bshl(<x>, <n>) bshr(<x>, <n>)
Bit shifts

MATH LIBRARY (-L) (cont.)

hex(<x>) binary(<x>)
Print integer as hex or binary

r2d(<x>) d2r(<x>)
Radians to degrees and back

PROGRAMMING

define <f>(<a>, <b>) { ... }
Define a function

define void <f>() { ... }
Function that returns no value

auto <i>, <j>
Local variables (first line in function)
Without auto, variables are global and shared with the caller.

return (<x>)
Return a value

if (<c>) { } else { }
Conditional

while (<c>) { ... }
Loop while true

for (i=0; i<10; i++) { ... }
Counting loop

break continue
Leave or skip a loop iteration

a[<i>] = <x>
Array element (zero-based)

define <f>(*<a>[])
Pass array by reference

print "<text>", <x>, "\n"
Print without implicit newline

"<text>"
String literal prints as is

/* ... */ # ...
Comments

quit
Exit bc

RECIPES

Precise division in a script

```
echo 'scale=6; 22/7' | bc
echo '22/7' | bc -l | cut -c1-8
echo 'scale=2; 100*1.0825' | bc
```

Convert between bases

```
echo 'obase=16; 255' | bc
# FF
echo 'ibase=16; FF' | bc
# 255
echo 'obase=2; ibase=16; A5' |
bc     # 10100101
```

Sum a column of numbers

```
paste -sd+ numbers.txt | bc
awk '{s+=$1} END {print s}'
numbers.txt
```

Define a function and use it

```
bc -l <<'EOF'
define cube(x) { return x^3 }
scale=3; cube(1.5) + e(1)
EOF
```