



Red Hat Enterprise Linux Release 9.2 Manual Pages on 'byteorder.3' command

\$ man byteorder.3

BYTEORDER(3) Linux Programmer's Manual BYTEORDER(3)

NAME

htonl, htons, ntohl, ntohs - convert values between host and network
byte order

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <arpa/inet.h>

uint32_t htonl(uint32_t hostlong);
uint16_t htons(uint16_t hostshort);
uint32_t ntohl(uint32_t netlong);
uint16_t ntohs(uint16_t netshort);
```

DESCRIPTION

The `htonl()` function converts the unsigned integer `hostlong` from `host` byte order to network byte order.

The `htons()` function converts the unsigned short integer `hostshort` from `host` byte order to network byte order.

The `ntohl()` function converts the unsigned integer `netlong` from network byte order to `host` byte order.

The `ntohs()` function converts the unsigned short integer `netshort` from network byte order to `host` byte order.

On the i386 the `host` byte order is Least Significant Byte first, whereas the network byte order, as used on the Internet, is Most Significant Byte first.

ATTRIBUTES

For an explanation of the terms used in this section, see at?

tributes(7).

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?Interface ? Attribute ? Value ?

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?htonl(), htons(), ntohl(), ntohs() ? Thread safety ? MT-Safe ?

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CONFORMING TO

POSIX.1-2001, POSIX.1-2008.

Some systems require the inclusion of <netinet/in.h> instead of
<arpa/inet.h>.

SEE ALSO

bswap(3), endian(3), gethostbyname(3), getservent(3)

COLOPHON

This page is part of release 5.10 of the Linux man-pages project. A
description of the project, information about reporting bugs, and the
latest version of this page, can be found at
<https://www.kernel.org/doc/man-pages/>.

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