

C# Math.ILogB() – Syntax & Examples

C# Math.ILogB() – Examples

In this tutorial, we will learn about the C# Math.ILogB() method, and learn how to use this method to compute base 2 integer logarithm of a specified number, with the help of examples.

ILogB(Double)

Math.ILogB(x) returns the base 2 integer logarithm of a specified number `x`.

Syntax

The syntax of ILogB() method is

```
Math.ILogB(Double x)
```

where

Parameter	Description
x	The number whose logarithm is to be found.

Return Value

The method returns Int32 value.

Example 1 – ILogB(x)

In this example, we will take some double-precision floating-point numbers and find their integer logarithm value with base value of 2, using Math.ILogB() method.

C# Program

```
using System;
```

```
class Example {
    static void Main(string[] args) {
        Double x;
        Double result;

        x = 2;
        result = Math. ILogB(x);
        Console.WriteLine($"ILogB({x}) = {result}");

        x = 3;
        result = Math. ILogB(x);
        Console.WriteLine($"ILogB({x}) = {result}");

        x = 4;
        result = Math. ILogB(x);
        Console.WriteLine($"ILogB({x}) = {result}");
    }
}
```

Output

```
ILogB(2) = 1
ILogB(3) = 1
ILogB(4) = 2
```

Please note that ILogB() returns an integer value. Therefore, the precision or decimals points are trimmed out after computing the logarithm.

Conclusion

In this [C# Tutorial](#), we have learnt the syntax of C# Math.ILogB() method, and also learnt how to use this method with the help of C# example programs.

C# Math

- ◆ [C# Math.Abs\(\)](#)
- ◆ [C# Math.Acos\(\)](#)
- ◆ [C# Math.Acosh\(\)](#)
- ◆ [C# Math.Asin\(\)](#)
- ◆ [C# Math.Asinh\(\)](#)
- ◆ [C# Math.Atan\(\)](#)
- ◆ [C# Math.Atan2\(\)](#)
- ◆ [C# Math.Atanh\(\)](#)

◆ C# Math.BigMul()

◆ C# Math.BitDecrement()

◆ C# Math.BitIncrement()

◆ C# Math.Cbrt()

◆ C# Math.Ceiling()

◆ C# Math.Clamp()

◆ C# Math.CopySign()

◆ C# Math.Cos()

◆ C# Math.Cosh()

◆ C# Math.DivRem()

◆ C# Math.Exp()

◆ C# Math.Floor()

◆ C# Math.FusedMultiplyAdd()

◆ C# Math.IEEERemainder()

⇒ **C# Math.ILogB()**

◆ C# Math.Log()

◆ C# Math.Log10()

◆ C# Math.Log2()

◆ C# Math.Max()

◆ C# Math.MaxMagnitude()

◆ C# Math.Min()

◆ C# Math.MinMagnitude()

◆ C# Math.Pow()

◆ C# Math.Round()

◆ C# Math.ScaleB()

◆ C# Math.Sign()

◆ C# Math.Sin()

◆ C# Math.Sinh()

◆ C# Math.Sqrt()

◆ C# Math.Tan()

◆ C# Math.Tanh()

◆ C# Math.Truncate()

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