

Antibase Two # : 1 0 Antibase

<pre>#: y is the binary representation of y, and is equivalent to (m#2)#:y, where m is the maximum of the number of digits needed to represent the atoms of y in base 2. For example: i. 8 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 #: i. 8 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1</pre>	<pre>In simple cases r&#: is inverse to r&#. . Thus: r=: 24 60 60 r #: r #. 2 3 4 2 3 4 But if r #. y exceeds (*r)-1 (the largest integer representable in the radix r), then the result of r#:y is reduced modulo */r. For example: r #: r #. 29 3 4 5 3 4</pre>
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A representation in an arbitrary base that is analogous to the base-2 representation provided by the monadic use of #: may be provided as illustrated below:

```
ndr=: 1: + <.@^ .      Number of digits required
10 ndr y=: 9 10 11 100 99 100
1 2 2 3 2 3

(y#::~~10 #~ >./10 ndr y);(y#::~~8 #~ >./8 ndr y)
+-----+
| 0 0 9 | 0 1 1 |
| 0 1 0 | 0 1 2 |
| 0 1 1 | 0 1 3 |
| 1 0 0 | 1 4 4 |
| 0 9 9 | 1 4 3 |
| 1 0 0 | 1 4 4 |
+-----+

(10&#. ^: _1 ; 8&#. ^: _1) y
+-----+
| 0 0 9 | 0 1 1 |
| 0 1 0 | 0 1 2 |
| 0 1 1 | 0 1 3 |
| 1 0 0 | 1 4 4 |
| 0 9 9 | 1 4 3 |
| 1 0 0 | 1 4 4 |
+-----+
```