

NAME

binary -- convert to binary

SYNOPSIS

```
binary(radix)
int radix;
```

DESCRIPTION

This subroutine converts data consisting of ASCII characters to its binary value and stores the binary value in a two-word external array, WORD. WORD[1] contains the low-order bits. The address of WORD is returned to the calling program, unless an error is encountered. In this case, appropriate error information is returned in the external variables, E_SPCL, E_TYPE, E_CODE, E_NUM, and E_MSG, and a 0 is returned by this subroutine.

BINARY has one argument, radix, which specifies the radix or base of the data to be converted from ASCII to binary. A radix of 32 uses base 16 but ASCII conversion is done for a 101 ESS. The data to be converted is passed to this subroutine via the external variable, VALSTR.

The global variables used are:

```
char *E_SPCL;
char *E_TYPE;
char *E_CODE;
char *E_NUM;
char *E_MSG;
char VALSTR[33];
int WORD[2];
```

The error information returned is:

```
E_SPCL= "?D";
E_TYPE= " ";
E_CODE= "LIB";
E_NUM= "002";
E_MSG= "INVALID BASE.";
```

LIBRARY

/lib/lib1.a

SEE ALSO

dp_add(3), dp_mul(3), binasc(3)

DIAGNOSTICS

A 0 is returned if @A 0 is returned if radix is not between one and eleven, or sixteen, or thirty-two