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Identification

The EPL runtime routine, bsfx_
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Purpose

Bsfx_ converts a long varying, short varying, or nonvarying bit string to fixed binary.

Usage

The call is:

```
call bsfx_ $bsfx(b,fx);
```

where b is a long varying, short varying, or nonvarying bit string and fx is a double word integer. (Note that the entry point is "bsfx" - no underscore - while the segment name - "bsfx_" - does have an underscore.) The statements

```
    fx = fixed(b,71);  
or  
    fx = b;
```

are implemented in EPL by the call:

```
call stgop_ $bsfx_(b,fx);
```

which in turn calls bsfx_ directly as described above.

Implementation

The returned value is assumed to have a scale factor of zero and a maximum precision (number of bits) of 71. If the current length of b is less than 71, the current length is used to determine the number of bits. If the length of the string is zero, a zero result is returned. EPL has not been implemented to include the two additional precision arguments for the FIXED function call described in the PL/I manual (IBM form C28-6571-4, page 152). If the length of b is greater than 71, the right-most 71 bits will be used to form the return value.

Errors

If b is not a string, bsfx_ calls seterr (BY.11.01) with code "0001" and descriptive information "bsfx argument must be a string". It then signals the condition bsfx_err with no return option.