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.