NAME
        INTINS − Insert an integer into a character string.

SYNOPSIS
        CALL INTINS(STRING,LS,INT,LOC,JOB, RESULT,LR)

        STRING(LS)   is the CHARACTER*1 template
        LS   is the INTEGER*4 dimensioned length of STRING
        INT   is the INTEGER*4 number to insert in STRING
        LOC   is the INTEGER*4 index in STRING at which the number begins
        JOB   is an INTEGER*4 flag telling how to space the result; see table below
        RESULT(LS)   is the returned CHARACTER*1 result string, dimensioned like STRING
        LR   is the returned INTEGER*4 index of the last nonblank in RESULT

                JOB   spacing
                  0   leave spacing unchanged
                  1   leave 1 blank at the beginning of the inserted number
                  2   leave no blanks at the beginning of the inserted number

WARNING
        The return parameter LR must not be given as a literal by the caller.
        The dimensioned size of RESULT is LS.

DESCRIPTION
        If LS ≤ 0 or LOC ≤ 0 or LOC > LS, the routine returns immediately. Otherwise, it copies STRING into
        RESULT and uses BTD to convert INT to numerals in RESULT right-justified starting at character LOC.
        The number of spaces used for the number is the smaller of 11 and the number of characters from LOC to
        the end of RESULT; if the numerals (and sign, if negative) of INT won't fit in that size field, the field is
        filled with "*" characters. Then the routine edits the spacing according to the value of JOB, as described in
        the table above. Finally, it finds LR, the index of the last nonblank in RESULT. If the template does not
        need to be preserved, STRING and RESULT can be the same variable. If they are not the same variable,
        then STRING is left unchanged. LS, INT, LOC, and JOB are never changed.

SEE ALSO
        STRINS, which inserts one string into another
        BTD, which this routine uses

DIAGNOSTICS
        If the number to be inserted won't fit, the field is filled with stars.

LINKAGE
        gfortran   source.f   −L${HOME}/lib   −lmisc

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EXAMPLE

```
      CHARACTER*1 MSG(6)
      CALL INTINS('N=    ',6,123,3,0, MSG,LM)
      CALL MESAGE(MSG,LM)
      CALL INTINS('N=    ',6,-1,3,1, MSG,LM)
      CALL MESAGE(MSG,LM)
      CALL INTINS('N=    ',6,87,3,2, MSG,LM)
      CALL MESAGE(MSG,LM)
      STOP
      END
```

This example produced the following output:

```
unix[1] a.out
N= 123
N= -1
N=87
unix[2]
```

In the first invocation of INTINS, BTD puts 123 in the rightmost 4 spaces of the string to produce "N=_123" and JOB=0 leaves that spacing unchanged and LM=6. In the second invocation of INTINS, BTD puts −1 in the rightmost 2 spaces to produce "N=__−1" and JOB=1 removes one of the spaces to yield "N=_−1_" and LM=5. In the third invocation of INTINS, BTD puts 87 in the rightmost 2 spaces to produce "N=__87" and JOB=2 removes both spaces to yield "N=87__" and LM=4.