

NAME

DTB – Convert a string of numerals to an INTEGER*4 number.

SYNOPSIS

CALL DTB(String,LS,N,RC)

String(LS)	is the CHARACTER*1 string of numerals to be converted
LS	is the INTEGER*4 number of characters in String
N	is the INTEGER*4 value returned, or 0 on error
RC	is the INTEGER*4 return code

DESCRIPTION

The numerals in String must be right-justified, with any blanks leading rather than trailing. First the routine skips over any leading blanks and interprets the sign character if one is given. Then it finds the number corresponding to each numeral in String, computes its positional value in the number represented, and builds up N. Finally, it gives N the correct sign.

SEE ALSO

BTD, which converts an INTEGER*4 number to a character string.

DIAGNOSTICS

RC=0 if all went well; in this case the routine returns in N the integer corresponding to the numerals in String.

RC=1 if $LS \leq 0$, or if String is all blanks, or if String contains anything other than leading blanks, a sign character, and numerals; in this case the routine returns N=0.

LINKAGE

gfortran source.f -L\${HOME}/lib -lmisc

AUTHOR

Michael Kupferschmid

EXAMPLE

```

      INTEGER*4 RC
      CALL DTB(' 56', 2, N, RC)
      WRITE(6, 900) N, RC
      CALL DTB(' -37', 3, N, RC)
      WRITE(6, 900) N, RC
      CALL DTB(' +0000892', 10, N, RC)
      WRITE(6, 900) N, RC
      CALL DTB(' 000', 3, N, RC)
      WRITE(6, 900) N, RC
      CALL DTB(' -23x', 4, N, RC)
      WRITE(6, 900) N, RC
900  FORMAT('N=', I5, ' RC=', I1)
      STOP
      END

```

This example produced the following output:

```

N=    56 RC=0
N=   -37 RC=0
N=   892 RC=0
N=     0 RC=0
N=     0 RC=1

```