Subject: Re: hexadecimal variables Posted by Vapuser on Thu, 22 Apr 1999 07:00:00 GMT

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```
> Hi,
Is there a nice way to convert hexadecimal variables? Here's what I am
trying to do:
This is received from the outside.
h_string = '40000FC0DA'
h_long = long(h_string)
This, obviously, fails to recognize alphabetical hexadecimal part and
sets h_long to 40,000.
temp = execute("h_long = long(' "+h_string+" 'x)")
This, naturally, works, setting h_long to the desired 1032410,
```

This is not what h_long equals; 1032410 = 'fc0da'x. You've only gotten the first 32 bits. See below.

- > but looks
- > quite ugly. Besides, it is 3 times slower than without "execute" not
- > really a concern on fast machines, but inefficient code just bugs me.
- > I am sure I am missing something here. Can anyone suggest a neater way
- to do this? Maybe, there is a way to use Z-formatted READ here?
- > Thank you,
- > Pavel

40000FC0DA is larger than 32 bits. Unless you're using idl 5.2, having access to 64 bit integers, you're out of luck, without kluging together something having the same flavor as a 'far' pointer in old MS-DOS.

The general method, however, is to use reads, which works on scalars and arrays. Here's an example, using IDL 5.2, and 64 bit integers.

```
IDL> h='40000FC0DA'
IDL> x=0LL
IDL> help,x
X LONG64 = 0
IDL> reads,h,x,form='(Z)'
```

```
IDL> print,x,form='(z)'
       40000fc0da
IDL> print,x
      274878939354
IDL>
 If you try this in idl<5.2,(with x=0L) you'll only get the right
most 32 bits, i.e. X = 'fc0da'x. Witness...
IDL> x1=0L
IDL> reads,h,x1,form='(Z)'
IDL> print,x1
   1032410
IDL> print,x1,form='(z)'
    fc0da
 If you really need the > 32 bits, you're going to have to use idl
5.2, or read it, split it, and recombine it as a double?
William Daffer
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```