
Subject: Convert ascii data to binary
Posted by [stazgal](#) on Mon, 24 Jan 2005 11:48:50 GMT
[View Forum Message](#) <> [Reply to Message](#)

Hi,

I not sure is there any command that i can use to convert ascii data to binary form.. Can someone please help me with this. Thanks..

Lyn

Subject: Re: Convert ascii data to binary
Posted by [Y.T.](#) on Wed, 26 Jan 2005 21:11:29 GMT
[View Forum Message](#) <> [Reply to Message](#)

```
IDL> ascii = "123.456e7"  
IDL> binary = float(ascii)
```

I am guessing this isn't what you're looking for.

But what is?
cordially

Y.T.

--
Remove YourClothes before you email me.

Subject: Re: Convert ascii data to binary
Posted by [rigby](#) on Fri, 28 Jan 2005 16:29:00 GMT
[View Forum Message](#) <> [Reply to Message](#)

This routine might be useful. The heart of the code is from C. D. Pike in 1993.

```
help, int2bin(byte('8f'x))  
<Expression>  STRING  = '10001111'
```

--Wayne

```
.*****  
,  
FUNCTION Defined, var  
.*****  
,
```

;~ Returns 1 if VAR is defined, and 0 otherwise. [Programming]

On_Error, 2

if (n_params() NE 1) then \$
message, /noname, "Usage: Defined(var)"

s = size(var)
return, (s[s[0]+1] NE 0)

end ;; defined

```
;+
;*****
FUNCTION Int2Bin, data, $
nibble=nibble, $
nb = nb, $
bitarray=bitarray, $
formatStr=formatStr
;*****
;~ Converts integer-type DATA into its binary representation.
[Conversion, String]
;
; Data must be an integer-type scalar or 1D array.
;
; By default, a string is returned consisting of the binary
; representation of DATA, in groups of eight bits, most significant
; bit leftmost. If NIBBLE is set, the bits are instead displayed in
; groups of 4.
;
; You can restrict the result to NB bytes (or, if NIBBLE is set, NB
nibbles) by
; setting NB to a positive integer value. (This option is not
available currently
; if BITARRAY is set.)
;
; If BITARRAY is set, a byte array is returned, in which each
; element is the corresponding binary bit of DATA, BUT IN REVERSE
ORDER.
; The array has 8, 16, 32 or 64 elements, when DATA is a byte,
integer,
; integer long or long-long, respectively.
;
; You can create a string representation of fixed-point integers,
e.g., "1100.01"
; by supplying FORMATSTR in the form 'bN.M', where N is the total
number of binary
```

```
; bits returned and M is the number of bits displayed to the right of
the binary point.
; The result is padded with leading 0's to exactly N binary digits, if
necessary.
```

```
;
; Examples:
;
; help, Int2Bin('8f'x)
; <Expression>  STRING  = '00000000 10001111'
;
; print, int2bin('8f'x, nb=1)
; 10001111
;
; help, Int2Bin(fix('8f'x), /bitarray)
; <Expression>  BYTE    = Array[16]
; print, Int2Bin(fix('8f'x), /bitarray)
; 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1
;
; print, int2bin('8f'x, format='b5.1')
; 0111.1
;-
```

```
; Modification history:
; Dec 30 1993 W. Rigby. Original by C. D. Pike, 7-Oct-93, with my
minor mods.
; ...
; Jan 14 2005 stripped down before posting.
```

```
On_Error, 2
```

```
MsgPrefix = "[Int2Bin] "
```

```
maxBits = 64
```

```
if (n_params() NE 1) then $
Message, /noname, "Usage: Int2Bin, data {[ /nibble || /bitarray] [nb]}
|| {formatStr=}"
```

```
doBitArray = Keyword_Set(BITARRAY)
doNibble = Keyword_Set(NIBBLE)
doFormatStr= Defined(formatStr)
doNB = Defined(nb)
```

```
;;if (CheckArgument(data, "integerType", errMsg)) then $
;; Message, /noname, MsgPrefix + "DATA" + errMsg
;;
;;if (CheckArgument(n, /optional, "integerType", /positive, errMsg))
then $
```

```

;; Message, /noName, MsgPrefix + "N" + errMsg
;;
;;if (CheckArgument(formatStr, /optional, "string", /scalar, errMsg))
then $
;; Message, /noName, MsgPrefix + "FORMATSTR" + errMsg
;;
;;if (CheckArgument(nb, /optional, "integertype", /scalar, minvalue=1,
maxValue=8, errMsg)) then $
;; Message, /noName, MsgPrefix + "NB" + errMsg

if (doNibble AND doBitArray) then $
Message, /noName, MsgPrefix + "BITARRAY can't be set when NIBBLE is."

if (doNB and doBitArray) then $
Message, /noName, MsgPrefix + "The keyword NB not supported when
BITARRAY is set"

if (doFormatStr) then begin
if (doBitArray) then $
Message, /noName, MsgPrefix + "BITARRAY can't be set when
FORMATSTR is supplied."
if (doNibble) then $
Message, /noName, MsgPrefix + "NIBBLE can't be set when FORMATSTR
is supplied."
if (Defined(nB)) then $
Message, /noName, MsgPrefix + "NB can't be set when FORMATSTR is
supplied."

msg = "FORMATSTR must be in the form 'bn.m' with (n GT 0) and (0 LE
m LE n)"

if (StrLowerCase(StrMid(formatStr, 0, 1)) NE 'b') then $
Message, /noName, MsgPrefix + msg

p = StrPos(formatStr, ".") ;;
if (p LT 2) then $
Message, /noName, MsgPrefix + msg
n = StrLen(formatStr)
if (p EQ n-1) then $
Message, /noName, MsgPrefix + msg

width = StrMid(formatStr, 1, p-1)
;; if (MyNot(StrIsNumber(width, /int))) then $
;; Message, /noName, MsgPrefix + msg

nBinary = StrMid(formatStr, p+1, n-1-(p+1)+1)
;; if (MyNot(StrIsNumber(nBinary, /int))) then $
;; Message, /noName, MsgPrefix + msg

```

```

width = fix(width)
nBinary = fix(nBinary)

if ((width LE 0) OR (nBinary LT 0)) then $
Message, /noname, MsgPrefix + msg

if (width LT nBinary) then $
Message, /noname, MsgPrefix + msg

doBitArray = 0 ;; force a string result
endif

;;nd = ndim(data)
nd = (size(data))[0]
case (nd) of
0: ;; scalars OK
1: ;; 1D arrays OK
else: $
Message, /noname, MsgPrefix + "DATA must be a scalar or a
one-dimensional array."
endcase

; make a mask for each of the 64 possible bit positions
; mask[0] has the MSB set and mask[maxBits-1] has bit 0 set.
mask = Rotate(2ULL^indgen(maxBits), 2)

case (nd) of
0: out = ((ulong64(data) AND mask) NE 0)
1: begin
ndata = n_elements(data)
nmask = n_elements(mask)

result = strarr(ndata)
out = ulon64arr(ndata, nmask) ;; out[i] is 1 if bit MSB-i
is set
for i = 0, nmask-1 do $ ;; thus out[0] <--> MSB, out[
out[*],i] = ((ulong64(data) AND mask[i]) NE 0)
end
endcase

; trim output depending on input type
switch size(data, /tname) of
'UNDEFINED' : $
Message, /noname, MsgPrefix + "DATA is undefined!"

'BYTE': begin
ii1 = maxbits-1 ;; last element in OUT --> bit 0 in DATA, so

```

```

we want
ii0 = ii1 - 8 + 1 ;; the last 8 bits of OUT
if (doBitArray) then begin
case (nd) of
0: result = byte(out[ii0:ii1])
1: result = byte(out[* ,ii0:ii1])
endcase
endif else begin
if (doNibble) then $
fmtstr = '(2(4l1, 1x))' $
else $
fmtstr = '(8l1)'

case (nd) of
0: result = String(format=fmtstr, out[ii0:ii1])
1: begin
;; don't know how to do this without a loop
for i = 0, ndata-1 do $
result[i] = String(format=fmtstr, out[i, ii0:ii1])
end
endcase
endelse
break
end

'UINT' :
'INT': begin
ii1 = maxbits-1
ii0 = ii1 - 16 + 1 ;; we want the last 16 bits of OUT
if (doBitArray) then begin
case (nd) of
0: result = byte(out[ii0:ii1])
1: result = byte(out[* ,ii0:ii1])
endcase
endif else begin
if (doNibble) then $
fmtstr = '(4(4l1, 1x))' $
else $
fmtstr = '(2(8l1, 1x))'

case (nd) of
0: result = String( format=fmtstr, out[ii0:ii1])
1: for i = 0, ndata-1 do $
result[i] = String( format=fmtstr, out[i,ii0:ii1] )
endcase
endelse
break
end

```

```
'ULONG' :  
'LONG': begin  
ii1 = maxbits-1  
ii0 = ii1 - 32 + 1 ;; we want the last 32 bits of OUT
```

```
if (doBitArray) then begin  
case (nd) of  
0: result = byte(out[ii0:ii1])  
1: result = byte(out[* ,ii0:ii1]) ; just to be explicit  
about what's going on  
endcase  
endif else begin  
if (doNibble) then $  
fmtstr = '(8(4l1, 1x))' $  
else $  
fmtstr = '(4(8l1, 1x))'
```

```
case (nd) of  
0: result = String(format=fmtstr, out[ii0:ii1] )  
1: for i = 0, ndata-1 do $  
result[i] = String(format=fmtstr, out[i,ii0:ii1])  
endcase  
endelse  
break  
end
```

```
'LONG64' :  
'ULONG64' : begin  
ii1 = maxbits-1  
ii0 = ii1 - 64 + 1 ;; i.e., 0  
if (doBitArray) then begin  
case (nd) of  
0: result = byte(out[ii0:ii1])  
1: result = byte(out[* ,ii0:ii1]) ; just to be explicit  
about what's going on  
endcase  
endif else begin  
if (doNibble) then $  
fmtstr = '(16(4l1, 1x))' $  
else $  
fmtstr = '(8(8l1, 1x))'
```

```
case (nd) of  
0: result = String( format=fmtstr, out)  
1: for i = 0, ndata-1 do $  
result[i] = String( format=fmtstr, out)  
endcase
```

```

endelse
break
end

else: $
Message, /noname, MsgPrefix + "This can't happen." ;; new integer
data type?
endswitch

if (doNB) then begin
if (doBitArray) then begin
;; easy to add, but no need currently
Message, /noname, MsgPrefix + "This can't happen."
endif else begin
;; result is a string, with bytes (or nibbles) separated by
spaces
nr = n_elements(result)      ;; = n_elements(data)

for j = 0, nr-1 do begin
;; strArr = SplitString(result[j]) ;; split at whitespace
strArr = StrSplit(result[j], " ", /extract)
n = n_elements(strArr)      ;; number of bytes or
nibbles in the string array

if (nb LT n) then begin
r = strArr[n-1]      ;; least significant byte or
nibbles
for i = 1, nb-1 do begin
r = strArr[n-1-i] + " " + r ;; add bytes or nibbles
from right to left
endfor
result[j] = r ;; OK to index scalars (a=4, a[0] = 3) --
since when?
endif ;; otherwise just return the whole string
endfor
endelse
endif

if (doFormatStr) then begin
;; put the bitarray into n.m format.
;; remember, lsb is in the last element of RESULT

;; remove all the (byte or nibble) spaces first -- too messy to try
to keep them.
result = StrCompress(result, /remove_all)

;; trim or pad to WIDTH bits
n = StrLen(result)

```

```
if (width LE n) then $
temp = StrMid(result, n-width, width) $
else $
;; temp = MakeString(width-n, char='0') + result
temp = string(make_array(n, value=(byte('0'))[0]))
n = width

result = StrMid(temp, 0, width-nbinary) + "." + StrMid(temp,
n-nbinary, nbinary)
endif

return, result

end ; Int2Bin
```

Subject: Re: Convert ascii data to binary
Posted by [rigby](#) on Fri, 28 Jan 2005 16:31:12 GMT
[View Forum Message](#) <> [Reply to Message](#)

(I do indent my code, by the way. Not sure why Google stripped it all out.)

Subject: Re: Convert ascii data to binary
Posted by [Vince Hradil](#) on Mon, 31 Jan 2005 16:42:09 GMT
[View Forum Message](#) <> [Reply to Message](#)

Okay, here's my guess:

```
pro ascii2bin, file, outfile
```

```
adata = read_ascii(file)
openw, lun, outfile, /get_lun
writeu, lun, adata
free_lun, lun
```

```
return
end
```

stazgal@gmail.com wrote:

```
> Hi,
>
> I not sure is there any command that i can use to convert ascii data
> to binary form.. Can someone please help me with this. Thanks..
>
```

> Lyn
