IConv MX, HEX, MO, MB Function

Description

Converts hexadecimal, octal, or binary formatted data into internal system format (decimal numbers). The value to convert can be as great as that represented with 32 bits.

Syntax

internal = **IConv** (*string*, **"MX"**)

internal = **IConv** (*string*, **"HEX"**)

internal = **IConv** (*string*, **"MO"**)

internal = **IConv** (*string*, **"MB"**)

Parameters

IConv (MX, etc.) accepts arguments for the following parameters.

Parameter	Description
string	The character range for each character in string is 0 - 9, A - F. Using characters outside the respective ranges will result in a conversion error.
MX	The parameter string must be a hexadecimal character set (base 16), it is converted to the equivalent decimal number (base 10).
HEX	The parameter string must be a string of hexadecimal character sets, it is converted to a string of ASCII values.
MO	The parameter string must be an octal (base 8), number, it is converted to a decimal number.
MB	The parameter string must be an ASCII representation of a binary (base 2) number; it is converted to a decimal number. If string yields an incorrect value, a 0 (zero) will be returned.

Remarks

An understanding of different number bases is required for the effective use of these specifications. Use the following table as a guide to conversions to different number bases.

Conversion Code	Iconv	Oconv
MX	hexadecimal to decimal	decimal to hexadecimal
MO	octal to decimal	decimal to octal
MB	binary to decimal	decimal to binary

Example

```
*Converting various number systems.
A = IConv("2A","MX")
* Output is 42
A = IConv('595A','HEX')
* Output is YZ
A = IConv("1000","MB")
* Output is 8
```