

NAME

ecvt, fcvt – output conversion

SYNOPSIS

jsr **pc,ecvt**

jsr **pc,fcvt**

char *ecvt(value, ndigit, decpt, sign)

double value;

int ndigit, *decpt, *sign;

char *fcvt(value, ndigit, decpt, sign)

...

DESCRIPTION

Ecvt is called with a floating point number in *fr0*.

On exit, the number has been converted into a string of ascii digits in a buffer pointed to by *r0*. The number of digits produced is controlled by a global variable *_ndigits*.

Moreover, the position of the decimal point is contained in *r2*: *r2=0* means the d.p. is at the left hand end of the string of digits; *r2>0* means the d.p. is within or to the right of the string.

The sign of the number is indicated by *r1* (0 for +; 1 for -).

The low order digit has suffered decimal rounding (i. e. may have been carried into).

From C, the *value* is converted and a pointer to a null-terminated string of *ndigit* digits is returned. The position of the decimal point is stored indirectly through *decpt* (negative means to the left of the returned digits). If the sign of the result is negative, the word pointed to by *sign* is non-zero, otherwise it is zero.

Fcvt is identical to *ecvt*, except that the correct digit been rounded for F-style output of the number of digits specified by *_ndigits*.

SEE ALSO

printf (III)

BUGS