

Redefinition

The *redefinition* option is used with DEFINE DATA LOCAL, DEFINE DATA PARAMETER, DEFINE DATA INDEPENDENT, DEFINE DATA CONTEXT and DEFINE DATA OBJECT.

The *redefinition* option has the following syntax:

<pre> REDEFINE <i>field-name</i> { <i>level</i> { <i>rgroup</i> { <i>rfield</i> (<i>format-length</i> [/array-definition]) { FILLER <i>nX</i> } } } } ... </pre>
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This chapter covers the following topics:

- Function
- Restrictions
- Syntax Description

For an explanation of the symbols used in the syntax diagram, see *Syntax Symbols*.

Function

A *redefinition* may be used to redefine a group, a view, a DDM field or a single field/variable (that is a scalar or an array).

Notes:

1. A *redefinition* of a view or a DDM field is not applicable to a *parameter-data-definition*.
2. Unicode fields should not be redefined as alphanumeric (A) or numeric (N) fields.

See also *Redefining Fields* in the *Programming Guide*.

Restrictions

- Handles, X-arrays and dynamic variables cannot be redefined and cannot be contained in a redefinition clause.
- A group that contains a handle, X-array or a dynamic variable can only be redefined up to - but not including or beyond - the element in question.

Syntax Description

Syntax Element	Description
<i>field-name</i>	<p>Name of Field to be Redefined:</p> <p>The name of the group, view, DDM field or single field that is being redefined.</p>
<i>level</i>	<p>Level Number of Field being Redefined:</p> <p>Level number is a 1- or 2-digit number in the range from 01 to 99 (the leading zero is optional) used in conjunction with field grouping. Fields assigned a level number of 02 or greater are considered to be a part of the immediately preceding group which has been assigned a lower level number.</p>
<i>rgroup</i>	<p>Name of Resulting Group:</p> <p>The name of the group resulting from the redefinition.</p> <p>Note: In a <i>redefinition</i> within a <i>view-definition</i>, the name of <i>rgroup</i> must be different from any field name in the underlying DDM.</p>
<i>rfield</i>	<p>Name of Name of Resulting</p> <p>The name of the field resulting from the redefinition.</p> <p>Note: In a <i>redefinition</i> within a <i>view-definition</i>, the name of <i>rfield</i> must be different from any field name in the underlying DDM.</p>
<i>format-length</i>	<p>Format/Length of Name of Resulting</p> <p>The format and length of the resulting field (<i>rfield</i>).</p>
<i>array-definition</i>	<p>Array Dimension Definition:</p> <p>With an <i>array-definition</i>, you define the lower and upper bounds of dimensions in an array-definition.</p> <p>For further information, see <i>Array Dimension Definition</i>.</p>
FILLER <i>nX</i>	<p>Filler Byte Definition:</p> <p>With this notation, you define <i>n</i> filler bytes - that is, segments which are not to be used - in the field that is being redefined.</p> <p>The definition of trailing filler bytes is optional.</p>

Examples of REDEFINE Usage

Example 1:	Example 2:	Example 3:
<pre> DEFINE DATA LOCAL 01 #VAR1 (A15) 01 #VAR2 02 #VAR2A (N4.1) INIT <0> 02 #VAR2B (P6.2) INIT <0> 01 REDEFINE #VAR2 02 #VAR2RD (A10) END-DEFINE ... </pre>	<pre> DEFINE DATA LOCAL 01 MYVIEW VIEW OF STAFF 02 NAME 02 BIRTH 02 REDEFINE BIRTH 03 BIRTH-YEAR (N4) 03 BIRTH-MONTH (N2) 03 BIRTH-DAY (N2) END-DEFINE ... </pre>	<pre> DEFINE DATA LOCAL 1 #FIELD (A12) 1 REDEFINE #FIELD 2 #RFIELD1 (A2) 2 FILLER 2X 2 #RFIELD2 (A2) 2 FILLER 4X 2 #RFIELD3 (A2) END-DEFINE ... </pre>