

GET SAME

Structured Mode Syntax

```
GET SAME [(r)]
```

Reporting Mode Syntax

```
GET SAME [(r)] [operand1 ... ]
```

This chapter covers the following topics:

- Function
- Restrictions
- Syntax Description
- Example

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

Related Statements: ACCEPT/REJECT | AT BREAK | AT START OF DATA | AT END OF DATA | BACKOUT TRANSACTION | BEFORE BREAK PROCESSING | DELETE | END TRANSACTION | FIND | GET | GET TRANSACTION DATA | HISTOGRAM | LIMIT | PASSW | PERFORM BREAK PROCESSING | READ | RETRY | STORE | UPDATE

Belongs to Function Group: *Database Access and Update*

Function

The GET SAME statement is used to re-read the record currently being processed. It is most frequently used to obtain database array values (periodic groups or multiple-value fields) if the number and range of existing or desired occurrences was not known when the record was initially read.

Restrictions

- GET SAME is only valid for Natural users who are using Adabas.
- GET SAME cannot be used with Entire System Server.
- An UPDATE or DELETE statement must not reference a GET SAME statement. These statements should instead make reference to the FIND, READ or GET statement used to read the record initially.

Syntax Description

Operand Definition Table:

Operand	Possible Structure	Possible Formats	Referencing Permitted	Dynamic Definition
<i>operand1</i>	S A	A U N P B	no	yes

Syntax Element Description:

Syntax Element	Description
(<i>r</i>)	<p>Statement Reference:</p> <p>The notation (<i>r</i>) is used to specify the statement which contains the FIND or READ statement used to initially read the record.</p> <p>If (<i>r</i>) is not specified, the GET SAME statement will be related to the innermost active processing loop.</p> <p>(<i>r</i>) may be specified as a reference statement number or as a statement label.</p>
<i>operand1</i>	<p>Fields to Be Made Available:</p> <p>As <i>operand1</i>, you specify the field(s) to be made available as a result of the GET SAME statement.</p> <p>Note: <i>operand1</i> cannot be specified if the field is defined in a DEFINE DATA statement.</p>

Example

```

** Example 'GSAEX1': GET SAME
*****
DEFINE DATA LOCAL
1 I          (P3)
1 POST-ADDRESS VIEW OF EMPLOYEES
  2 FIRST-NAME
  2 NAME
  2 ADDRESS-LINE (I:I)
  2 C*ADDRESS-LINE
  2 POST-CODE
  2 CITY
*
1 #NAME          (A30)
END-DEFINE
*
FORMAT PS=20
MOVE 1 TO I
*
READ (10) POST-ADDRESS BY NAME
  COMPRESS NAME FIRST-NAME INTO #NAME WITH DELIMITER ','
  WRITE // 12T #NAME

```

```
WRITE / 12T ADDRESS-LINE (I.1)
/*
IF C*ADDRESS-LINE > 1
  FOR I = 2 TO C*ADDRESS-LINE
    GET SAME /* READ NEXT OCCURRENCE
    WRITE 12T ADDRESS-LINE (I.1)
  END-FOR
END-IF
WRITE / POST-CODE CITY
SKIP 3
END-READ
END
```

Output of Program GSAEX1:

Page 1

05-01-13 13:23:36

```
ABELLAN,KEPA
CASTELAN 23-C
28014 MADRID

ACHIESON,ROBERT
144 ALLESTREE LANE
DERBY
DERBYSHIRE
DE3 4TR DERBY
```