Conventions Conventions

Conventions

This document covers the following topics:

- Syntax Conventions
- Dataset Names

Syntax Conventions

The following table describes the conventions used in syntax diagrams of ADARUN parameters and operator commands.

Convention	Description	Example
uppercase, bold	Syntax elements appearing in uppercase and bold font are Adabas keywords. When specified, these keywords must be entered exactly as shown.	ADADBS CHANGE FILE = file-number
		The syntax elements ADADBS, CHANGE, and FILE are Adabas keywords.
lowercase, italic, normal font	Syntax elements appearing in lowercase and normal, italic font identify items that you must supply.	ADADBS CHANGE FILE = file-number
		The syntax element <i>file-number</i> identifies and describes the kind of value you must supply. In this instance, you must supply the number of the file affected by the ADADBS CHANGE operation.
mixed case, normal font	Syntax elements appearing in mixed case and normal font (not bold or italic) identify items established by other Adabas control statements. This notation is usually used to identify how default values are determined for some parameters in Adabas syntax.	[SORTDEV = { device-type ADARUN-device }]
		The syntax element "ADARUN-device" indicates that the device type identified by the ADARUN DEVICE parameter will be used if a different device type is not specified. The literal "ADARUN-device" should <i>not</i> be specified for the SORTDEV parameter.

Conventions Syntax Conventions

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underlining	Underlining is used for two purposes:	[LRECL = {record-buffer-length 4000 }]
	1. To identify default values, wherever appropriate. Otherwise, the defaults are	In the example above, 4000 is the default that will be used for the LRECL parameter if no other record buffer length is specified.
	explained in the accompanying parameter descriptions.	DEVICE
	2. To identify the short form of a keyword.	In the example above, the short version of the DEVICE parameter is DE.
vertical bars ()	Vertical bars are used to separate mutually exclusive choices.	ADAORD {RESTRUCTUREF REF }
	Note: In more complex syntax involving the use of large brackets or braces, mutually exclusive choices are stacked instead.	In the example above, you must select RESTRUCTUREF or REF for this ADAORD function. There are no defaults.
brackets ([])	Brackets are used to identify optional elements. When multiple elements are stacked or separated by vertical bars within brackets, only one of the elements may be supplied.	In this example, the SORTSEQ parameter and the MU, NU, and STARTISN subparameters are optional.
		Note: Note that the mutually exclusive choices for the SORTSEQ parameter are stacked.
braces ({ })	Braces are used to identify required elements. When multiple elements are stacked or separated by vertical bars within brackets, one and only one of the elements must be supplied.	SUSPEND [TTSYN = {time-available-to-sync ADARUN-TT }] [TRESUME = {time-until-resume 120 }] RESUME
		In this example, either the SUSPEND or RESUME parameter is required.
indentation	Indentation is used to identify subparameters of a parameter.	SUSPEND [TTSYN = {time-available-to-sync ADARUN-TT }] [TRESUME = {time-until-resume 120 }] RESUME
		In this example, TTSYN and TRESUME are subparameters of the SUSPEND parameter.

Dataset Names Conventions

Convention	Description	Example
ellipsis ()	Ellipses are used to identify elements that can be repeated. If other punctuation is included before a ellipsis, the punctuation must be used to separate repeated elements.	[FIELD = 'field-name [, option] ']
		In this example, the FIELD parameter can be repeated. In addition, the options associated with the field can be repeated.
other punctuation and symbols	All other punctuation and symbols must be entered exactly as shown.	[FIELD = 'field-name [, option] ']
and symbols	caucity as shown.	In this example, the single quotation marks must be specified around the field definitions and their associated options. In addition, options must be separated by commas.

Dataset Names

Notation *vrs* or *vr*: When used in this documentation, the notation *vrs* or *vr* stands for the relevant version, release, and system maintenance level numbers. For further information on product versions, see *Version* in the *Glossary*.

Dataset names starting with DD are referred to in Adabas manuals with a slash separating the DD from the remainder of the dataset name to accommodate VSE/ESA dataset names that do not contain the DD prefix. The slash is not part of the dataset name.