

# Display Field Definition Table (FDT)

## Note:

For more detailed information about field definitions, see the ADACMP utility; for more information about interpreting FDTs, see the ADAREP utility; both in the *Adabas Utilities* documentation.

```

15:13:26          ***** A D A B A S  BASIC SERVICES *****          2005-11-22
DBID 105                - Display FDT -                                PDRD002

Field Description Table: File 200      (TEST-FILE)
=====
Total Fields ... 31

***** T o p   o f   F D T *****
Lev  I Name I Leng I Form I      Options      I Predict Field Names
-----I-----I-----I-----I-----I-----I-----
  1 I  AF  I  064 I   A  I  NU DE          I
  1 I  BX  I  035 I   A  I  MU NU          I
  1 I  LA  I  033 I   A  I  NU DE          I
  1 I  LB  I  002 I   B  I  NU DE          I
  1 I  LC  I  250 I   A  I  MU NU          I
  1 I  LE  I  004 I   U  I  NU DE          I
  1 I  LF  I           I   I  PE           I
  2 I  LG  I  065 I   A  I  NU           I
  1 I  LJ  I  018 I   A  I  NU DE          I
  1 I  LK  I  090 I   A  I  MU NU          I
  1 I  LL  I  018 I   A  I  NU DE          I
  1 I  LM  I  250 I   A  I  MU NU          I

PF1----- PF2----- PF3----- PF4----- PF6----- PF7----- PF8----- PF12-----
Help                Exit                --                -                +                Menu

```

For a specified file, option "D" displays the field definition table (FDT), which includes

- the total number of fields in the file;
- the level number of each field;
- the two-character name of each field;
- the length of each field in bytes;
- the data type (format) of each field: Alphanumeric, Binary, Fixed point, floatinG point, Packed decimal, Unpacked decimal, or Wide-character;
- data definition options for each field: CK for untranslatable characters, DEscriptor, FIxed storage, Long Alphanumeric, MUltiple-value field, Null/not Counted (that is, SQL null representation), Null/Not allowed, NUll value suppression, NV no conversion, PEriodic group (the fields that compose the periodic group are those that follow and have a higher level number), UniQue descriptor value;

## Note:

If an online inversion of a field is in process, this information is noted in the Options column.

- equivalent Predict names, if any, for each field.

On the Display FDT screen, press PF2 to access the special descriptor table (SDT) for the file:

```

15:13:22          ***** A D A B A S  BASIC SERVICES *****          2005-11-22
DBID 105                - Display SDT -                                PDRD012

SUB-/SUPER Table: File 200      (TEST-FILE)
=====

Type  I Name I Length I Format I Options          I Structure          I
-----I-----I-----I-----I-----I-----I-----I-----I
SUPER I  H1  I   4   I   B   I DE NU          I AU (   1 -   2 )I
      I      I      I      I      I          I AV (   1 -   2 )I
PHON  I  PH  I      I      I      I          I PHON( AE )      I
SUB   I  S1  I   4   I   A   I DE          I AO (   1 -   4 )I
SUPER I  S2  I  26   I   A   I DE          I AO (   1 -   6 )I
      I      I      I      I      I          I AE (   1 -  20 )I
SUPER I  S3  I  12   I   A   I DE NU PE     I AR (   1 -   3 )I
      I      I      I      I      I          I AS (   1 -   9 )I

PF1----- PF2----- PF3----- PF4----- PF6----- PF7----- PF8----- PF12-----
Help                Exit                Menu
    
```

The SDT provides field information about all sub-/super-/hyperdescriptors, collation descriptors, phonetic descriptors, and sub-/superfields for the file.

In addition to the field’s special descriptor type, two-character name, length, format (data type), and data definition options, the SDT identifies the structure of the special descriptor; that is, the component fields and field bytes of sub-/super-/hyperdescriptors and sub-/superfields; the equivalent alphanumeric elementary fields of phonetic descriptors; and the associated user exit of collation descriptors.

The equivalent direct commands are:

```

DISPLAY FDT file-number
    
```