

Conventions

This document covers the following topics:

- Syntax Conventions
- Data Set 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.	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;"> ADADBS CHANGE FILE = <i>file-number</i> </div> <p>The syntax elements ADADBS, CHANGE, and FILE are Adabas keywords.</p>
lowercase, italic, normal font	Syntax elements appearing in lowercase and normal, italic font identify items that you must supply.	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;"> ADADBS CHANGE FILE = <i>file-number</i> </div> <p>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.</p>
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.	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;"> [SORTDEV = { <i>device-type</i> ADARUN-device }] </div> <p>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.</p>

Convention	Description	Example
underlining	<p>Underlining is used for two purposes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To identify default values, wherever appropriate. Otherwise, the defaults are explained in the accompanying parameter descriptions. 2. To identify the short form of a keyword. 	<div data-bbox="743 349 1168 421" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p><u>[LRECL = {record-buffer-length 4000 }]</u></p> </div> <p>In the example above, 4000 is the default that will be used for the LRECL parameter if no other record buffer length is specified.</p> <div data-bbox="743 595 868 667" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p><u>DEVICE</u></p> </div> <p>In the example above, the short version of the DEVICE parameter is DE.</p>
vertical bars ()	<p>Vertical bars are used to separate mutually exclusive choices.</p> <p>Note: In more complex syntax involving the use of large brackets or braces, mutually exclusive choices are stacked instead.</p>	<div data-bbox="743 810 1168 882" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p><u>ADAORD { RESTRUCTUREF REF }</u></p> </div> <p>In the example above, you must select RESTRUCTUREF or REF for this ADAORD function. There are no defaults.</p>
brackets ([])	<p>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.</p>	<div data-bbox="743 1178 1168 1272" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p><u>SORTSEQ = { descriptor [MU] [NU] ISN [STARTISN = value] physical-sequence }</u></p> </div> <p>In this example, the SORTSEQ parameter and the MU, NU, and STARTISN subparameters are optional.</p> <p>Note: Note that the mutually exclusive choices for the SORTSEQ parameter are stacked.</p>
braces ({ })	<p>Braces are used to identify required elements. When multiple elements are stacked or separated by vertical bars within braces, one and only one of the elements must be supplied.</p>	<div data-bbox="743 1536 1295 1662" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p><u>SUSPEND [TTSYN = {time-available-to-sync ADARUN-TT }] [TRESUME = {time-until-resume 120 }] RESUME</u></p> </div> <p>In this example, either the SUSPEND or RESUME parameter is required.</p>
indentation	<p>Indentation is used to identify subparameters of a parameter.</p>	<div data-bbox="743 1805 1295 1921" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p><u>SUSPEND [TTSYN = {time-available-to-sync ADARUN-TT }] [TRESUME = {time-until-resume 120 }] RESUME</u></p> </div> <p>In this example, TTSYN and TRESUME are subparameters of the SUSPEND parameter.</p>

Convention	Description	Example
ellipsis (...)	Ellipses are used to identify elements that can be repeated. If the term preceding the ellipsis is an expression enclosed in square brackets or braces, the ellipsis applies to the entire bracketed expression.	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <code>[FIELD = 'field-name [, option]... '] ...</code> </div> <p>In this example, the FIELD parameter can be repeated. In addition, more than one option can be associated with a field.</p>
other punctuation and symbols	All other punctuation and symbols must be entered exactly as shown.	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <code>[FIELD = 'field-name [, option]... '] ...</code> </div> <p>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.</p>

Data Set Names

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

Notation *vrs*, *vr*, or *v*: When used in this documentation, the notation *vrs* or *vr* stands for the relevant version of a product. For further information on product versions, see *version* in the *Glossary*.