PASSW

PASSW=*operand1*

This chapter covers the following topics:

- Function
- Restriction
- Syntax Description
- Example

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

Belongs to Function Group: *Database Access and Update*

Function

The PASSW statement is used to specify a default password for access to Adabas or VSAM files which have been password-protected.

Note:
This password can be overwritten using the PASSWORD clause of the database access statements FIND, GET, HISTOGRAM, READ, STORE.

Natural Security Considerations

In the security profile of a library, you can specify a default Adabas password (as described in the *Natural Security* documentation); this password applies to all database access statements for which neither an individual password is specified nor a PASSW statement applies. It applies within the library in whose security profile it is specified, and also remains in effect in other libraries you subsequently log on to and in whose security profiles no password is specified.

Password Display Protection

If the password is specified as a constant, the PASSW statement should always be coded at the very beginning of a source-code line, and there should be no blank between the keyword PASSW and the equal sign; this ensures that the password is not visible/displayable in the source code of the program.

In TP mode:	You may enter the PASSW statement invisible by entering the terminal command %* before you type in the PASSW statement.

In batch mode:	A password may be provided by specifying the following statements in the line editor:
	`EDT`
	`PASSW='password'`
	`END`
	`.E`
	`RUN`
	The password value will not appear in the printed output.

Restriction

This statement is not valid for DL/I, DB2 and SQL/DS databases.

Syntax Description

Operand Definition Table:

Operand	Possible Structure					Possible Formats											Referencing Permitted	Dynamic Definition
operand1	C	S				A											yes	no

Syntax Element Description:

operand1	**Password:** The password (*operand1*) may be specified as an alphanumeric constant or the content of an alphanumeric variable. It may consist of up to 8 characters, and must not contain special characters or embedded blanks. If the password is specified as a constant, it must be enclosed in apostrophes. The password specified with the PASSW statement applies to all database access statements (FIND, GET, HISTOGRAM, READ, STORE) for which no individual password is specified. It remains in effect until another password is specified in the execution of a subsequent PASSW statement or the Natural session is terminated. A password specified with a specific database access statement applies only to that statement, not to any subsequent statement.

Example

Example Program PWDEX1 with Password Display Protection (see above):

```
** Example 'PWDEX1': PASSW
************************************************************************
DEFINE DATA LOCAL
1 EMPLOY-VIEW VIEW OF EMPLOYEES
  2 PERSONNEL-ID
  2 NAME
END-DEFINE
*
PASSW=                          <----  Password not visible
*
LIMIT 5
READ EMPLOY-VIEW
 DISPLAY NOTITLE PERSONNEL-ID NAME
END-READ
*
END
```

Output of Program PWDEX1:

```
PERSONNEL         NAME
   ID
--------- --------------------

50005800  ADAM
50005600  MORENO
50005500  BLOND
50005300  MAIZIERE
50004900  CAOUDAL
```