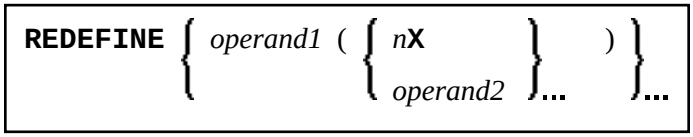
REDEFINE



This chapter covers the following topics:

- Function
- Restriction
- Syntax Description
- Examples

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

Function

The `REDEFINE` statement is used to redefine a field. The resulting definition may consist of one or more user-defined variables.

With one `REDEFINE` statement, several fields may be redefined.

Restriction

The `REDEFINE` statement is only valid in reporting mode. To redefine a field in structured mode, use the `REDEFINE` clause of the `DEFINE DATA` statement.

Syntax Description

Operand Definition Table:

Operand	Possible Structure					Possible Formats													Referencing Permitted	Dynamic Definition
operand1		S	A	G		A	U	N	P	I	F	B	D	T	L	C			yes	no
operand2		S	A	G		A		N	P	I	F	B	D	T	L	C			yes	yes

Syntax Element Description:

REDEFINE *operand1 operand2*	**Method of Redefinition:** The byte positions of *operand1* are redefined from left to right regardless of format. The format of *operand2* may be different from the format of *operand1*. The bytes as specified in the `REDEFINE` statement must positionally match the data contained in the field being redefined. If an alphanumeric field is redefined as numeric and does not contain numeric data according to the format specification, an abnormal termination may result when it is used. **Further Redefinition:** Fields defined using a `REDEFINE` statement may be subsequently redefined with another `REDEFINE` statement.
***n*X**	**Filler Notation:** The *n*X notation is used to denote filler bytes within the field/variable being redefined. Any trailing *n*X notation is optional.

Examples

- Example 1
- Example 2
- Example 3
- Example 4

Example 1

The user-defined variable `#A` (format/length A10) contains the value `123ABCDEFG`.

```
REDEFINE #A (#A1(N3) #A2(A7))
```

The value in `#A1` is `123`. The value in `#A2` is `ABCDEFG`.

Example 2

The user-defined variable `#B` (format/length A10) contains the value (shown in hexadecimal format) `12345CC1C2C3C4C5C6C7`.

```
REDEFINE #B (#B1(P4) #B2(A7))
```

The value in `#B1` is `12345C` (in hexadecimal format).

The value in `#B2` is `C1C2C3C4C5C6C7` (in hexadecimal format).

```
REDEFINE #B (#BB1(B2)8X)) or REDEFINE #B(#BB1(B2))
```

The value in #BB1 is 1234 (in hexadecimal format).

Note:
For packed data (Format P), the number of decimal positions required must be specified. The following formula can be used to determine the number of bytes that the packed number occupies:

`Number of bytes = (number of decimal positions + 1) / 2`, rounded upwards to full bytes.

Example 3

```
COMPUTE #V (N8.2) = #Y (N10) = ...
REDEFINE #V (3X  #A(N3)  2X  #P (N2))  #Y (#B(N3)  7X)
```

Example 4

This example redefines the value of the system variable *DATN, which is in the form YYYYMMDD, and displays the result as three separate fields in the order "day/month/year":

```
MOVE *DATN TO #DATINT (N8)
REDEFINE #DATINT (#YEAR (N4) #MONTH (N2) #DAY (N2))
DISPLAY NOTITLE #DATINT #DAY #MONTH #YEAR
END
```

Output:

```
#DATINT  #DAY #MONTH #YEAR
  --------- ---- ------ -----

   19950108   8    1     1995
```