

Control Breaks

This chapter describes how the execution of a statement can be made dependent on a control break, and how control breaks can be used for the evaluation of Natural system functions.

The following topics are covered:

- Use of Control Breaks
 - AT BREAK Statement
 - Automatic Break Processing
 - Example of System Functions with AT BREAK Statement
 - Further Example of AT BREAK Statement
 - BEFORE BREAK PROCESSING Statement
 - Example of BEFORE BREAK PROCESSING Statement
 - User-Initiated Break Processing - PERFORM BREAK PROCESSING Statement
 - Example of PERFORM BREAK PROCESSING Statement
-

Use of Control Breaks

A control break occurs when the value of a control field changes.

The execution of statements can be made dependent on a control break.

A control break can also be used for the evaluation of Natural system functions.

System functions are discussed in *System Variables and System Functions*. For detailed descriptions of the system functions available, refer to the *System Functions* documentation.

AT BREAK Statement

With the statement `AT BREAK`, you specify the processing which is to be performed whenever a control break occurs, that is, whenever the value of a control field which you specify with the `AT BREAK` statement changes. As a control field, you can use a database field or a user-defined variable.

The following topics are covered below:

- Control Break Based on a Database Field
- Control Break Based on a User-Defined Variable
- Multiple Control Break Levels

In the above program, the first WRITE statement is executed whenever the value of the field CITY changes.

In the AT BREAK statement, the Natural system functions OLD, AVER and COUNT are evaluated (and output in the WRITE statement).

In the AT END OF DATA statement, the Natural system function TOTAL is evaluated.

Output of Program ATBEX01:

```
Page          1                                04-12-14  14:07:26

  CITY          NAME          POSITION          SALARY
-----
AIKEN          SENKO          PROGRAMMER          31500
A I K E N          AVERAGE:          31500
          1 RECORDS FOUND

ALBUQUERQ HAMMOND          SECRETARY          22000
ALBUQUERQ ROLLING          MANAGER          34000
ALBUQUERQ FREEMAN          MANAGER          34000
ALBUQUERQ LINCOLN          ANALYST          41000
A L B U Q U E R Q U E          AVERAGE:          32750
          4 RECORDS FOUND

TOTAL (ALL RECORDS):          162500
```

Control Break Based on a User-Defined Variable

A user-defined variable can also be used as control field in an AT BREAK statement.

In the following program, the user-defined variable #LOCATION is used as control field.

```
** Example 'ATBEX02': AT BREAK OF (with user-defined variable and
**                               in conjunction with BEFORE BREAK PROCESSING)
*****
DEFINE DATA LOCAL
1 MYVIEW VIEW OF EMPLOYEES
  2 CITY
  2 COUNTRY
  2 JOB-TITLE
  2 SALARY (1:1)
*
1 #LOCATION (A20)
END-DEFINE
*
READ (5) MYVIEW BY CITY WHERE COUNTRY = 'USA'
  BEFORE BREAK PROCESSING
    COMPRESS CITY 'USA' INTO #LOCATION
  END-BEFORE
  DISPLAY #LOCATION 'POSITION' JOB-TITLE 'SALARY' SALARY (1)
/*
  AT BREAK OF #LOCATION
```

```

SKIP 1
END-BREAK
END-READ
END

```

Output of Program ATBREX02:

Page 1

04-12-14 14:08:36

#LOCATION	POSITION	SALARY
AIKEN USA	PROGRAMMER	31500
ALBUQUERQUE USA	SECRETARY	22000
ALBUQUERQUE USA	MANAGER	34000
ALBUQUERQUE USA	MANAGER	34000
ALBUQUERQUE USA	ANALYST	41000

Multiple Control Break Levels

As explained above, the notation `/n/` allows some portion of a field to be checked for a control break. It is possible to combine several `AT BREAK` statements, using an entire field as control field for one break and part of the same field as control field for another break.

In such a case, the break at the lower level (entire field) must be specified before the break at the higher level (part of field); that is, in the first `AT BREAK` statement the entire field must be specified as control field, and in the second one part of the field.

The following example program illustrates this, using the field `DEPT` as well as the first 4 positions of that field (`DEPT /4/`).

```

** Example 'ATBREX03': AT BREAK OF (two statements in combination)
*****
DEFINE DATA LOCAL
1 MYVIEW VIEW OF EMPLOYEES
  2 NAME
  2 JOB-TITLE
  2 DEPT
  2 SALARY (1:1)
  2 CURR-CODE (1:1)
END-DEFINE
*
READ MYVIEW BY DEPT STARTING FROM 'SALE40' ENDING AT 'TECH10'
  WHERE SALARY(1) GT 47000 AND CURR-CODE(1) = 'USD'
/*
  AT BREAK OF DEPT
    WRITE '*** LOWEST BREAK LEVEL ***' /
  END-BREAK
  AT BREAK OF DEPT /4/
    WRITE '*** HIGHEST BREAK LEVEL ***'
  END-BREAK
/*
  DISPLAY DEPT NAME 'POSITION' JOB-TITLE
END-READ
END

```

Output of Program ATBREX03:

Page 1

04-12-14 14:09:20

DEPARTMENT CODE	NAME	POSITION
TECH05	HERZOG	MANAGER
TECH05	LAWLER	MANAGER
TECH05	MEYER	MANAGER
*** LOWEST BREAK LEVEL ***		
TECH10	DEKKER	DBA
*** LOWEST BREAK LEVEL ***		
*** HIGHEST BREAK LEVEL ***		

In the following program, one blank line is output whenever the value of the field DEPT changes; and whenever the value in the first 4 positions of DEPT changes, a record count is carried out by evaluating the system function COUNT.

```

** Example 'ATBREX04': AT BREAK OF (two statements in combination)
*****
DEFINE DATA LOCAL
1 MYVIEW VIEW OF EMPLOYEES
  2 DEPT
  2 REDEFINE DEPT
    3 #GENDEP (A4)
  2 NAME
  2 SALARY (1)
END-DEFINE
*
WRITE TITLE '** PERSONS WITH SALARY > 30000, SORTED BY DEPARTMENT **' /
LIMIT 9
READ MYVIEW BY DEPT FROM 'A' WHERE SALARY(1) > 30000
  DISPLAY 'DEPT' DEPT NAME 'SALARY' SALARY(1)
/*
  AT BREAK OF DEPT
    SKIP 1
  END-BREAK
  AT BREAK OF DEPT /4/
    WRITE COUNT(SALARY(1)) 'RECORDS FOUND IN:' OLD(#GENDEP) /
  END-BREAK
END-READ
END

```

Output of Program ATBREX04:

```

** PERSONS WITH SALARY > 30000, SORTED BY DEPARTMENT **

```

DEPT	NAME	SALARY
ADMA01	JENSEN	180000
ADMA01	PETERSEN	105000
ADMA01	MORTENSEN	320000
ADMA01	MADSEN	149000
ADMA01	BUHL	642000
ADMA02	HERMANSEN	391500

```
ADMA02 PLOUG                162900
ADMA02 HANSEN                234000
```

```
      8 RECORDS FOUND IN: ADMA
```

```
COMP01 HEURTEBISE          168800
```

```
      1 RECORDS FOUND IN: COMP
```

Automatic Break Processing

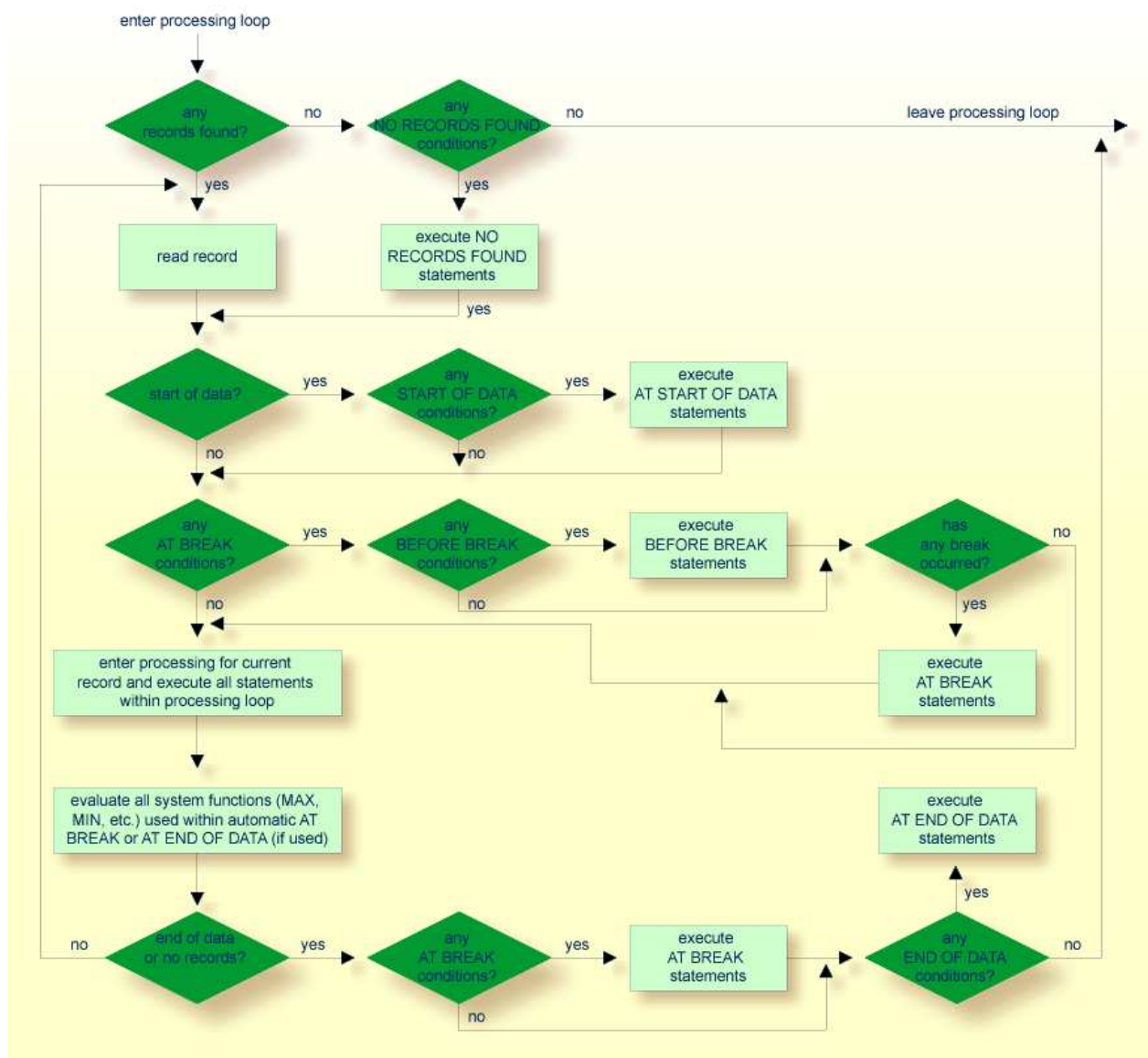
Automatic break processing is in effect for a processing loop which contains an `AT BREAK` statement. This applies to the following statements:

- `FIND`
- `READ`
- `HISTOGRAM`
- `SORT`
- `READ WORK FILE`

The value of the control field specified with the `AT BREAK` statement is checked only for records which satisfy the selection criteria of both the `WITH` clause and the `WHERE` clause.

Natural system functions (`AVER`, `MAX`, `MIN`, etc.) are evaluated for each record after all statements within the processing loop have been executed. System functions are not evaluated for any record which is rejected by `WHERE` criteria.

The figure below illustrates the flow logic of automatic break processing.



Example of System Functions with AT BREAK Statement

The following example shows the use of the Natural system functions OLD, MIN, AVER, MAX, SUM and COUNT in an AT BREAK statement (and of the system function TOTAL in an AT END OF DATA statement).

```

** Example 'ATBEX05': AT BREAK OF (with system functions)
*****
DEFINE DATA LOCAL
1 MYVIEW VIEW OF EMPLOYEES
  2 NAME
  2 CITY
  2 SALARY (1:1)
  2 CURR-CODE (1:1)
END-DEFINE
*
LIMIT 3
READ MYVIEW BY CITY = 'SALT LAKE CITY'
  DISPLAY NOTITLE CITY NAME 'SALARY' SALARY(1) 'CURRENCY' CURR-CODE(1)
    
```


Example of BEFORE BREAK PROCESSING Statement

```

** Example 'BEFORX01': BEFORE BREAK PROCESSING
*****
DEFINE DATA LOCAL
1 MYVIEW VIEW OF EMPLOYEES
  2 NAME
  2 FIRST-NAME
  2 SALARY (1:1)
  2 BONUS (1:1,1:1)
*
1 #INCOME (P11)
END-DEFINE
*
LIMIT 5
READ MYVIEW BY NAME FROM 'B'
  BEFORE BREAK PROCESSING
    COMPUTE #INCOME = SALARY(1) + BONUS(1,1)
  END-BEFORE
/*
  DISPLAY NOTITLE NAME FIRST-NAME (AL=10)
    'ANNUAL/INCOME' #INCOME 'SALARY' SALARY(1) (LC==) /
    '+ BONUS' BONUS(1,1) (IC=+)
  AT BREAK OF #INCOME
    WRITE T*#INCOME '-'(24)
  END-BREAK
END-READ
END

```

Output of Program BEFORX01:

NAME	FIRST-NAME	ANNUAL INCOME	SALARY + BONUS
BACHMANN	HANS	56800 =	52800 +4000
BAECKER	JOHANNES	81000 =	74400 +6600
BAECKER	KARL	52650 =	48600 +4050
BAGAZJA	MARJAN	152700 =	129700 +23000
BAILLET	PATRICK	198500 =	188000 +10500

User-Initiated Break Processing - PERFORM BREAK PROCESSING Statement

With automatic break processing, the statements specified in an AT BREAK block are executed whenever the value of the specified control field changes - regardless of the position of the AT BREAK statement in the processing loop.

With a `PERFORM BREAK PROCESSING` statement, you can perform break processing at a specified position in a processing loop: the `PERFORM BREAK PROCESSING` statement is executed when it is encountered in the processing flow of the program.

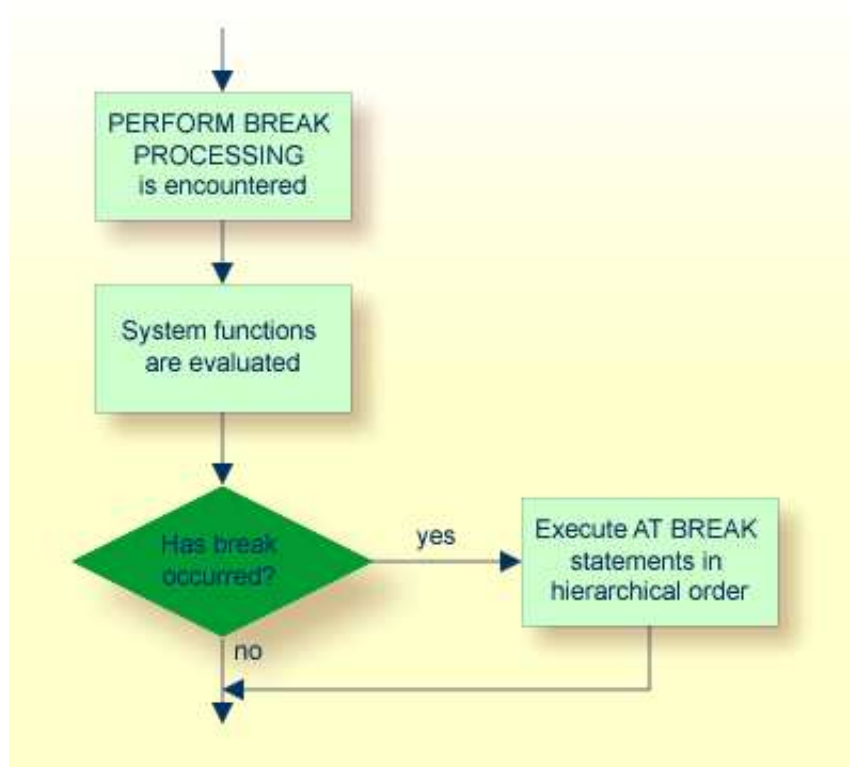
Immediately after the `PERFORM BREAK PROCESSING`, you specify one or more `AT BREAK` statement blocks:

```
...  
PERFORM BREAK PROCESSING  
  AT BREAK OF field1  
    statements  
  END-BREAK  
  AT BREAK OF field2  
    statements  
  END-BREAK  
...
```

When a `PERFORM BREAK PROCESSING` is executed, Natural checks if a break has occurred; that is, if the value of the specified control field has changed; and if it has, the specified statements are executed.

With `PERFORM BREAK PROCESSING`, system functions are evaluated *before* Natural checks if a break has occurred.

The following figure illustrates the flow logic of user-initiated break processing:



Example of PERFORM BREAK PROCESSING Statement

```

** Example 'PERFBX01': PERFORM BREAK PROCESSING (with BREAK option
**                               in IF statement)
*****
DEFINE DATA LOCAL
1 MYVIEW VIEW OF EMPLOYEES
  2 NAME
  2 DEPT
  2 SALARY (1:1)
*
1 #CNTL      (N2)
END-DEFINE
*
LIMIT 7
READ MYVIEW BY DEPT
  AT BREAK OF DEPT                /* <- automatic break processing
  SKIP 1
  WRITE 'SUMMARY FOR ALL SALARIES      '
    'SUM:'   SUM(SALARY(1))
    'TOTAL:' TOTAL(SALARY(1))
  ADD 1 TO #CNTL
END-BREAK
/*
IF SALARY (1) GREATER THAN 100000 OR BREAK #CNTL
  PERFORM BREAK PROCESSING        /* <- user-initiated break processing
  AT BREAK OF #CNTL
    WRITE 'SUMMARY FOR SALARY GREATER 100000'
      'SUM:'   SUM(SALARY(1))
      'TOTAL:' TOTAL(SALARY(1))
  END-BREAK
END-IF
/*
IF SALARY (1) GREATER THAN 150000 OR BREAK #CNTL
  PERFORM BREAK PROCESSING        /* <- user-initiated break processing
  AT BREAK OF #CNTL
    WRITE 'SUMMARY FOR SALARY GREATER 150000'
      'SUM:'   SUM(SALARY(1))
      'TOTAL:' TOTAL(SALARY(1))
  END-BREAK
END-IF
DISPLAY NAME DEPT SALARY(1)
END-READ
END

```

Output of Program PERFBX01:

```

Page          1                                04-12-14  14:13:35

      NAME                DEPARTMENT    ANNUAL
                        CODE            SALARY
-----
JENSEN                ADMA01            180000
PETERSEN              ADMA01            105000
MORTENSEN            ADMA01            320000
MADSEN                ADMA01            149000
BUHL                  ADMA01            642000

SUMMARY FOR ALL SALARIES          SUM:   1396000 TOTAL:   1396000
SUMMARY FOR SALARY GREATER 100000 SUM:   1396000 TOTAL:   1396000

```

SUMMARY FOR SALARY GREATER 150000	SUM:	1142000	TOTAL:	1142000
HERMANSEN	ADMA02	391500		
PLOUG	ADMA02	162900		
SUMMARY FOR ALL SALARIES	SUM:	554400	TOTAL:	1950400
SUMMARY FOR SALARY GREATER 100000	SUM:	554400	TOTAL:	1950400
SUMMARY FOR SALARY GREATER 150000	SUM:	554400	TOTAL:	1696400