

*TRANSLATE - Translate to Lower/Upper Case Characters

*TRANSLATE (<i>operand</i> [, { LOWER }])
--

Format/length: same as *operand*.

This chapter covers the following topics:

- Function
- Restrictions
- Syntax Description
- Example

Function

The Natural system function *TRANSLATE converts the characters of an alphanumerical or binary operand to upper case or lower case. The content of the operand is not modified.

*TRANSLATE may be specified as an operand in any position of a statement wherever an operand of format A, U or B is allowed.

Restrictions

When using the system function *TRANSLATE, the following restrictions apply:

- *TRANSLATE must not be used where a target variable is expected.
- You may not nest *TRANSLATE in a system function.

Syntax Description

Operand Definition Table:

Operand	Possible Structure				Possible Formats												Referencing Permitted	Dynamic Definition	
<i>operand</i>	C	S	A		A	U	B											yes	no

Syntax Element Description:

*TRANSLATE (<i>operand</i> , LOWER)	Lower Case Translation When the keyword LOWER is used as a second argument, the character string in <i>operand</i> is translated to lower case.
*TRANSLATE (<i>operand</i> , UPPER)	Upper Case Translation When the keyword UPPER is used as a second argument, the character string in <i>operand</i> is translated to upper case.

Example

```

DEFINE DATA LOCAL
1 #SRC (A)DYNAMIC INIT <'aBcDeFg !$$%&/()=?'>
1 #DEST (A)DYNAMIC
END-DEFINE
*
PRINT 'Source string to be translated.....:' #SRC
*
MOVE *TRANSLATE(#SRC, UPPER) TO #DEST
PRINT 'Source string translated into upper case:' #DEST
*
MOVE *TRANSLATE(#SRC, LOWER) TO #DEST
PRINT 'Source string translated into lower case:' #DEST
END

```

Output:

```

Source string to be translated.....: aBcDeFg !$$%&/()=?

Source string translated into upper case: ABCDEFG !$$%&/()=?

Source string translated into lower case: abcdefg !$$%&/()=?

```