RESET

RESET [**INITIAL**] *operand1* **...**

This chapter covers the following topics:

- Function

- Syntax Description

- Example

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

Related Statements: ADD | COMPRESS | COMPUTE | DIVIDE | EXAMINE | MOVE | MOVE ALL | MULTIPLY | SEPARATE | SUBTRACT

Belongs to Function Group: *Arithmetic and Data Movement Operations*

Function

The RESET statement is used to reset the value of a field:

- RESET (without INITIAL) sets the content of each specified field to its default initial value depending on its format.

- RESET INITIAL sets each specified field to the initial value as defined for the field in the DEFINE DATA statement. For a field declared without INIT clause in the DEFINE DATA statement, RESET INITIAL has the same effect as RESET (without INITIAL).

Notes:

1. A field declared with a CONSTANT clause in the DEFINE DATA statement may not be referenced in a RESET statement, since its content cannot be changed.
2. In reporting mode, the RESET statement may also be used to define a variable, provided that the program contains no DEFINE DATA LOCAL statement.

Syntax Description

Operand Definition Table:

Operand	Possible Structure				Possible Formats												Referencing Permitted	Dynamic Definition
operand1	S	A	G	M	A	U	N	P	I	F	B	D	T	L	C	G	O	yes	yes

Syntax Element Description:

Syntax Element	Description
RESET *operand1*	**Reset to Null Value:** RESET (without INITIAL) sets the content of each specified field (*operand1*) to its default initial value. If *operand1* is a dynamic variable, it will be reset to a null value with the length the variable currently has at the time the RESET statement is executed. The current length of a dynamic variable can be ascertained by using the system variable *LENGTH. For general information on dynamic variables, see the section *Using Dynamic and Large Variables*.
RESET INITIAL *operand1*	**Reset to Initial Value:** RESET INITIAL sets each specified field (*operand1*) to the initial value as defined for the field in the DEFINE DATA statement. - If you specify no INIT value in the DEFINE DATA statement, a field will be initialized with a default initial value depending on its format. - If a dynamic variable is used, *LENGTH is set to zero if no initial value is defined. - If you apply RESET INITIAL to an array, it must be applied to the entire array (as defined in the DEFINE DATA statement); a RESET INITIAL of individual array occurrences is not possible. - If an X-array is used, *OCCURRENCE is set to zero. - RESET INITIAL of fields resulting from a redefinition is not possible either. - RESET INITIAL is applied to a dynamic variable. - RESET INITIAL cannot be applied to database fields.

Example

```
** Example 'RSTEX1': RESET (with/without INITIAL)
************************************************************************
DEFINE DATA LOCAL
1 EMPLOY-VIEW VIEW OF EMPLOYEES
  2 NAME
1 #BINARY  (B4) INIT <1>
1 #INTEGER (I4) INIT <5>
1 #NUMERIC (N2) INIT <25>
END-DEFINE
*
LIMIT 1
```

```
READ EMPLOY-VIEW
  /*
  WRITE NOTITLE 'VALUES BEFORE RESET STATEMENT:'
  WRITE / '=' NAME '=' #BINARY '=' #INTEGER '=' #NUMERIC
  /*
  RESET NAME #BINARY #INTEGER #NUMERIC
  /*
  WRITE /// 'VALUES AFTER  RESET STATEMENT:'
  WRITE / '=' NAME '=' #BINARY '=' #INTEGER '=' #NUMERIC
  /*
  RESET INITIAL #BINARY #INTEGER #NUMERIC
  /*
  WRITE /// 'VALUES AFTER  RESET INITIAL STATEMENT:'
  WRITE / '=' NAME '=' #BINARY '=' #INTEGER '=' #NUMERIC
  /*
END-READ
END
```

Output of Program RSTEX1:

```
VALUES BEFORE RESET STATEMENT:

NAME: ADAM                   #BINARY: 00000001 #INTEGER:          5 #NUMERIC:
 25


VALUES AFTER  RESET STATEMENT:

NAME:                        #BINARY: 00000000 #INTEGER:          0 #NUMERIC:
  0


VALUES AFTER  RESET INITIAL STATEMENT:

NAME:                        #BINARY: 00000001 #INTEGER:          5 #NUMERIC:
 25
```