# I Didn't Know I Could Do THAT with CANDE !!!

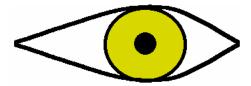
(Part 1)

**Unite 2005** 

**MCP 4040** 

Monday 1:30

**Doug Dobson** 



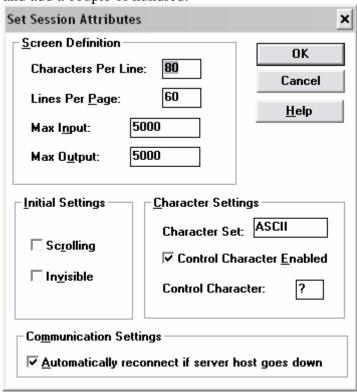
**GoldEye Software, Inc** 

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## Setting up

#### Terminal

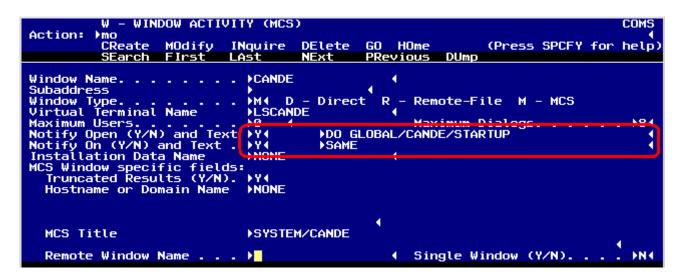
Setup your terminal so you have more than 24 lines; as much as your screen will hold. Most emulators will let you do this. Here is how I setup my NxView emulator. For the MaxInput & MaxOutput multiply the CPL by the LPP and add a couple of hundred.



Some emulators don't inform the system of the window size so add the commands to your CANDE/STARTUP. e.g. TERM PAGE  $60\ MAXOUT\ 5000$ 

#### COMS

If you switch between windows ask your COMS administrator to put something useful in these boxes. The text in the "Notify Open" field is sent to CANDE when you first signon the text in the "Notify On" field is sent when you switch back to CANDE from another window. Instead of the "Open" text you should probably use a CANDE/STARTUP file for most things. However; you can put "?" commands in it, too. I like to put "SAME" in my "On" field so I know where I was when I left. "?SHOW ALL" is good, too.



### **CANDE** setup

### **Queue Depth**

Have your CANDE administrator enter: **?DEPTH 20** 

**#SAVED TEXT DEPTH = 20** 

This only has to be done once and saves the last 20 commands you entered. These can be edited and replayed.

#### CANDE/STARTUP

Make a CANDE/STARTUP file containing commands you want done when you logon. Here's mine.

```
NEXT+ ...*..1...*...2...*..3...*..4....*...5

00000100term page 60 maxo 5000 down 5

00000200

00000300pd=(DESTINATION="P2W/WORK", PRINTDISPOSITION=CLOSE)

00000400CONT=~; ESCAPE HEX = ``SQUASHED

00000500

#DISPLAY COMPLETE
```

# Redoing and manipulating prior commands

Once the Queue Depth command is set you can view and manipulate prior commands.

#### ?Show

?SHow shows the last command entered.?SHow All shows the last 20 commands entered.

#### ?REPeat

**?REPeat** does the last command again.

You can also edit the command.

```
FILES = {SH LASTX}
#Invalid attribute was found. Scanning LASTX
```

```
Oops. I meant LASTA.
```

A/TEST/RECORDFILE 03/23/2005 @ 07:55:34 C 03/23/2005 @ 07:55:34

Note that the syntax is different than replace. One delimiter before the target text, only one between the target and replacement text and no trailer delimiter. It's also case-sensitive.

#### ?RETrieve

**?RETrieve** pulls a command out of the list and makes it the last command.

```
?SH A
 [8]P*
 [7]SA*
 [6]DO CANDE/STARTUP*
 [5]term page 60 maxo 5000 down 5*
 [4]pd=(DESTINATION="P2W/WORK",PRINTDISPOSITION=CLOSE)*
 [3]CONT=~;*
 [2]ESCAPE HEX = `SQUASHED*
 [1]L CANDE/STARTUP:PA
 <0>FILES = {SH LASTA}*
?RET 5
?SH A
 [8]P*
 [7]SA*
 [6]DO CANDE/STARTUP*
 [5]pd=(DESTINATION="P2W/WORK",PRINTDISPOSITION=CLOSE)*
 [4]CONT=~;*
 [3]ESCAPE HEX = `SQUASHED*
 [2]L CANDE/STARTUP:PA
 [1]FILES = {SH LASTA}*
 <0>term page 60 maxo 5000 down 5*
You can combine ?RETrieve and ?REPeat.
?RET 6 REP .START.STAND
DO CANDE/STANDUP*
#FILE NOT AVAILABLE: CANDE/STANDUP.
?BRK
?BRK is a friendlier way of saying ?DS. It stops the current command and continues with the next.
L DO/RUNAWAY:PA
#FILE (DOBSOD)DO/RUNAWAY ON WORK
00000100FILES {SORT - LASTA}
00000200
00000300DO DO/RUNAWAY
?BRK
<continues>
?BRK
<continues>
```

```
?DS
#
# QUEUED INPUT PENDING
```

#### **?GO**

When you see "QUEUED INPUT PENDING" look at the queue.

```
?SH A
```

```
L DO/RUNAWAY:PA
#FILE (DOBSOD)DO/RUNAWAY ON WORK
00000100FILES {SORT - LASTA}
00000200
00000300DO DO/RUNAWAY
#
DO DO/RUNAWAY*
[5]DO DO/RUNAWAY*
[4]FILES {SORT - LASTA}*
[3]DO DO/RUNAWAY*
[2]FILES {SORT - LASTA}*
[1]DO DO/RUNAWAY*
<0>FILES {SORT - LASTA}*
[1]DO DO/RUNAWAY*
<0>FILES {SORT - LASTA}*
D(1)*
D(2)DO DO/RUNAWAY*
#
```

If you now enter "<u>?GO</u>" the next command(s) will continue. Entering "<u>?REP</u>" will redo the last command and continue. Entering any other command will purge the queue.

# How can I "comment out" a series of lines?

```
NEXT+ ...1...*...2....*...3....*...4....*...5....*...
001640
                   ACTUAL KEY IS LOUTPUT-MD-ACTKEY.
001650
          SELECT LOUTPUT-MEDIA-PACK ASSIGN DISK
001660
           ORGANIZATION IS SEQUENTIAL
001670
001680
              ACCESS MODE IS SEQUENTIAL
                   ACTUAL KEY IS LOUTPUT-MP-ACTKEY.
001720 SELECT MERGE-MEDIA-DISK ASSIGN TO DISK.
001740 SELECT OPTIONAL CCCOPYLIB-IN ASSIGN TO DISK
001745
                           FILE STATUS IS CCCOPYLIB-IN-STA.
001750 SELECT CCCOPYLIB-OUT-L ASSIGN TO DISK
001760
001/60
           ORGANIZATION IS SEQUENTIAL
               ACCESS MODE IS SEQUENTIAL
                  ACTUAL KEY IS CCCOPYLIB-OUT-L-ACTKEY.
O01790 SELECT CCWFL ASSIGN TO DISK
O01800 ORGANIZATION IS SECTIONAL
          ORGANIZATION IS SEQUENTIAL
001810
               ACCESS MODE IS SEQUENTIAL
001820
                   ACTUAL KEY IS CCWFL-ACTKEY.
         SELECT CCTEMP ASSIGN TO DISK
001830
001840
          ORGANIZATION IS SEQUENTIAL
001850
001860
               ACCESS MODE IS SEQUENTIAL
001870 SELECT TRNPRN
001880 ASSIGN TO
                  ACTUAL KEY IS CCTEMP-ACTKEY.
          ASSIGN TO DISK
001890
              FILE STATUS IS FILE-STATUS.
         SELECT FLTPRN
001900
001910 ASSIGN TO PRINTER 001920 RESERVE 2 AREAS.
```

#### REPlace COL 7 '\*' 1650-1900

When a single column is entered the text following that column is shifted to the right.

```
NEXT+ ...1....*...2....*...3....*...4....*...5....*...6
                         ACTUAL KEY IS LOUTPUT-MD-ACTKEY.
001640
001650<mark>*</mark>
               SELECT LOUTPUT-MEDIA-PACK ASSIGN DISK
001660<mark>*</mark>
               ORGANIZATION IS SEQUENTIAL
001670<mark>*</mark>
                  ACCESS MODE IS SEQUENTIAL
001670* ACCESS MODE IS SEQUENTIAL
001680* ACTUAL KEY IS LOUTPUT-MP-ACTKEY.
001720* SELECT MERGE-MEDIA-DISK ASSIGN TO DISK.
001740* SELECT OPTIONAL CCCOPYLIB-IN ASSIGN TO DISK
001745<mark>*</mark>
                                    FILE STATUS IS CCCOPYLIB-IN-STA.
            SELECT CCCOPYLIB-OUT-L ASSIGN TO DISK
001750<mark>*</mark>
001760<mark>*</mark>
               ORGANIZATION IS SEQUENTIAL
001770<mark>*</mark>
                   ACCESS MODE IS SEOUENTIAL
001780* ACTUAL KEY IS CCCOPTO 1790* SELECT CCWFL ASSIGN TO DISK
                         ACTUAL KEY IS CCCOPYLIB-OUT-L-ACTKEY.
001800<mark>*</mark>
               ORGANIZATION IS SEQUENTIAL
001810<mark>*</mark>
                   ACCESS MODE IS SEQUENTIAL
001820<mark>*</mark>
                        ACTUAL KEY IS CCWFL-ACTKEY.
             SELECT CCTEMP ASSIGN TO DISK
001830*
001840<mark>*</mark>
               ORGANIZATION IS SEQUENTIAL
001850<mark>*</mark>
                    ACCESS MODE IS SEQUENTIAL
001860*
                          ACTUAL KEY IS CCTEMP-ACTKEY.
           SELECT TRNPRN
001870<mark>*</mark>
               ASSIGN TO DISK
001880*
001890*
                    FILE STATUS IS FILE-STATUS.
             SELECT FLTPRN
001900<mark>*</mark>
001910
                  ASSIGN TO PRINTER
001920
                   RESERVE 2 AREAS.
```

#### How do I uncomment them?

Replace the first "\*" in each line by nothing.

```
REPlace FIRST .*. .. 1650-1900
```

### Can I put that into a DO file so I don't have to remember it.

This file will comment-out the lines from STARTLINE to ENDLINE. To use it enter: DO COMMENT (<startline>, <endline>). It also lists the lines it is commenting in PAGE format. Either <startline>, <endline> or both may be omitted.

#### L COMMENT

```
#FILE (CANDE)COMMENT ON WORK

100 PARAMETERS (STARTLINE DEFAULT = 1, ENDLINE DEFAULT = "END")

300 REPLACE COLUMN 7 `* * #STARTLINE# - #ENDLINE# :T, PA
```

#### DO COMMENT ( 123 , 456)

This file will uncomment-out the lines from STARTLINE to ENDLINE. To use it enter: DO UNCOMMENT (<startline> , <endline>). It also lists the lines it is uncommenting. Either <startline> , <endline> or both may be omitted.

#### L UNCOMMENT

```
#FILE (CANDE)UNCOMMENT ON WORK

100 PARAMETERS (STARTLINE DEFAULT = 1, ENDLINE DEFAULT = "END")

300 REPLACE FIRST `*` ` #STARTLINE# - #ENDLINE# :T, PA
```

DO UNCOMMENT ( 123 , 456)

#### But I don't like them indented.

Specify a column range. If both numbers are the same it means one column. Beware that this will wipe out everything in column 7 (e.g. "\$" & "-").

REPlace COL 7-7.\*. 1650-1900

Or

Replace the blanks in column 7 by an asterisk.

Beware that this will not affect other stuff in column 7.

REPlace . ..\*. 1650-1900 @7

To undo: replace all "\*" in column seven with blanks.

REPlace .\*. . 1650-1900 @7

# How can I copy a series of lines to another part of my file?

INSERT 1650-1680 at 1722+2

### I just want to do a few lines and the INSert command is so clumsy.

Change the sequence number of the first line to where you want it inserted. Blank out the sequence numbers for the rest of the lines.

Note: You must do a "Page XMT".

NEXT+	1*2*3*4*5			
001640	ACTUAL KEY IS LOUTPUT-MD-ACTKEY.			
001722	SELECT LOUTPUT-MEDIA-PACK ASSIGN DISK			
	ORGANIZATION IS SEQUENTIAL			
ACCESS MODE IS SEQUENTIAL				
ACTUAL KEY IS LOUTPUT-MP-ACTKEY.				
<pre><page xmt=""></page></pre>				
NEXT+1*2*3*4*5*				
001640	ACTUAL KEY IS LOUTPUT-MD-ACTKEY.			
001650	SELECT LOUTPUT-MEDIA-PACK ASSIGN DISK			
001660	ORGANIZATION IS SEQUENTIAL			
001670	ACCESS MODE IS SEQUENTIAL			
001680	ACTUAL KEY IS LOUTPUT-MP-ACTKEY.			
001720	SELECT MERGE-MEDIA-DISK ASSIGN TO DISK.			
001722	SELECT LOUTPUT-MEDIA-PACK ASSIGN DISK			
001727	ORGANIZATION IS SEQUENTIAL			
001732	ACCESS MODE IS SEQUENTIAL			
001737	ACTUAL KEY IS LOUTPUT-MP-ACTKEY.			
001740	SELECT OPTIONAL CCCOPYLIB-IN ASSIGN TO DISK			

# How can I copy a series of lines from another file into my file?

INSERT 5000-5999 OTHER/SOURCE/FILE AT 8100 + 100

## How can I duplicate data on a line?

NEXT+ ...\*..1...\*..2...\*..3...\*..

00000010Name

00000020C0B0L85/RUN/TASK

00000030C0B0L85/TEST/FUNCTIONMIN

00000040C0B0L85/NESTED/ROUTINES

00000050C0B0L85/EXAMPLE/LIBRARY/LIB

00000060C0B0L85/EXAMPLE/LIBRARY/CLIENT

00000070C0B0L85/TASKING

00000080C0B0L85/PARAMLEN/CALLER

00000090C0B0L85/PARAMLEN/LIBRARY

00000100C0B0L85/PARAMLEN/LIBRARY

00000110C0B0L85/SKELETON

00000130C0B0L85LINE

#DISPLAY COMPLETE

#### REP COL 36-70 COL 1-35

NEXT+ ....\*...1....\*...2....\*...3....\*...4....\*...5....\*...6....\*. 00000010Name 00000020COBOL85/RUN/TASK COBOL85/RUN/TASK 00000030COBOL85/TEST/FUNCTIONMIN COBOL85/TEST/FUNCTIONMIN 00000040COBOL85/NESTED/ROUTINES COBOL85/NESTED/ROUTINES 00000050COBOL85/EXAMPLE/LIBRARY/LIB COBOL85/EXAMPLE/LIBRARY/LIB 00000060COBOL85/EXAMPLE/LIBRARY/CLIENT COBOL85/EXAMPLE/LIBRARY/CLIENT 00000070COBOL85/TASKING COBOL85/TASKING 00000080COBOL85/PARAMLEN/CALLER COBOL85/PARAMLEN/CALLER 00000090COBOL85/PARAMLEN/LIBRARY COBOL85/PARAMLEN/LIBRARY 00000100COBOL85/PARAMLEN/ALGOLLIB COBOL85/PARAMLEN/ALGOLLIB 00000110COBOL85/SKELETON COBOL85/SKELETON 00000130COBOL85LINE COBOL85LINE #DISPLAY COMPLETE

#### REP COL 35'AS BAK/'

00000010Name AS BAK/Name AS BAK/COBOL85/RUN/TASK 00000020COBOL85/RUN/TASK AS BAK/COBOL85/TEST/FUNCTIONMIN 00000030COBOL85/TEST/FUNCTIONMIN 00000040COBOL85/NESTED/ROUTINES AS BAK/COBOL85/NESTED/ROUTINES 00000050COBOL85/EXAMPLE/LIBRARY/LIB AS BAK/COBOL85/EXAMPLE/LIBRARY/LIB 00000060COBOL85/EXAMPLE/LIBRARY/CLIENT AS BAK/COBOL85/EXAMPLE/LIBRARY/CLIENT 00000070COBOL85/TASKING AS BAK/COBOL85/TASKING AS BAK/COBOL85/PARAMLEN/CALLER 00000080COBOL85/PARAMLEN/CALLER 00000090COBOL85/PARAMLEN/LIBRARY AS BAK/COBOL85/PARAMLEN/LIBRARY 00000100COBOL85/PARAMLEN/ALGOLLIB AS BAK/COBOL85/PARAMLEN/ALGOLLIB AS BAK/COBOL85/SKELETON 00000110COBOL85/SKELETON 00000130COBOL85LINE AS BAK/COBOL85LINE **#DISPLAY COMPLETE** 

### How can I swap data on a line?

NEXT+*2*3*	4*
0000010Name	Lastaccess
00000020COBOL85/RUN/TASK	03/23/2005
00000030COBOL85/TEST/FUNCTIONMIN	03/23/2005
00000040COBOL85/NESTED/ROUTINES	03/23/2005
00000050COBOL85/EXAMPLE/LIBRARY/LIB	03/23/2005
00000060COBOL85/EXAMPLE/LIBRARY/CLIENT	03/23/2005
00000070COBOL85/TASKING	03/23/2005
00000080COBOL85/PARAMLEN/CALLER	03/23/2005
00000090COBOL85/PARAMLEN/LIBRARY	03/23/2005
00000100COBOL85/PARAMLEN/ALGOLLIB	03/23/2005
00000110COBOL85/SKELETON	10/14/2005
00000120COBOL85A/DUMP/EXAMPLES/OPTIONS/COPYLIB	03/23/2005
00000130COBOL85LINE	03/23/2005
#DISPLAY COMPLETE	

#### REP COL 1 COL 40-49, COL 50-59 ''

....\*....1....\*....2....\*....3....\*....4....\*... NEXT+00000010LastaccessName 0000002003/23/2005COBOL85/RUN/TASK 0000003003/23/2005COBOL85/TEST/FUNCTIONMIN 0000004003/23/2005COBOL85/NESTED/ROUTINES 0000005003/23/2005COBOL85/EXAMPLE/LIBRARY/LIB 0000006003/23/2005COBOL85/EXAMPLE/LIBRARY/CLIENT 0000007003/23/2005COBOL85/TASKING 0000008003/23/2005COBOL85/PARAMLEN/CALLER 0000009003/23/2005COBOL85/PARAMLEN/LIBRARY 0000010003/23/2005COBOL85/PARAMLEN/ALGOLLIB 0000011010/14/2005COBOL85/SKELETON 0000012003/23/2005COBOL85A/DUMP/EXAMPLES/OPTIONS/COPYLIB 0000013003/23/2005COBOL85LINE #DISPLAY COMPLETE

# How can I temporarily save my changes without overwriting the original file?

Save it as a RECOVERY file.

#### SAVE RECovery

#

Do your other work....

When done list your RECOVERY files.

#### **RECovery**

```
#RECOVERY DATA ON WORK
   1720 COBOL85/SKELETON (02/02/2001)
#
```

To get back to where you were.

#### **REC 1720**

#WORKFILE COBOL85/SKELETON: COBOL85, 29 RECORDS (THRU 25000), MARKID "DD010202"

# Deleting and changing lines based on the data.

#### How can I delete all lines that contain "BAD LINE"?

<u>Issue the FIND command specifying that you want to be case-sensitive and send the output to a temporary file.</u> Sequence numbers will be preserved in the output.

```
FIND .BAD LINE :File TEMPFILE
```

<u>Issue the EXCLUDE command to every line with a matching numbered line in TEMPFILE.</u>

EXClude TEMPFILE ; REMove TEMPFILE

#### How can I delete all the comment lines?

Copy all the lines with an asterisk in column 7 to a file. Then EXCLUDE those lines as above.

```
FIND .*. @7 :File TEMPFILE

EXClude TEMPFILE ; REMOVE TEMPFILE
```

### How can I change "XXXX" to "YYYYY" on all lines that contain "ZZZZZ"?

Copy the lines with "ZZZZZ" to a temporary file.

FIND .ZZZZZ. : File TEMPFILE

Temporarily save our work file and "GET" the new file. Don't forget to remember the number of the recovery file.

SAve RECovery; GET TEMPFILE

Replace "XXXX" with "YYYYY" and save.

REPlace .XXXX. .YYYYY. ; SAVE

Get the original file and merge in the temp file.

RECover <number>; RMerge TEMPFILE

Remove the temp file.

REMove TEMPFILE

### How can I put a comment line after all lines that contain "EXIT."?

Make two "DO FILES"

```
WHAT
#WORKFILE DO/INSERT/AFTER: SEQ, 7 RECORDS (THRU 700), SAVED
NEXT+ ....*....1....*....2....*...3....*.
00000100 PARAM (LINENUM)
00000200
00000300 RES #LINENUM#-#LINENUM# #LINENUM#+1
00000400
00000500 INS #LINENUM# AT NEXT+1
00000600
00000700 DEL #LINENUM#
#DISPLAY COMPLETE
WHAT
#WORKFILE DO/INSERT/NEW/LINES: SEQ, 34 RECORDS (THRU 2800), SAVED
NEXT+ ....*...1....*...2....*...3....*...4....*...5....*...6....*...7.
00000100 PARAM(FILE, NEWFILE, TARGTXT, NEWTXT, STSEQ DEFA=1, ENDSEQ DEFA="END")
00000200
00000205 G #FILE#
00000210
00000220 REM TEMPFILE, #NEWFILE#
00000240
00000260 FIND "#TARGTXT#" #STSEQ#-#ENDSEQ# :F TEMPFILE
00000280
00000300 FIND "#TARGTXT#" #STSEQ#-#ENDSEQ# :F #NEWFILE#
00000400
00000500 G TEMPFILE
00000600
00000700 TYPE DATA
00000800
00000900 REP COL 7-72 ") " TRUNCATE :T
00001100 REP COL 1 "DO DO/INSERT/AFTER ( " :T
00001200
00001300 SAVE
00001400
00001500 G #NEWFILE#
00001600
00001700 DO TEMPFILE
00001800
00001900 REP COL 7-72 "#NEWTXT#"
00002000
00002100 SAVE
00002200
00002300 RMERGE #FILE#
00002400
00002500 SAVE
00002600
00002700 REM TEMPFILE
```

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#DISPLAY COMPLETE

DO DO/INSERT/NEW/LINES

("FILE/WITH/EXITS" ,"FILE/WITH/STARS" ,"EXIT." ,"\*\*\*\*\*",)

### How can I view and/or edit hexadecimal or COMP fields in a file?

Consider records with the following structure.

013150	01 DATA-RECORD-BRK.	
013250	03 FILLER	PIC X(2) VALUE SPACES.
013300	03 X	PIC 9(8).
013350	03 FILLER	PIC X VALUE SPACES.
013400	03 XSQUARED	PIC 9(8) COMP.
013450	03 FILLER	PIC X(2) VALUE SPACES.
013500	03 SQRTX	PIC 9(8) V9999 COMP.

Define a hexadecimal escape character and list or page the file. Choose any special character that you like. The squashed option saves space on the screen. This only has to be done once per session.

➡ It might be a good thing to put into your CANDE/STARTUP file.

#### ESCape HEX = SQuashed

```
NEXT+ ....*...1....*...2....*...3....*....4

00000100 00000001 `00000001` `000000010000`

00000200 00000002 `00000004` `000000014142`

00000300 00000003 `00000009` `000000017320`

00000400 00000004 `00000016` `00000020000`

00000500 00000005 `00000025` `00000023`-

00000600 00000006 `00000036` `000000244`m

00000700 00000007 `00000049` `00000026457`

00000800 00000008 `00000064` `00000002`bd

00000900 00000009 `000000`a `00000030000`
```

#### Change the data as you see fit

#### 700 00000007 `00000049` `00000012345`

#### PAGE

```
NEXT+ ...*...1....*...2...*...3....*....4

00000100 00000001 `00000001 `000000010000 `

00000200 00000002 `00000004 `000000014142 `

00000300 00000003 `00000009 `000000017320 `

00000400 00000004 `00000016 `00000023000 `

00000500 00000005 `00000025 `000000233 -

00000600 00000006 `00000036 `000000244 `m

00000700 00000007 `00000049 `00000012345 `

00000800 00000008 `00000064 `00000002 bd

00000900 00000009 `000000 a `00000030000 `
```

### How can I find records with a certain value in a COMP field.

Consider the data in 0 above.

Define hex escape character as above then do a find.

```
ESCape HEX = SQ

FIND . 012345 . :T

#WORKFILE DATAFILE

700 00000007 `00000049` `000000012345`

#
```

# But some don't display properly and it only works for strings at character boundaries. How else can I do it?

Use \*SYSTEM/DUMPALL.

First determine the starting position (in COMP digits) of the field you want. We will use field "XSQUARED" from the above example. It starts at 11 bytes or 22 COMP digits.

#### RUN \*SYSTEM/DUMPALL("INTER")

LX100:1111 DUMPALL VERSION 46.150.005 Friday, February 2, 2001 16:11:12 PLEASE ENTER DUMPALL COMMAND

### LAN DATAFILE KEY DIGIT 22 = @00000049@

### Even prettier.

10/16/2005

Define the format of the data to DUMPALL.

```
RUN *SYSTEM/DUMPALL ("L DATAFILE FORMAT

['X' := CHAR 3 FOR 8]

['XSQUARED' := CHAR 11 FOR 8 DIGITS ]

['SQRTX' := CHAR 17 FOR 12 DIGITS ]

KEY DIGIT 22 = @000000049@")

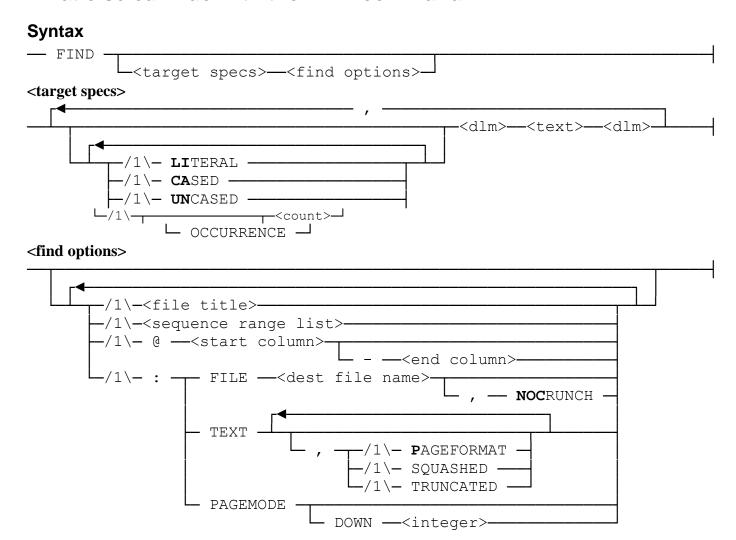
'X'=0000007 'XSQUARED'=00000049 'SQRTX'=000000026457

EOF - FILE CONTAINS 9 RECORDS

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```

1 RECORD PROCESSED

### What else can I do with the FIND command?



# How can I find the 10<sup>th</sup> occurrence of "XXXX"?

Use the "Occurrence" option

FIND Occurrence 10 .XXXX. :P

#### How can I find "xxxx" but not "XXXX"?

Use the "CAsed" option

#### FIND CAse .xxxx. :P

The cased option can be set for the remainder of the session.

#### SO CASED

#CASED SET

## How can I see a few lines before the lines containing "xxxx"?

Use the "Down" option. This example will display the five lines before the one containing "xxxx".

#### FIND .xxxx. :P D 5

To find the next occurrence enter:

#### +FIND

The Down option can be set for the remainder of the session.

Note: that it also affects the PAGE command in the same way.

#### TERM DOWN 5

```
#LINE = 80, PAGE = 60, MAXOUTPUT = 5000, MAXINPUT = 5000, SCREEN, WAIT,

WRAPAROUND = FALSE, FORMSCAPABLE = FALSE, TRAILINGBLANKS = FALSE, DOWN =
5, "\"
```

# I have entered +FIND several times and now I want to find a previous occurrence.

<u>Sorry.</u> There isn't a –FIND command (though there should be). However; +FIND always searches forward from the *current page*. So you can back up to a point before the last occurrence and enter +FIND.

#### P 2000; +FIND

You can also skip several occurrences by entering \_+ <n> FIND.

### How can I skip ahead (or back) several pages at once.

Enter Next +  $\langle n \rangle$  or Next -  $\langle n \rangle$ . To skip ahead ten pages enter:

Next + 10

To skip back eight pages enter:

Next - 8