BSELECT ORDER WITH ORD.QTY = “500]” ORD.AMT

Creates a list containing all ORD.QTY values from all the records in the ORDER file, which

have an ORD.QTY that CONTAINS ORDERS = 500

COUNT ORDER WITH ORD.AMT > “1000”

91 Records counted

Count the number of records in the SALES file which have a value greater than 1000.

COUNT ORDER WITH ORD.AMT > “1000” (C50

91 Records selected 240 Records processed

91 Records counted

Count the number of records in the ORDER file which have a ORD.AMT greater than 1000, and

display a running total of selected and processed records after each group of 50 records are

processed.

**EXAMPLES**

EDELETE ORDER “ABC” “DEF”

2 Records deleted

Delete the records ABC and DEF based on the explicit list of records.

EDELETE ORDER IF ORD.AMT = “500]”

n Records deleted

Delete all records in the ORDER file in which the ORD.AMT field IS LESS THAN 500.

SELECT ORDER WITH ORD.AMT = “500”

n Records selected

EDELETE ORDER

n Records deleted

Selects all records in the ORDER file in which the ORD.AMT field = 500, and deletes them.

ESEARCH ORDER (I

STRING: ABC

STRING: DEF

KEY1

KEY2

18 Records selected

>

Generates a list of all records in the ORDER file, which contain the strings ABC or DEF

**EXAMPLE 1**

LIST ORDER

List all the records in the SALES file and use the default data definition records (if found) to

format the output.

**EXAMPLE 2**

LIST ORDER “ABC” “DEF” “GHI”

List the records from the ORDER file with key values of ABC, DEF or GHI. Use the default data

definition records (if found) to format the output.

**EXAMPLE 3**

GET-LIST ORDER

>LIST ORDER GT “DEF”

Get the previously saved list called ORDER.Q4 and, using the list, report on the records in the

ORDER file which have a key greater than DEF. Use the default data definition records (if

found) to format the output.

**EXAMPLE 4**

LIST ORDER WITH ORD.ID = “ABC]” OR “[DEF”

List the records in the ORDER file in which the ORD.ID field contains values which start with

ABC or end with DEF. Use the default data definition records (if found) to format the output.

**EXAMPLE 5**

LIST ORDER WITH NO ORD.ID = “ABC]” OR “[DEF” (P

List the records in the ORDER file in which the ORD.ID field does not contain values which start

with ABC or end with DEF. Output the report to the printer. Use the default data definition

records (if found) to format the output.

**EXAMPLE 6**

LIST order BY ORD.AMT BREAK-ON ORD.AMT “”BL” ORD.ID ORD.COST GRANDTOTAL

“Total” HEADING “Sales Code: “B” “DL” FOOTING “Page “CPP” LPTR

Sort the ORDER file by ORD.AMT. Output the ORD.AMT, ORD.ID and ORD.COST fields.

Control break on a change in ORD.AMT and suppress the LINE FEED before the break. Reserve

the break value for use in the heading (“B”).

Maintain a running total of the ORD.COST field and output it at each control break.

Put the word “Total” on the grand-total line.

Set up a heading for each page which comprises the words “Sales Code: “, the sales code (from

the break), a date and a LINE FEED. Set up a footing, which contains the text “Page”, and a page

number, centered on the line?

Produce the report on the currently assigned printer.

**EXAMPLE 1**

SELECT ORDER WITH ORD.AMT = “ABC]”

23 Records selected

>LIST ORDER WITH VALUE > “1000”

Select all the records in ORDER file with an ORD.AMT value that starts with ABC. Then, using

the list, report on the records in the ORDER file which have a VALUE field greater than 1000.

**EXAMPLE 2**

SELECT ORDER WITH ORD.AMT = “ABC]”

23 Records selected

>SAVE-LIST ORDER.ABC

Select all the records in ORDER file with an ORD.AMT value that starts with ABC. Then save

the list as ORDER.ABC.

**EXAMPLE 1**

SORT ORDER

Sort all the records in the SALES file into key order and use the default data definition records (if

found) to format the output.

**EXAMPLE 2**

SORT ORDER WITH ORD.AMT = “ABC” “DEF” “GHI”

Select the records in the ORDER file in which the ORD.AMT field contains the values ABC,

DEF or GHI. Sort the records into key order.

**EXAMPLE 3**

GET-LIST SALES.Q4

SORT ORDER GT “DEF” BY ORD.AMT

Get the implicit list called SALES.Q4 and, using the list, report on the records in the SALES file,

which have a key greater than DEF. Sort does the report by S.CODE.

**EXAMPLE 1**

SSELECT ORDER WITH ORD.AMT = ‘100’

23 Records selected

LIST ORDER WITH ORD.QTY > ‘1000’

Select all the records in SALES file with an S.CODE value that starts with ABC. Sort the list into

key order. Then, using the list, report on the records in the SALES file which have a VALUE

field greater than 1000.

**EXAMPLE 2**

SSELECT ORDER WITH ORD.AMT = “ABC]” BY P.CODE

23 Records selected

>SAVE-LIST SALES.ABC

Select all the records in ORDER file with an ORD.AMT value that starts with ABC. Sort the list

into ORD.AMT order and then save the list as SALES.ABC.

The following sentences list information about CUSTOMER 40823 and 40825 because the

process ignores an implicit item-id list when an implicit item-id list is in the sentence.

SELECT ORDER GT ‘200’

23 items selected

> SELECT CUSTOMER ‘40823’ ‘40825’

LIST CUSTOMER = ‘40823’ ‘40825’

**Left Ignore examples**

The following sentence lists information about all the CUSTOMER code numbers ending in 00.

LIST CUSTOMER = ‘[00’

The following sentence does not list any rooms because there is no relational operator, the value

[23 is treated as an item-id.

LIST CUSTOMER ‘[23’

**Wild Card Examples**

The following sentence list information about all the rooms with numbers that begin with three,

end with five, and have an intervening character of any value

LIST CUSTOMER = ‘3^5’

**Further Examples of item Lists**

The following sentence lists ORDER information with numbers that are both greater than or

equal to 200 and less than 700:

LIST ORDER >= ‘200’ AND LT ‘700’

The following sentence displays information about orders with numbers less than 200 and with

available dates after May 17 2002.

LIST ORDER < ‘200’ WITH AVAILABLE AFTER “MAY 17 2002”

The following sentence displays CUSTOMER information 500 and greater than 199 and with

CUSTOMER ADDRESS. The second AND arises because the sentence includes both item

selection and data selection criteria: these operations perform one after the other, giving an

effective AND function. The OR between “ST” and “D” is implicit.

LIST CUSTOMER LT ‘500’ AND GT ‘119’ WITH CUS.ADDR “ST” “D”

The following sentence lists rooms with numbers less than 200 or greater than 399.

LIST orders < ‘200’ OR > ‘399’

**EXAMPLE 1**

SORT SALESORDER WITH S.CODE = “ABC]”ORD.COST => ‘500’ BY S.CODE

ORD.COST

Selects the records in the ORDER file in which the ORD.COST file contains the values of the

order and must sort the orders greater than or equal to 500. The output in the records is in

ORD.COST order.

**EXAMPLE 2**

SORT ORDER WITH ORD.COST = ‘500’ BY ORD.COST BY-DSND ORD.ID

**EXAMPLE 3**

SORT ORDER BY-EXP ORD.ID

Selects all the records in the Order file and outputs the detail lines in key order within P.CODE

order.

**EXAMPLE 1**

SORT SALES P.CODE S.CODE =”ABCORDER ORD.ID ORD.QTY = “5””

Selects all the records in the ORDER file and outputs the ORD.ID data. The ORD.QTY data will

only be included if it matched 5 - any other value will be shown as blank.

**EXAMPLE 2**

SORT ORDER BY ORD.QTY BREAK-ON ORD.QTY ORD.ID

Selects all the records in the SALESORDER file in ORD.QTY order and outputs a line for each

record until the ORD.QTY changes. At this point, a control break triggers and outputs the

running total of ORD.QTY. At the end of the report, it displays a cumulative total for ORD.ID.

SORT ORDER BY ORD.ID. BREAK-ON ORD.ID ‘BL’ ORD.QTY GRAND-TOTAL “Total

“HEADING ORD.QTY : ‘B’ ‘DL’” FOOTING “PAGE ‘CPP’ “LPTR

Control Break on a change in ORD.ID and suppress the LINE FEED before the break. Reserve

the break value for use in the heading (‘B’). Maintain a running total of the VALUE field and

output it at each control break.. Put the word Total on the GRAND-TOTAL line.

Set up a heading for each page, which comprises the words ‘ORD.QTY:’, the ORDER code

(from the break), a date and a line feed. Set up a footing, this contains the text ‘PAGE’, and a

page number, centered on the line.

Produce the report on the currently assigned printer.