CONCA$ - Concatenate Two Fixed Length Strings

CONCA$ is used to concatenate two fixed length strings resulting in a single zero-terminated string.

1. Invocation

To concatenate two fixed length strings to form a single zero-terminated string code:

```
CALL CONCA$ USING string1 length1 string2 length2 string3
```

where string1 is a PIC X(n) variable that holds the first string, length1 is a PIC 9(4) COMP or literal containing the length of string1; string2 is a PIC X(n) variable that holds the second string, length2 is a PIC 9(4) COMP or literal containing the length of string2 and string3 is a PIC X(n) string into which the concatenated, zero-terminated string will be copied to.

2. STOP Codes and Exception Conditions

No STOP codes are generated by CONCA$.

No EXIT codes are returned by CONCA$.

3. Programming Notes

CONCA$ was developed for internal GSM use but it may be useful for some applications. The size of the result field, string3, must be at least as large as length1 + length2 + 1. No memory checking is performed by the sub-routine so this routine should be used with great care.

A typical use of CONCA$ is to merge a folder name and a filename to format a zero-terminated Windows path. Note that trailing SPACE characters are **NOT** removed from the concatenated strings.

4. Examples

[EXAMPLE REQUIRED]

5. Copy-Books

None.

6. See Also

None.