

# SCON\$\$ - Concatenate Two Strings

The SCON\$\$ routine can be used to concatenate two strings.

## 1. Invocation

To extract a sub-string from a string code:

```
CALL SCON$$ USING ptr1 len1 ptr2 len2 [spaces]
```

where *ptr1* is a PIC PTR variable that points to the first PIC X(?) string, *len1* is a PIC 9(4) COMP variable containing the length of the first string, *ptr2* is a PIC PTR variable that points to the second PIC X(?) string, *len2* is a PIC 9(4) COMP variable containing the length of the second string; *spaces* is an optional PIC 9(4) COMP variable containing the number of SPACE characters to insert between the first and second string.

## 2. STOP Codes and Exception Conditions

No STOP codes are generated by SCON\$\$.

The following exceptions are returned by SCON\$:

EXIT code	Description
1	The length of the first string or length of the second string is not in the range 1 to 2047, inclusive.

## 3. Programming Notes

The first and third parameters passed to SCON\$\$ **MUST** be PIC PTR pointers to the relevant text-string i.e. **NOT** the text-string itself.

## 4. Examples

For example if the first text-string contains "ABC ", PTR1 points to the first text string; the second text string contains "DEFG", PTR2 points to the second test string, then calling SCON\$\$ with these values:

```
CALL SCON$$ USING PTR1 7 PTR2 4
```

will replace the first string with "ABCDEFGF". Calling SCON\$\$ with these values:

```
CALL SCON$$ USING PTR1 9 PTR2 4 2
```

will replace the first string with "ABC DEFG".

## 5. Copy-Books

No copy-books are required.

## 6. See Also

None.