STCAT$ - Concatenate Two Zero-terminated Strings

The STCAT$ routine can be used to concatenate two zero-terminated text strings and optionally returns the length of the final string.

1. Invocation

To concatenate two zero-terminated strings code:

```
CALL STCAT$ USING string1 string2 dstn [ret_len]
```

where string1 is the PIC X(?) first source string to be moved; string2 is the PIC X(?) second source string to be moved, dstn is the PIC X(?) destination area, ret_len is a PIC 9(4) COMP variable into which the length of the concatenated string (i.e. string1 + string2), including the terminating zero, is returned.

2. STOP Codes and Exception Conditions

No STOP codes are generated by STCAT$.

No exceptions are returned by STCAT$.

3. Programming Notes

The destination string MUST be at least as large as the sum of the two source strings otherwise unpredictable results will occur. No checking is performed by STCAT$.

4. Examples

The following example will return a length of 15 in Z-LEN2:

```
DATA DIVISION
*
77      X-STR1  PIC X(?)
        VALUE   "string1"
        VALUE   #00
77      X-STR2  PIC X(?)
        VALUE   "string2"
        VALUE   #00
*
77      Z-LEN2  PIC 9(4) COMP
*
77      X-DEST  PIC X(256)
*
PROCEDURE DIVISION
*
        CALL STCAT$ USING X-STR1 X-STR2 X-DEST Z-LEN2
```

and X-DEST will contain the string “string1string2” followed by a binary-zero (the remainder of the destination string will not be affected).

5. Copy-Books

No copy-books are required.

6. See Also

STMRG$ Merge two fixed-length strings
STCON$ Complex string concatenation routine