

## STREP\$ - Replace Sub-String in String

The STREP\$ routine can be used to replace a sub-string in a text-string by another sub-string. STREP\$ can also be used to remove a sub-string from a text-string.

### 1. Invocation

To replace a sub-string in a text-string code:

```
CALL STREP$ USING string1 len1 string2 len2 string3 len3
```

where *string1* is the PIC X(?) text-string of length *len1*; *string2* is the PIC X(?) sub-string of length *len2* to be replaced; and *string3* is the PIC X(?) sub-string of length *len3* to replace *string2*. The three length parameters *len1*, *len2* and *len3* must be PIC 9(4) variables or literals. If *len3* is 0 then *string2*, if it appears in *string1*, is simply removed.

### 2. STOP Codes and Exception Conditions

The following STOP codes may be generated by STREP\$:

STOP code	Description
12506	STREP\$ has been called with a zero-length text-string (i.e. <i>len1</i> is 0).
12507	STREP\$ has been called with a zero-length sub-string (i.e. <i>len2</i> is 0).
12508	The text-string is longer than 1024 (the size of an internal buffer).

The following EXIT codes may be returned by STREP\$:

EXIT code	\$\$COND	Description
12516	16	The sub-string, <i>string2</i> , was not found in the text-string, <i>string1</i> .

### 3. Programming Notes

STREP\$ is only available with GSM SP-40, or later.

The results will be unpredictable if *string1* contains a byte of HIGH-VALUES.

If  $len3 = len2$  and *string2* appears in *string1*, *string2* will be replaced by *string3* and the length of *string1* will be unchanged.

If  $len3 < len2$  and *string2* appears in *string1*, *string2* will be replaced by *string3* and the characters, if any, in *string1* that appear after *string2* will be shifted left and trailing SPACE characters inserted.

If  $len3 > len2$  and *string2* appears in *string1*, *string2* will be replaced by *string3* and the characters, if any, in *string1* that appear after *string2* will be shifted right. This may result in character truncation if *string1* does not contain sufficient trailing SPACE characters.

If  $len3$  is 0 and *string2* appears in *string1*, *string2* will be removed from *string1* and the characters, if any, in *string1* that appear after *string2* will be shifted left and trailing SPACE characters inserted. In this case both the *string3* and  $len3$  parameters must be supplied although *string3* will be ignored.

STREP\$ only finds the first occurrence of *string2* in *string1*. To replace multiple instances of *string2* in *string1*, STREP\$ must be called repeatedly until the “string not found” exception is returned

## 4. Examples

None.

## 5. Copy-Books

No copy-books are required.

## 6. See Also

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