

# STRM\$ - Move Fixed Length String to Zero-terminated String

The STRM\$ routine can be used to move a fixed-length string to a destination area, terminates the string with a binary-zero and returns the length of the string.

## 1. Invocation

To move a fixed-length string code:

```
CALL STRM$ USING source length dstn ret_len
```

where source is the PIC X(?) source string to be moved); length is a PIC 9(4) COMP field containing the length of the source string, dstn is the PIC X(?) destination area, ret\_len is a PIC 9(4) COMP variable into which the length of the zero-terminated string, including the terminating zero, is returned.

## 2. STOP Codes and Exception Conditions

No STOP codes are generated by STRM\$.

No exceptions are returned by STRM\$.

## 3. Programming Notes

The destination string MUST be at least as large as the source string otherwise unpredictable results will occur. No checking is performed by STRM\$.

## 4. Examples

The following example will return a length of 5 in Z-LEN2:

```
DATA DIVISION
*
77      X-TEST  PIC X(20)
        VALUE   "test"
77      Z-LEN1  PIC 9(4) COMP
        VALUE   20
77      Z-LEN2  PIC 9(4) COMP
*
77      X-DEST  PIC X(40)
*
PROCEDURE DIVISION
*
        CALL STRMX$ USING X-TEST Z-LEN1 X-DEST Z-LEN2
```

and X-DEST will contain the string "test" 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

STRML\$ Move zero-terminated string to zero-terminated string  
 STRMX\$ Move zero-terminated string to fixed-length.