LIIANT

RM/COBOL®

Syntax Summary

Version 8.0

This document provides complete syntax for all RM/COBOL commands, divisions, entries, statements, and other general formats. Use this pamphlet in conjunction with the *RM/COBOL Language Reference Manual* and the *RM/COBOL User's Guide*.

The *RM/COBOL Syntax Summary* has been prepared for all implementations of RM/COBOL. Consult the *RM/COBOL User's Guide* for all appropriate operating system rules and conventions (such as command line invocation).

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Compile Command

The format of the Compile Command is as follows:

```
rmcobol filename [[(] [[~]option] ... [)comment]]
```

filename is the name of the source file to be compiled.

option specifies a compiler option, described below. A tilde (~) preceding the option character negates the option. Options may be specified in either uppercase or lowercase letters. If an option is repeated in a command, the last occurrence of the option is used. Each option may be preceded by a hyphen. If any option is preceded by a hyphen, then a leading hyphen must precede all options. When assigning a value to an option, the equal sign is optional if leading hyphens are used.

comment is used to annotate the command.

Option	Description
A	Direct the compiler to generate the allocation map in the listing.
В	Define as binary sequential those sequential files not explicitly declared to be line sequential in their file control entries.
C	Suppress the inclusion of copied text in the listing.
D	Direct RM/COBOL to compile all source programs as if the WITH DEBUGGING MODE clause appeared in each compiled program.
E	Suppress the inclusion of the source program component in the listing except for lines associated with diagnostic messages.
F ={(keyword-list) keyword}	Direct the compiler to flag occurrences of these language elements: COM1 INTERMEDIATE COM2 OBSOLETE EXTENSION SEG1 HIGH SEG2 If leading hyphens are used, the parentheses are optional.

Option	Description
G =path	Designate a file to be used as the compiler configuration.
H =path	Designate a file as a supplement to the compiler configuration.
K	Suppress the banner message and the terminal error listing.
$\mathbf{L}[=path]$	Direct the compiler to produce a listing file and optionally specify the directory in which to place the listing file.
M	Direct the compiler to suppress automatic input conversion for Format 1 and 3 ACCEPT statements with numeric operands and to suppress right justification of justified operands. Direct the compiler to suppress automatic output conversion for numeric fields of Format 3 DISPLAY statements.
N	Suppress the generation of an object program.
O =path	Specify the directory pathname where the object file will be placed.
P	Direct the compiler to write a copy of the listing to the printer.
Q	Direct the compiler to eliminate debugging information from generated object programs.
R	Direct the compiler to generate a sequential number in the first six columns of source records as they appear on the listing.
S	Direct the compiler to assume a separate sign when the SIGN clause is not specified for a DISPLAY usage, signed numeric data item (that is, for a data item whose character-string within a PICTURE clause begins with S).
Т	Direct the compiler to write a copy of the listing to the standard output device.

Option	Description
$\mathbf{U}[=\{\mathbf{B} \mathbf{D} \mathbf{P}\}]$	Direct the compiler to assume an alternative usage for data items described as COMP or COMPUTATIONAL.
	The U Option specified alone or as U=B directs the compiler to assume BINARY usage for data items described as COMP or COMPUTATIONAL.
	The U=D Option directs the compiler to assume DISPLAY usage for items described as COMP or COMPUTATIONAL.
	The U=P Option directs the compiler to assume PACKED-DECIMAL usage for items described as COMP or COMPUTATIONAL.
V	Define as line sequential those sequential files not explicitly declared to be binary sequential in their file control entries.
W=n	Specify the amount of memory (in kilobytes) that the compiler should use for its internal table storage. n can be a decimal number from 32 to 16384.
X	Direct the compiler to generate a cross reference map in the listing.
Y=n	Direct the compiler to output the symbol table and debug line table to the object program file. n can be 0 to 3.
Z =version	Indicate the version of the RM/COBOL runtime you want to use. <i>version</i> can be 7 through 11.
2	Direct the compiler to accept source programs created for the RM/COBOL 2. <i>n</i> compiler.
7	Specify the semantic rules under which the program is to be compiled as conforming to the American National Standard COBOL 1974.

Runtime Command

The format of the Runtime Command is as follows:

```
runcobol filename [option] ...
```

filename is the name of the main program of the run unit.

option specifies a runtime system option, described below. Options may be specified in either uppercase or lowercase letters. Each option may be preceded by a hyphen. If any option is preceded by a hyphen, then a leading hyphen must precede all options. When assigning a value to an option, the equal sign is optional if leading hyphens are used.

Option	Description
A=[delim] [string] [delim]	Pass an argument to the main program. The delimiter characters are optional if <i>string</i> does not contain spaces.
B=n	Specify a maximum buffer size for use with the ACCEPT and DISPLAY statements.
C=pathname	Designate a file to be used as the runtime configuration file.
D	Invoke the RM/COBOL Interactive Debugger.
I	Collect RM/COBOL program instrumentation data.
K	Suppress the banner message and the STOP RUN message.
L=pathname	Designate RM/COBOL non-COBOL subprogram libraries.
M	Direct that level 2 ANSI semantics are to be used for Format 1 ACCEPT and DISPLAY statements.
S=n n	Set (or reset) the initial value of switches in the RM/COBOL program.
T = <i>n</i>	Specify the amount of memory (n bytes) to be used for a sort operation.
V	Direct that a trace of support modules loaded by the RM/COBOL runtime system be displayed.
X =pathname	Designate a file as a supplement to the runtime configuration.

Debug Commands

The Debug commands are as follows.

Command	Description
A	Set breakpoints and resume program execution from the current location.
	A [line[+intraline][,[prog-name][,[count]]]]
В	Display all currently set breakpoints or set breakpoints at specific procedural statements.
	B [line [+ intraline] [, [prog-name] [, [count]]]]
C	Clear any breakpoints that have been set with the A or B Command.
	C [line [+ intraline] [, [prog-name]]]
D	Display on the screen the value of a specified data item.
	Identifier Format
	D name-1 [{ IN OF } name-2] [script] [refmod] [, { type { * & } [type] }] [# alias]
	Address-Size Format
	D [base:] address [+ occur-size * occur-num], size, [type] [# alias]
	Alias Format
	D # alias
E	End Debug; the currently executing program runs until completion.
	E
L	Specify a line on the monitor screen at which command input echoes and Debug responses are to be displayed.
	L [line-display]

Command	Description
M	Change the value of a specified data item.
	Identifier Format M name-1 [{ IN OF } name-2] [script] [refmod] [, { type { * & } [type] }] [# alias] , value
	Address-Size Format M [base:] address [+ occur-size * occur-num], size, [type] [# alias], value
	Alias Format M # alias , value
Q	Stop program execution.
	Q
R	Specify that program execution resume at the current location, or at another location specified in the command.
	R [statement-address]
S	Specify that program execution occur one step at a time. S [P S][count]
T	Monitor the value of a specified data item, and suspend execution whenever a change in that value occurs. That is, a data trap.
	Identifier Format
	Address-Size Format T [base :] address [+ occur-size * occur-num], size ,
	Alias Format T # alias
U	Clear some or all currently active data traps.
	Identifier Format

Identifier Format

U name-1 [{
$$IN | OF$$
} name-2]...[script] [refmod] [, { type | { * | & } [type]}]

Address-Size Format

Alias Format

U # alias

Note In the Address-Size formats for the D, M, T, and U commands, *base* is one of the following:

- U arg-num, for a formal argument and arg-num is the formal argument number.
- **B** item-num, for a based linkage item and item-num is the based linkage item number.
- **G** for the GIVING formal argument.
- **X** ext-num, for an external data item and ext-num is the external item number.

Source Program General Format

```
identification-division

[ environment-division ]

[ data-division ]

[ procedure-division ]

[ nested-source-program ]...

[ end-program-header ]
```

Identification Division General Format

```
\[ \left[ \left[ \left[ \text{IDENTIFICATION} \right] \right] \] \[ \left[ \text{IDENTIFICATION} \right] \] \[ \left[ \left[ \text{IDENTIFICATION} \right] \] \[ \left[ \text{IS} \left[ \left[ \text{COMMON} \right] \right] \] \[ \left[ \text{PROGRAM} \right] \]. \[ \left[ \left[ \text{INTIAL} \right] \right] \] \[ \left[ \left[ \text{INTIAL} \right] \right] \] \[ \left[ \left[ \text{INTIAL} \right] \right] \] \[ \left[ \text{IDENTIFIN} \right] \left[ \text{comment-entry-3} \right] \]. \[ \left[ \left[ \text{DATE-COMPILED} \right] \right[ \text{comment-entry-4} \right] \]. \[ \left[ \text{SECURITY} \right] \right[ \text{comment-entry-5} \right] \] \[ \left[ \text{REMARKS} \right] \left[ \text{comment-entry-6} \right] \].
```

Environment Division General Format

```
ENVIRONMENT DIVISION.
CONFIGURATION SECTION.
SOURCE - COMPUTER . computer-name-1
    [ WITH DEBUGGING MODE ].
OBJECT - COMPUTER . | computer-name-2

\underline{\mathsf{MEMORY}} \ \mathsf{SIZE} \ integer-1 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \underline{\mathsf{WORDS}} \\ \underline{\mathsf{CHARACTERS}} \\ \underline{\mathsf{MODULES}} \end{array} \right\}

     PROGRAM COLLATING SEQUENCE IS alphabet-name-1
    [SEGMENT-LIMIT IS segment-number-1].
SPECIAL - NAMES .
                                 \left| \begin{array}{c|c} \text{IS } \textit{mnemonic-name-1} \\ \hline \left[ \left\{ \begin{array}{c|c} \underline{\text{ON}} & \text{STATUS IS } \textit{condition-name-1} \\ \underline{\text{OFF}} & \text{STATUS IS } \textit{condition-name-2} \end{array} \right] \right\} \right]
        switch-name-1
                                     \left| \begin{array}{c|c} \underline{ON} & \text{STATUS} & \text{IS } condition\text{-}name\text{-}1 \\ \underline{OFF} & \text{STATUS} & \text{IS } condition\text{-}name\text{-}2 \end{array} \right|
        feature-name-1 IS mnemonic-name-2
        low-volume-I-O-name-1 IS mnemonic-name-3
```

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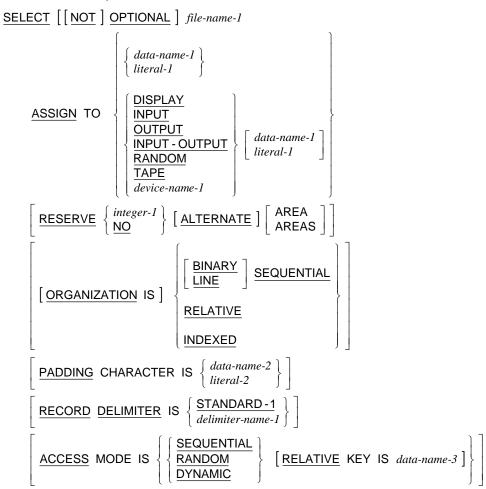
```
ALPHABET alphabet-name-1 IS
                                                                                             STANDARD - 1
                                                                                             STANDARD - 2
                                                                       \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \right. literal - I \left[ \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    \left[\begin{array}{c} \underline{\mathsf{ALSO}} \ \ \textit{literal-3} \ \left[\begin{array}{c} \underline{\mathsf{THROUGH}} \\ \underline{\mathsf{THRU}} \end{array}\right] \ \textit{literal-4} \ \right] \cdots \ \right\} \cdots
\{integer-1\}\cdots\}\cdots[\underline{IN}\ alphabet-name-2]
     CURRENCY SIGN IS literal-7
       <u>DECIMAL-POINT</u> IS <u>COMMA</u>
     \frac{\text{NUMERIC}}{\text{NUMERIC}} \, \underbrace{\text{SIGN}} \, \text{IS} \, \left\{ \frac{\text{LEADING}}{\text{TRAILING}} \right\} \, \left[ \underbrace{\text{SEPARATE}}_{\text{CHARACTER}} \, \right] \, .
```

```
(continued from previous page)
```

```
INPUT-OUTPUT SECTION.
FILE-CONTROL.
         { file-control-entry-1 }···
I-O-CONTROL.
            \begin{array}{c|c} \underline{\mathsf{RERUN}} & \left[ \begin{array}{c} \underline{\mathsf{ON}} & \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \mathit{file-name-1} \\ \mathit{rerun-name-1} \end{array} \right\} \end{array} \right] \end{array}
                         EVERY  \begin{cases} \left[ \underbrace{\mathsf{END}} \ \mathsf{OF} \right] \left\{ \underbrace{\frac{\mathsf{REEL}}{\mathsf{UNIT}}}_{integer-1} \underbrace{\frac{\mathsf{RECORDS}}{\mathsf{RECORDS}}} \right\} \mathsf{OF} \ \mathit{file-name-2} \\ \mathit{integer-2} \ \underbrace{\frac{\mathsf{CLOCK-UNITS}}{\mathsf{condition-name-1}}} 
                                                        condition-name-1
                                                                              AREA FOR file-name-3 { file-name-4 }···
             MULTIPLE FILE TAPE CONTAINS
{ file-name-5 [POSITION IS integer-3]}....
```

File Control Entry General Formats

File Control Entry

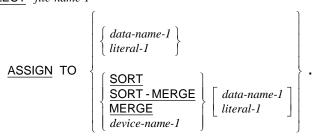


(continued on next page)

File Control Entry (continued from previous page)

Sort-Merge File Control Entry

SELECT file-name-1



Data Division General Format

```
DATA DIVISION.
  FILE SECTION.
 WORKING-STORAGE SECTION.
 77-level-description-entry-1 record-description-entry-3
  LINKAGE SECTION.
 77-level-description-entry-2 record-description-entry-4
  COMMUNICATION SECTION.
[\textit{communication-description-entry-1} \ \{\textit{record-description-entry-5} \ \} \cdots \ ] \cdots
  SCREEN SECTION.
[screen-description-entry-1]···
```

file-description-entry

```
| FD | file-name-1 | | IS EXTERNAL | | IS GLOBAL | | IS GLOBAL | | | IS GLORDS | | IS GLORDS | | IS VARYING IN SIZE | IS GLOBAL | I
```

sort-merge-file-description-entry

record-description-entry

 $\{ data-description-entry-1 \} \cdots$

77-level-description-entry

data-description-entry-2

data-description-entry

Format 1: Data-Name Full Declaration

```
level-number-1 data-name-1 FILLER
    [REDEFINES data-name-2]
    [IS EXTERNAL]
     [IS GLOBAL]
      \left\{ \begin{array}{l} {\sf PICTURE} \\ {\sf PIC} \end{array} \right\} IS character-string-1
                     BINARY [(integer-3)]
                     COMPUTATIONAL
                     COMP
                     COMPUTATIONAL - 1
                     COMP-1
                     COMPUTATIONAL - 3
                     COMP-3
                     COMPUTATIONAL - 4 [ (integer-3)]
                     COMP - 4 [ (integer-3)]
     [USAGE IS]
                     COMPUTATIONAL - 5 [ (integer-3)]
                     COMP-5 [(integer-3)]
                     COMPUTATIONAL - 6
                     COMP-6
                     DISPLAY
                     INDEX
                     PACKED-DECIMAL
                     POINTER
```

(continued on next page)

Format 1: Data-Name Full Declaration (continued from previous page)

Format 2: Data-Name Renames

66 data-name-1

RENAMES data-name-2
$$\left[\left\{ \frac{\text{THROUGH}}{\text{THRU}} \right\} data-name-3 \right]$$
.

Format 3: Condition-Name Declaration

88 condition-name-1

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \underline{\text{VALUE}} \text{ IS} \\ \underline{\text{VALUES}} \text{ ARE} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{literal-1} \left[\left\{ \frac{\text{THROUGH}}{\text{THRU}} \right\} \textit{ literal-2} \right] \\ \\ \textit{relational-operator literal-1} \end{array} \right\} ...$$

[WHEN SET TO FALSE IS literal-3] .

Format 4: Constant-Name Declaration

78 constant-name-1

$$\underline{\text{VALUE}}$$
 IS $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{literal-1} \\ \textit{constant-expression-1} \end{array} \right\}$.

communication-description-entry

Format 1: Input CD

CD cd-name-1 FOR [INITIAL] INPUT

```
SYMBOLIC QUEUE IS data-name-1
SYMBOLIC SUB-QUEUE-1 IS data-name-2
SYMBOLIC SUB-QUEUE-2 IS data-name-3
SYMBOLIC SUB-QUEUE-3 IS data-name-4
MESSAGE DATE IS data-name-5
MESSAGE TIME IS data-name-6
SYMBOLIC SOURCE IS data-name-7
TEXT LENGTH IS data-name-8
END KEY IS data-name-9
STATUS KEY IS data-name-10
MESSAGE COUNT IS data-name-11
```

data-name-1 data-name-2 data-name-3 data-name-4 data-name-5 data-name-6 data-name-7 data-name-8 data-name-9 data-name-10 data-name-11

Format 2: Output CD

```
CD cd-name-1 FOR OUTPUT
   | DESTINATION COUNT IS data-name-1
   [TEXT LENGTH IS data-name-2]
   STATUS KEY IS data-name-3
    DESTINATION TABLE OCCURS integer-1 TIMES
         [INDEXED BY { index-name-1 }... ]
    ERROR KEY IS data-name-4
   SYMBOLIC DESTINATION IS data-name-5].
```

Format 3: Input-Output CD

```
CD cd-name-1 FOR [INITIAL] I-O
         MESSAGE DATE IS data-name-1
         MESSAGE TIME IS data-name-2
         SYMBOLIC TERMINAL IS data-name-3
         TEXT LENGTH IS data-name-4
         END KEY IS data-name-5
         STATUS KEY IS data-name-6
        data-name-1 data-name-2 data-name-3 data-name-4 data-name-5 data-name-6
```

screen-description-entry

Format 1: Screen Group

```
level-number-1 screen-name-1 FILLER
        BACKGROUND IS color-name-1
        BACKGROUND - COLOR IS integer-1
        FOREGROUND IS color-name-2
        FOREGROUND - COLOR IS integer-2
      [[USAGE IS ] DISPLAY ]
        \left[ \underline{\text{SIGN}} \text{ IS} \right] \left\{ \frac{\underline{\text{LEADING}}}{\overline{\text{TRAILING}}} \right\} \left[ \underline{\text{SEPARATE}} \text{ CHARACTER} \right]
       [ AUTO ]
        SECURE ]
        REQUIRED
        FULL ].
      \{ screen-description-entry-1 \}\cdots
```

Format 2: Screen Literal

Format 3: Screen Field

(continued on next page)

Format 3: Screen Field (continued from previous page)

```
[[USAGE IS ] DISPLAY ]
[BLANK WHEN ZERO]
    \left\{ rac{\mathsf{JUSTIFIED}}{\mathsf{JUST}} 
ight\} \mathsf{RIGHT}^{\mathsf{T}}
   \left[ \underline{\mathsf{SIGN}} \; \mathsf{IS} \; \right] \left\{ \frac{\mathsf{LEADING}}{\mathsf{TR}\underline{\mathsf{AILING}}} \right\} \; \left[ \underline{\mathsf{SEPARATE}} \; \mathsf{CHARACTER} \; \right] \right]
 [ AUTO ]
[SECURE]
[REQUIRED]
[FULL].
```

Procedure Division General Formats

Format 1: Declaratives or Sections

```
      PROCEDURE DIVISION
      USING { data-name-1 } ...

      { GIVING RETURNING }
      data-name-2 }

      [ DECLARATIVES .
      { section-name-1 SECTION [ segment-number-1 ] .

      USE-statement-1 .
      [ paragraph-name-1 .

      [ sentence-1 ] ... ] ... } ...
      } ...

      END DECLARATIVES . ]
      { section-name-2 SECTION [ segment-number-2 ] .

      [ paragraph-name-2 .
      [ sentence-2 ] ... ] ... } ...
```

Format 2: Paragraphs

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \underline{\mathsf{PROCEDURE}} \ \underline{\mathsf{DIVISION}} \\ \end{array} \right] \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \underline{\mathsf{USING}} \ \{ \mathit{data-name-1} \} \cdots \\ \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \underline{\mathsf{GIVING}} \\ \underline{\mathsf{RETURNING}} \end{array} \right\} \ \mathit{data-name-2} \end{array} \right\} .$$

$$\left\{ \mathit{paragraph-name-3}. \\ \left[\mathit{sentence-3} \right] \cdots \right\} \cdots \end{array} \right]$$

General Formats for COBOL Statements

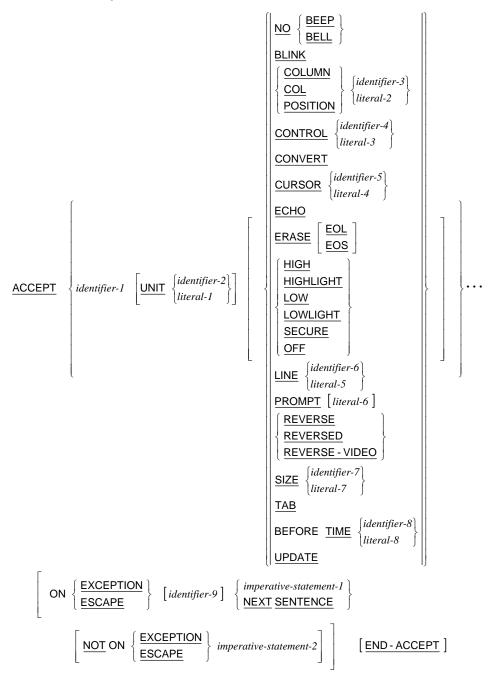
The following sections describe the formats for COBOL statements.

ACCEPT Statement

Format 1: Accept From System-Name

Format 2: Accept From Implicit Definition

Format 3: Accept Terminal I-O



Format 4: Accept Input CD Message Count

ACCEPT cd-name-1 MESSAGE COUNT [END-ACCEPT]

Format 5: Accept Screen-Name

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \underline{\mathsf{NOT}}\,\mathsf{ON}\,\left\{\frac{\mathsf{EXCEPTION}}{\mathsf{ESCAPE}}\right\}\,\mathit{imperative-statement-2}\,\right]$$

[END-ACCEPT]

ADD Statement

Format 1: Add...To

```
ADD { identifier-1 | ... TO { identifier-2 [ROUNDED ] } ... [ON SIZE ERROR imperative-statement-1 ] [NOT ON SIZE ERROR imperative-statement-2 ] [END-ADD ]
```

Format 2: Add...Giving

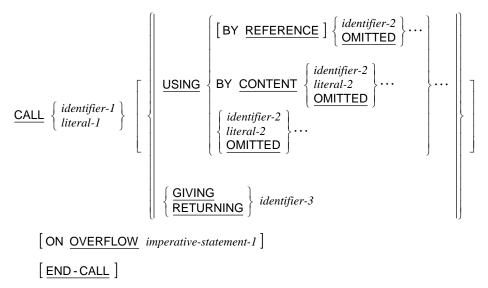
Format 3: Add Corresponding

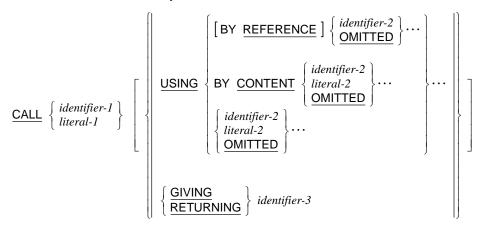
$$\frac{\mathsf{ADD}}{\mathsf{CORR}} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathsf{CORRESPONDING} \\ \mathsf{CORR} \end{array} \right\} identifier-1 \quad \underline{\mathsf{TO}} \quad identifier-2 \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} \mathsf{ROUNDED} \end{array} \right] \\ \\ \left[\begin{array}{l} \mathsf{ON} \quad \mathsf{SIZE} \quad \mathsf{ERROR} \quad imperative\text{-}statement\text{-}1 \end{array} \right] \\ \\ \left[\begin{array}{l} \mathsf{NOT} \quad \mathsf{ON} \quad \mathsf{SIZE} \quad \mathsf{ERROR} \quad imperative\text{-}statement\text{-}2 \end{array} \right] \\ \\ \left[\begin{array}{l} \mathsf{END} \text{-} \quad \mathsf{ADD} \end{array} \right]$$

ALTER Statement

CALL Statement

Format 1: Call...On Overflow





ON EXCEPTION imperative-statement-1

NOT ON EXCEPTION *imperative-statement-2*

[END-CALL]

CALL PROGRAM Statement

CANCEL Statement

$$\underline{\mathsf{CANCEL}}\,\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathit{identifier-1} \\ \mathit{literal-1} \end{array} \right\}\cdots$$

CLOSE Statement

$$\underbrace{\text{CLOSE}}_{\textit{file-name-1}} \left\{ \underbrace{\frac{\text{REEL}}{\text{UNIT}}}_{\textit{for } \underline{\text{REMOVAL}}} \right] \underbrace{\left\{ \underbrace{\frac{\text{REEL}}{\text{UNIT}}}_{\textit{FOR } \underline{\text{REMOVAL}}} \right]}_{\textit{WITH}} \right\} \dots$$

COMPUTE Statement

```
COMPUTE { identifier-1 [ ROUNDED ] } ··· = arithmetic-expression-1
[ ON SIZE ERROR imperative-statement-1 ]
[ NOT ON SIZE ERROR imperative-statement-2 ]
[ END-COMPUTE ]
```

CONTINUE Statement

CONTINUE

DELETE Statement

```
DELETE file-name-1 RECORD
    [INVALID KEY imperative-statement-1]
    [NOT INVALID KEY imperative-statement-2]
    [END-DELETE]
```

DELETE FILE Statement

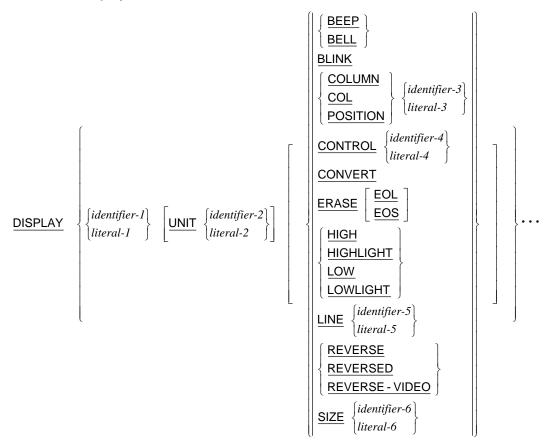
DISABLE Statement

$$\underline{ \begin{array}{c} \underline{ \text{DISABLE}} \end{array} \left[\begin{array}{c} \underline{ \begin{array}{c} \text{INPUT} \left[\underline{ \text{TERMINAL}} \right] \\ \underline{ \text{I-O} \ \text{TERMINAL}} \\ \underline{ \begin{array}{c} \text{OUTPUT} \\ \underline{ \text{TERMINAL}} \end{array}} \right] \textit{cd-name-1} \ \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{WITH} \ \underline{ \text{KEY}} \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \textit{identifier-1} \\ \textit{literal-1} \end{array} \right\} \right] }$$

DISPLAY Statement

Format 1: Display Upon System-Name

Format 2: Display Terminal I-O



Format 3: Display Screen-Name

$$\underline{ \text{DISPLAY}} \left\{ \textit{screen-name-1} \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{AT} \\ \text{AT} \\ \end{array} \right] \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \underline{\text{LINE}} \ \text{NUMBER} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \textit{identifier-1} \\ \textit{integer-1} \end{array} \right\} \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \underline{\text{COLUMN}} \\ \underline{\text{COL}} \end{array} \right\} \ \text{NUMBER} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \textit{identifier-2} \\ \textit{integer-2} \end{array} \right\} \\ \end{array} \right\} \right\} \dots$$

DIVIDE Statement

Format 1: Divide...Into

```
ON SIZE ERROR imperative-statement-1
  [NOT ON SIZE ERROR imperative-statement-2]
  [END-DIVIDE]
```

Format 2: Divide...Into...Giving

Format 3: Divide...By...Giving

```
\frac{\mathsf{DIVIDE}}{\mathsf{biteral-2}} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathit{identifier-2} \\ \mathit{literal-2} \end{array} \right\} \quad \underbrace{\mathsf{BY}} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathit{identifier-1} \\ \mathit{literal-1} \end{array} \right\}
         GIVING { identifier-3 [ ROUNDED ] } ...
         ON SIZE ERROR imperative-statement-1
         NOT ON SIZE ERROR imperative-statement-2
         [END-DIVIDE]
```

Format 4: Divide...Into...Giving...Remainder

Format 5: Divide...By...Giving...Remainder

ENABLE Statement

$$\underline{\mathsf{ENABLE}} \left[\begin{array}{c} \underline{\mathsf{INPUT}} \left[\underline{\mathsf{TERMINAL}} \\ \underline{\mathsf{I-O}} \ \underline{\mathsf{TERMINAL}} \\ \underline{\mathsf{OUTPUT}} \\ \underline{\mathsf{TERMINAL}} \end{array} \right] \mathit{cd-name-1} \left[\begin{array}{c} \mathsf{WITH} \ \underline{\mathsf{KEY}} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \mathit{identifier-I} \\ \mathit{literal-1} \end{array} \right\} \end{array} \right]$$

ENTER Statement

ENTER language-name-1 [routine-name-1]

EVALUATE Statement

EXIT Statement

Format 1: Exit Paragraph

EXIT

Format 2: Exit Program

EXIT PROGRAM

Format 3: Exit In-Line Perform

EXIT PERFORM [CYCLE]

Format 4: Exit Paragraph or Section

GOBACK Statement

GOBACK

GO TO Statement

Format 1: Go To (Alterable)

GO TO [procedure-name-1]

Format 2: Go To (Non-Alterable)

GO TO procedure-name-1

Format 3: Go To...Depending On

GO TO { procedure-name-1}··· DEPENDING ON identifier-1

IF Statement

INITIALIZE Statement

$$\begin{split} & \underline{\mathsf{INITIALIZE}} \ \{ \mathit{identifier-1} \,\} \cdots \, \big[\, \mathsf{WITH} \, \underline{\mathsf{FILLER}} \, \big] \\ & \left[\, \left\{ \frac{\mathsf{ALL}}{\mathit{category-name}} \, \right\} \, \mathsf{TO} \, \, \underline{\mathsf{VALUE}} \, \right] \\ & \left[\, \mathsf{THEN} \, \, \underline{\mathsf{REPLACING}} \, \left\{ \, \mathit{category-name} \, \, \mathsf{DATA} \, \, \underline{\mathsf{BY}} \, \, \left\{ \frac{\mathit{identifier-2}}{\mathit{literal-1}} \, \right\} \right\} \cdots \, \, \right] \\ & \left[\, \mathsf{THEN} \, \, \mathsf{TO} \, \, \underline{\mathsf{DEFAULT}} \, \, \right] \end{split}$$

where category name is:

INSPECT Statement

Format 1: Inspect...Tallying

INSPECT identifier-1 TALLYING

$$\begin{cases} \textit{identifier-2} & \underline{\mathsf{FOR}} \\ \begin{cases} \underline{\mathsf{CHARACTERS}} & \left[\left\{ \frac{\mathsf{BEFORE}}{\mathsf{AFTER}} \right\} \mathsf{INITIAL} \left\{ \substack{\textit{identifier-4} \\ \textit{literal-2}} \right\} \right] \dots \\ \begin{cases} \underline{\mathsf{ALL}} \\ \underline{\mathsf{LEADING}} \end{cases} & \begin{cases} \underbrace{\textit{identifier-3} \\ \textit{literal-1}} \end{cases} & \left[\left\{ \frac{\mathsf{BEFORE}}{\mathsf{AFTER}} \right\} \mathsf{INITIAL} \left\{ \substack{\textit{identifier-4} \\ \textit{literal-2}} \right\} \right] \dots \end{cases} \dots \end{cases}$$

Format 2: Inspect...Replacing

INSPECT identifier-1 REPLACING

Format 3: Inspect...Tallying...Replacing

INSPECT identifier-1 TALLYING

REPLACING

Format 4: Inspect...Converting

INSPECT identifier-1 CONVERTING

MERGE Statement

MERGE file-name-1
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathsf{ON} \left\{ \frac{\mathsf{ASCENDING}}{\mathsf{DESCENDING}} \right\} \mathsf{KEY} \left\{ \mathit{data-name-1} \right\} \cdots \right\} \cdots \\ \\ \left[\mathsf{COLLATING} \left\{ \frac{\mathsf{SEQUENCE}}{\mathsf{IS}} \right\} \mathit{alphabet-name-1} \right] \\ \\ \underbrace{\mathsf{USING}} \left\{ \mathit{file-name-2} \left\{ \mathit{file-name-3} \right\} \cdots \right\} \\ \\ \left[\underbrace{\mathsf{OUTPUT}} \left\{ \frac{\mathsf{PROCEDURE}}{\mathsf{IS}} \right\} \mathit{procedure-name-1} \left[\left\{ \frac{\mathsf{THROUGH}}{\mathsf{THRU}} \right\} \mathit{procedure-name-2} \right] \right\} \\ \\ \mathsf{GIVING} \left\{ \mathit{file-name-4} \right\} \cdots \end{array} \right\}$$

MOVE Statement

Format 1: Move...To

$$\frac{\mathsf{MOVE}}{\mathit{Move}} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathit{identifier-1} \\ \mathit{literal-1} \end{array} \right\} \quad \underline{\mathsf{TO}} \quad \left\{ \mathit{identifier-2} \right\} \cdots$$

Format 2: Move Corresponding

$$\underline{\mathsf{MOVE}} \, \left\{ \frac{\mathsf{CORRESPONDING}}{\mathsf{CORR}} \right\} \, \mathit{identifier-1} \, \, \, \underbrace{\mathsf{TO}} \, \, \left\{ \mathit{identifier-2} \, \right\} \cdots$$

MULTIPLY Statement

Format 1: Multiply...By

```
MULTIPLY { identifier-1 } BY { identifier-2 [ROUNDED ] } ...

[ON SIZE ERROR imperative-statement-1]

[NOT ON SIZE ERROR imperative-statement-2]

[END-MULTIPLY]
```

Format 2: Multiply...Giving

OPEN Statement

OPEN [EXCLUSIVE]

```
INPUT { file-name-1 [WITH LOCK] [REVERSED WITH NO REWIND]}...

OUTPUT { file-name-2 [WITH LOCK] [WITH NO REWIND]}...

I-O { file-name-3 [WITH LOCK]}...

EXTEND { file-name-4 [WITH LOCK]}...
```

PERFORM Statement

Format 1: Perform (Once)

$$\underline{\mathsf{PERFORM}}\left[\begin{array}{c} \mathit{procedure\text{-}name\text{-}1} \end{array} \left[\left\{ \frac{\mathsf{THROUGH}}{\underline{\mathsf{THRU}}} \right\} \ \mathit{procedure\text{-}name\text{-}2} \ \right] \right]$$

[imperative-statement-1 END-PERFORM]

Format 2: Perform...Times

Format 3: Perform...Until

$$\underline{\mathsf{PERFORM}} \left[procedure-name-1 \left[\left\{ \frac{\mathsf{THROUGH}}{\mathsf{THRU}} \right\} procedure-name-2 \right] \right]$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \mathsf{WITH} \ \ \underline{\mathsf{TEST}} \ \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \underline{\mathsf{BEFORE}} \\ \underline{\mathsf{AFTER}} \end{array} \right\} \ \right] \ \ \underline{\mathsf{UNTIL}} \ \ \mathit{condition-1}$$

imperative-statement-1 END-PERFORM

Format 4: Perform...Varying

PURGE Statement

PURGE cd-name-1

READ Statement

Format 1: Read Sequential Access

Format 2: Read Random Access

RECEIVE Statement

RELEASE Statement

RETURN Statement

REWRITE Statement

```
REWRITE record-name-1 \left[\begin{array}{c} \operatorname{FROM} \left\{\begin{array}{c} \operatorname{identifier-1} \\ \operatorname{literal-1} \end{array}\right\} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} \operatorname{INVALID} \\ \operatorname{KEY} \end{array}\right] KEY imperative-statement-1 \left[\begin{array}{c} \operatorname{NOT} \\ \operatorname{INVALID} \end{array}\right] KEY imperative-statement-2 \left[\begin{array}{c} \operatorname{END-REWRITE} \end{array}\right]
```

SEARCH Statement

Format 1: Search (Serial)

Format 2: Search All (Binary)

SEARCH ALL identifier-1

AT END *imperative-statement-1*

$$\underline{ \text{WHEN}} \left. \begin{cases} \textit{data-name-1} \; \left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{IS} \; \; \underline{\text{EQUAL}} \; \text{TO} \\ \text{IS} \; \; = \end{matrix} \right\} \; \left\{ \begin{matrix} \textit{identifier-3} \\ \textit{literal-1} \\ \textit{arithmetic-expression-1} \end{matrix} \right\} \right\}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \underline{\mathsf{AND}} \ \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \mathit{data-name-2} \ \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \mathsf{IS} \ \underline{\mathsf{EQUAL}} \ \mathsf{TO} \\ \mathsf{IS} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \mathit{identifier-4} \\ \mathit{literal-2} \\ \mathit{arithmetic-expression-2} \end{array} \right\} \right\} \right] \dots$$

(imperative-statement-2 **NEXT SENTENCE**

[END-SEARCH]

SEND Statement

Format 1: Send (Simple)

Format 2: Send (Advancing/Replacing)

$$\left[\left\{ \frac{\mathsf{BEFORE}}{\mathsf{AFTER}} \right\} \mathsf{ADVANCING} \left\{ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathit{identifier-3} \\ \mathit{integer-1} \end{array} \right\} \left[\begin{array}{l} \mathsf{LINE} \\ \mathsf{LINES} \end{array} \right] \right\} \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathit{mnemonic-name-2} \\ \mathsf{PAGE} \end{array} \right\} \right]$$

[REPLACING LINE]

SET Statement

Format 1: Set Index

$$\underbrace{\mathsf{SET}} \left\{ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathit{index-name-1} \\ \mathit{identifier-1} \end{array} \right\} \cdots \quad \underbrace{\mathsf{TO}} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathit{index-name-2} \\ \mathit{identifier-2} \\ \mathit{integer-1} \end{array} \right\} \right\} \cdots$$

Format 2: Set Index Up/Down

$$\underline{\mathsf{SET}} \, \left\{ \left\{ \mathit{index-name-3} \, \right\} \cdots \, \left\{ \underline{\frac{\mathsf{UP}}{\mathsf{DOWN}}} \, \right\} \, \underline{\mathsf{BY}} \, \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathit{identifier-3} \\ \mathit{integer-2} \end{array} \right\} \right\} \cdots$$

Format 3: Set Switch On/Off

$$\underline{\mathsf{SET}} \, \left\{ \left\{ \mathit{mnemonic-name-1} \right\} \cdots \, \underline{\mathsf{TO}} \, \left\{ \underline{\frac{\mathsf{ON}}{\mathsf{OFF}}} \right\} \right\} \cdots$$

Format 4: Set Condition-Name True/False

$$\underline{\mathsf{SET}} \, \left\{ \left\{ \mathit{condition-name-1} \right\} \cdots \, \, \, \underline{\mathsf{TO}} \, \, \, \left\{ \frac{\mathsf{TRUE}}{\mathsf{FALSE}} \right\} \right\} \cdots$$

Format 5: Set Pointer

$$\underbrace{\underline{\mathsf{SET}}}\left\{\left\{\underbrace{\frac{\mathsf{ADDRESS}}{\mathsf{OF}}\left[\frac{\mathsf{IN}}{\mathsf{OF}}\right]\mathit{data-name-1}}_{\mathit{identifier-4}}\right\}\cdots \underbrace{\underline{\mathsf{TO}}}\left\{\underbrace{\frac{\mathsf{ADDRESS}}{\mathsf{OF}}\left[\frac{\mathsf{IN}}{\mathsf{OF}}\right]\mathit{identifier-5}}_{\mathit{identifier-6}}\right\}\right\}\cdots\right\}$$

Format 6: Set Pointer Up/Down

$$\underbrace{\mathsf{SET}}\left\{ \left\{ \underbrace{\frac{\mathsf{ADDRESS}}{\mathsf{OF}}} \begin{bmatrix} \underline{\mathsf{IN}} \\ \underline{\mathsf{OF}} \end{bmatrix} data-name-1}_{identifier-4} \right\} \dots \left\{ \underbrace{\frac{\mathsf{UP}}{\mathsf{DOWN}}}_{journess} \right\} \underbrace{\frac{\mathsf{IN}}{\mathsf{DOWN}}}_{journess} \underbrace{\frac{\mathsf{IN}}{\mathsf{OF}}}_{journess} \underbrace{\frac{\mathsf{IN}}{\mathsf{OF}}}$$

SORT Statement

[WITH DUPLICATES IN ORDER]

COLLATING SEQUENCE IS alphabet-name-1

$$\underbrace{ \frac{|\text{INPUT PROCEDURE}}{|\text{USING}|} |\text{IS procedure-name-}1}_{\text{USING}} \left\{ \underbrace{file\text{-name-}2}_{\text{IMPUT}} \right\} procedure\text{-name-}2}_{\text{IMPUT}}$$

START Statement

```
IS [NOT] LESS THAN
                       IS [NOT] <
                       IS EQUAL TO
                       IS [NOT] GREATER THAN
                       IS [NOT] >
                 KEY
START file-name-1
                       IS GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO
                       IS LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO
                       IS FIRST
```

```
\left[ \begin{array}{c} WITH \ \underline{SIZE} \ \left\{ \begin{array}{c} identifier-1 \\ integer-1 \end{array} \right\} \end{array} \right]
```

[INVALID KEY imperative-statement-1]

[NOT INVALID KEY imperative-statement-2]

[END-START]

STOP Statement

$$\frac{\text{STOP}}{\left\{\begin{array}{l} \underline{\text{RUN}} \left[\begin{array}{c} identifier\text{-}I\\ integer\text{-}I \end{array}\right] \\ \left\{\begin{array}{c} identifier\text{-}2\\ literal\text{-}I \end{array}\right\} \end{array}\right.}$$

STRING Statement

[END-STRING]

SUBTRACT Statement

Format 1: Subtract...From

```
ON SIZE ERROR imperative-statement-1
  NOT ON SIZE ERROR imperative-statement-2
  [END-SUBTRACT]
```

Format 2: Subtract...Giving

Format 3: Subtract Corresponding

```
\frac{\mathsf{SUBTRACT}}{\mathsf{CORR}} \left\{ \frac{\mathsf{CORRESPONDING}}{\mathsf{CORR}} \right\} \mathit{identifier-1} \quad \underline{\mathsf{FROM}} \quad \mathit{identifier-2} \quad \left[ \underline{\mathsf{ROUNDED}} \right]
       ON SIZE ERROR imperative-statement-1
        [NOT ON SIZE ERROR imperative-statement-2]
        [END-SUBTRACT]
```

UNLOCK Statement

UNSTRING Statement

UNSTRING identifier-1

USE Statement

$$\underline{ \text{USE}} \, \left[\, \underline{ \text{GLOBAL}} \, \, \right] \, \, \underline{ \text{AFTER}} \, \, \, \text{STANDARD} \, \left\{ \frac{\underline{ \text{EXCEPTION}}}{\underline{ \text{ERROR}}} \right\}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} & & \\ & PROCEDURE & ON \\ \hline & & \\ & & \\ \hline & & \\ & & \\ \hline & & \\$$

WRITE Statement

Format 1: Write Sequential File

WRITE record-name-1
$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{FROM} \\ \text{literal-1} \end{array}\right]$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Identifier-2} \\ \text{integer-1} \end{array}\right] \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{LINE} \\ \text{LINES} \end{array}\right]$$

$$\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text{BEFORE} \\ \text{AFTER} \end{array}\right\} \text{ ADVANCING} \left\{\begin{array}{c} \text{TO LINE} \\ \text{integer-2} \end{array}\right\} \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{ON NEXT PAGE} \end{array}\right]$$

$$\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text{mnemonic-name-2} \\ \text{PAGE} \end{array}\right\}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{AT} \\ \text{END-OF-PAGE} \\ \text{EOP} \end{array}\right] \text{ imperative-statement-1}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{NOT AT} \\ \text{END-OF-PAGE} \\ \text{EOP} \end{array}\right] \text{ imperative-statement-2}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{END-WRITE} \end{array}\right]$$

Format 2: Write Relative and Indexed File

General Format for END PROGRAM Header

$$\underline{\mathsf{END}}\ \underline{\mathsf{PROGRAM}}\ \Big[\begin{array}{c} \mathit{program-name-1} \\ \mathit{literal-1} \end{array}\Big].$$

General Formats for COPY and REPLACE **Statements**

Format 1: Begin or Change Replacement

Format 2: End Replacement

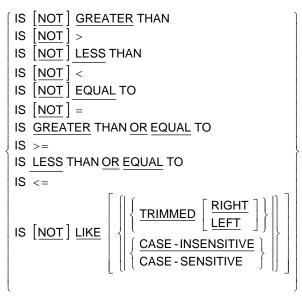
REPLACE OFF

General Formats for Conditions

Relation Condition

```
identifier-1
                                              identifier-2
                        relational-operator
literal-1
                                              literal-2
arithmetic-expression-1
                                              arithmetic-expression-2
index-name-1
                                              index-name-2
```

where the general format for the relational-operator is:



LIKE Condition (Special Case of a Relation Condition)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{identifier-1} \\ \textit{literal-1} \end{array} \right\} \text{ IS } \left[\underbrace{\mathsf{NOT}} \right] \underline{\mathsf{LIKE}} \left[\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \underbrace{\mathsf{TRIMMED}} \left[\begin{array}{l} \underline{\mathsf{RIGHT}} \\ \underline{\mathsf{LEFT}} \end{array} \right] \right\} \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \underbrace{\mathsf{CASE-INSENSITIVE}} \\ \mathsf{CASE-SENSITIVE} \end{array} \right\} \end{array} \right] \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{identifier-2} \\ \textit{literal-2} \end{array} \right\}$$

Class Condition

$$\mathit{identifier-1} \ \mathsf{IS} \ \left[\frac{\mathsf{NOT}}{\mathsf{ALPHABETIC}} \right] \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \underbrace{\mathsf{NUMERIC}} \\ \underline{\mathsf{ALPHABETIC}} \\ \underline{\mathsf{ALPHABETIC}} \cdot \mathsf{LOWER} \\ \underline{\mathsf{ALPHABETIC}} \cdot \mathsf{UPPER} \\ \mathit{class-name-I} \end{array} \right.$$

Sign Condition

$$\mathit{arithmetic-expression-1} \ \ \mathsf{IS} \ \left[\underline{\mathsf{NOT}} \right] \left\{ \underbrace{\frac{\mathsf{POSITIVE}}{\mathsf{NEGATIVE}}}_{\mathbf{ZERO}} \right\}$$

Condition-Name Condition

condition-name-1

Switch-Status Condition

condition-name-2

Negated Condition

NOT condition-1

Combined Condition

condition-2
$$\left\{ \left\{ \frac{\underline{\mathsf{AND}}}{\underline{\mathsf{OR}}} \right\} \text{ condition-3 } \right\} \cdots$$

Abbreviated Combined Relation Condition

$$\textit{relation-condition-1} \ \left\{ \left\{ \frac{\mathsf{AND}}{\mathsf{OR}} \right\} \ \left[\underbrace{\mathsf{NOT}} \right] \ \left[\ \textit{relational-operator} \ \right] \ \textit{object-1} \right\} \cdots$$

General Formats for Qualification

Format 1: Qualification for Data-Names and Condition-Names

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{data-name-1} \\ \textit{condition-name-1} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \left\{ \left\{ \frac{\mathsf{IN}}{\mathsf{OF}} \right\} \; \textit{data-name-2} \right\} \cdots \left[\; \left\{ \frac{\mathsf{IN}}{\mathsf{OF}} \right\} \; \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{file-name-1} \\ \textit{cd-name-1} \end{array} \right\} \right] \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \underline{\mathsf{IN}} \\ \underline{\mathsf{OF}} \end{array} \right\} \; \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{file-name-1} \\ \textit{cd-name-1} \end{array} \right\} \end{array} \right\}$$

Format 2: Qualification for LINAGE-COUNTER

$$\underline{\mathsf{LINAGE}} \cdot \underline{\mathsf{COUNTER}} \, \left\{ \frac{\underline{\mathsf{IN}}}{\underline{\mathsf{OF}}} \right\} \, \mathit{file-name-2}$$

Format 3: Qualification for Screen-Names

$$\textit{screen-name-1} \ \left\{ \left\{ \frac{\underline{\mathsf{IN}}}{\underline{\mathsf{OF}}} \right\} \ \textit{screen-name-2} \ \right\} \cdots$$

Format 4: Qualification for Split-Key-Names

$$split$$
-key-name-1 $\left\{ \frac{\mathsf{IN}}{\mathsf{OF}} \right\}$ $file$ -name-3

Format 5: Qualification for Paragraph Names

$$\textit{paragraph-name-1} \ \left\{ \frac{\overline{\mathsf{IN}}}{\overline{\mathsf{OF}}} \right\} \ \textit{section-name-1}$$

Format 6: Qualification for Text-Names (COPY Statement)

$$\textit{text-name-1} \; \left\{ \frac{\mathsf{IN}}{\mathsf{OF}} \; \right\} \; \textit{library-name-1}$$

Miscellaneous Formats

Sentence

statement-sequence-1.

Statement Sequence

$$\left\{ \textit{imperative-statement-1 THEN} \right\} \cdots \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{imperative-statement-2} \\ \textit{conditional-statement-1} \end{array} \right\}$$

Subscripting

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{data-name-1} \\ \textit{condition-name-1} \end{array} \right\} \ \, \textbf{(} \ \, \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{integer-1} \\ \textit{data-name-2} \\ \textit{index-name-1} \end{array} \right\} \left[\left\{ \begin{array}{l} + \\ - \end{array} \right\} \ \, \textit{integer-2} \end{array} \right] \right\} \cdots \ \, \textbf{)}$$

Reference Modification

```
data-name-1 ( leftmost-character-position-1 : [ length-1 ] )
```

Identifier

$$\begin{array}{c} \textit{data-name-1} \left[\left\{ \frac{\mathsf{IN}}{\mathsf{OF}} \right\} \; \textit{data-name-2} \; \right] \cdots \left[\left\{ \frac{\mathsf{IN}}{\mathsf{OF}} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \textit{file-name-1} \\ \textit{cd-name-1} \end{array} \right\} \right] \\ \left[\left(\left\{ \textit{subscript-1} \right\} \cdots \right) \right] \left[\left(\; \textit{leftmost-character-position-1} : \left[\; \textit{length-1} \; \right] \right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

Special Registers

$$\underline{\mathsf{ADDRESS}} \left[\begin{array}{c} \underline{\mathsf{IN}} \\ \underline{\mathsf{OF}} \end{array} \right] identifier-1$$

$$\underline{\mathsf{COUNT}} \left \lceil \frac{\mathsf{IN}}{\mathsf{OF}} \right \rceil \mathit{data-name-1}$$

$$\underline{\mathsf{COUNT}\text{-}\mathsf{MAX}}\left\lceil \frac{\mathsf{IN}}{\mathsf{OF}}\right\rceil \mathit{data\text{-}name\text{-}1}$$

$$\underline{\mathsf{COUNT}\text{-}\mathsf{MIN}}\left[\begin{array}{c} \underline{\mathsf{IN}}\\ \mathsf{OF} \end{array}\right] \mathit{data\text{-}name\text{-}1}$$

$$\underline{\mathsf{LENGTH}} \left[\begin{array}{c} \underline{\mathsf{IN}} \\ \underline{\mathsf{OF}} \end{array} \right] \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \mathit{identifier-1} \\ \mathit{literal-1} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\underline{\mathsf{LINAGE}\text{-}\mathsf{COUNTER}} \left[\left\{ \frac{\underline{\mathsf{IN}}}{\underline{\mathsf{OF}}} \right\} \ \mathit{file\text{-}name\text{-}1} \right]$$

PROGRAM-ID

RETURN-CODE

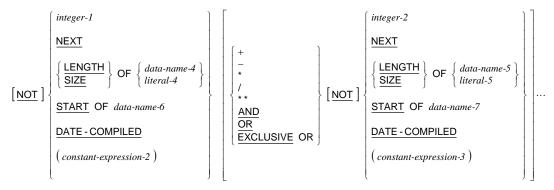
Figurative-Constants

- [ALL] HIGH-VALUE
- ALL HIGH-VALUES
- [ALL] LOW VALUE
- [ALL] LOW VALUES
- [ALL] NULL
- [ALL] NULLS
- [ALL] QUOTE
- [ALL] QUOTES
- [ALL] SPACE
- [ALL] SPACES
- [ALL] ZERO
- [ALL] ZEROES
- [ALL] ZEROS
- ALL literal-1
- [ALL] symbolic-character-1

Concatenation Expression

literal-1 & literal-2

Constant-Expression



PICTURE Character-String

The five categories of data that can be described with a PICTURE clause 1 are defined as follows:

- **Alphabetic.** Its PICTURE character-string can contain only the symbol **A**. The contents of an alphabetic data item when represented in standard data format must be one or more alphabetic characters ("a" through "z", "A" through "Z", and space).
- **Alphanumeric.** Its PICTURE character-string is restricted to certain combinations of the symbols A, X and 9, and the item is treated as if the character-string contained all symbols **X**. The PICTURE character-string must contain at least one symbol **X** or a combination of the symbols A and 9. A PICTURE character-string that contains all symbols A or all symbols 9 does not define an alphanumeric data item, since such character-strings define an alphabetic or numeric data item, respectively. The contents of an alphanumeric data item when represented in standard data format must be one or more characters in the character set of the computer.
- **Alphanumeric edited.** Its PICTURE character-string is restricted to certain combinations of the following symbols: A, X, 9, B, 0, and slash (/). The PICTURE character-string must contain at least one symbol A or X and at least one symbol B, 0, or slash (/). The contents of an alphanumeric edited data item when represented in standard data format must be two or more characters in the character set of the computer.

- 4. Numeric. Its PICTURE character-string can contain only the symbols 9, P, S, and V. Its PICTURE character-string must contain at least one symbol 9 and not more than thirty symbols 9. Each symbol 9 specifies a digit position. If unsigned, the contents of a numeric data item when represented in standard data format must be one or more numeric characters. If signed, a numeric data item may also contain a "+", "-", or other representation of an operational sign. The actual in-memory contents of a numeric data item are not standard data format when the usage is other than DISPLAY as specified by a USAGE clause applicable to the data description entry or when the data item is signed and the SEPARATE CHARACTER phrase is not specified in a SIGN clause applicable to the data description entry.
- 5. Numeric edited. Its PICTURE character-string is restricted to certain combinations of the following symbols: B, slash (/), P, V, Z, 0, 9, comma (,), period (.), asterisk (*), minus (–), plus (+), CR, DB, and the currency symbol (the symbol \$ or the symbol specified in the CURRENCY SIGN clause of the SPECIAL-NAMES paragraph). The allowable combinations are determined from the order of precedence of symbols (see Table 1 on page 62) and the editing rules. The number of digit positions that can be represented in the PICTURE character-string must range from one to thirty, inclusive. The character-string must contain at least one symbol 0, B, slash, Z, asterisk, plus, minus, comma, period, CR, DB, or the currency symbol. The contents of each of the character positions in a numeric edited data item must be consistent with the corresponding PICTURE symbol.

PICTURE Symbols

The functions of the symbols used in a PICTURE character-string to describe an elementary data item are as follows:

- A Each symbol A in the character-string represents a character position that can contain only an alphabetic character ("a" through "z", "A" through "Z", and space). Each symbol A is counted in the size of the data item described by the PICTURE character-string.
- **B** Each symbol **B** in the character-string represents a character position into which the character space will be inserted when the data item is the receiving item of an elementary MOVE statement. Each symbol **B** is counted in the size of the data item described by the PICTURE character-string.
- **P** Each symbol **P** in the character-string indicates an assumed decimal scaling position and is used to specify the location of an assumed decimal point when the point is not within the number that appears in the data item. The scaling position symbol **P** is

The additional data categories, index data and data pointer, also exist but do not use a PICTURE clause in their data description entry. An index data item is described with the USAGE IS INDEX clause. A data pointer data item is described with the USAGE IS POINTER clause.

not counted in the size of the data item described by the PICTURE character-string, but each symbol **P** is counted in determining the maximum number (30) of digit positions in numeric and numeric edited data items. The symbol **P** may appear only as a contiguous string in the leftmost or rightmost digit positions within a PICTURE character-string. Since the scaling position symbol P implies an assumed decimal point (to the left of the symbols P if they are the leftmost digit positions and to the right of the symbols **P** if they are the rightmost digit positions), the assumed decimal point symbol V is redundant either to the left or right of the symbols P, respectively, within such a PICTURE character-string. The symbol **P** and the insertion symbol period (.) cannot both occur in the same PICTURE character-string.

- The symbol **S** is used in the character-string to indicate the presence, but neither the representation nor, necessarily, the position of an operational sign. The symbol S must be written as the leftmost character in the PICTURE character-string. The symbol S is not counted in determining the size (in terms of standard data format characters) of the data item described by the PICTURE character-string unless the entry contains or is subject to a SIGN clause that specifies the SEPARATE CHARACTER phrase. The symbol S in the PICTURE character-string and the BLANK WHEN ZERO clause may not occur in the same data description entry.
- The symbol V is used in a character-string to indicate the location of the assumed decimal point and may appear only once in any single PICTURE character-string. The symbol V does not represent a character position and, therefore, is not counted in the size of the data item described by the PICTURE character-string. When the assumed decimal point is to the right of the rightmost symbol in the string representing a digit position or scaling position, or is to the left of scaling positions that represent the leftmost digit positions, the symbol V is redundant. The symbol V and the insertion symbol period (.) cannot both occur in the same PICTURE character-string.
- **X** Each symbol **X** in the character-string is used to represent a character position that contains any allowable character from the character set of the computer. Each symbol **X** is counted in the size of the data item described by the PICTURE character-string.
- **Z** Each symbol **Z** in a character-string may only be used to represent the leftmost leading numeric character positions that will be replaced by space characters when the contents of those character positions are leading zeroes and the data item is the receiving item of an elementary MOVE statement. Each symbol Z is counted in the size of the item described by the PICTURE character-string and in determining the maximum number (30) of digit positions allowed in a numeric edited data item. If the symbol **Z** is used to the right of the decimal point in a character-string, then all digit positions in that character-string must be described with the symbol **Z**. If the symbol **Z** represents all the digit-positions in the character-string, then the

- described data item is blank when zero, even if the BLANK WHEN ZERO clause is not specified.
- Each symbol 9 in the character-string represents a character position that contains a numeric character. Each symbol 9 is counted in the size of the item described by the PICTURE character-string and in determining the maximum number (30) of digit positions in a numeric or numeric edited data item.
- Each symbol 0 in the character-string represents a character position into which the character zero ("0") will be inserted when the data item is the receiving item of an elementary MOVE statement and removed when a numeric edited data item is the sending item in an elementary MOVE statement with a numeric or numeric edited receiving data item. Each symbol 0 is counted in the size of the data item described by the PICTURE character-string. The symbol **0** does not represent a digit position in a numeric edited data item.
- Each symbol slash (/) in the character-string represents a character position into which a character slash ("/") will be inserted when the data item is the receiving item of an elementary MOVE statement. Each symbol slash (/) is counted in the size of the data item described by the PICTURE character-string.
- Each symbol comma (,) in the character-string represents a character position into which a character comma (",") will be inserted when the data item is the receiving item of an elementary MOVE statement. Each symbol comma (,) is counted in the size of the data item described by the PICTURE character-string.
- When the symbol period (.) appears in the character-string, it is an editing symbol that represents the decimal point for alignment purposes and, in addition, represents a character position into which the character period (".") will be inserted. The symbol period is counted in the size of the data item described by the PICTURE character-string. The symbols P and V cannot occur with a symbol period (.) in the same PICTURE character-string.

Note For a given program the functions of the period and comma are exchanged if the DECIMAL-POINT IS COMMA clause is stated in the SPECIAL-NAMES paragraph. In this exchange, the rules for the period apply to the comma and the rules for the comma apply to the period wherever they appear in a PICTURE character-string.

+, -, CR, DB

These symbols are used as editing sign control symbols. When used, they represent the character position into which the editing sign control symbol will be placed. The symbols are mutually exclusive in any one PICTURE character-string and each character used in the symbol is counted in determining the size of the data item described by the PICTURE character-string. If the symbols plus or minus occur

more than once (a floating sign control symbol), then one less than the total number of these symbols is counted in determining the maximum number (30) of digit positions allowed in a numeric edited data item. If a floating symbol plus or minus is used to the right of the decimal point in a character-string, then all digit positions in that character-string must be described with the symbol plus or minus, respectively. If a floating plus or minus symbol string represents all the digitpositions in the character-string, then the described data item is blank when zero, even if the BLANK WHEN ZERO clause is not specified.

- Each symbol asterisk (*) in the character-string represents a leading numeric character position into which a character asterisk ("*") will be placed when that position contains a leading zero and the data item is the receiving item of an elementary MOVE statement. Each symbol asterisk (*) is counted in the size of the data item described by the PICTURE character-string and in determining the maximum number (30) of digit positions allowed in a numeric edited data item. If the symbol asterisk (*) is used to the right of the decimal point in a character-string, then all digit positions in that character-string must be described with the symbol asterisk (*). The symbol asterisk in the PICTURE character-string and the BLANK WHEN ZERO clause may not occur in the same data description entry. If the symbol asterisk represents all the digit-positions in the character-string, then, when zero, the described data item is all asterisks (ALL "*"), except that, if the characterstring contains the symbol period (.), a character period (".") will occur at the specified location in the data item.
- cs The currency symbol in a character-string is represented either by the currency sign (the symbol \$) or by the single character specified in the CURRENCY SIGN clause in the SPECIAL-NAMES paragraph. The currency symbol in the character-string represents a character position into which a currency symbol is to be placed when the data item is the receiving item of an elementary MOVE statement. Each currency symbol is counted in the size of the data item described by the PICTURE character-string. If the currency symbol occurs more than once (a floating currency symbol), then one less than the total number of currency symbols is counted in determining the maximum number (30) of digit positions allowed in a numeric edited data item. If the currency symbol is used to the right of the decimal point in a character-string, then all digit positions in that character-string must be described with the currency symbol. If a floating currency symbol string represents all the digit-positions in the character-string, then the described data item is blank when zero, even if the BLANK WHEN ZERO clause is not specified.

Table 1: PICTURE Symbol Precedence

	First Symbol			ı	No: Inserti	n-floation Sy		s				Ins	Floa ertion	ating Symb	ools			0	ther S	ymbo	ls	
Second Symbol		В	0	1	,		{+ -}	{+ -}	{CR} (DB)	cs	{ z }	{z *}	{+ -}	{+ -}	cs	cs	9	A X	s	٧	Р	Р
Non-floating Insertion Symbols	В	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X
	0	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X
	1	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X
	,	X	X	Х	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X		X
-floati on Syr		X	X	Х	X		X			X	X		X		X		X					
Non	{+ -}																					
_	{+ -}	X	X	Х	X	X				X	X	X			X	X	X			X	X	X
	{CR} DB}	X	X	Х	X	X				X	X	X			X	X	X			X	X	X
	cs						X															
	{ z }	X	X	X	X		X			X	X											
s	{ z }	X	Х	X	X	X	X			X	X	Х								X		X
ing Symb	{+ -}	X	X	X	X					X			X									
Floating Insertion Symbols	{+ -}	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X						X		
lnse	cs	X	X	X	X		X								X							
	cs	X	X	X	X	X	X								X	X				X		
	9	X	Х	X	X	X	X			X	X		Х		X		X	X	X	X		X
	A X	X	X	X													X	X				
Other Symbols	s																					
her Sy	v	X	X	X	X		X			X	X		X		X		X		X		X	
ŏ	Р	X	X	X	X		X			X	X		X		X		X		X		X	
	Р						X			X									X	X		X

General Format for Nested Source Programs

```
\frac{\text{IDENTIFICATION}}{\text{ID}} \frac{\text{DIVISION}}{}.
  \underline{\mathsf{PROGRAM}\text{-}\mathsf{ID}}.\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathit{program}\text{-}\mathit{name}\text{-}\mathit{l} \\ \mathit{literal}\text{-}\mathit{l} \end{array} \right\} \big[ \mathsf{IS} \ \underline{\mathsf{INITIAL}} \ \mathsf{PROGRAM} \, \big].
[ENVIRONMENT DIVISION. environment-division-content-1]
[DATA DIVISION. data-division-content-1]
PROCEDURE DIVISION. procedure-division-content-1
[nested-source-program-1]...
   \underline{\mathsf{END}} \ \underline{\mathsf{PROGRAM}} \left[ \begin{array}{c} \mathit{program-name-1} \\ \mathit{literal-1} \end{array} \right]. \ \right]
```

General Format for nested-source-program

```
\frac{\text{IDENTIFICATION}}{\text{ID}} \frac{\text{DIVISION}}{}.
  \underline{\mathsf{PROGRAM}\text{-}\mathsf{ID}}.\left.\left\{\begin{array}{l} \mathit{program-name-2} \\ \mathit{literal-2} \end{array}\right\} \right\lceil \mathsf{IS} \left. \left\{ \left| \frac{\mathsf{COMMON}}{\mathsf{INITIAL}} \right| \right\} \mathsf{PROGRAM} \right\rceil.
[ENVIRONMENT DIVISION. environment-division-content-2]
[DATA DIVISION. data-division-content-2]
[PROCEDURE DIVISION. procedure-division-content-2]
[ nested-source-program-2 ]...
  \underline{\mathsf{END}}\ \underline{\mathsf{PROGRAM}}\ \left\lceil \begin{array}{c} \mathit{program-name-2} \\ \mathit{literal-2} \end{array} \right\rceil.
```

General Format for a Sequence of Source Programs

```
\left\{ \left\{ \frac{\text{IDENTIFICATION}}{\text{ID}} \right\} \text{ DIVISION}. \right\}
        \underline{\mathsf{PROGRAM-ID}} \cdot \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathit{program-name-3} \\ \mathit{literal-3} \end{array} \right\} \ \big[ \ \mathsf{IS} \ \ \underline{\mathsf{INITIAL}} \ \ \mathsf{PROGRAM} \ \big]. 
    [ENVIRONMENT DIVISION. environment-division-content-3]
    [ DATA DIVISION. data-division-content-3 ]
    [PROCEDURE DIVISION. procedure-division-content-3]
    [ nested-source-program-3 ] · · ·
     \underline{\mathsf{END}} \ \underline{\mathsf{PROGRAM}} \ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathit{program-name-3} \\ \mathit{literal-3} \end{array} \right\}. \ \left\{ \cdots \right. 
     \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\mathsf{IDENTIFICATION}}{\mathsf{ID}} \right\} \ \underline{\mathsf{DIVISION}}.
        \underline{\mathsf{PROGRAM}\text{-}\mathsf{ID}}. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathit{program}\text{-}\mathit{name}\text{-}4 \\ \mathit{literal}\text{-}4 \end{array} \right\} \left[ \mathsf{IS} \ \underline{\mathsf{INITIAL}} \ \mathsf{PROGRAM} \right]. 
    [ ENVIRONMENT DIVISION . environment-division-content-4 ]
    [DATA DIVISION. data-division-content-4]
    [PROCEDURE DIVISION. procedure-division-content-4]
  [nested-source-program-4]...
    END PROGRAM | program-name-4 | | . |
```

Reserved Words

ACCEPT

ACCESS

AREAS

The DERESERVE keyword of the COMPILER-OPTIONS configuration record, which is described in the "Configuration" chapter of the RM/COBOL User's Guide, can be used to make a reserved word a user-defined word whenever it occurs in the source program, but then the language feature provided by the construct in which the word appears is not available for programs compiled with that particular configuration setting.

BLANK

CODE-SET

BLINK

ADD	BLOCK
ADDRESS ²	BOTTOM ²
ADVANCING	BY
AFTER	
ALL	CALL
ALPHABET ²	CANCEL
ALPHABETIC	CD^2
ALPHABETIC-LOWER ²	CENTURY-DATE ²
ALPHABETIC-UPPER ²	CENTURY-DAY ²
ALPHANUMERIC ²	CF^2
ALPHANUMERIC-EDITED ²	CH ²
ALSO ²	CHARACTER
ALTER	CHARACTERS
ALTERNATE	CLASS ²
AND	CLOCK-UNITS ²
ANY ²	CLOSE
ARE	$COBOL^2$
AREA	$CODE^2$

 COL^2 ASCENDING² **ASSIGN COLLATING** COLUMN² AT **AUTHOR** COMMA COMMON²

COMMUNICATION² **BEEP**

BEFORE COMP BELL² COMP-1 **BINARY** COMP-3

² This word is not considered reserved if the RM/COBOL (74) 2.0 compatibility option is present in the Compile Command (see the RM/COBOL User's Guide for details on this option). In such cases, this word is treated as a user-defined word whenever it occurs in the source program.

COMP-4 ²	DEBUG-SUB-1 ²
COMP-5 ² COMP-6	DEBUG-SUB-2 ²
COMPUTATIONAL	DEBUG-SUB-3 ²
COMPUTATIONAL-1	DEBUGGING ²
COMPUTATIONAL-3	DECIMAL-POINT
COMPUTATIONAL-4 ²	DECLARATIVES
COMPUTATIONAL-5	DEFAULT ²
² COMPUTATIONAL-6	DELETE
COMPUTE	DELIMITED ²
CONFIGURATION	DELIMITER ²
CONTAINS	DEPENDING
CONTENT ²	DESCENDING ²
CONTINUE ²	DESTINATION ²
CONTROL ²	DETAIL ²
CONTROLS ²	DISABLE ²
CONVERT	DISPLAY
CONVERTING ²	DIVIDE
COPY	DIVISION
CORR	DOWN
CORRESPONDING	DUPLICATES
COUNT ²	DYNAMIC
COUNT-MAX ²	
COUNT-MIN ²	ECHO
CURRENCY	EGI ²
CURSOR ²	ELSE
	EMI ²
DATA	ENABLE ²
DATA-POINTER ²	END
DATE	END-ACCEPT ²
DATE-AND-TIME ²	END-ADD ²
DATE-COMPILED ²	END-CALL ²
DATE-WRITTEN	END-COMPUTE ²
DAY	END-DELETE ²
DAY-AND-TIME ²	END-DIVIDE ²
DAY-OF-WEEK ²	END-EVALUATE ²
DE ²	END-IF ²
DEBUG-CONTENTS ²	END-MULTIPLY ²
DEBUG-ITEM ²	END-OF-PAGE ²
DEBUG-LINE ²	END-PERFORM ²
DEBUG-NAME ²	END-READ ²

 $^{^2}$ This word is not considered reserved if the RM/COBOL (74) 2.0 compatibility option is present in the Compile Command (see the *RM/COBOL User's Guide* for details on this option). In such cases, this word is treated as a user-defined word whenever it occurs in the source program.

END-RECEIVE ² END-RETURN ² END-REWRITE ² END-SEARCH ² END-START ² END-STRING ²	GLOBAL ² GO GOBACK ² GREATER GROUP ²
END-STRING END-SUBTRACT ² END-UNSTRING ² END-WRITE ² ENTER ² ENVIRONMENT EOP ²	HEADING ² HIGH HIGH-VALUE HIGH-VALUES HIGHLIGHT
EQUAL ERASE ERROR ESCAPE ² ESI ² EVALUATE ² EVERY ² EXCEPTION EXCLUSIVE ² EXIT EXTEND EXTERNAL ²	I-O I-O-CONTROL ID ² IDENTIFICATION IF IN INDEX INDEXED INDICATE ² INITIAL INITIALIZE ² INITIATE ² INPUT
FALSE ² FD FILE FILE-CONTROL FILLER FINAL ² FIRST	INPUT-OUTPUT INSPECT INSTALLATION INTO INVALID IS
FIXED ² FOOTING ² FOR FROM FUNCTION ²	JUST JUSTIFIED KEY
GENERATE ² GIVING	LABEL LAST ² LEADING

² This word is not considered reserved if the RM/COBOL (74) 2.0 compatibility option is present in the Compile Command (see the *RM/COBOL User's Guide* for details on this option). In such cases, this word is treated as a user-defined word whenever it occurs in the source program.

OFF	
OMITTED	
ON	
OPEN	
OPTIONAL ²	
OR	
ORDER ²	
ORGANIZATI	ION
OTHER ²	
OUTPUT	
OVERFLOW	
PACKED-DEC	CIMAL ²
PADDING ²	
PAGE	
PAGE-COUNT	Γ ER 2
PERFORM	
PF ²	
PH ²	
PIC	
PICTURE	
PLUS ²	
POINTER ²	
POSITION	
POSITIVE ²	
PRINTING ²	
PROCEDURE	
PROCEDURE	S^2
PROCEED	
PROGRAM	
PROGRAM-II)
PROMPT	
PURGE ²	
QUOTES	
RANDOM	
RD^2	
POSITION POSITIVE ² PRINTING ² PROCEDURE PROCEDURE PROCEED PROGRAM PROGRAM-IE PROMPT PURGE ² QUEUE ² QUOTE QUOTES	S ²

² This word is not considered reserved if the RM/COBOL (74) 2.0 compatibility option is present in the Compile Command (see the *RM/COBOL User's Guide* for details on this option). In such cases, this word is treated as a user-defined word whenever it occurs in the source program.

READ	SEARCH ²
RECEIVE ²	SECTION
RECORD	SECURE ²
RECORDING ²	SECURITY
RECORDS	SEGMENT ²
REDEFINES	SEGMENT-LIMIT ²
REEL	SELECT
	SEND ²
REFERENCE ²	
REFERENCES ²	SENTENCE
RELATIVE	SEPARATE
RELEASE ²	SEQUENCE
REMAINDER	SEQUENTIAL
REMARKS ²	SET
REMOVAL ²	SIGN
RENAMES	SIZE
REPLACE ²	SORT ²
REPLACING	SORT-MERGE ²
REPORT ²	SOURCE ²
REPORTING ²	SOURCE-COMPUTER
REPORTS ²	SPACE
RERUN ²	SPACES
RESERVE	SPECIAL-NAMES
RESET ²	STANDARD
RETURN ²	STANDARD-1
RETURN-CODE ²	STANDARD-2 ²
RETURNING ²	START
REVERSE	STATUS
REVERSE-VIDEO ²	STOP
REVERSED ²	STRING ²
REWIND	SUB-QUEUE-1 ²
REWRITE	SUB-QUEUE-2 ²
RF ²	SUB-QUEUE-3 ²
RH ²	SUBTRACT
RIGHT	SUM ²
ROUNDED	SUPPRESS ²
RUN	SYMBOLIC ²
NOT	SYNC
SAME	SYNCHRONIZED
SCREEN ²	BINCHKONIZED
SD ²	
טט	

 $^{^2}$ This word is not considered reserved if the RM/COBOL (74) 2.0 compatibility option is present in the Compile Command (see the *RM/COBOL User's Guide* for details on this option). In such cases, this word is treated as a user-defined word whenever it occurs in the source program.

 $\begin{array}{ccc} TAB & UNTIL \\ TABLE^2 & UP \\ TALLYING & UPDATE \\ TAPE^2 & UPON^2 \\ TERMINAL^2 & USAGE \\ TERMINATE^2 & USE \\ TEST^2 & USING \\ \end{array}$

TEXT²

 $\begin{array}{ccc} \text{THAN} & \text{VALUE} \\ \text{THEN}^2 & \text{VALUES} \\ \text{THROUGH} & \text{VARIABLE}^2 \\ \text{THRU} & \text{VARYING} \end{array}$

TIME

 $\begin{array}{ccc} \text{TIMES} & & \text{WHEN} \\ \text{TO} & & \text{WITH} \\ \text{TOP}^2 & & \text{WORDS} \end{array}$

TRAILING WORKING-STORAGE

TRUE² WRITE

TYPE²

ZERO UNIT ZEROES UNLOCK ZEROS

UNSTRING²

² This word is not considered reserved if the RM/COBOL (74) 2.0 compatibility option is present in the Compile Command (see the *RM/COBOL User's Guide* for details on this option). In such cases, this word is treated as a user-defined word whenever it occurs in the source program.

Context-Sensitive Words

The words listed in Table 2 are context-sensitive words and are reserved in the specified language construct or context. If a context-sensitive word is used where the context-sensitive word is permitted in the general format, the word is treated as a keyword; otherwise it is treated as a user-defined word.

Table 2: Context-Sensitive Words

Context-Sensitive Word	Language Construct or Context
AUTO ³	screen description entry
AUTOMATIC ³	LOCK MODE clause
BACKGROUND 3	screen description entry
BACKGROUND-COLOR ³	screen description entry
CARD-PUNCH	ASSIGN clause in file control entry (device-name)
CARD-READER	ASSIGN clause in file control entry (device-name)
CASE-INSENSITIVE 3	LIKE relational-operator
CASE-SENSITIVE 3	LIKE relational-operator
CASSETTE	ASSIGN clause in file control entry (device-name)
CONSOLE	ASSIGN clause in file control entry (device-name)
CYCLE ³	EXIT statement (Format 3)
DISC	ASSIGN clause in file control entry (device-name)
DISK	ASSIGN clause in file control entry (device-name)
EOL	ERASE clause in screen description entry and ERASE phrase in ACCEPT and DISPLAY statements
EOS	ERASE clause in screen description entry and ERASE phrase in ACCEPT and DISPLAY statements

³ This word in is not considered to be a context-sensitive word if the RM/COBOL (74) 2.0 compatibility option is present in the Compile Command (see the RM/COBOL User's Guide for details on this option). When that option is present, this word is treated as a user-defined word whenever it occurs in the source program.

Table 2: Context-Sensitive Words (Cont.)

Context-Sensitive Word	Language Construct or Context
FOREGROUND ³	screen description entry
FOREGROUND-COLOR 3	screen description entry
FULL ³	screen description entry
KEYBOARD	ASSIGN clause in file control entry (device-name)
LISTING	ASSIGN clause in file control entry (device-name)
MAGNETIC-TAPE	ASSIGN clause in file control entry (device-name)
MANUAL ³	LOCK MODE clause
MULTIPLE ³	LOCK MODE clause and I-O-CONTROL paragraph
PARAGRAPH ³	EXIT statement (Format 4)
PREVIOUS ³	READ statement (Format 1)
PRINT	ASSIGN clause in file control entry (device-name)
PRINTER	ASSIGN clause in file control entry (device-name)
PRINTER-1	ASSIGN clause in file control entry (device-name)
REQUIRED ³	screen description entry
SORT-WORK	ASSIGN clause in file control entry (device-name)
TRIMMED ³	LIKE relational-operator
UNDERLINE 3	screen description entry
YYYYDDD ³	FROM DAY phrase of ACCEPT statement (Format 2)
YYYYMMDD ³	FROM DATE phrase of ACCEPT statement (Format 2)

The DERESERVE keyword of the COMPILER-OPTIONS configuration record, which is described in the "Configuration" chapter of the RM/COBOL User's Guide, can be used to make a context-sensitive word a user-defined word whenever it occurs in the source program, but then the language feature provided by the construct in which the word appears is not available for programs compiled with that particular configuration setting.

Nonreserved System-Names

Code-Name

EBCDIC

(Color-Integer) Color-Names

- (0) BLACK
- (1) BLUE
- (2) GREEN
- (3) CYAN
- (4) RED
- (5) MAGENTA
- (6) BROWN
- (7) WHITE

Computer-Names

user-defined-word-1

Delimiter-Names

BINARY-SEQUENTIAL LINE-SEQUENTIAL

Device-Names

CARD-PUNCH

CARD-READER

CASSETTE

CONSOLE

DISC

DISK

KEYBOARD

LISTING

MAGNETIC-TAPE

PRINT

PRINTER

PRINTER-1

SORT-WORK

Feature-Names

C01

C02

C03

C04

C05

C06

C07

C08

C09

C10

C11

C12

Label-Names

FILE-ID

user-defined-word-2

Language-Names

user-defined-word-3

Low-Volume-I-O-Names

CONSOLE

SYSIN SYSOUT

Rerun-Names

user-defined-word-4

Switch-Names

SWITCH-1	UPSI-0
SWITCH-2	UPSI-1
SWITCH-3	UPSI-2
SWITCH-4	UPSI-3
SWITCH-5	UPSI-4
SWITCH-6	UPSI-5
SWITCH-7	UPSI-6
SWITCH-8	UPSI-7