

< > Angle Brackets operator

Description

Use the angle brackets operator (< >) to replace data in dynamic string arrays, or to extract data from them.

Syntax

result = *variable*<*field*>

result = *variable*<*field*, *value*>

result = *variable*<*field*, *value*, *subvalue*>

Parameters

The Angle brackets operator has the following parameters.

Parameter	Description
<i>Variable</i>	Designates the dynamic array that contains the data to be extracted or replaced.
<i>field</i> , <i>value</i> , and <i>subvalue</i>	Specifies the location of the data to be extracted or replaced in the dynamic array. <i>field</i> , <i>value</i> , and <i>subvalue</i> may be integer values or any expression that yields integer values.

Remarks

If the angle bracket syntax appears on the left side of an assignment statement, then a dynamic [Replace\(\)](#) will occur. For example:

```
CUST_REC<3,2> = 'JEFFERSON'
```

is equivalent to

```
CUST_REC = Replace( Cust_Rec,3,2,0, 'JEFFERSON' )
```

In this example, the third field, second value is replaced with the string "JEFFERSON". Notice that the 0 (zero) is required in the Replace syntax but not in the angle bracket syntax. Also notice that there is no space between the variable name and the first angle bracket.

Note: *The variable must first be initialized before assigning a value with angle bracket operators.*

If the angle bracket syntax is used in any expression to the right of an assignment statement, then an [Extract](#) is implied. Notice that:

```
NAME = REC<4>
```

is equivalent to

```
NAME = Extract(REC,4,0,0)
```

Example

```
* Extract the third field, Nth value.
INV.DT = MASTER<3,N>
/* Extract the fifth field, Nth value, and subvalue number that is yielded by LINE + 1. */
PROD = MASTER<5,N,LINE + 1>
/* Replace the sixth field, Nth value of MASTER with the second field of PM. */
MASTER<6,N> = PM<2>
* Replace field four of MASTER with "WALL CONSTRUCTION".
MASTER<4> = 'WALL CONSTRUCTION'
```