



## operand2

*Operand2* is used to specify the size to which the dynamic variable is to be reduced. The value specified must be a non-negative integer constant or a variable of type Integer4 (I4).

## array-clause

$$[ \text{OCCURRENCES OF } ] \text{ ARRAY } \textit{operand3} \text{ TO } \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ (\text{dim } [, \text{dim } [, \text{dim}]]) \end{array} \right\}$$

### Note:

The clause is only valid under Windows and UNIX.

The REDUCE ARRAY statement reduces the number of occurrences of the X-array (*operand3*) to the upper and lower bound specified with (dim [,dim [,dim]]).

If REDUCE TO 0 (zero) is specified, all occurrences of the X-array are released. In other words, the whole array is reduced.

An upper or lower bound used in an REDUCE statement must be exactly the same as the corresponding upper or lower bound defined for the array.

### Example:

```

DEFINE DATA LOCAL
1 #a(I4/1:*)
1 #i(i4)
END-DEFINE
...
REDUCE ARRAY #a TO (1:10) /* THIS IS ALLOWED
REDUCE ARRAY #a TO (*:10) /* THIS IS ALLOWED
REDUCE ARRAY #a TO (5:10) /* THIS IS REJECTED
REDUCE ARRAY #a TO (#i:10) /* THIS IS REJECTED

```

## operand3

*Operand3* is the X-array. The occurrences of the X-array can be reduced. The index notation of the array is optional. As index notation only the complete range notation \* is allowed for each dimension.

## dim

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \textit{operand4} \\ * \end{array} \right\} : \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \textit{operand4} \\ * \end{array} \right\}$$

The lower and upper bound notation (*operand4* or asterisk) to which the X-array should be reduced is specified here. If the upper or lower bound must not be changed an asterisk (\*) must be specified instead of *operand4*.

The number of dimensions (dim) must exactly match the defined number of dimensions of the X-array (1,2, or 3).

When using the REDUCE statement, it is only possible to decrease the number of occurrences. If the requested number is larger than the currently allocated number of occurrences, it will simply be ignored.

## **GIVING operand5**

If the GIVING clause is not specified, Natural runtime error processing is triggered if an error occurs.

If the GIVING clause is specified, operand5 contains the Natural message number if an error occurred, or zero upon success.