

FIND Statement

The FIND statement is used to select from a database those records which meet a specified search criterion.

The following topics are covered below:

- Syntax
- Limiting the Number of Records to be Processed
- The WHERE Clause
- IF NO RECORDS FOUND Condition

Syntax

The basic syntax of the FIND statement is:

FIND RECORDS IN *view* **WITH** *field = value*

or shorter:

FIND *view* **WITH** *field = value*

view is the name of a view defined in the DEFINE DATA statement (as explained earlier in this section).

field is the name of a database field defined in that view. You can only specify a *field* which is defined as a "descriptor" in the underlying DDM (it can also be a subdescriptor, superdescriptor, hyperdescriptor or phonetic descriptor).

For the complete syntax, refer to the FIND statement documentation.

Limiting the Number of Records to be Processed

In the same way as with the READ statement, you can limit the number of records to be processed by specifying a number in parentheses after the keyword FIND:

```
FIND (6) RECORDS IN MYVIEW WITH NAME = 'CLEGG'
```

In the above example, only the first 6 records that meet the search criterion would be processed.

Without the limit notation, all records that meet the search criterion would be processed.

Note:

If the FIND statement contains a WHERE clause (see below), records which are rejected as a result of the WHERE clause are **not** counted against the limit.

The WHERE Clause

With the WHERE clause of the FIND statement, you can specify an additional selection criterion which is evaluated *after* a record (selected with the WITH clause) has been read and *before* any processing is performed on the record.

Example of WHERE Clause:

```
** Example Program 'FINDX01'
  DEFINE DATA LOCAL
  1 MYVIEW VIEW OF EMPLOYEES
  2 PERSONNEL-ID
```

```

2 NAME
2 JOB-TITLE
2 CITY
END-DEFINE
*
FIND MYVIEW WITH CITY = 'PARIS'
      WHERE JOB-TITLE = 'INGENIEUR COMMERCIAL'
      DISPLAY NOTITLE CITY JOB-TITLE PERSONNEL-ID NAME
END-FIND
END

```

Note that in this example only those records which meet the criteria of the WITH clause *and* the WHERE clause are processed in the DISPLAY statement.

CITY	CURRENT POSITION	PERSONNEL ID	NAME
PARIS	INGENIEUR COMMERCIAL	50007300	CAHN
PARIS	INGENIEUR COMMERCIAL	50006500	MAZUY
PARIS	INGENIEUR COMMERCIAL	50004400	VALLY
PARIS	INGENIEUR COMMERCIAL	50002800	BRETON
PARIS	INGENIEUR COMMERCIAL	50001000	GIGLEUX

IF NO RECORDS FOUND Condition

If no records are found that meet the search criteria specified in the WITH and WHERE clauses, the statements within the FIND processing loop are not executed (for the previous example, this would mean that the DISPLAY statement would not be executed and consequently no employee data would be displayed).

However, the FIND statement also provides an IF NO RECORDS FOUND clause, which allows you to specify processing you wish to be performed in the case that no records meet the search criteria.

Example of IF NO RECORDS FOUND Clause:

```

** Example Program 'FINDX02'
DEFINE DATA LOCAL
1 MYVIEW VIEW OF EMPLOYEES
  2 NAME
  2 FIRST-NAME
END-DEFINE
*
FIND MYVIEW WITH NAME = 'BLACKMORE'
  IF NO RECORDS FOUND
    WRITE 'NO PERSON FOUND.'
  END-NOREC
  DISPLAY NAME FIRST-NAME
END-FIND
END

```

The above program selects all records in which the field NAME contains the value "BLACKMORE". For each selected record, the name and first name are displayed. If no record with NAME = 'BLACKMORE' is found on the file, the WRITE statement within the IF NO RECORDS FOUND clause is executed:

```
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      NAME      FIRST-NAME
-----
NO PERSON FOUND.
```

Further Examples of FIND Statement:

See programs FINDX07, FINDX08, FINDX09, FINDX10 and FINDX11 in library SYSEXP.