13.10 Constant entry

A constant entry defines a constant. A constant may be used in place of a literal.

13.10.1 General format

```
{ 1  }
{ 01 } constant-name-1 CONSTANT [ IS GLOBAL] { AS { arithmetic-expression-1
                                                  { BYTE-LENGTH OF data-name-1
                                                  { literal-1
                                                  { LENGTH OF data-name-2
                                               { FROM compilation-variable-name-1 } .
```

13.10.2 Syntax rules

1) If the operand of the constant entry consists of a single numeric literal, that operand is treated as a literal, not as an arithmetic-expression.

2) Except in a compiler directive, constant-name-1 may be used anywhere that a format specifies a literal of the class and category of constant-name-1. If constant-name-1 is an integer, it may also be used to specify repetition in a picture character-string, as specified in 13.18.40, PICTURE clause.

3) All subscripts of data-name-1 and data-name-2 shall be literals.

4) The length of data-name-1 or data-name-2 shall not be dependent, directly or indirectly, upon the value of constant-name-1.

5) Neither the value of literal-1 nor the value of any of the literals in arithmetic-expression-1 shall be dependent, directly or indirectly, upon the value of constant-name-1.

6) Neither literal-1 nor any of the literals in arithmetic-expression-1 shall be a figurative constant.

7) Arithmetic-expression-1 shall be formed in accordance with 7.3.5, Compile-time arithmetic expressions, with the exception that all of the operands shall be literals and none shall be compilation-variable-names.

8) Compilation-variable-name-1 shall be a compilation-variable-name for which the defined condition is currently true.

9) If constant-name-1 duplicates another constant-name, the specification of arithmetic-expression-1, literal-1, data-name-1, data-name-2, or compilation-variable-name-1 shall be the same as specified in the other constant-name.

10) Data-name-1 and data-name-2 shall not be described with the ANY LENGTH clause.

11) Data-name-1 and data-name-2, if defined in the report section, shall reference elementary report items.

12) Data-name-1 and data-name-2 shall not be dynamic-length elementary items or variable-length groups.

13.10.3 General rules

1) If literal-1 or compilation-variable-name-1 is specified, the effect of specifying constant-name-1 in other than this entry is as if literal-1 or the text represented by compilation-variable-name-1 were written where constant-name-1 is written.

2) If literal-1 or compilation-variable-name-1 is specified, the class and category of constant-name-1 is the same as that of literal-1 or the literal represented by compilation-variable-name-1.

3) If arithmetic-expression-1, data-name-1, or data-name-2 is specified, the effect of writing constant-name-1 in other than this entry is as if an integer literal were written where constant-name-1 is written. This integer literal has the value specified in these general rules.

4) If arithmetic-expression-1 is specified, it is evaluated in accordance with 7.3.5, Compile-time arithmetic expressions, to determine the value of constant-name-1. The class and category of constant-name-1 is numeric. Constant-name-1 is an integer.

5) If the BYTE-LENGTH phrase is specified, the class and category of constant-name-1 is numeric. Constant-name-1 is an integer. The value of constant-name-1 is determined as specified in the BYTE-LENGTH intrinsic function with the exception that when data-name-1 is an occurs-depending group item, the maximum size of the data item is used.

6) If the LENGTH phrase is specified, the class and category of constant-name-1 is numeric. Constant-name-1 is an integer. The value of constant-name-1 is determined as specified in the LENGTH intrinsic function with the exception that when data-name-2 is an occurs-depending group item, the maximum size of the data item is used.