

ADTS has been the traditional method for developing and maintaining server-side iSeries applications. WebSphere Development Studio Client for iSeries, V5.0, includes new highly integrated and highly extendible tools for iSeries RPG, COBOL, C, C++, CL and DDS development. These new tools offer programmers a development experience that is consistent with the experience for developing Java, Web, Web Services, and XML applications, lowering the learning curve for all.

These new generation tools include the Remote System Explorer for a PDM-like experience, and iSeries projects for team-based development (together with a Eclipse-compliant software change management repository). They offer rich support for exploring the file system, compiling/building, editing, running, and debugging. The iSeries Projects support enables effective team support leveraging any iSeries or LAN resident source repository which supports Eclipse.

This presentation covers the Remote System Explorer.

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This presentation covers first the strategy behind Development Studio Client and is then followed by a review of the Remote System Explorer in Development Studio Client Version 5.0. The final section reviews how business partners can easily leverage and extend RSE by easily integrating their tools with the IBM base development environment.



The first section of this presentation covers Development Studio Client packaging, how Development Studio Client fits into the WebSphere family of products, how Update Manager can easily be used to apply the latest product fixes and how the Eclipse technology forms the foundation of the Development Studio Client and all WebSphere products.



The new packaging was actually done in May 2001, with the introduction of WebSphere Development Studio for iSeries, which as we will see offers a single product with all the host and client tools needed for all application development needs, from traditional to e-business.



There is now only one application development product sold by IBM, for iSeries, as of V4R5. This is WebSphere Development Studio (Development Studio), which includes all four host compilers, all traditional tools (ADTS = PDM+SEU+SDA+RLU+DFU+AFP+CGU), and unlimited licenses of the workstation-based toolset named WebSphere Development Studio Client (formerly WebSphere Development Tools).

If you are an existing customer who has a subscription, you can upgrade to Development Studio free of charge. Without a Software Subscription, there is an upgrade fee. New licenses of Development Studio are priced very competitive compared to the combined prices of all constituent products. As of V5R1, there is no way to purchase the compilers or tools individually. So if you have RPG at V5R1 or higher, you must have Development Studio and hence are entitled to Development Studio Client.

For consultants who do not have an iSeries of their own, but still wish to have the client tools, Development Studio Client is also made available as a passport advantage product so it can be purchased "off the shelf" from IBM Direct.

Development Studio has been a huge success, with over 80,000 licenses sold. Just as every development machine used to have PDM and SEU, every development machine will now have all the modern Application Development tools from IBM. This ubiquity is especially important for business partners who build and sell software. These Business Partners are now free to build software using any of the technologies or tools in Development Studio, and can assume their customers will have the tools required to tailor everything from RPG to Java and Web user interfaces. This effectively raises the lowest common denominator to a level unparalleled by any other operating system.



The Advanced edition of Development Studio Client, and Development Studio, is new as of April 25th 2003. Development Studio Advanced is currently the same as Development Studio, except the customer is entitled to unlimited licenses of Development Studio Client Advanced versus just Development Studio Client.

The difference of Development Studio Client Advanced over Development Studio Client is that it has additional tools (blue boxes with asterisks) and some enhancements to existing iSeries tools (green boxes with asterisks) which will be discussed later in this presentation. The majority of the new tools are related to Enterprise Java Bean (EJB) development. You'll see later that Development Studio Client Advanced is based on WebSphere Application Developer (Application Developer) versus WebSphere Studio Site Developer (Site Developer).



Now you will see how Development Studio Client fits in the WebSphere Studio family of products.



Here you see that Development Studio Client is based on WebSphere Studio Site Developer, while Development Studio Client Advanced is based on WebSphere Studio Application Developer.

The Workbench is based on the open-source Eclipse technology about to be discussed. It is not for sale, but is the basis of all IBM WebSphere Studio products, and is available to business partners.

Site Developer is IBM's entry level offering based on eclipse, and it is for building dynamic Web sites out of non-EJB Java. Application Developer extends Site Developer and adds support for EJBs. Application Developer-Integration Edition extends Application Developer and adds support for JCA Connectors and for Workflow. Enterprise Developer extends Application Developer-Integration Edition and adds support for S/390 and Enterprise Generation Language (EGL), the follow-on to VisualAge Generator.



With the 4.0 release of the client tools in June 2002, we introduced new Eclipse technology and totally new Eclipse-based tools. Further, for technology we also plan to keep up with technology both in the compilers and the tools, so iSeries programmers are very current. This was evident in the V5R2 release of the compilers in Sept 2002, and will be again in the V5R3 release of the compilers. With the April 2003 new 5.0 release of the client tools, we are in the second release of the eclipse-based technology and continue to improve the tools and introduce new technology.



Eclipse was developed by IBM and donated to the open source community. That donation is estimated to be worth \$40 million. Anyone can download Eclipse for free, including the source code, from www.eclipse.org. Eclipse has generated extraordinary excitement in the development community and the tools community. It is written in Java, and can be extended by tools that are also written in Java. These tools are known as plug-ins. Out of the box, Eclipse offers an integrated development environment (IDE) that has built-in support for teams and projects and a robust and revolutionary user interface framework. It also has tools built-in to create Eclipse plug-ins. Further, there are extensive and very powerful tools built-in for developing Java applications with Eclipse. So, if all you want is the world's best Java toolset, then all you need is Eclipse. You can't beat the price!



IBM is not alone with Eclipse. The open-source consortium that oversees contributions made to it include a number of large companies, and that list is growing. Note that MKS is an iSeries tool vendor. See www.eclipse.org for the latest list.



So what is Eclipse? With the exception of the built-in Java tools, Eclipse itself is not that interesting. It only gets interesting when you add to it some plug-ins (for example, tools) that do something interesting.

An Eclipse-based product is Eclipse plus a number of interesting plug-ins. IBM is building numerous such Eclipse-based products, including as we have seen Site Developer and Development Studio Client. Further, because Eclipse is free and business partners are free to include it in their products, there will be many other Eclipse-based products from other companies too, including Rational and TogetherSoft.

For business partners or software developers who write and sell application development tools, Eclipse is a fantastic opportunity. By writing plug-ins for Eclipse, those plug-ins can be sold to any developer using any product based on Eclipse or even just the raw Eclipse as downloaded from www.eclipse.org. This opportunity is not lost on iSeries tool vendors, who are all looking at offering Eclipse plug-ins for their tools. This will result in a rich offering of third party plug-ins for developers to choose from, all of which extend their core Development Studio Client development environment. One community, one core development platform, many IBM and 3rd party tools. This is community and excitement!



Some of the common services Eclipse supplies include: the Java integrated development environment (IDE), project management, debug, plug-in frameworks, desktop and help frameworks, and resource managers.



The core features of the Eclipse user interface include perspectives which is a collection of views and tools. Perspectives allow role based development. For example, if you are a Java developer you would use the Java perspective which includes tools and views for Java development. You can also create your own perspectives. Naturally, the Eclipse user interface applies to all Eclipse-based products, like Development Studio Client.



The Eclipse workbench has four open perspectives. You can see them lined up on the left frame of the workbench. The current active perspective is the one whose icon is indented, which in this case is the Java perspective. To open a new perspective, you use Window->Open Perspective giving you the Select Perspective dialog that you saw previously. This particular perspective has a Package Explorer view which drives the Editor and the Outline view.



Central to the Eclipse integrated development environment is support for projects. Projects are simply a grouping of folders and files.

Plug-ins have types, such as Java or Web or XML. Tools that plug into Eclipse can define their own new project types. Tools that plug into Eclipse work against resources (folders or files) within projects. They can be scoped to projects of a particular type, if appropriate.

All projects, regardless of type, have common behavior and support. This includes the ability for a team to share a project by using an Eclipse-supporting software change management (SCM) product such as Concurrent Version System (CVS) or Rational Clearcase. This SCM acts as a central repository for one or more projects. Each team member can easily keep their local copy of any project "in synch" with the central repository copy. CVS is a free open-source SCM. It runs on Linux, UNIX and Windows. It comes on the Linux distribution CDs for iSeries Linux LPAR.

All IBM SCM vendors for iSeries are enabling, or have enabled, their products to Eclipse.



Update Manager is available from the product Help pull down menu so you can access the latest product fixes.



You can quickly and easily update your product. Use Help > Software Updates > Update Manager

You will be presented with information on how to check for feature updates, how to install new features, how to work with installed features and how to review the history of installed updates.

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Now you know the story behind Development Studio Client. Lets look at the Remote System Explorer, the tool for iSeries application development and maintenance.



The second section of this presentation covers the Remote Systems Explorer(RSE), which has its own perspective and views. It is similar to PDM in that it allows you to drill down into the QSYS file system, or use filters to list specific objects within the QSYS file system. The Remote Systems Explorer goes well beyond PDM however! It also allows exploration of iSeries jobs and commands, and the IFS file system. Further, you can use RSE to explore the file system of remote Linux, UNIX and Windows systems. The Linux support works for any Linux, including Linux in an iSeries Logical Partition. You can also launch the built-in editor and debugger from RSE! You can create and manage your own user-defined actions just like in PDM and have them appear in the pop up menus.



Instead of the Remote Systems view which is a tree view, PDM users are use to a table, so there is an iSeries Table view that shows what the tree shows but in table format. There are right-click actions that are the same as PDM's and a command line at the bottom of the table just like PDM. To get to the iSeries objects you want to work with you need to create your own filters and when you have many filters you will want to group them into filter pools. You give your filters a name because the Remote System Explorer saves them for future use, in opposition to PDM, which does not save filters. You can set up profiles to share connections, filters, user-defined actions, compile commands across a team of developers. The remote commands interface allows you to submit requests to the iSeries to invoke actions like compile, bind, or build objects on the host. Extensive support for dragging and dropping (Programmers can use drag and drop to copy source members between files on the same iSeries, or different iSeries. They can even copy members to and from their local Windows file system, or a remote UNIX, Windows, or Linux file system.)



There are two explicit areas of functionality, each with their own perspective, for iSeries programmers.

The first area of functionality is the Remote Systems Explorer, which has its own perspective and views.

This first area of functionality is similar to PDM in that it allows the developer to drill down into the QSYS file system, or use filters to list specific objects within the QSYS file system

The Remote Systems Explorer goes well beyond PDM however! It also allows exploration of iSeries jobs and commands, and the IFS file system. Further, it can also be used to explore the file system of remote Linux, Unix and Windows systems. The Linux support works for any Linux, including Linux in an iSeries Logical Partition.

The second area of functionality is iSeries Projects, which also has its own perspective and views.

Unlike the Remote Systems Explorer, an iSeries project fully leverages the Eclipse support for resources. This means an iSeries project contains folders and files that exist in the local file system, yet can be shared and synchronized among a team, if an Eclipse-compliant repository is used. The options for this today include Rational's ClearCase or the free and open-source product CVS or Concurrent Versioning Systems, or the MKS Integrity. CVS is available on the distribution CDs for the Linux LPAR on iSeries. In the near future, the remaining iSeries change management vendors will also be available as repository options.

As you will see, an iSeries project allows RPG and COBOL developers to fully exploit the power of Eclipse, while developing applications targeted to run on iSeries.

We will explore each of these tools...



The Remote System Explorer is an Eclipse perspective with many views to help developers work with resources in a remote system. From here, you can manipulate, edit, create, delete and compile programs remotely.





A perspective defines the initial set and layout of views in the Workbench window. Within the window, each perspective shares the same set of editors. Each perspective provides a set of capabilities aimed at accomplishing a specific type of task or working with specific types of resources. For example a Web developer will use the Web perspective, a Java developer will use the Java perspective, an iSeries developer will use the Remote Systems Explorer perspective.



When you first open the Remote System Explorer, you are not connected to any system except your local hard drive on our workstation. To connect to a remote iSeries host, you need to define a connection. In the Remote Systems view you use the New Connection wizard to configure a connection to your iSeries host. You can also use the Remote Systems view to explore the file system of remote Linux, UNIX and Windows systems. The Local connection is pre-defined.



The Remote Systems Explorer perspective is the first perspective you see when starting Development Studio Client for the first time. If its not open you can open the perspective by selecting Window > Open Perspective > Remote System Explorer. Remember to check the left frame of the workbench for the RSE icon so that you don't open another Remote System Explorer perspective.



- Once connections are defined they can be expanded within the Remote Systems Explorer. On expansion, you see subsystems, which are a functional grouping of the various types of remote resources that can be explored in the remote system. For iSeries connections, there are four subsystems:
- 1. iSeries Objects is the PDM-like grouping, allowing access to libraries, objects and members
- 2. iSeries Commands allows you to predefine command sets each of which contain one or more often used commands. When run, all commands in a command set are sent to the remote system and executed, and the results are logged in the Commands view
- 3. iSeries Jobs allows you to see various jobs, subset by job attributes, and to perform a limited number of operations on those jobs
- 4. IFS Files allows you to explore folders and files in the Integrated File System of the remote iSeries system



The Remote System Explorer is an Eclipse perspective with many views to help you work with resources in a remote system

The primary view is the Remote Systems view, where remote system resources are explored, similar to the Windows Explorer.

There is a Commands view, or shell, for entering commands to be run remotely, and for logging the results of all commands.

There is a Properties view, which is common throughout Eclipse. It shows interesting information about the object currently selected in the primary view.

There is an iSeries Error List view where errors are shown after performing a remote compile.

There are many other views which will appear when requested through pop-up menu actions.



When you first open the Remote System Explorer, you are not connected to any system except your local hard drive on our workstation. To connect to a remote iSeries host, you need to define a connection.



A very central concept to all of Development Studio Client for iSeries is that of connections. A connection defines information needed to access a remote system. Each connection is given an arbitrary name by you, and so multiple connections to the same system are permitted. Each connection also captures information that is applied when connecting to that remote system, such as the initial library list for iSeries connections. All iSeries tools within Development Studio Client for iSeries use connections to access a remote iSeries system. Connections are created and managed in the Remote Systems Explorer.



Further, the Remote System Explorer is also used to explore objects in a remote system, by expanding a connection.



The New Connection wizard prompts for information about the connection, including an arbitrary but unique name, the type of the remote system, the TCP/IP hostname for the system, the User ID to connect to the system with, and optionally a description of the connection.

IBM Software Group WebSphere software	IBM
Create your first connection !	
Bemote Systems Team Image: Cancel Property Value Connection status: No subsystems C Default User ID Cherked Description Trop 4517M Horizona Trop 4517M	

In the Remote Systems view you use the New Connection wizard to configure a connection to your iSeries host. If this was the first time you connect to an iSeries host, you would need to define a profile. All connections, filters, and filter pools belong to profiles. Profiles offer a way to group connections, share connections, or keep them private, and they help you partition data if you have a lot of connections or filter pools. Your first profile will be for your local workstation. This is your personal profile. You use this profile as you want to keep your connection private. If you wanted to share resources and information with other people you would set up a team profile.



This is the Remote Systems Explorer perspective. This is the first perspective you see when starting Development Studio Client for the first time. The Remote Systems view lists your existing connections, and contains an item that when expanded launches the New Connection wizard for creating a new connection. The New Connection wizard prompts for information about the connection, including an arbitrary but unique name, the type of the remote system, the TCP/IP hostname for the system, the User ID to connect to the system with, and optionally a description of the connection. Once created, a connection is listed in the tree and can be expanded to explore the contents of that remote system, which we will describe soon. The Remote System Explorer contains other views of interest, including the Properties view in the lower left, and various other views in the lower right that are in a tabbed notebook. Like all views in Eclipse, these views can be moved to a different location by dragging and dropping them.



Connections support actions in their pop-up menu for manipulating them. These include:

Rename Connection. For giving the connection a new name.

Copy Connection. For creating a new connection based on this connection. You will be prompted for a new name. You can also copy a connection to another profile. We will cover profiles later.

Move Connection. For moving a connection to another profile. We will cover profiles later.

Delete Connection. For deleting a connection.

Move Up Connection. For moving the selected connections up in the connection list.

Move Down Connection. For moving the selected connections down in the connection list.

You can also change the attributes of a connection, such as the host name or user Id, either by selecting the Properties popup menu item, or by editing the attributes in the Properties view (be sure to press Enter!)


Once connections are defined they can be expanded within the Remote Systems Explorer. On expansion, the user sees subsystems, which are merely a functional grouping of the various types of remote resources that can be explored in the remote system

For iSeries connections, there are four subsystems:

•iSeries Objects is the PDM-like grouping, allowing access to libraries, objects and members

•iSeries Commands allows developers to predefine command sets each of which contain one or more often used commands. When run, all commands in a command set are sent to the remote system and executed, and the results are logged in the Commands view.

•iSeries Jobs allows developers to see various jobs, subsettable by job attributes, and to perform a limited number of operations on those jobs

•IFS Files allows developers to explore folders and files in the Integrated File System of the remote iSeries system



When a connection is used to connect to a remote iSeries, your initial program as specified in your user ID is not honored. You can overcome this by using the Properties pop-up menu item from a selected iSeries Commands subsystem under a connection.

IBM Software Group WebSphere software	TRA
Command Properties (continue	d)
Use Properties of "iSeries Commands" to set connection information Vew Feries Feries Commands Use Properties of "iSeries Commands" to set connection information	Likau Lubary Lik
Change Password Release Interactive Job Verify Connection Connect: Disconnect Clear Password Cache Properties	Current library TUSRPRF Initial command Restore Defaults Apply OK Cancel
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On this Properties dialog you can specify libraries to add to the library list, specify a current library, and specify an initial command to run. The initial command must not be interactive! When the connection is used to connect to the iSeries, the RSE will execute the appropriate ADDLIBLE, CHGCURLIB commands, and call your initial command.

IBM Software Grou	up WebSpher	re software
Set Environment	Variable	Advanced taltion for iSeries
E Remote Systems V X	Command Execution	Environment Variables
	Environment Variables	Specify the environment variables that will be set when a connection is established:
B & New Connection	Subsystem	Name Value
E B TORASSEM E TORASSEM E B		Add Environment Variable Name: FARCTemp Value: Very Happy with RSEII QK Cancel
Remote Systems Team Properties Tei		AddB) Change Benove Bove Up Move Down
		2
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You can define environment variables for all Remote System Explorer connection types (iSeries, Windows, Linux, and UNIX). If you change an environment variable while the Remote System Explorer is connected to a remote host, the change does not take affect until you disconnect and reconnect. Although environment variables are set in subsystem properties pages, the Remote System Explorer stores them globally by connection.



Once you have access to your remote system, you expand the connection, drill down through the files until you locate the file that you want to work with. Next you are prompted to sign-on to the remote system. You can then right-click on the object and open your favorite editor.



When you open a file for editing, the file is copied to a temporary location for editing. You can use the Remote Commands view to run and interact with commands and command shells on universal systems. A universal system includes Windows, Linux, and UNIX system types. Specifically, use the view to:

- •Run commands in a command shell
- •Display and interpret the output of a program
- •Enter input to a program

•Display and manage different commands and shells from the same view. Multiple commands can be run in a single shell (one command at a time per shell), multiple shells may be run on a single system, and multiple systems may be running shells.



The library (QSYS.LIB) file system supports the iSeries library structure. It provides access to database files and all of the other iSeries object types that are managed by the library support. This is a popular system you can access through the Remote System Explorer.



We now drill down into the iSeries Objects subsystem. This is the subsystem you will use most often! It is very similar to PDM, in that it allows you to access objects in the QSYS file system, and perform actions on those objects. The three child items at the top of the list are for creating filters, much like in PDM:

Your libraries... prompts you for a simple or generic library name, and lists all matching libraries. It is similar to WRKLIBPDM.

Your objects... prompts you for a simple or generic library name and simple or generic object name, as well one or more object type and attribute pairs. It lists all matching objects in all matching libraries. it is similar to WRKOBJPDM.

Your members... prompts you for a simple or generic library name, simple or generic file name, and simple or generic member name, as well as one or more member types which can also be generic. It lists all matching members in all matching files in all matching libraries. It is similar to WRKMBRPDM. Unlike PDM, the filters you create are permanently remembered and displayed in this list for easy re-use. We will have more to say about filters. To simulate STRPDM's option 12, you can start with the pre-defined Library list filter, that when expanded lists all libraries in your library list. With any filter, once it is expanded you can subsequently expand a library to see all objects in the library, and expand files to see all members in the file. When you expand your first filter, such as the pre-defined Library List filter, you are prompted for your password and then connected to the remote iSeries. Then, the results of resolving the filter are shown...



To connect to the iSeries, simply press the plus sign "+" next to the iSeries Objects, and a login dialog box will appear. You need to be connected to create the necessary filters or to display the libraries in the library list.



When you are connected to the remote iSeries, the icons for the connection and its subsystems change to include a small green arrow, so as to indicate the connection status. When the pre-defined library list filter is expanded, and the connection is successful, you will see the libraries on your library list. For each library, you can right-click and select from a number of useful actions. There is an action to create a new source file within the selected library, to refresh the contents of the library if it is expanded, to rename the library, copy the library or delete the library. These last three actions remotely run the appropriate iSeries command and you will see it logged in the Commands view. There are also actions to open a multiple-column table view showing the contents of the library, similar again to PDM. There are two levels of details to choose from for the table: Basic and Extra. Extra includes additional columns of information, but will take a bit longer to present.

If you expand a library, you will see all the objects in that library...



When a library is expanded in the Remote Systems tree view, all the objects within that library are listed underneath the library.

For each object, you can right-click and select from a number of useful actions. The exact list of actions will depend on the type of object you select, and whether you selected one or multiple objects. For a source file, the popup menu has an action to create a new member within the selected file, to refresh the contents of the file if it is expanded, to rename the file, copy the file, move the file and delete the file. These actions remotely run the appropriate iSeries command and you will see it logged in the Commands view. For both data and source files, there are also actions to open a multiple-column table view showing the contents of the file. You can choose to list the members, similar to PDM, or list the fields. If you expand a file, you will see all the members in that file...



When a data or source file is expanded in the Remote Systems tree view, all the members within that file are listed underneath the file.

For each member, you can right-click and select from a number of useful actions. The exact list of actions will depend on whether the member is a data file or a source, and whether you selected one or multiple members. For a source file, the popup menu hasctions for editing, renaming, copying, moving, deleting and compiling the source member. We will have more to say about the editing and compiling actions in the next slides...



You can modify your library list through the Remote System Explorer instead of going through a 5250 session. Right click on your library list and select Add Library List Entry... This will perform the ADDLIBLE command in the 5250 session.



Here is where you will fill in the name of your library and specify it's relative position in your library list.



This dialog shows how you can do a CHGCURLIB command in the Remote System Explorer. This dialog will allow you to change your current library. To get to this dialog, simply right click your library list and select Change Current Library... (its under Add Library List Entry...)



Your program editing tasks are simplified with the LPEX editor. This is a powerful language-sensitive editor that is easy to customize. Token highlighting of source makes the various program elements stand out. It has SEU-like specification prompts for RPG and DDS to help enter column-sensitive fields. Local syntax checking and semantic verification for your RPG, COBOL and DDS source makes sure it will compile cleanly the first time on an iSeries. If there are verification errors, an Error List lets you locate and resolve problems quickly. On-line programming guides, language references, and context-sensitive help make finding the information you need just a keystroke away.



For a source member, there are two options for editing:

- 1. Remote Systems LPEX Editor. This is the new editor, written all in Java, that is built-in to the IDE. It is a re-write of the original CODE Editor, but as you will see has a subset of the functionality in CODE at this point.
- 2. CODE Editor. This is the classic full-functioned CODE editor, which is offered as an alternative until the Lpex editor catches up to the functionality of the CODE editor. This launches the CODE Editor in a separate window.

We will cover the Remote Systems LPEX editor next in more detail...



The Remote Systems LPEX editor is built-in, so it shows up in a pane within the IDE. You can open multiple members for editing, and each will be shown in the editor area with a tab that when selected brings that member to the foreground. You can double click on a tab to expand that member's edit window to full size. When a tab shows an asterisk in it, that indicates there are pending changes that should be saved. For RPG (both III and IV) you will notice there is color highlighting and familiar F4 support to prompt for the current line. The prompter sits is a view that doesn't overlap the editor. When done filling in the prompt, you can press one of two buttons to replace the current line or insert a new line.



Here we see the pop-up menu within the LPEX editor. You can find strings in one or more files and you can filter files by type of line. You can also visually compare files for differences. Keystroke recording facilities let you *record* sets of keystrokes, which you can later replay or incorporate into your own macros.



The Outline view helps you visualize the member you are editing by displaying all the program objects and functions in a clear-cut view.



The Remote Systems LPEX Editor opens, built right into the workbench, with rich editing functions and is iSeries aware! It is a superset of SEU! The syntax checker is ported down from SEU, the compilers embedded for verifying errors and the reference manuals are built-in and F1 cursor sensitive. The Outline view will show us the program hierarchy. There is explicit and rich iSeries support for verify, compile, run and debug of RPG, COBOL, C, C++, CL and DDS from the Remote Systems LPEX Editor.

Many of the editing features offered in the CODE Editor for RPG, COBOL, CL, and DDS source, such as syntax checking, automatic uppercasing, program verification, and so on, are now available in the Remote Systems LPEX Editor.

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The Content Assist tool offers not only auto-complete functionality, by giving you a list of possible functions, objects or keywords to use, but also offers documentation on each of these to help you decide.



For a source member, there are two primary options for compiling:

1. Compile (prompt). This runs the selected compile command, and prompts you for parameters.

2. Compile (No Prompt). The runs the selected compile command, without prompting for the parameters.

IBM pre-supplies some compile commands specific for the member type, or you can identify your own commands to use see and use, per member type.



Development Studio Client offers both ease and flexibility by allowing you to compile with a typical command or by letting you create and use your own compile commands.

IBM Software Group W	ebSphere software	IBM
Compile with prompt	am (1110-027G) X BORDER x Name A IFO X Name Name A DOPC FOR V Name	
Library Source member:	INFO X Name DOPOEX For X Fo	
veneration severity level. Test bescription: Default activation group:	r™ 9-20 FsRcwsRtxT ∑ Charactervalue G ™ES C ™O	
	Advanced Parameters	
Compiler options:		
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Optimization level: Source listing indentation: Type conversion options:	C TNONE C TEXAIC C TFULL TNONE C Caracter value TNONE Add Add Add	
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When you select to prompt the compile command, the command prompt is converted to a GUI and displayed.

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Work With Compile Commands	
Parent profile: farr Member type: RPGLE	
Compile Commands: New compile command: CRTBNDRPG CRTRPGMOD Label: Command: Insert variable Browse Prompt Create Revent	
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To create your own compile actions, select the Work With Commands menu item from the cascading compile menu in the popup menu for a source member. Here, use the Add or Duplicate buttons to create the commands you want. These may be totally different commands, or the same commands but with different parameters. When adding new commands, be sure to select the member type to scope it to. It will only show up in the compile menu for members of this type. You can elect to have these commands show up in the compile menus. If you choose not to, then you must use Other... to select the command at compile time.

	IBM Software Group	WebSphere software	TBM
RPG co	ompile comn	nand	a
	Parent profile: Member type:	farr RPGLE Add	
	Compile Commands: New command CRTBNDRPG CRTRPGMOD	Selected compile command:	r
		Command: CRTBNDRPG PGM(&O/&N) SRCFILE(&L/&F) SRCMBR(&N) REPLACE(&R) OPTION(*EVENTF) DBGVIEW(*SOURCE)	
		Insert variable	
].].
	RPG and COBOL Tools IBM	/ Toronto Laboratory	© 2003 IBM Corporation

Here you can edit the RPG compile command.



You can also browse for a command instead of typing it in yourself.



If you want to work with something other than RPGLE member types, you can create your own member type.



Here is how you can create your own compile command. You select the object you want to create a command for and then right-click. From the pop-up menu you select Work with Compile Commands.



The Remote Systems LPEX Editor gives you instant feedback for your code, at the location where a potential problem may occur.



Double clicking on an error will bring you directly to the place it occurred in the code.



Now you can have a ILE RPG reference at your finger tips. Simply press F1



You can easily copy a member to edit or browse using the /COPY Member option.



One of the most powerful and unique features of the Remote System Explorer is the Program Verifier. Before you compile your code on an iSeries, you can make certain that there are no errors by invoking the Program Verifier. The verifier checks for semantic (compile) errors on your workstation so that you can guarantee a clean compile on the iSeries. Think of the host cycles you'll save. It is especially handy when you are writing code but you are disconnected from an iSeries. You can do this because RSE ported the parsing and checking code from the iSeries host compilers to the workstation. The Error List window lists the errors that are found and their severity, inserts the error messages directly into the source and helps you to navigate between the errors.

IBM Software Group WebSphere software	TEM
IBM Software Group WebSphere software Configuring the Verification Options Isting Isting Data Isting Performed Show copy retented listing Performed Show copy retented listing Isting Show copy retented listing Isting indentation: TNONE Source listing indentation: TNONE	
OK Cancel	
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You can easily configure the verify tool with the parameters you want to use. Here you see the Listing view parameters.


Here is the Listing view from the Program Verifier.



The Show fields option is available when the cursor is on an F-spec or COBOL Copy-DDS statement.

	IBM Software Group WebSphere software	IBN
F-Spec	Show Fields (continued)	
	Property Value A Namber 0 Source Alt IN(PPSAPP Sobype SRC Text Parts Order Entry • Tasks Series Table View Series Commands Log Outline Series Error List Series Listings Series Field Table View	
	RPG and COBOL Tools IBM Toronto Laboratory © 2003 IBM C	orporation

Here you see the results of the Show Fields option. This option opens a Window that shows all the fields in the referenced file.

IBM Soft	vare Group WebSphere software	TBM
Automatic Sy	ILE RPG	ا بر
 	Automatic syntax checking Automatic syntax checking Enter levy behavior Copy specification Copy specification Copy specification cursor position Position Set 0-Specification cursor position Position Position Set 0-Specification cursor position Position Position Set 0-Specification cursor position Position Position Position Set 0-Specification cursor position Position	
Import Export		OK Cancel
RPG and CC	BOL Tools IBM Toronto Laboratory	© 2003 IBM Corporation

Using the Preferences window for the LPEX Editor Parsers you can set automatic syntax checking on for RPG, COBOL, DDS, CL. When automatic syntax checking is on, the parser automatically checks the syntax while you are editing.

IBM Softw	IBM Software Group WebSphere software				
Automatic Up	percasing	×			
Porfing and logging Remote Systems Files	Automatic syntax checking Automatic syntax checking Cher hey behavior Copy specification Copy specification cursor position Position Set C-Specification cursor position Position Set D-Specification cursor position Position Set D-Specification cursor position Position Usery defined tabs H: Control H: Contro	Restore [gefaults]			
Import Export		OK Cancel			
RPG and COE	OL Tools IBM Toronto Laboratory	© 2003 IBM Corporation			

Through the Preferences window for LPEX Editor Parsers you can also set automatic uppercasing on for languages that expect uppercase.

IBM Software Group WebSphere software	IBM
Intelligent tabbing	X
Breding and Loging Automatic syntax cheding Automatic syntax	÷
You Can Customize it! Restore Defaults Apply Import Export	
RPG and COBOL Tools IBM Toronto Laboratory © 200	03 IBM Corporation

Through the Preferences window for LPEX Editor Parsers you can also setup intelligent tabbing between columns for column-sensitive languages.



You can search for matching statements based on the cursor position!



The format line is at the top of the editor window, just above the first statement. A format line is used to help keep track of the columns in a particular specification line. The content of the format line can vary to reflect the particular type of specification being keyed such as **F** specs, **C** specs, **D** specs and so on.



You can configure the LPEX editor to adopt the keyboard and command personalities of many popular editors. Most editor profiles differ only in the keys and commands used to perform various editor tasks. Some base editor profiles, listed below, also add a prefix information and command area at the start of each line:

ispf

seu

xedit.

The editor recognizes prefix commands used by these editor profiles. Depending on which profile you are using, you can enter SEU, XEDIT, or ISPF commands when the prefix area is active.



When editing ILE RPG source, it can be difficult to determine the beginning and ending of constructs. The indent option allows you to view your source with constructs in an indented mode. By default, the indent option will split the screen horizontally and show the indented view in the bottom pane.



Here you see the results of the indent option. The source is now showing indentation.



You can easily double click on a view or editor tab to maximize the view or Editor window. If you double-click again you will return the view or Editor window to its original size. You can easily rearrange views by selecting hem and dragging them to another location in the workbench. If you are going to use a view frequently but don't ant to see it all the time in the workbench you can make it a Fast view. You select the view, right click and select ast view. The view will then appear in the left hand frame of the Workbench as a Fast view icon.

To reset your workbench window to its original layout, you can select Window -> Reset perspective.



Here you see ane example of the Remote Systems view and the Outline view as Fast views in the workbench left hand frame.



You can easily split the Editor window to see two files at the same time. You can also do this by dragging views or using an Editor menu option.



Here you can see how easy it is to select actions against your source. Right-click and you see this pop-up with a rich set of actions.



The LPEX editor in Development Studio Client is a Java rewrite of the classic CODE editor that is written in C++. The CODE editor has 10 years of evolution behind it, and not all of its functionality is available in LPEX today. However, the LPEX editor still does have a rich base of function, as shown here. In addition to the base editor function, there is additional support for each programming language supported by the editor.

The language-specific functionality currently available in LPEX is listed here. However, there is still a number of functions in the CODE editor that are yet to come in LPEX. These too are listed here. Many of these will come in the next release.



With the integrated iSeries debugger you can debug your program running on the iSeries host from a graphical user interface on your workstation. You can also set breakpoints before running the debugger, by inserting breakpoints directly in your source while editing. The integrated iSeries debugger client user interface also enables you to control program execution. For example, you can run your program, set line, watch, and service entry point breakpoints, step through program instructions, examine variables, and examine the call stack. You can also debug multiple applications, which may be written in different languages, from a single debugger window. Each session you debug is listed separately in the Debug view.



You can run and debug programs from the Remote Systems view or the iSeries Table view in three ways:

- In the Remote System Explorer communications server job
- In a batch job
- In an interactive job

Using the first option lets you run the program in the same job as the communications server. With batch and interactive jobs, you cannot monitor the status as easily, however, you do not tie up your communications server and you are notified when the program command ends. Batch jobs work as you would expect and do not require any initial setup.



Interactive programs require a 5250 emulator, so you need to first run a STRRSESVR <connectionName> command to associate the emulator with a particular connection in the Remote System Explorer communications server.



The Debug perspective contains the tools and views to debug a program. It opens when you run a program to debug. Here you see the call stack and source view. There are several other views you can choose. For example, variables, breakpoints, expressions.



You can only set breakpoints at executable lines. All executables lines are displayed in blue.

You can also monitor variables in the Monitors view.



To monitor a variable you use the Monitor Expression menu option.



The Monitors view shows the variable content.



The Debugger allows you to step over a program call or step into it . When you step over a program call, the called program runs and the debugger stops at the next executable statement in the calling program. You can also use the Run option from the menu toolbar to step through the program.



The program starts running and stops when at the first breakpoint.



You can also run the program to stop at a selected line in the source.



When you run an interactive program, the program waits for input at the 5250 emulation session.



When the value of a variable changes, it will be highlighted in red. You can change the value of a variable while debugging by double clicking on the value in the Monitors view.



You can start the Debugger in several ways: direct from the Remote Systems view, or from the Launch Configuration dialog. Starting direct from the preview doesn't allow you to specify parameters to be passed to the program, the Launch Configuration dialog allows you to modify how the program is invoked including to specify parameters.



You use service entry points when you wish to debug an application that makes use of the Toolbox or multiple jobs. Examples of cases where you would want to use a service entry point include:

•Applications that are invoked by a Toolbox program call. In this case, you would set a service entry point in the application that will be called by the Java application. When the application is called and the code where the service entry point is set is about to execute, the debugger can take control of the application and stop at that line. With this technique, you can put the program invoked by the Toolbox under debug when you do not know which job it will be running in.

•Programs that are spawned by other programs. In this case, you would set a service entry point in the application that will be spawned. When the program is spawned and the line where the service entry point is set is about to execute, operation will be suspended and the debugger will be able to gain control of the program and stop at that line. When a service entry point is set, it is triggered when the application not currently under debug is called.

To set a service entry point, open the source of the application in the Debugger editor. Right-click in the editor or in the editor prefix area directly to the left of the line where you want to add the service entry point and select **Add Service Entry Point** from the pop-up menu. This will invoke the **Add Service Entry Point** dialog box, which displays the program, module, source file, and line number of the service entry point that will be created. In this dialog box, specify the user profile for which the service entry point will be activated. By default, the user profile is set to *CURRENT (the user profile for the current debug session).

Note: Whenever the program gets invoked with the specified userid regardless in which job it is running the program will be stopped at the line with the Service Entry breakpoint and the integrated debugger on your workstation will get active.



You can debug all sorts of applications such as any batch program, a WebFaced application or a Web application.



You can run predefined actions or you can create your own actions to run against iSeries libraries, objects, jobs, and members. They can also be defined for folders and files in any remote UNIX, Windows, Linux, Local, or IFS system.



So far you have seen a number of the pop-up menu actions. Here you see a list of many of those pre-defined actions for remote libraries and objects. You simply select an object, right-click and choose from a list of actions that you want to run.



Here you see the pop-up menu actions for remote device files and members.



Here you see the predefined pop-up menu actions forjobs (when using the iSeries Jobs subsystem).



While IBM supplies a number of useful actions for remote iSeries objects, it is not possible to supply them all. Like PDM, you can easily define your own actions. To create your own actions, use the Work With actions in the popup menu for iSeries Objects. These user-defined actions will appear in the popup menus for remote resources. To avoid seeing all actions in all popup menus, you scope each action to a one or more object or member types. You first define named collections of object or member types. You actions and scope them to one of these named collections of types. You actions will then only appear for object or members that match one of the types in the collection. If you are a CODE user, you can use File->Import to import existing actions from CODE Project Organizer.


To define named collections of types for action scoping, use the Work With -> File Types popup menu action for the iSeries Objects subsystem. Select New... to define a new collection: give the collection a name and type in one or more simple or generic types. There are two types of named collections: one for objects and one for members. Once you have defined a type, it shows up in the dialog, and can be edited by simply selecting it on the left, and changig the information on the right. There are many pre-defined types supplied by IBM



You can scope one or more file types to the resource types that apply to the action. For example, a command to start SDA would be scoped to members of type DSPF. The action is only shown for remote objects which is one of the specified types.



Once you have defined a type to scope your action by, use Work With -> User Actions to define an object or member action. Object actions only appear in the popup menus for libraries or objects. Member actions only appear in the popup menus for members. When you define the action, you initially specify a label to show in the popup menu and a non-interactive iSeries command to run when that action is selected. This command can use substitution variables that are identical to those in PDM. After defining the command, select it in the list and select one or more types to scope it by.



Once your action is defined, you can use it. Right click on an object matching one of the types you specified, and expand the User Actions menu in the pop-up. Your action appears in the menu. Select it. If you chose to prompt the command, you will see the GUI prompt for the command. When the command has finished running, it results are logged in the Commands view.



The iSeries Table view is more similar to the view you are used to from PDM. You use this view to display a list of items, for example, members or objects, in a table format similar to PDM.



For libraries and files we can use a pop-up menu action to open table views to see the contents of the library or file. Here we see what those views look like. In all these tables, the columns are attributes for the object or member in each row. The table can be sorted by an attribute by simply clicking on the column heading. The first two tables are listing library contents, first in Basic mode and then in Extra mode. The third table is listing members in a database file, and the fourth table is listing fields in a device file or record format.

IBM Software Group W	/ebSphere software
iSeries Table View e	xample (continued)
Remote System Explorer - WebSphere Development Fle Edit Source Compile Navigate Search Project Pi	Studio Client Advanced Edition for iSeries
All Remote Systems V V	ow 16 Column 15 Insert
Image: Specific Subjects Image: Specific Subjects Image: Specific Subjects Image: Specific Subjects Image: Specific Subjects Image: Specific Subjects Image: Specific Subjects Image: Specific Subjects Image: Specific Subjects Image: Specific Subjects Image: Specific Subjects Image: Specific Subjects Image: Specific Subjects Image: Specific Subjects Image: Specific Subjects Image: Specific Subjects Image: Specific Subjects Image: Specific Subjects Image: Specific Subjects Image: Specific Subjects Image: Specific Subjects Image: Specific Subjects Image: Specific Subjects Image: Specific Subjects Image: Specific Subjects Image: Specific Subjects Image: Specific Subjects Image: Specific Subjects Image: Specific Subjects Image: Specific Subjects Image: Specific Subjects Image: Specific Subjects Image: Specific Subjects Image: Specific Subjects Image: Specific Subjects Image: Specific Subjects Image: Specific Subjects Image: Specific Subjects Image: Specific Subjects Image: Specific Subjects Image: Specific Subjects Image: Specific Subjects Image: Specific Subjects Image: Specific Subjects Image: Specific Subjects Image: Specific Subjects Image: Specific Subjects Image: Specific S	
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Source Q0/5 Status OK V Status OK Task	ges
RPG and COBOL Tools IBM To	ronto Laboratory © 2003 IBM Corporatio

Here is the result of selecting a library and requesting to show its contents in a table view.



You can perform actions against these items such as editing and compiling. The iSeries Table view takes the selected object in the Remote Systems view as input, and displays the contents in the table. For source physical files, this step displays the members inside, their names, types, attributes, text descriptions, and status. You can click any of the column titles to sort by that attribute, for example, click Size to sort the items by size, which sorts them from smallest to largest. Click the same attribute again to reverse the order that the items are sorted, for example, click Size again to sort from largest to smallest.



IBM supplies predefined filters, but it won't be long before you want to create your own filter to subset the list for performance and productivity reasons. When you have many filters you will want to group them into filter pools.

IBM Software Group	WebSphere software	TEM
Remote Systems × New Connection So Into My linux server Go Into The Gas Qpen in New Window Work With Quark With Remote Systems × New Connection Disconnect Connects Disconnect Connects Disconnect Connects Disconnect Connects Disconnect Connection New Connection New Connection New Connection New Connection New Connection New Connection New Piles New Piles New Piles <th>New File Filter Create a file filter Folder: /home/coulthar/carRental © Subset by file name File name filter: © Subset by file types File types filter: Show files only Specific files New File Filter Name the new filter Filter are saved for easy re-use. Specify a unique name for this filter appear in the Remote Systems view, and will be expandable. Filter name: My Java Files</th> <th>Image: second second</th>	New File Filter Create a file filter Folder: /home/coulthar/carRental © Subset by file name File name filter: © Subset by file types File types filter: Show files only Specific files New File Filter Name the new filter Filter are saved for easy re-use. Specify a unique name for this filter appear in the Remote Systems view, and will be expandable. Filter name: My Java Files	Image: second
RPG and COBOL Tools IBM	M Toronto Laboratory	© 2003 IBM Corporation

You can easily create your own object filter to subset files for quick access.



The Library List filter IBM supplies is useful, but it won't be long before you want to create your own filter to subset the list for performance and productivity reasons. Filters in RSE are like WRKXXXPDM commands in that you specify simple or generic names, and object or member type criteria, to generate a subset list. Unlike PDM however, the filters in RSE are saved between sessions, so you need only specify the filtering criteria once. All filters in RSE are named collections of filter strings. It is the filter strings themselves that hold the filtering criteria. By allowing multiple filter strings for each filter, you can complete flexibility in what objects are shown when that filter is expanded. For example, sometimes you cannot use a single generic name to capture all the objects or members for a particular task.



There are three types of filters you can create in the iSeries Objects subsystem.

- 1. Library filters. These list libraries when expanded.
- 2. Object filters. These list objects when expanded.
- 3. Member filters. These list members when expanded.

We will see an example of creating each of these. If you are an existing CODE user, you can use File->Import to import filters from CODE Project Organizer.



Here we use the **Your libraries...** prompt to create a library filter. This prompt creates a filter, and then immediately expands it for you. Alternatively, you can also right click on the iSeries Objects subsystem and use a popup menu action to create a new library filter. To create a library filter, type in a name to give the filter. This is what will appear in the tree under iSeries Objects.

Press **Add...** once or more to add library filter strings. Each is a simple or generic library name.



When a library filter is created, it shows up in the list of existing filters for iSeries Objects. You can edit the filter by right clicking on it and selecting the Change... action from its popup menu. When a library filter is expanded, all libraries matching one or more of the filter's filter strings are listed underneath the filter. Note that these libraries can subsequently be expanded, just as they can for the Library List filter.



Here you use the Your Objects... prompt to create a library filter. This prompt creates a filter, and then immediately expands it for you. Alternatively, you can also right click on the iSeries Objects subsystem and use a popup menu action to create a new object filter. To create an object filter, type in a name to give the filter. This is what will appear in the tree under iSeries Objects. Press Add... once or more to add object filter strings. Each object filter string identifies objects to list. The library and object name can be simple or generic. To further subset the list to only objects of particular types or attributes, press Add... from the filter string wizard...

IBM Software Group WebSphere software		
Filtering objects by type	e + attribute	
EinichCancel	Select from lists or type in simple or generic type and attribute	
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The Add button in the Object Filter String wizard allows you to specify one or more object type and object attribute pairs. The object type can be any valid iSeries object type. The object attribute can be * to match on all objects of that type, or a simple or generic attribute to restrict to only objects of that type that match the attribute. You can add as many object type and attribute pairs as you need to refine your list. All objects that match on any of these type and attribute pairs will be listed, when the filter is expanded.



When an object filter is created, it shows up in the list of existing filters for iSeries Objects. You can edit the filter by right clicking on it and selecting the Change... action from its popup menu. When an object filter is expanded, all objects matching one or more of the filter's filter strings are listed underneath the filter. Note that these objects can subsequently be expanded, if they are files, just as they can from the Library List filter.



Here you use the Your Members... prompt to create a member filter. This prompt creates a filter, and then immediately expands it for you. Alternatively, you can also right click on the iSeries Objects subsystem and use a popup menu action to create a new member filter.

To create a member filter, type in a name to give the filter. This is what will appear in the tree under iSeries Objects. Press Add... once or more to add member filter strings. Each member filter string identifies members to list. The library, file and member name can be simple or generic. To further subset the list to only members of particular types press Add... from the filter string wizard...



The Add button in the Member Filter String wizard allows you to specify one or more member types. Each member type can be a simple member type, or a generic member type as in RPG*. You can add as many member types as you need to refine your list. All members that match on any of these type will be listed, when the filter is expanded.



When a member filter is created, it shows up in the list of existing filters for iSeries Objects. You can edit the filter by right clicking on it and selecting the Change... action from its popup menu. When a member filter is expanded, all members matching one or more of the filter's filter strings are listed underneath the filter.



There is an advanced feature in the RSE for partitioning filters into named collections, called filter pools. To enable this, you must select the "Show Filter Pools" preference. Actually, all filters are contained in a filter pool. By default, they all go into one IBM supplied filter pool, named Default Filter Pool. By turning on the Show Filter Pools preference, you will see these filter pools when you expand a subsystem. When you expand a filter pool, you will then see the filters. Filter pools can be used to effectively group filters by task, or project, or release, or developer, or whatever you like.



Subsystems within each connection do not actually contain filter pools per se. They contain references to filter pools. Every connection you create is supplied with a single reference to the default filter pool. You can easily add references to other filter pools for any connection.

When filters are added, changed or deleted within a filter pool, these changes are reflected in all connections that reference the filter pool. Or more accurately, these changes are reflected in the subsystem that references the filter pool within all connections. It is important to know that each connection has a unique subsystem instance.

The diagram shows two connections and three filter pools. The first connection contains only the IBM supplied reference to the default filter pool. The second connection also contains a reference to another filter pool. Filters in Filter Pool 2 only appear for Connection 2 in this example.



- There are good reasons to store filter pool references, versus actual filter pools, within each connection. Consider creating a connection, then adding a number of filters to it:
- If you delete the connection, would you expect the filters to be deleted too?
- If you create a second connection, would you expect to be able to see the filters from the first connection?
- If you do see the filters in two connections, if you change a filter in one connection, do you expect it to be changed in the other connection?

By using filter pools and filter pool references, we get the most flexibility:

- 1. You can share filters across connections by referencing the same pool in multiple connections.
- 2. You can have filters unique to a connection by having a unique filter pool only referenced by that connection.
- You can choose to reference multiple filter pools in one connection, so some filters can be shared between connections while others are unique to a connection. This is most powerful when used with team support that we describe later.
- In all cases, there is only a single copy of each filter, and when changed all connections referencing its parent filter pool see that change.
- Filters are never deleted implicitly, for example when a connection is deleted. You must explicitly delete the filter, or its filter pool.



Here we see how to turn on the Show Filter Pools preference. Once enabled, when a subsystem is expanded you see not the filters, but first the filter pools referenced by this subsystem in this connection. When a filter pool is expanded, then you see the filters within that filter pool.



To create a new filter pool, right click on the subsystem, then select New -> Filter Pool...

All you need to specify for your new filter pool is a unique name. This is what you see when the subsystem is expanded. Never mind the Profile prompt for now, we will explain that later. It is defaulted so you need not think about it. When Finish is pressed, the filter pool is created, AND a reference to it is added to this subsystem in this connection. No other connection has a reference to this new filter pool yet!



To enable another connection to see the filters we will add to this new filter pool, you must explicitly add a reference to this filter pool in that other connection. Right click on the iSeries Objects subsystem for the other connection, and select the New -> Filter Pool Reference menu. Select the filter pool, within the profile it was created in (by default it will be the profile with your workstation's hostname). Once a reference is added, this pool will now show up under the subsystem for this other connection too. Now let's add some filters to this new filter pool...



To populate a filter pool with filters, right click on it and select New->XXX Filter..., choosing the type of filter you want to create. The New Filter wizard you get is the same as we already described for the Your Libraries, Your Objects and Your Members prompts. Those are simply shortcuts to these menu items. As you create filters in the filter pool, they appear in the Remote Systems view underneath each reference to this filter pool.



You can do much with filters by using the right click popup menu. For example, you can edit, rename, copy, move, delete and reorder filters. All these actions affect the parent filter pool for the selected filters, and all references to that filter pool will be updated automatically to reflect the changes.



You can use profiles to share connections, filter pools, user defined actions and compile commands for team application development.



We see that with the RSE you will be creating connections, filter pools, user defined actions and compile commands. In a team environment, we might wish to share some or all of this information to save the effort of each team member having to redundantly create them. This is especially for team members working on a shared task, such as mainenance of an application. The RSE leverages the Eclipse team support to enable this.

The first order of business for effectively enable team support is to allow delineation between "team" information and "private" information per developer. The RSE enables this by using profiles. Every bit of information you create in the RSE is owned by a specific profile, and each developer decides which profiles they wish to see the information of. Team sharing is done using the Eclipse team support, which uses a central repository, and a "synchronize" action to synchronize individual developer's information with the repository.



The RSE uses a single Eclipse project to hold all of the data created within it by a user. The project is named RemoteSystemsConnections. It is visible in Eclipse-supplied Navigator view. This project inherits the team support that all Eclipse projects have, which includes the ability to be associated with a central repository (Team->Properties) and to synchronized with that repository (Team->Synchronize with Stream).



Here we see how a central repository relates to each developer's IDE, with respect to the RSE information the team will share. You should notice that every developer actually has all the information for every profile within the team, when team support is used. We will see why this is and how it is handled...



Because a team-synchronize action copies all the contents of the project from the central repository to the target developer's IDE (and vice versa), after such an action the developer will have all the profiles for all his team members in his/her IDE. This could be overwhelming to see connections and filter pools and user actions and compile commands for the whole team. So, by default the RSE only shows a subset of these. It shows only the information for those profiles which are "active", which by default is the "team" profile and the unique profile for that developer. Should there be a desire to see information from other profiles, this is easily enabled by making those profiles active too. We will see how to do this...



The pulldown menu from the title bar of the Remote Systems view contains all the profile menu actions. From here, you can choose which profiles are active, and you can create, rename, copy and delete profiles.A very important preference setting in this menu is "Qualify Connection Names". When toggled on, this changes the Remote Systems view to show each connection prefixed by the profile it comes from. This can be handy when working with both shared and private connections.



Here we see how active profiles keep team members from being flooded with the information from all other team members. While each workstation has all the connections, filter pools, user actions and compile commands for all team members, by default each developer only sees their own and those that were created in the team profile and hence intended to be seen and shared by all.



There are many good reasons for the use of profiles within the Remote System Explorer:

Team-shared connections and filter pools

•So everyone on the team sees common connections for the common library list, environment settings and filter pools

•For common development work, for example, define profiles such as "team", "fix team", "project1 team", "release 1", "emergency fix", and so on

Developer-unique connections and filter pools

•So developers can have connections with unique library list, environment settings and filter pools

•For developer unique work through their unique profiles

•Each such private profile is only made active by one developer

Team-shared and developer-unique

•Each developer sees connections and filter pools from both shared and private profiles: whatever is "active"

Roaming developer

•On PC1: Developer synchronizes with team repository

- •Sends all connections, filter pools, actions to repository
- •On PC2: Developer synchronizes RSE with team repository
 - •Gets all connections, filter pools, actions from repository
 - •Makes his profile "active"
| | BM Software Group WebSphere soft | ware | IBM |
|----------|--|--|------------|
| Active p | profiles | | |
| | New Connection | New Filter Pool | |
| | Remote System Connection Define connection information | System Filter Pool Define a new pool for filters | |
| | Parent profile: coulthar Team | Pool name | _ |
| | coulthar
Connection name: farr | Profile coulthar Team | |
| | System type: iSeries | farr | |
| | Host name: ILUIASDIEM Default liser ID: COULTHAR | | |
| | Description: | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | < <u>Back</u> <u>N</u> ext > <u>Finish</u> Cancel | <u>Einish</u> Cancel | |
| | | · | |
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We see now why both the connection and the filter pool wizards contain a dropdown for selecting the target profile. These both default to the first non-team active profile. When you create connections and filter pools you must specify the active profile to contain the new connection or profile.



Here we seen how we can use the copy and move actions to move information between profiles.



This is an architecture chart showing the underlying model of all the information that the RSE maintains. For those with an architectural bent, this may help you to visualize all the pieces we have been talking about.



You can use the Remote Commands view to run and interact with commands and command shells on universal systems. A universal system includes Windows, Linux, and UNIX system types.



Here you enter input to the program.



Next you see the output for the program. You can invoke actions on the output in the Command Shell.



Its easy to change the directory you want to work with in the Command Shell. Just double click on the folder.



Double-click on compile errors to open the editor and jump to the line in the source where the error occurred.



•Extensive support for dragging and dropping (Programmers can use drag and drop to copy source members between files on the same iSeries, or different iSeries. They can even copy members to and from their local Windows file system, or a remote UNIX, Windows, or Linux file system.)



Here you can see that you can drag and drop files or copy and paste files across multiple file systems, within the same connection and using the Remote Systems view, iSeries Table view or the Command Shell.



Other features include import and export file options, reusable parts, adding your own tools to RSE, and finding remote files.



You can easily import and export files into the workbench.



You can reuse RSE actions and dialogs.

IBM Software Group WebSphere software	IHM
RSE More Re-Usable Parts Subset by types: Folder: coulthar: Coul	Sample - Select Connection to Re X
Browse for remote files	connection
Select Types Select All Deselect All	
OK Cancel	
<u> </u>	ll l
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Here are some more reusable parts.



There are tool extensions into the Remote Systems Explorer for vendors to interface and exploit remote systems.



You can easily find remote files using the Find Files option.

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Now we have reviewed all the features of the RSE. Business partners can easily leverage and extend RSE.



This section describes business partners role in extending RSE, how to extend and what the extension points are.



To do plug-in development you must have Java and XML skills.



Many leading iSeries tool vendors are actively integrating their tools into this new release. These vendors include, but are not limited to change management and impact analysis tool suppliers.



Business partners can provide their own tools and plug them into the Remote System Explorer. This is a tremendous opportunity for business partners.



Here is how plug-in your tools.



- You can extend the Remote System Explorer by authoring Java code that adds additional items to the perspective, such as pop-up menu actions, property pages, and even subsystems. This feature is valuable if you are a business partner or independent software vendor, and you want to tightly integrate your tools with the Remote System Explorer.
- Programmer documentation for extending the Remote System Explorer is currently available in English only. To retrieve the documentation:
- Navigate to the plug-in folder com.ibm.etools.systems.doc.isv, in the iseries\plugins directory where you installed this product.
- Rename the file toc.xml.off to toc.xml.
- Close and re-start the workbench.
- Select Help Contents from the Help menu, and click Extending the Remote System Explorer (RSE) in the Contents frame to read the new programmer documentation.



Extension points allow you to plug-in your tools into RSE.

IBM Software Group WebSphere software			
Some extension points			
Extension Point	Description		
org.eclipse.ui.actionSets	Add menus, menu items and toolbar buttons to workbench window		
org.eclipse.ui.dropActions	Add drop behavior to views defined by other plugins (for drag and drop)		
org.eclipse.ui.editors	Add new editors		
org.eclipse.ui.editorActions	Add actions to existing editors		
org.eclipse.ui.elementFactories	Add element factory		
org.eclipse.ui.exportWizards	Add an export wizard		
org.eclipse.ui.importWizards	Add an import wizard		
org.eclipse.ui.newWizards	Add a new wizard (for creating new workspace resources)		
org.eclipse.ui.perspectives	Add new perspectives		
org.eclipse.ui.perspectiveExtensions	Extend existing perspectives		
org.eclipse.ui.popupMenus	Add actions to popup menus that are created by other plugins		
org.eclipse.ui.preferencePages	Add pages to the common workbench preferences dialog		
org.eclipse.ui.propertyPages	Add additional property pages for objects of a given type		
org.eclipse.ui.viewActions	Add actions to existing views		
org.eclipse.ui.views	Add a new view		
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Here are a list of extension points and what they do.



Use the online help to view more information on how to declare the extension point in your plugin.xml file.



Here are the steps to develop plug-in's.



Here is the location of the plug-in information.



These are the files you typically find in the plug-in.



The plugin.xml file describes the extension points added by your plug-in. You need this file for your plug-in.



Extension points add function to the workbench and allow you to integrate your tools into the RSE. Check out the online help for information on the extension you want to use.



We hope this presentation helped you understand more about Development Studio Client iSeries application development tools. We started with an overview of our strategy for iSeries application development tools, went onto review the Remote System Explorer, the perspective for iSeries programmers to maintain and develop iSeries applications and explained how to extend RSE to include your own iSeries application development tools.



