IBM InfoSphere Optim for z/OS
Version 11 Release 3

Command Reference

IBM

IBM InfoSphere Optim for z/OS
Version 11 Release 3

Command Reference

IBM

Version 11 Release 3

This edition applies to version 11, release 3 of IBM InfoSphere Optim for z/OS and to all subsequent releases and modifications until otherwise indicated in new editions.

Contents

About this publication

This document describes the available commands for IBM® InfoSphere® Optim™ for z/OS®.

Chapter 1. Introduction

Optim runs as a TSO/ISPF application and incorporates familiar ISPF commands.

IBM Optim for z/OS manages enterprise data throughout every stage of the information lifecycle. Optim enables you to assess, classify, subset, archive, store, and access enterprise application data. Optim uses the relationships defined in the DB2® Catalog, where available, and supplements these relationships with those defined in the Optim Directory. Optim handles any number of tables and any number of relationships, regardless of the complexity.

The Optim components include Access, Archive, Compare, and Move. Your site may have one, all, or a combination of these installed. The **Main Menu** provides release and copyright information for whichever components are installed.

- Access is a relational facility that lets you browse and edit related data residing in multiple IBM DB2 tables. Use Access to verify the presence of test cases and to create additional test cases.
- Archive is a relational archiving facility that allows you to identify and archive sets of relationally intact data before removing selected data from your database. Archived data is indexed and stored. You can browse, search, or restore selected subsets of archived data.
- Compare is a relational comparison facility that compares two sets of relationally intact data. The data to be compared may reside in a database or have been extracted prior to the comparison.
- Move is a relational copy facility that copies relationally intact sets of data to assist in the creation and maintenance of test data.

Menu-driven prompt screens or panels are used to specify which data to obtain and how to handle that data.

This section introduces you to the elements that are common to all the Optim components. For detailed information about these elements, see the *Common Elements Manual*, Introduction.

To carry out its functions, Optim relies upon user⌂defined objects that supplement objects defined to the database (for example, tables, primary keys, relationships, stored procedures). These user-defined objects (collectively, Optim objects) are stored in the Optim Directory.

Optim objects that are common to the Optim components include the following:

∞ **Access Definitions**
    ∞ Column Maps

∞ **Primary Keys**
    ∞ Table Maps

∞ **Relationships**

The following processes and facilities are common to the Optim components:

∞ **Export/Import**
    ∞ Retry/Restart

∞ **Convert**
    ∞ Browse

The *Common Elements Manual*, Options, describes the various options that allow you to manage Optim.

The following paragraphs describe important concepts that are common to the Optim components.

Access Definitions

With Optim, you can define and store a description of the set of data to be processed. This description is an Access Definition.

An Access Definition incorporates a variety of specifications:
- The list of tables from which data is accessed.
- The relationships used to process data and the direction of traversal.
- Indexes and date criteria for archived data.
- Optionally, the order in which data is displayed or selection criteria for data in the listed tables.

The first table from which the data is accessed is the Start Table. All other listed tables are accessed in logical sequence based on relationships and specifications in the Access Definition.

You can save an Access Definition for repeated future use. The saved definition can be modified and re-saved under the same or a new name. Once saved, the same Access Definition can be used by any Optim component.

An Access Definition name consists of three parts:

group.user.name

The *group* and *user* portions are useful when organizing projects by assigning a unique group name to each project and, within each project, a unique user value for each person in the group.

Archive Files

An Archive File is a sequential file created by Archive. It contains the archived data and information about the data characteristics. An Archive File provides safe, unmodified, storage of archived data. Once an Archive File is created, data in it can be searched, browsed, and restored. (You can also use an Archive File with Move to insert data from an Archive File, and as a source file for Compare.)

Column Maps

A Column Map is a set of specifications used to match the columns in the source table with the columns in the destination table, or to determine which columns are included in a comparison and the correspondence of unlike-named columns.

The Column Map name consists of two parts:

mapid.mapname

The *mapid* is frequently used to group Column Maps by user or project.

Columns Maps can be created by any Optim component and stored in the Optim Directory. They can be used interchangeably by the Optim components, if the definition fits the application. (Different rules are used to define Column Maps for Move and Archive than for Compare. Column Maps created with Move or Archive may not be available for Compare.)

Compare Definition

A Compare Definition contains information you specify to perform a Compare Process. This definition can be specified for a single Compare Process, or stored in the Optim Directory and reused.

A Compare Definition includes the following information:

- Specifications for the data sources. You can compare one table to another, or you can compare two sets of tables and specify the data sources as:
  - An Extract or Archive File containing the data.
  - A set of data defined by an Access Definition.
  - All rows from the tables specified for Source 1 (available for Source 2 only).
- Specifications (i.e., a Table Map and, optionally, Column Maps) to map the two sets of data.
- A Match Key.

The name of a Compare Definition consists of three parts:

`group.user.name`

The *group* and *user* portions are useful for organizing projects. For example, you can assign a unique group name to each project and, within each project, a unique user value for each person (user) in the group.

Compare Files

A Compare File is a sequential file created by Compare to store the results of the comparison. The contents of a Compare File can be browsed online or printed.

Note: The Compare File contains the actual data only when Compare must extract the data from DB2 to perform the comparison. When an Extract or Archive File is used as a source, the data has already been extracted and is used directly from the file. Therefore, the Extract or Archive File should remain available and unchanged for as long as the Compare File is used.

Extract Files

An Extract File is a sequential file created by Move. It contains the extracted data and information that defines the characteristics of the data. Once created, an Extract File can be reused, providing a constant set of data with which to create and refresh test databases, or to compare modified data.

Extract Files are available to all users and can be used with Move, Compare, or Archive.

Match Keys

A **match key** is used by the Compare Process to "match" rows from one source with rows from the other source. When available, Compare uses a primary key from one source table for the Compare Process. However, when a primary key is not defined in either the database or the Optim Directory for either of the tables, you are prompted to create a match key.

Match keys are similar to primary keys except that the column name in the key must exist in both source tables either directly, having the same base name, or indirectly, using a Column Map to match unlike names. Also, unlike the DB2 primary keys, match keys do not have to be based on a unique index and, unlike Optim primary keys, match keys are not available to be used by any other user or process. Match keys are stored in the current Compare Definition only and not in the Optim Directory.

Primary Keys

A primary key defines the column or set of columns that uniquely identifies each row in a table. For example, assume a CUSTOMERS table has a column, CUST_ID, that contains a unique value for each row in the table. The CUST_ID column is an acceptable primary key for the table.

Primary keys are required when

- Extracting or archiving data from a table that has two or more parents. The primary key guarantees that the extracted or archived rows are unique.
- Inserting or restoring data. The primary key identifies whether a row exists.
- Selecting rows from the Start Table during a Point-and-Shoot session.

Optim Directory

The Optim Directory contains information needed to access DB2 and legacy data.

This information includes the following user-specified definitions:
- Access Definitions
- IBM IMS™ Retrieval Definitions
- IMS Environment Definitions
- Archive Entries and Indexes
- Column Maps
- Primary Keys
- Compare Definitions
- Relationships
- Legacy Tables
- Table Maps

Access Definitions, Archive Entries and Indexes, Compare Definitions, Column Maps, Table Maps, Legacy Tables, Environment Definitions, and Retrieval Definitions are unique to Optim. DB2 primary key definitions and relationships are available in the DB2 Catalog, and IMS logical relationships in the DBD. Optim uses DB2 Catalog information whenever possible. However, when the information is not available in the DB2 Catalog, you can specify the information and store it in the Optim Directory.

Referential Integrity Rules

Optim uses referential integrity information and table and column information from the DB2 Catalog. When the DB2 Catalog does not provide needed relationship information, then user-specified objects, stored in the Optim Directory, supplement the Catalog.

Relationships

A relationship determines how two tables are related. A relationship can be defined in the DB2 Catalog, the Optim Directory, or IMS. Whenever a list of relationships is presented, the source is indicated. You can create or modify an Optim relationship using Optim, or you can browse DB2 relationships. You can also use DB2 relationships as a "model" for new Optim relationships.

DB2 relationships require that each parent table have a primary key and that each child table have a corresponding foreign key consisting of the same number of columns as the primary key and with identical data types and attributes.

However, Optim relationships do not require primary keys and foreign keys. You can define Optim relationships that pair any compatible columns between two tables. You can also define Optim relationships using substring and concatenation functions for columns, as well as literal and constant values. An Optim relationship can be defined between DB2 tables, between Legacy Tables, or between a DB2 table and a Legacy Table.

Note: Optim Legacy also recognizes IMS relationships between two segments within the same DBD, and IMS logical relationships between two segments in separate databases. If an IMS relationship exists between two Legacy Tables, you do not need to create an Optim relationship.

Table Maps

A Table Map is a set of specifications used to match source tables to destination tables, or a set of source tables when comparing data from multiple tables.

The Table Map name consists of two parts:

mapid.mapname

The *mapid* is frequently used to group the maps by user or project.

Table Maps can be created by any Optim component and stored in the Optim Directory. Then, they can be used interchangeably by the Optim components, if the definition fits the application. (Different rules are used to define Table Maps for Move and Archive than for Compare.)

Tables

Throughout this manual, the word "tables" refers to DB2 tables, aliases, synonyms, views, and joined views, as well as to Legacy Tables, which describe data in IMS, VSAM, or sequential files. These objects are manipulated similarly. The differences in handling are noted, where pertinent.

PF Keys

You can assign commands to the PF keys during an Optim session. Enter the ISPF KEYS command at the command prompt on any panel to display the current PF key assignments. You can change the assignments on this display at any time during a session. The assignments you make are stored in your profile. They are available every time you sign on to Optim.

Use the ISPF PFSHOW command to display the function key assignments. The default ISPF assignments are:

    PF1/13 - HELP
    PF2/14 - SPLIT
    PF3/15 - END
    PF4/16 - RETURN
    PF5/17 - RFIND
    PF6/18 - RCHANGE
    PF7/19 - UP
    PF8/20 - DOWN
    PF9/21 - SWAP
    PF10/22 - SCROLL LEFT
    PF11/23 - SCROLL RIGHT
    PF12/24 - RETRIEVE

Chapter 2. Primary Commands

This section provides an alphabetized list of the primary commands, their operands, and a detailed description of each for the Optim components, Archive, Access, Compare and Move.

ACM

There are two forms of the ACM command. One is used to display the Choose Access Method panel; the other is used to specify the access method for all tables on the Choose Access Method panel.

Access the Choose Access Method panel

Modify the default method (scan or key lookup) used to access tables for processing and, if key lookup is the default method, specify the maximum number of key lookups performed at one time to increase Archive, Delete, Extract, Insert, and Restore performance.

```
ACM
```

- This command is valid from the following panels:
  - The Specify Relationship Usage panel for an Archive or Extract Process.
  - The Process Table Map panel for a Compare, Insert, or Restore Process, as well as from the Define or Modify Table Map panel.
  - The **Specify DELETE Parameters and Execute** (from the Data Migration menu) or the **Delete Rows from Archive Process** (from the Archive and Restore menu), as well as the **Specify ARCHIVE Parameters and Execute** panel, if the Defer Delete after Archive option is set to Y.
- From the **Specify Relationship Usage** panel, the **Choose Access Method / Key Lookup Limit** pop-up window is displayed listing each relationship selected in the Access Definition. From this window you can override the default access method and specify the maximum number of simultaneous key lookups used when processing rows for each relationship in the Access Definition.
- From a **Table Map** editor, the **Choose Access Method** pop-up window is displayed listing the names of all the destination tables in the Table Map. From this window you can override the default access method used to process rows to the destination tables specified in the Table Map.
- For the Delete Process, the **Choose Access Method / Key Lookup Limit** pop-up window is displayed listing the names of all the tables in the Archive or Extract File. From this window, you can override the default access method and specify the maximum number of simultaneous key lookups used when deleting rows for each table in the Archive File.

Set the Access Method

```
ACM [ B | K | S ]
```

From any **Choose Access Method** panel, you can set the access method for all listed tables. Use the ACM command with one of the following operands:

B - Blank
> The Archive, Extract, or Delete process automatically determines whether to use a table scan or key lookup.

K - Key Lookup
> Force the process to use a key lookup to locate rows by using a WHERE clause to search for primary or foreign key values.

S - Table Scan
> Force the process to read all rows in a table at one time.

For example, enter ACM B to clear the access method for all listed tables.

ACTIONS

Defines an action for a table to be executed during Archive processing only. There are two forms of the ACTIONS command. One is used to define an action in an Access Definition; the other is used to define an action in a Table Map. Each form displays the Select an Action To Be Defined for [table] panel.

* You can define one or more actions per table; however, each action can have only one SQL statement associated with it.
* On the Select an Action To Be Defined for [table] panel, use the:
  – S line command to select an action to be used and display the Enter an SQL Statement panel. On the **Enter an SQL Statement** panel, specify the SQL statement to be executed when archive processing has reach the point of the specified action.
  – INF line command to list any actions that share an SQL statement with the selected action.
  – CLR line command to clear a previously defined action.
* On the Enter an SQL Statement panel, you can use the:
  – SHARESQL primary command to list actions for which SQL statements are assigned. To select an action and share its SQL statement with the current action, use the S line command.
  – COPYSQL primary command to list actions for which SQL statements are assigned. To select an action and copy its SQL statement for the current action, use the S line command.
  – LIST COLUMNS primary command to display a selection list of columns defined for the current table.
  – LIST VARIABLES primary command to display a selection list of action variables appropriate for the current Action event.
  – SQLEDIT primary command to invoke the ISPF editor.

ACTIONS Access Definition

This command is available on the Select Tables/Views for AD panel.

```
ACTions [ table ]
```

table   Name of the table for which the action is to be defined.

ACTIONS Table Map

This command is entered without operands; however, the cursor must be positioned on the name of the table for which you want to define an action. This command is available on the Restore Process Table Map panel.

```
ACT
```

ALL

There are two forms of the ALL command. One form is used while creating or modifying an Access Definition. The other form is used for Move and Archive on the Retry/Restart List.

ALL Access Definition

Removes the selection criteria and SQL WHERE Clause defined for a specified table in an Access Definition, and therefore processes ALL rows in the table. If the table is the Start Table, all Point-and-Shoot and Group Selection specifications are also removed.

```
ALL [ table ]
```

table   Name of the table for which all selection criteria and SQL WHERE Clause specifications are to be removed. The Creator ID is required if the specified table has a Creator ID other than the specified default Creator ID.

- This command is available on the Select Tables/Views for AD panel.
- This command is cursor sensitive. If a table name is not specified, the cursor position determines the table. If the cursor is not positioned on a table, an error message is displayed unless one table is specified. When one table is specified, that table is assumed.
- The equivalent line command is ALL.
- The CLEAR command removes all criteria specifications for the named column in a table. This command can be entered on the Specify Archive Criteria panel. To clear the specifications for a specific column, use the line command CLR.

ALL Retry/Restart List

For Move and Archive, this command switches the display on the **Pending Process List** panel from a list of pending processes for the current SQLID to a list of all pending processes.

```
ALL
```

- This command is available on the Retry/Restart Pending Process List panel.
- The initial display of the Pending Process List panel includes only the processes for the current SQLID. Use the ALL command to display all pending processes.
- Use the USER command to redisplay the list of the processes for the current SQLID.

ANCHOR

Retains a column on the display when the display is scrolled. This command is available in either columnar or sidelabels display during an edit or browse session, a Point-and-Shoot session, or a Compare File, Extract File, or Archive File browse session.

```
ANChor  [ column | KEY ]
```

column
> Name of the column to be anchored.

KEY All columns that comprise the primary key or if browsing the Compare File, the match key, are locked.

- The ANCHOR command is cursor sensitive. Therefore, you can specify which column to lock by typing the command in the COMMAND area, positioning the cursor on the column to anchor, and pressing ENTER.
- Any number of columns can be anchored as long as sufficient space remains to display one column that is not anchored. The number of positions that are reserved for a column that is not anchored is determined by the maximum display width specified on the Editor and Display Options panel for the current display mode.
- For columnar display, if the Columnar Max Disp Width is set to a value greater than 35, columns cannot be anchored on the current display. Further, if this value is increased such that sufficient space is not available for at least one unanchored column, all anchors are removed.
- For sidelabels display, if the Sidelabels Max Disp Width is set to a value so large that a single column occupies the screen, columns cannot be anchored. Further, if the value is increased such that sufficient space is not available for at least one unanchored column, all anchors are removed.
- When you switch from columnar to sidelabels, some locked columns may be unlocked due to space requirements. A message is displayed if columns are unlocked.
- By default, the match key columns precede other column when the data is initially displayed. However, ANCHOR repositions any column to precede the match key columns. To retain the position of the match key columns, use ANCHOR.
- When using ANCHOR KEY:
  - A message is displayed if there is no primary key.
  - A message is displayed if there is insufficient room to lock all key columns.
  - A column named "KEY" must be qualified as tablename. KEY or Tn.KEY.

- The display order of the columns can be permanently rearranged on the Describe Columns panel.
- The UNLOCK command is used to remove an anchor and return the column to its original position.
- The LOCK command is a synonym.

Columnar Display

- The anchored column is moved to precede other columns in the display (except for any other anchored columns).
- The anchored column is identified by a series of plus signs, +. Note any column that exceeds the maximum column display width is identified by a series of dots to distinguish it from the non-truncated anchored columns.
- When more than one table and/or view is displayed and a table name or identifier is not supplied, the column in the lowest-level displayed table is anchored. Any like-named columns in higher-level tables are not anchored.
- The fully qualified column name should be specified when more than one table contains a column of the specified name. The column can be qualified by the table name or view name, the identifier (Tn or Vn) as appropriate, or the cursor position.

Sidelabels Display

- The anchored column precedes other columns in the display.
- The anchored column is identified by a plus sign, +.
- The named column must be a column in the currently displayed table.

APPLY

Inserts or replaces all or part of the displayed Table Map with the specifications from another Table Map. This command is available when defining Table Maps using Move, Compare, or Archive.

Note: For Compare, references to the source tables in this discussion apply to the Source 1 tables, and references to the destination tables apply to the Source 2 tables.

```
APPly    [ QUAl | NOQual ] [ CLEar | ADD ]
    [ BOTh | COLmaps | TABles ]
        mapname
```

QUAL Specifies that inserted table names and Column Map names are fully qualified. Any table name from the applied Table Map that is not explicitly qualified is qualified with the default Dest CID or Src 2 CID from the applied Table Map. Any Column Map name that is not explicitly qualified is qualified with the Map ID from the applied Table Map.

NOQUAL
      Specifies that table names and Column Map names are inserted as specified in the applied Table Map. Therefore, only explicitly qualified names are qualified. Default.

CLEAR
      Clears original data prior to applying the Table Map. Default.

ADD   Inserts information from the applied Table Map for blank entries. Original data is retained.

BOTH Inserts Column Map names and table names. Default.

COLMAPS
      Inserts Column Map names.

TABLES
      Inserts table names.

mapname
      Specifies the name of the Table Map to be applied.

- You can display a selection list of Table Maps using DB2 LIKE syntax in the APPLY command mapname operand. To display a selection list of all Table Maps, enter the APPLY command with no mapname operand.
- When the source table names in the Table Map being applied match the source table names in the currently displayed Table Map, the corresponding destination table names and their respective Column Maps, if defined, are copied to the destination areas of the displayed Table Map.
- If a source table name in the Table Map that is applied does not match any source table name in the displayed Table Map, a message is displayed and no further action is taken.
- If source table names in the Table Map that is applied match the source table names in the displayed Table Map but all destination table names do not match the destination names in the applied Table Map, a message is displayed.

  This can occur most frequently when the destination is an Access Definition or an Extract File. In either of these cases, only the tables included in the specified destination of the displayed Table Map can be inserted by APPLY.
- This command is useful in building a Table Map that is a composite of existing Table Maps or to create a new Table Map modeled on an existing Table Map. For example, assume a site has a common pool of tables that are compared and they create a "master" Table Map establishing default table mapping for these tables. Then, users can apply this master Table Map for any process. Thus, even though one process involves a subset of tables and another involves an overlapping subset that does not include all tables in the first set, the same "master" Table Map can be applied to Table Maps for both processes to ensure consistent mapping with a minimum of effort.
- After "applying" a Table Map, edit the current Table Map if desired.
- The Column Maps defined for Compare must adhere to more stringent constraints than those defined for Move and Archive. Compare requires that the columns have corresponding data types (length need not match). For data type compatibility rules, see the *Common Elements Manual*, Compatibility Rules.

Move and Archive provide facilities for a wider variety of mapping including expressions and exit routines. Caution should be used when applying Table Maps defined using Move or Archive to Table Maps to be used by Compare.

1. To apply the Column Maps from a Table Map named SMITH.TMAP enter:

    APPLY ADD COLMAPS SMITH.TMAP

2. To display a selection list of Table Maps with the Map ID SMITH, enter:

    APPLY SMITH.%

ARCHIVE

Available in Archive processing only, there are two forms of the Archive command. One form displays the Specify Archive Criteria panel, and the other form displays the Archive Options panel.

Specify Archive Criteria

From the Access Definition Editor, the ARCHIVE command displays the Specify Archive Criteria panel used to specify which columns are indexed and other archive criteria. From the Options panel, the ARCHIVE command with no operands displays the Archive Options panel.

```
ARChive [table]
```

table   Name of the table.

- This command is valid from the Select Table/Views for AD, SQL WHERE Clause, Selection Criteria, and Describe Columns panels.
- From the Select Tables/Views for AD panel, the operand may be specified on the command line or by positioning the cursor on the desired table. The current table is assumed on the other panels.
- ARCH is an alternate abbreviation.

- The equivalent line command is ARC.

Archive Options

From the User Options panel, Editor and Display Options panel, **Compare Options** panel, or Legacy Options panel, the ARCHIVE command switches the display to the Archive Options panel.

`ARChive`

- When the **Archive Options** panel is displayed, SITE switches to the Site Options panel, USER switches to the User Options panel, EDITOR switches to the Editor and Display Options panel, COMPARE switches to the Compare Options panel, and LEGACY switches to the Legacy Options panel.
- You must have administrator privileges to view and modify the Site Options panel.
- The Compare Options panel is available when Compare is installed. The Archive Options panel is available when Archive is installed. The Legacy Options panel is available when Move is installed.
- The equivalent line command is ARC.

ATTRIBUTES

There are two forms of the ATTRIBUTES command. One form is used when viewing data during an edit or browse session, a Point-and-Shoot session, or a Compare File, Extract File, or Archive File browse session. The other form is used on the Optim object definition selection lists to display the Object Attributes panel.

ATTRIBUTES Edit or Browse Session

Specifies whether the column attributes of data type, dimension, and nullability are displayed. This command is available in either columnar or sidelabels display during an edit or browse session, a Point-and-Shoot session, or a Compare File, Extract File, or Archive File browse session.

`ATTributes  [ ON | OFF ]`

ON   Attributes are displayed.

OFF   Attributes are not displayed.

- If an operand is not specified, the command toggles between displaying and not displaying the attributes.
- The specification for this option is maintained across sessions.
- This value can also be set on the Editor and Display Options panel.
- For columnar display, the attributes are positioned beneath the column headings.
- For sidelabels display, the attributes precede the column headings.
- ATTRIBUTE and ATTR are alternate abbreviations.

ATTRIBUTES Object Editors

Displays the Object Attributes panel. You can edit the object description and security status on this panel. This command is available for these Optim objects:

Access Definitions
  IMS Retrieval Definitions

Archive Files
  IMS Environment Definitions

Column Maps
  Primary Keys

Compare Definitions
  Relationships

> **Legacy Tables**
>> Table Maps

`ATTributes`

* Site management determines if security status can be modified on the Object Attributes panel.

* A description and security status can be specified for Optim objects only. Therefore, you cannot supply either for relationships stored in the DB2 Catalog. Also, you cannot supply a description for primary keys stored in the DB2 Catalog.

* The AT line command, available on the Optim object selection lists, can also be used to display the Object Attributes panel.

* ATTRIBUTE and ATTR are alternate abbreviations.

AUTOCOMMIT

Available in Access processing only, this command specifies whether or not database changes are automatically committed to the database every time the ENTER key or a program function key is pressed.

`AUTocommit  { ON | OFF }`

ON   Pressing the ENTER key or a program function key automatically commits the current changes.

OFF   Pressing the ENTER key or a program function key does not commit the current changes.

* The specification for this option is maintained across sessions.

* The AUTOCOMMIT function can also be specified as a session option on the Editor and Display Options panel.

* The COMMIT command is used to explicitly commit database changes.

* The ROLLBACK command is used to restore the database to its last commit point.

* The UNDO command is used to undo database changes independent of the COMMIT/ROLLBACK processing. For details on the scope of UNDO and ROLLBACK, see the *Access User Manual* , Restoring Data.

BOTTOM

Scrolls the display so that the last entry is the last displayed line.

`BOTtom  [ table ]`

table   Name of a currently displayed table or view. The identifiers Tn or Vn can be specified, where n represents the numeric value assigned to the table. This operand is available in either columnar or sidelabels display during an edit or browse session, a Point-and-Shoot session, or a Compare File, Extract File, or Archive File browse session.

Notes

* This command is available without the operand on all scrollable lists.

* Use the TOP command to scroll to the first row. Use UP and DOWN to scroll backward and forward.

* BOT is an alternate abbreviation.

Browsing Data

* For an edit or browse session, Point-and-Shoot session, or Compare File, Extract File, or Archive File browse session, you can scroll any displayed table.

    During columnar display, when more than one table is displayed and a table name or identifier is not supplied, the table in the window that contains the cursor is scrolled. If the cursor is not positioned in a window, the lowest-level displayed table is scrolled.

    During sidelabels, zoom, and expanded data display, only one table is displayed, active, and can be scrolled.

Regardless of the display format, the scroll is always coordinated so that any lower-level tables are scrolled appropriately and only related data is provided.

BROWSE

From the data display panel, the BROWSE command initiates a browse session for a specified table or Access Definition without terminating the current browse or edit session. A browse session for a specified Access Definition begins with the Start Table. From all other panels in which you can use this command, the BROWSE command does not include any parameters and initiates a browse session for the currently selected table.

The following applies to initiating a browse session from the data display.

```
BROwse  [ TABle table
         [ COLumns | SELection | SQL ] ]   |
      [ [ STArt table ] [ CREator cid ] ad ]
```

TABLE table
　　　　Specifies the table to be browsed.

COLUMNS
　　　　For use with TABLE, displays the Describe Columns panel prior to the data display.

SELECTION
　　　　For use with TABLE, displays the Specify Selection Criteria panel prior to the data display.

SQL　　For use with TABLE, displays the Enter the SQL WHERE Clause panel prior to the data display.

START table
　　　　Overrides the Start Table defined in the Access Definition with the specified table.

CREATOR cid
　　　　Overrides the default Creator ID defined in the Access Definition with the specified Creator ID. CID is an alternate abbreviation for CREATOR.

ad　　　Specifies the Access Definition to use for browsing data. Optional if an Access Definition is currently being used.

- A browse session can be invoked from the **Main Menu** using **Option 1 BROWSE TABLE** or **Option 3 BROWSE USING AD**. The operands on this command correspond to these two options and are available only in Access.
- You cannot specify an Access Definition and TABLE. If the TABLE keyword is omitted, Access assumes that an Access Definition is to be browsed.
- The BROWSE command can be invoked recursively within the editor. BROWSE suspends the current browse or edit session and uses the named Access Definition or table. When the browse session for the named Access Definition or table terminates, control is returned to the suspended activity.
- The EDIT command is used to edit a table or the set of data defined by an Access Definition.
- The RESTART command is used to terminate the current browse session and start again.

For Access Definitions

- You cannot specify an Access Definition that is already accessed during this session by either EDIT or BROWSE. You can, however, BROWSE any number of other Access Definitions.
- You can specify the name of an Access Definition using DB2 LIKE syntax to display a selection list of Access Definitions.
- During an edit or browse session using an Access Definition, if the BROWSE command is used to browse an Access Definition, and Group and User are omitted, the current Group and User are used as high-level qualifiers for the Access Definition. If editing or browsing using a table, the complete name of the Access Definition must be supplied.

For Tables

- The TABLE keyword is used to invoke a browse session for the data from a specific table without first creating an Access Definition. Optionally, when you terminate the session, Access can offer the opportunity to save the specifications from the browse session as an Access Definition. This is determined by your specifications on the Choose a Table to Browse panel.
- When you specify the keyword TABLE, you can specify COLUMNS, SELECTION or SQL to enable you to specify criteria for the accessed data prior to displaying the data. If no operand is specified, all data in the table is assumed and the session begins with the data display.
- If the BROWSE command is used to browse a table during an edit/ browse session, and the Creator ID is omitted, the default Creator ID for the current edit or browse session is used.

CANCEL

Terminates processing the current panel and returns to the previous panel. Any changes on the current panel are abandoned.

CANcel

- Although the Describe Columns panel can be displayed in a two-screen or single-screen format, CANCEL entered on either display abandons all changes and returns to the previous activity.
- When the command is entered during a Point-and-Shoot session, all requests to select and unselect rows are abandoned. You are not prompted to save the entries.
- The END command terminates processing of the current panel, retains the changes, and returns to the previous panel.
- When editing data, CANCEL terminates the edit session, and all changes since the last COMMIT are abandoned.

CAPS

Determines whether the specifications supplied for the selection criteria, SQL WHERE Clause, Column Map source values, and Relationship column name values are changed to uppercase or retained as typed. For Access, CAPS also determines whether all data in edited columns is changed to uppercase or retained as typed.

CAPs { ON | OFF }

ON   Data is changed to uppercase.

OFF   Data is retained as typed.

- The specification for this option is maintained across sessions.
- This value can also be set on the User Options panel.
- This command affects:
  - Literal values entered on the **Specify Selection Criteria for AD**, **SQL WHERE Clause**, **Define Column Map**, and Define/Modify Relationship panels. Keywords and column names are always uppercase letters.
  - Literal values entered for the column selection criteria on the **Archive Restore** panel.
  - Data that is typed or overtyped after the mode is changed.
- For Access, the LC and UC line commands are available to change all alphabetic characters in a row to lowercase and uppercase, respectively.

CHANGE

Replaces the value in one or more columns in the specified rows. This command can be entered during an Access edit session only.

```
CHAnge   [ NEXt | PREv | FIRst | LASt ]
         [ eX | NX ] [ IN column ] [ ALL ]
         { [CHAr] char1 char2 | HEX hex1 hex2 |
         NUMber num1 num2 |
         FLOat float1 float2 | NULL value }
```

NEXT Specifies that the search is to proceed forward from the current location. This is the default.

PREV Specifies that the search is to proceed backward from the current location.

FIRST Specifies that the search is to begin with the first row of data.

LAST Specifies that the search is to begin with the last row of data and proceed backward.

EX Specifies that excluded rows are searched.

NX Specifies that excluded rows are not to be searched.

IN column
> Identifies the name of the column to search. If not specified, all columns in the table in which the cursor is positioned with the same data type as the search argument are searched. If the cursor is not positioned in a table, columns in the lowest-level table are searched.

ALL Specifies that the search is to begin with the first row of data and proceed forward to locate and change all occurrences. If not specified, only the first occurrence is changed.

CHAR char1 char2
> Specifies that the data types of the search and replacement values are character. This includes CHAR, VARCHAR, LONG VARCHAR, GRAPHIC, VARGRAPHIC, BINARY, VARBINARY, DATE, TIME, and TIMESTAMP data types. It is the default data type and, therefore, the keyword CHAR is optional.
>
> Char1 is the search string, and char2 is the replacement string.
>
> For either char1 or char2, use apostrophes to include embedded blanks or quotation marks in the string as in 'A B' or 'A" B'. Use quotation marks to include embedded blanks or apostrophes in the string as in "A 'B". Use C to retain character case as in C'ABC' to search for the uppercase string ABC.

HEX hex1 hex2
> Specifies that the search and replacement values are the hexadecimal representation of character data. Hex1 is the search string, and hex2 is the replacement string.
>
> The strings must conform to the rules for hexadecimal values: contain an even number of characters and contain the digits 0 through 9 and the alphabetic characters A through F.

NUMBER num1 num2
> Specifies that the search and replacement values are numeric. This includes SMALLINT, BIGINT, INTEGER, and DECIMAL data types. Num1 is the search value, and num2 is the replacement value.

FLOAT float1 float2
> Specifies that the search and replacement values are floating point data type. Float1 is the search value, and float2 is the replacement value.

NULL value
> Defines the search value as the NULL value where the value is the replacement value for a column containing NULL. The replacement must have the same data type as defined in DB2.
>
> Specify:
>
> [CHAr] char Character string. Default.
>
> HEX hex Hexadecimal string.
>
> NUMber num Numeric value.

FLOat float Floating point value.

NULL value

- A search value and a replacement value must be specified.
- The data type of the column must match the data type of both specified values. If a data type is not specified, the data type of the search value and the replacement value is assumed to be character data.
- Although the search string and the replacement string do not have to be the same length, the replacement string must fit in the changed column.
- The HEX operand can be specified during hexadecimal display. This applies when both the search and replacement values are hexadecimal and when replacing the NULL value with a hexadecimal value.
- To specify a keyword as a search value or a replacement value, use apostrophes, as in 'ALL' or 'IN'.
- If the operand [EX | NX] is not specified, all rows are included in the search.
- Use the RCHANGE command to repeat the last execution of the CHANGE command.
- Use the FIND primary command to locate and scroll to a specific value without changing the value.
- If the column name is specified, and only one table contains that column, only that column is searched.
- A fully qualified column name should be specified when more than one table contains a column of the specified name. The column can be qualified by the table name, the view name, or the appropriate identifier (Tn or Vn).
- When more than one table contains the named column and a table name has not been specified, the lowest-level table containing the specified column is searched.

Expanded Data Display

- The CHANGE command can be specified during expanded data display; however, the IN column operand is not available.

Examples

1. To change all occurrences of MA to AL regardless of case and in every column, type:

   CHANGE MA AL ALL

2. To change the first occurrence of MA to AL in a specific column and ensure a case sensitive search, type:

   CHANGE FIRST C'MA' AL IN CUSTOMERS.SALESMAN_ID

CHANGE TABLES

Displays the Specify Column Map Tables panel so you can change the names of the source and/or destination tables while defining or modifying a Column Map. This command is available when defining Column Maps using Move, Compare or Archive.

CHAnge [TABles]

TABLES
　　　　Optional keyword.

- This command can be entered on the Define Column Map panel or Modify Column Map panel when the request to define or modify a Column Map was made through menu options.

  If the Define Column Map panel or the Modify Column Map panel is displayed in response to the MAP command on a Table Map panel that is displayed for a process, this command is not available. The table names are specified on the Table Map panels and cannot be changed while defining a Column Map.

  (The Table Map panels include: for Move, the **INSERT Process Table Map, LOAD Process Table Map** and Convert Process Table Map panels; for Compare, the COMPARE Process Table Map panel; and for Archive, the RESTORE Process Table Map panel.)

- The Specify Column Map Tables panel is displayed automatically when the initial request to define a new Column Map is made through the menu options.

CLEAR

Removes entries in one or more prompts on a panel.

There are four forms of the CLEAR command. It removes the following items:
- Column criteria on the Specify Archive Criteria panel.
- Entries from **Destination Table Name** or **Source 2 Table Name** on the Table Map Editor.
- Entries from **Source Column** on the Column Map Editor.
- Entries from **Column Name** on the Relationship Editor.

CLEAR Archive Criteria

This command is available on the Specify Archive Criteria for AD panel.

```
CLEar [column]
```

column
> Name of the column for which Archive Criteria is cleared (Archive only).

- The CLR line command is also available on the Specify Archive Criteria for AD panel.
- Use the ALL primary command on the Access Definition Editor to remove selection criteria, SQL WHERE clause specifications, and archive criteria.

CLEAR Table Map

Use this command on the Table Map Editor to clear all destination or Source 2 table names.

```
CLEar
```

- This command is useful when you want to respecify all destination or Source 2 table names.

CLEAR Column Map

Use this command on the Column Map Editor to clear all Source Column entries.

```
CLEar
```

- This command is useful when you want to respecify all entries on the panel.
- Use the CLR line command to remove a Source Column entry, including values appearing on the expanded display and those defined for an AGE function.

CLEAR Relationships

This command is useful when you want to define a relationship or when you want to respecify all the entries on the panel.

```
CLEar [ PARent | CHIld ]
```

PARENT
> Clears values specified for the parent table.

CHILD
> Clears values specified for the child table.

- If neither operand is specified, the values for both parent and child table are cleared.

COLUMNS

Displays the Describe Columns for AD or the Describe Columns for Table panel.

```
COLumns [ table ]
```

table   Name of the table for which column handling is to be specified.

- The Describe Columns panels are used to change display attributes and sort criteria. The Describe Columns for AD panel is displayed when the command is entered while defining an Access Definition. The Describe Columns for Table panel is displayed when the command is entered during an edit or browse session or Point-and-Shoot session.
- When the **Specify Selection Criteria** panel is displayed, you can scroll horizontally to display the Describe Columns panel.
- When column specifications are complete, use END to return to the previous display.

Access Definition

- When the Select Tables/Views for AD panel is displayed, you can specify a table name with the command or position the cursor to the desired table. If the cursor is not positioned on a table, an error message is displayed unless only one table is specified. When one table is in the table list, that table is assumed.
- The Creator ID is required if the specified table has a Creator ID other than the default Creator ID.
- The COL line command can also be used to display the Describe Columns for AD panel.
- On the **SQL WHERE Clause** panel or the **Specify Selection Criteria** panel, the COLUMNS command is entered without a table name to display the **Describe Columns** panel for the current table.

Browsing Data

- This command is available during an edit or browse session when invoked for an Access Definition (**Main Menu** Options 3 and 4) or a Point-and-Shoot session. However, if the Access Definition is being used and the parameter **Modify Selection Criteria** is set to No, this command is not allowed.

  This command is always available during an edit or browse session invoked for a table (**Main Menu** Options 1 and 2).
- For a Point-and-Shoot session, the specifications made during the session affect the current session. For an edit or browse session the information is retained if an Access Definition is in use and an update is requested.
- The session is suspended while the Describe Columns panel is displayed.
- During an edit or browse session, the table can be indicated by positioning the cursor in the window containing the selected table, explicitly naming the table, or specifying the identifier Tn or Vn. If a table is not specified, the lowest-level displayed table is assumed in columnar mode and the current table in sidelabels.
- This command causes the data to be refetched. Therefore, Access status flags indicating updates, deletes, and inserts are cleared and UNDO cannot remove changes to the original fetch set.
- When used during a Compare browse session, an abbreviated version of the Describe Columns panel is displayed. You can modify which columns are displayed, the heading position and the order in which columns are displayed. Since the data is in a Compare File, data is not refetched.

COMMIT

Commits outstanding database changes in Access only.

COMmit

- The GO command and the SAVE command are synonymous with COMMIT. The GO command is provided for compatibility with ProEDIT.
- The AUTOCOMMIT command can be used to specify that the outstanding changes are committed with each screen interaction. See the *Access User Manual*, Committing Changes to the Database, for more information.
- The ROLLBACK command is used to restore the data to its last commit point.
- The UNDO command is used to restore the data to their original fetched values. For details on the scope of UNDO and ROLLBACK, see the *Access User Manual*, Restoring Data.

COMPARE

In Compare processing only, switches the display to the Compare Options panel, when entered from the **User Options** panel, **Editor and Display Options** panel, **Archive Options** panel, or Legacy Options panel.

COMpare

- When the Compare Options panel is displayed, SITE switches to the Site Options panel, USER switches to the User Options panel, EDITOR switches to the Editor and Display Options panel, ARCHIVE switches to the Archive Options panel, and LEGACY switches to the Legacy Options panel.
- You must have administrator privileges to view and modify the Site Options panel.
- The Compare Options panel is available when Compare is installed. The Archive Options panel is available when Archive is installed. The Legacy Options panel is available when Move or Compare for IMS, VSAM, or sequential data is installed.

COPYSQL

List actions for which SQL statements are assigned.

This command is available when defining an action for a table during Archive processing only.

COPYSQL

- The COPYSQL command is only available on the **Enter an SQL Statement** panel.
- To select an action and copy its SQL statement for the current action, use the S line command.

COUNT

Displays the number of rows in a specific table that satisfy selection criteria in an Access Definition. This command is available during an edit or browse session, a Point-and-Shoot session, and an Extract File or Archive File browse session.

COUNT [table]

table   Name of the table for which a row count is to be displayed.

- During an edit or browse session, the table can be indicated by positioning the cursor in the window containing the selected table, explicitly naming the table, or specifying the identifier Tn or Vn. If a table is not specified, the lowest-level displayed table is assumed in columnar mode and the current table in sidelabels.
- The COUNT command is useful when the number of eligible rows in the database exceeds the maximum number of fetch rows. You can use the MAX FETCH command to respecify the limit or you can respecify the selection criteria to obtain a smaller set of rows.

CREATE AD

During Access processing only, specifies whether the user is prompted to create an Access Definition based on the current session invoked using Main Menu Option 1 BROWSE TABLE or Option 2 EDIT TABLE.

CREate [AD] { ON | OFF | Yes | No }

- An operand must be specified.
- This command is used to change the specification on the Choose a DB2 Table/View to Edit/Browse panel for **Prompt to Create AD on Exit**.

CREATE ALL

Directs Move or Archive to automatically create an object or all objects in SELECT or PENDING status. This command is available on the CREATE Object List panel.

CREate [ALL]

- For Move, the CREATE Object List panel is displayed when an Insert Process is requested involving one or more UNKNOWN tables or when the Create Process is requested explicitly.
- For Archive, the CREATE Object List panel is displayed when a Restore Process is requested or when the Create Process is requested explicitly.
- On the CREATE Object List panel, use the:
  - S line command to select objects to be created by the CREATE ALL command.
  - U line command to unselect previously selected objects.
  - DR line command to drop an existing object.
  - DRA line command to drop an existing table and its related objects.
  - CR line command to create an individual object.
  - CRA line command to create a single table and its related objects.
- Objects having a PENDING status are created after the prerequisite objects are created.
- When the CREATE ALL primary command or the CRA line command is executed, triggers are created in the sequence in which they are listed. However, the CR line command creates individual triggers regardless of the specified sequence.

CREATE PRIMARY

Displays the panels used to define primary keys to the Optim Directory. This command is available on the Specify Relationship Usage and Select Tables/Views for AD panels.

CREate PRImary [KEY]

KEY   Optional keyword.

- When you have completed defining the primary key, use END to return to the panel from which the CREATE request was made.

CREATE RELATIONSHIP

Displays the panels used to define relationships to the Optim Directory. This command is available on the Specify Relationship Usage and Select Tables/Views for AD panels.

CREate [RELationship | KEY]

RELATIONSHIP
        Optional keyword.

KEY   Optional keyword.

- When you have completed defining the relationship, use END to return to the panel from which the CREATE request was made.
- On the Specify Relationship Usage panel, the newly defined relationship is included on the list and assigned the NEW status, if the two related tables are specified in the Access Definition. (This panel is displayed for Move and Compare.)
- On the Select Tables/Views for AD panel, you can use the GET TABLES RELATED command to automatically insert the names of the tables now related by the new relationship.

CRITERIA

During Move or Compare processing, displays the Modify Criteria for Legacy Table panel for specifying criteria for records associated with the Legacy Table.

```
CRIteria
```

- Criteria allows you to identify a subset of records within a data source according to the contents of one or more fields in the Legacy Table. Use criteria to link the Legacy Table to the appropriate records in the file.
- When the criteria panel is displayed, use the LISt COLumns command to list the column names and the associated data types for the Legacy Table. The criteria must reference the Column Name rather than the File Name.

DAA

During Archive processing only, sets the Delete After Archive option for all tables listed on the Specify Tables/Views for AD panel.

```
DAA     {Yes|No}
```

YES   Sets the DAA value for all columns to Y indicating that the data will be deleted after it is archived.

NO   Sets the DAA value for all columns to N indicating that the data will not be deleted after it is archived.

- This command is available on the Specify Tables/Views for AD panel.

DATASOURCE

During Move or Compare processing only, displays the Specify Data Source Information panel or the Provide Retrieval Definition for DBD panel.

```
DATasource
```

- The Specify Data Source Information panel is displayed when the Legacy Table references VSAM or sequential data. You can use this panel to specify the default legacy data source to be associated with the Legacy Table being edited.
- The **Provide Retrieval Definition for DBD** panel is displayed when the Legacy Table references IMS data. You can use this panel to create or edit the Retrieval Definition referenced by the Legacy Table. The Retrieval Definition provides the default PSB, PCB, and IMS database dataset name to be associated with the Legacy Table.
- The default legacy data source may be overridden during extract processing. Specify a valid, existing sequential, VSAM, or IMS dataset name.
- The alternate short form of this command is DS.

DATE CRITERIA

During Archive processing only, displays the Define Date Criteria panel allowing you to specify date criteria for specific columns for archiving.

```
DATe CRIteria [column]
```

column
       Name of the column for which date criteria is to be displayed.

- This command is available from the Specify Archive Criteria for AD panel.
- To select a column, position the cursor on the column or name it specifically on the command line.
- The alternate short form of this command is DC.
- Use the CLEAR primary command or the CLR line command on the **Specify Archive Criteria for AD** panel to remove date criteria.

- The ALL primary command removes archive criteria as well as selection criteria and SQL WHERE Clause specifications.

DEFAULTS

Displays the CREATE Defaults menu which enables you to change default information for creating objects. This command is available on the CREATE Object List panel.

DEFaults

- The **CREATE Defaults** menu provides options for specifying default table, tablespace, index, and Creator ID information.
- This command is available for Move and Archive.

DELETE

There are two forms of the DELETE command. One is used to delete a primary key, a relationship, or for Move, Compare, or Archive, an UNKNOWN relationship. The other form is used to delete rows during an Access edit session.

Primary Keys, Relationships, and Unknown Relationships

Deletes a primary key or a relationship. For Move, Compare, or Archive, the DELETE command also deletes a relationship with an UNKNOWN status on the Specify Relationship Usage panel.

DELete

- The DELETE primary command is available from the following panels:
  - Define Optim Primary Key
  - Modify Optim Primary Key
  - Define Relationship
  - Modify Relationship
  - Specify Relationship Usage
- The D line command can be used to delete a primary key on the Select Primary Keys panel or a relationship on the Select Relationships panel. It can also be used to delete a relationship with the UNKNOWN status on the Specify Relationship Usage panel.
- The User Options panel **Confirm on Deletes** prompt determines whether the confirm delete prompt is displayed when deleting an object except when deleting unknown relationships on the Specify Relationship Usage panel. There is no confirmation prompt for unknown relationships. (See the *Common Elements Manual*, User Options, for further information.)

Editing Rows

Deletes one or more rows based on a variety of criteria. This command can be entered during an Access edit session only.

```
DELete   [ NEXt | PREv | FIRst | LASt ]
    [ eX | NX ] [ IN column ] [ ALL ]
    { [CHAr] char | HEX hex | NUMber num |
        FLOat float | NULL | ERRors }
```

NEXT   Specifies that the search is to proceed forward from the current location. This is the default.

PREV   Specifies that the search is to proceed backward from the current location.

FIRST   Specifies that the search is to begin with the first row of data.

LAST   Specifies that the search is to begin with the last row of data and proceed backward.

EX   Specifies that excluded rows are to be included as targets of the delete.

NX   Specifies that excluded rows are not to be included as targets of the delete.

IN column

Identifies the name of the column to search. If not specified, all columns in the table in which the cursor is positioned with the same data type as the search argument are searched. If the cursor is not positioned in a table, the columns in the lowest-level table are searched.

ALL Specifies that the search is to begin with the first row of data and proceed forward to locate and delete all occurrences. If not specified, the first occurrence is deleted.

CHAR char

Specifies the data type of the search value is character. This includes CHAR, VARCHAR, LONG VARCHAR, GRAPHIC, VARGRAPHIC, BINARY, VARBINARY, DATE, TIME and TIMESTAMP data types. It is the default data type and, therefore, the keyword CHAR is optional.

For char, use apostrophes to include embedded blanks or quotation marks in the string as in 'A B' or 'A" B'. Use quotation marks to include embedded blanks or apostrophes in the string as in "A 'B". Use C to retain character case as in C'ABC' to search for the uppercase string ABC.

HEX hex

Specifies that the search value is the hexadecimal representation of character data.

For hex, the string must conform to the rules for hexadecimal values: contain an even number of characters and contain the digits 0 through 9 and the alphabetic characters A through F.

NUMBER num

Specifies that the search value is numeric. This includes SMALLINT, INTEGER, and DECIMAL data types.

FLOAT float

Specifies that the search value is floating point data type.

NULL Specifies the search value as NULL regardless of data type.

ERRORS

Specifies the search is to locate those rows currently in error.

- A search value must be specified.
- The data type of the column must match the data type of the search value. If a data type is not specified, the data type of the search value is assumed to be character data.
- To specify a keyword as a search value, use apostrophes, as in 'ALL' or 'IN'.
- The HEX operand can be specified during hexadecimal display.
- If the operand [EX | NX] is not specified, all rows are included in the search.
- Based on the value specified for **Deleted Rows Display** on the Editor and Display Options panel, the deleted rows may be displayed along with a D status flag or renamed for display.
- Use the HIDE DELETE command to remove deleted rows from the display. The SHOW DELETE command redisplays the deleted rows.
- If the column name is specified, and only one table contains that column, only that column is searched.
- The fully qualified column name should be specified when more than one table contains a column of the specified name. The column can be qualified by the table name, the view name, or the identifier (Tn or Vn).
- When more than one table contains the named column and a table name has not been specified, the lowest-level table containing the specified column is searched.

Expanded Data Display

The DELETE command can be specified during expanded data display; however, the IN column operand is not available. Only the currently expanded column is searched.

DELETE UNKNOWN

Deletes any columns with an UNKNOWN status from the Column Map. This command is valid when defining Column Maps on the Define Column Map and Modify Column Map panels for Move, Compare, or Archive.

DELete UNKnown

- The D line command can be used to delete columns with an UNKNOWN status on the **Define Column Map** or Modify Column Map panel.

DETAIL

Used during Archive processing only, toggles the list display from a one-line per file display to a two-line per file display. This command is available on the Archive Files and Archive Log panels.

DETail

- The one-line display shows the file status, date the file was created, file name and group name.
- The two-line display shows, in addition to the one-line information, the user ID of the person who created the file, the file description and security status, and the unit as either tape or disk.
- To modify the group, description, or security specification, use the ATtributes line command to display the Archive Attributes panel.

DISPLAY

Sets the display status indicator of all columns listed on the Describe Columns panel.

DISplay { ON | OFF | Yes | No }

ON Sets the display status indicator for all columns to Y specifying that all columns are to be displayed. YES is an alternate keyword.

OFF Sets the display status indicator for all columns to N specifying that all columns are not to be displayed. NO is an alternate keyword.

- The display status indicator specifies whether the column is displayed when browsing or editing data. Editing data is available in Access only.
- At least one column must be set to Y.
- By default, the indicator for all columns is set to Y when the **Describe Columns** panel is displayed. The DISPLAY OFF command is useful when a few columns are to be displayed. Enter the DISPLAY OFF command and change the N indicator to Y for the columns to be displayed.

DOWN

Scrolls the current display forward based on a specified scroll amount or the Scroll value.

DOWN [Csr | Page | Data | Half | Max | n] [table]

CSR Cursor location. The line on which the cursor is positioned is scrolled to the first line of the new display.

PAGE Full page scroll such that the line following the last line of the current page is the first line of the next page.

DATA Full screen of data such that the last line of the current page is the first line on the next page.

HALF Half page scroll.

MAX To the last full page of data.

n A specific number of lines to scroll in the range 1 through 9999.

table The name of a currently displayed table or view. The identifiers Tn or Vn can be specified. n

represents the numeric value assigned to the table. This operand is available during an edit or browse session, a Point-and-Shoot session, and a Compare File, Extract File, or Archive File browse session.

- If a scroll value is not specified, the **Scroll** prompt value is used.
- The TOP command is used to scroll to the first row. The BOTTOM command is used to scroll to the last row. The UP command is used to scroll the display backward.
- If the last entry is currently displayed, no scrolling occurs and a message is displayed.
- This function is normally assigned to a program function key.

Browsing Data

- For an edit or browse session, a Point-and-Shoot session, or a Compare File, Extract File, or Archive File browse session, you can scroll any displayed table.

  During columnar display, when more than one table is displayed and a table name or identifier is not supplied, the table in the window that contains the cursor is scrolled. If the cursor is not positioned in a window, the lowest-level displayed table is scrolled.

  Regardless of display format, the scroll is always coordinated so that any lower-level tables are scrolled appropriately and only related data is provided.

DROP

Directs Move or Archive to drop objects that you specify. This command is available on the CREATE Object List panel.

```
DROp { ALL | type | status }
```

ALL   All objects are dropped

type   All objects having the specified type are dropped. The object types are:
- AUXiliary
- DATaset(s)
- FUNction(s)
- INDex(es)
- PROcedure(s)
- REL
- TRIgger(s)
- TYPe(s)
- PK
- FK
- PK(OPT)
- FK(OPT)
- PK(DB2)
- FK(DB2)

status   All objects having the specified status are dropped. The status values are:
- EXIsts
- CREated
- CHAnged
- CONflicts

- The necessary DROP statement will be constructed and executed. If the **Review SQL before Create** option is Y, the appropriate SQL is displayed and can be edited before the objects are dropped.
- You cannot use the DROP ALL primary command to drop objects that are in conflict status.

- Use the DR line command to drop a selected object. You can drop an object that is in conflict status using the DR line command.
- Use the DRA line command to drop a selected table and its related objects.

EDIT

There are two forms of the EDIT command. One form is used to initiate an edit session. The other form is used when editing or creating a Legacy Table.

EDIT Browsing Data

From the data display panel, the EDIT command initiates an edit session for a specified table or Access Definition without terminating the current browse or edit session. An edit session for a specified Access Definition begins with the Start Table. From all other panels in which you can use this command, the EDIT command does not include any parameters and initiates an edit session for the currently selected table. The following applies to initiating an edit session from the data display.

```
EDIt    [ TABle table
        [ COLumns | SELection | SQL ] ]   |
        [ [ STArt table ] [ CREator cid ] ad ]
```

TABLE table
      Specifies the table to edit.

COLUMNS
      Displays the Describe Columns panel prior to the data display. For use with TABLE only.

SELECTION
      Displays the Specify Selection Criteria panel prior to the data display. For use with TABLE only.

SQL   Displays the Enter the SQL WHERE Clause panel prior to the data display. For use with TABLE only.

START table
      Overrides the Start Table defined in the Access Definition with the specified table.

CREATOR cid
      Overrides the default Creator ID defined in the Access Definition with the specified Creator ID. CID is an alternate abbreviation for CREATOR.

ad   Specifies the Access Definition to use for editing. This is only optional if an Access Definition is currently being used.

- An edit session can be invoked from the **Main Menu** using Option 2 EDIT TABLE or Option 4 EDIT USING AD. The operands on this command correspond to these two options.
- The EDIT command with no parameters can be specified only while creating or modifying an Access Definition to invoke an edit session using that Access Definition.
- You cannot specify an Access Definition and TABLE. If the TABLE keyword is omitted, Access assumes that an Access Definition is to be used.
- The EDIT command can be invoked recursively within the editor. EDIT suspends the current browse or edit session and uses the named Access Definition or table. When the edit session for the named Access Definition or table terminates, control is returned to the suspended activity.
- The BROWSE command is used to display the data.
- The RESTART command is used to terminate the current edit session and start again.

For Access Definitions

- You cannot specify an Access Definition that is already accessed during this session by either EDIT or BROWSE. You can however, EDIT any number of other Access Definitions.
- You can specify the name of an Access Definition using DB2 LIKE syntax to display a selection list of Access Definitions.

- During an edit or browse session using an Access Definition, if the EDIT command is used to edit an Access Definition, and Group and User are omitted, the current Group and User are used as high-level qualifiers for the Access Definition. If editing or browsing using a table, the complete name of the Access Definition must be supplied.

For Tables

- The TABLE keyword allows you to invoke an edit session for the data from a specific table without first creating an Access Definition. Optionally, when you terminate the session, Access can offer the opportunity to save the specifications from the edit session as an Access Definition. This is determined by your specifications on the Choose a Table to Edit panel.
- When you specify the keyword TABLE, you can specify COLUMNS, SELECTION, or SQL to enable you to specify criteria for the accessed data prior to displaying the data. If no operand is specified, all data in the table is assumed and the session begins with the data display.
- If the EDIT command is used to edit a table during an edit or browse session, and the Creator ID is omitted, the default Creator ID for the current edit or browse session is used.

EDIT Legacy Tables

Used during Move or Compare processing, switch the Legacy Table Editor between limited editing and full editing. This is useful when you need to manually add a new field to the Legacy Table or update the attributes of an existing field.

```
EDIT
```

- There are no operands.
- For limited editing, only the Column Name attributes can be modified. For full editing, all displayed Legacy Table attributes are available for modification.
- Use the Z line command to display the Field Details Editor to edit or browse all attributes for a field.

EDITOR

Switches the display to the Editor and Display Options panel, when entered from the **User Options**, **Compare Options**, **Archive Options**, or **Legacy Options** panel.

```
EDitor
```

- When the Editor and Display Options panel is displayed, SITE switches to the Site Options panel, USER switches to the User Options panel, COMPARE switches to the Compare Options panel, ARCHIVE switches to the **Archive Options** panel, and LEGACY switches to the **Legacy Options** panel.
- You must have administrator privileges to view and modify the Site Options panel.
- The Compare Options panel is only available when Compare is installed. The Archive Options panel is only available when Archive is installed. The Legacy Options panel is only available when Move or Compare is installed.
- EDIT is a valid abbreviation.

END

Exits the current panel, saving changes. Proceeds to the next logical panel.

```
END
```

- END causes any data entry on the current panel to be retained. User‐profiled values are updated, and edited database data is committed.
- During selection list processing, END returns control to the panel that was being processed when the list was requested.
- The END request cannot be executed when syntax errors are pending. If executed when required prompts are empty, END invokes a selection list or exits the panel.

- CANCEL terminates processing or the current panel and returns to the previous panel without retaining any changes.
- When you request END from an edit or browse session or Point-and-Shoot session, you are returned to the activity that was current when the session was invoked. An intervening prompt may be displayed to create or save the current Access Definition.

ENVIRONMENT

Used during Move or Compare for IMS, VSAM or sequential data processing only, displays the Define IMS Environment panel to create an Environment Definition.

```
ENVironment
```

Notes

- This command is available from the Specify Copybooks for Legacy Table panel.
- The Creator ID portion of the Legacy Table name is used for the new Environment Definition name.
- The Modify IMS Environment panel is displayed if an environment already exists with the same name as the Creator ID of the Legacy Table.

EXCLUDE

Temporarily removes specified rows from the display. These rows are not deleted and can be redisplayed. The rows are selected based on a variety of criteria. This command can be entered during an edit or browse session, a Point-and-Shoot session, or a Compare File, Extract File, or Archive File browse session.

```
eXclude   [ NEXt | PREv | FIRst | LASt ]
   [ IN column ] [ ALL ]
   { [CHAr] char | HEX hex | NUMber num |
     FLOat float | NULl } [ flag ]
```

NEXT Specifies that the search is to proceed forward from the current location. This is the default.

PREV Specifies that the search is to proceed backward from the current location.

FIRST Specifies that the search is to begin with the first row of data.

LAST Specifies that the search is to begin with the last row of data and proceed backward.

IN column
> Identifies the name of the column to search. If not specified, all columns in the table in which the cursor is positioned with the same data type as the search argument are searched. If the cursor is not positioned on a table, the columns in the lowest-level table are searched.

ALL Specifies that the search is to begin with the first row of data and proceed forward to locate and exclude all occurrences. If not specified, only the first occurrence is excluded. If specified with no other parameters, all rows are excluded.

CHAR char
> Specifies a character data type as the search value. This includes CHAR, VARCHAR, LONG VARCHAR, GRAPHIC, VARGRAPHIC, BINARY, VARBINARY, DATE, TIME, and TIMESTAMP data types. It is the default data type and, therefore, the keyword CHAR is optional.
>
> To specify a character string, use apostrophes to include embedded blanks or quotation marks in the string as in 'A B' or 'A" B'. Use quotation marks to include embedded blanks or apostrophes in the string as in "A 'B". Use C to retain character case as in C'ABC' to search for the uppercase string ABC.

HEX hex
> Specifies that the search value is the hexadecimal representation of character data.
>
> For hex, the string must conform to the rules for hexadecimal values: contain an even number of characters and contain only the digits 0 through 9 and the alphabetic characters A through F.

NUMBER num
> Specifies a numeric data type (SMALLINT, INTEGER, or DECIMAL) as the search value.

FLOAT float
> Specifies a floating point data type as the search value.

NULL Defines the search value as the NULL value regardless of the column data type.

flag Provides an additional filter to the rows targeted by the EXCLUDE command during Compare processing only. The available filters include the original source and the nature of the encountered changes. Possible values are:

Source

> **S1**   Source 1 rows exclusively.
>
> **S2**   Source 2 rows exclusively.
>
> **S1***   Source 1 and common rows.
>
> **S2***   Source 2 and common rows.
>
> **S12**   Common rows regardless of other flags.
>
> **S1Unmatched**
>> Source 1 rows that do not match a Source 2 row.
>
> **S2Unmatched**
>> Source 2 rows that do not match a Source 1 row.
>
> **UNMatched**
>> Any rows in one source that do not have a match in the other source.

Change

> **Dir**   Rows with Direct changes only.
>
> **Rel**   Rows with Related changes only.
>
> **DR**   Rows with Direct or Related changes.
>
> **CHG**   Any change or any uncommon row. Alternate form: NCOM.
>
> **COMmon**
>> Common rows that have no other flags set. Alternate form: NCHG.

Other

> **DUP**   Rows with Duplicate match key values.
>
> **ORPhans**
>> Orphan rows only. Alternate forms: ORPHANS or ORPHAN.
>
> **RKD**   Rows that have a change in the columns that comprise the basis for a relationship to other tables.
>
> **UNUsual**
>> Orphan rows, or rows that have a change in the columns that comprise the basis for a relationship to other tables.

Notes®

- A search value must be specified. When browsing a Compare File, a search value, a flag value, or both may be specified.
- The excluded rows are replaced by a one-line message indicating the location and number of excluded rows.
- When rows are excluded, the total number of displayed lines shown in the Information line is revised and each excluded lines message is included in the total count.

- To specify a keyword as a search value, use apostrophes, as in 'ALL' or 'IN'.
- The HEX operand can only be specified during hexadecimal display.
- The SHOW command can be used to redisplay excluded rows.
- The FIND, CHANGE and DELETE primary commands provide operands to specifically include or ignore excluded rows in processing.
- Use the ONLY command to locate and display only rows that satisfy the specified criteria.
- If only the column name is specified, and only one table contains that column, only that column is searched.
- The fully qualified column name should be specified when more than one table contains a column of the specified name. The column can be qualified by the table name, the view name, or the identifier (Tn or Vn).
- When more than one table contains the named column and a table name has not been specified, the lowest-level table containing the specified column is searched.

Expanded Data Display
- The EXCLUDE command can be specified during expanded data display; however, the IN column operand is not available. Only the currently expanded column is searched.

EXPAND

There are several forms of the EXPAND command.
- When the length of the data in a column exceeds the column display width during an edit or browse session, a Point-and-Shoot session, or a Compare File, Extract File, or Archive File browse session, to provide an area to edit or display data that cannot be displayed fully.
- When defining relationships, to provide an area to specify the parent table and/or child table column values.
- When defining Column Maps, to provide an area to specify the source column value. (Move, Compare, and Archive)
- When using long object names, to display an expanded area to define, display or modify a name.

EXPAND Browsing Data

Displays all the data in a column when the data width exceeds the maximum column display width.

```
EXPand  [ column ]
```

column
    Name of the column to be expanded.
- If the column name is specified, you can position the cursor anywhere on the desired row to expand the specified column.

    If the cursor is not positioned on a specific row, the first row is assumed.
- If the cursor is not positioned in a specific table, EXPAND searches for the named column, beginning with the lowest-level displayed table and proceeds upward to the highest-level table until a column with a matching name is encountered. That column is expanded.

    If more than one table contains the desired column name, either specify the fully qualified name or position the cursor anywhere on the desired row.
- During an edit or browse session, a Point-and-Shoot session, or an Extract File or Archive File browse session, the expanded data is displayed in 66 character segments. If the length of the data is greater than 66 characters, scroll the data horizontally to display the additional data.

    During a Compare File browse session, the data is displayed in 60-character segments due to the additional **Chg** and **Src** columns.
- To help when displaying and editing, a ruler is displayed when the column width is greater than 20 characters.

- You can scroll the expanded column data by row using UP, DOWN, TOP, and BOTTOM.
- Since HEX processing is available for expanded data, any character data type can be expanded regardless of length.
- The data type of the column must be CHAR, VARCHAR, LONG VARCHAR, GRAPHIC, VARGRAPHIC, BINARY, VARBINARY, TIMESTAMP, or DECIMAL. However, you can expand a TIMESTAMP or DECIMAL column only if the length of the data exceeds the maximum display width.
- The EXPAND command does not signal Access to insert the row. Therefore, when inserting data into a table with a partitioned index when all data in a key column is not displayed on the current screen, use EXPAND to expand the column so you can enter the necessary data.
- During an expanded column display, only the following primary commands are available:
  - BOTTOM
  - CANCEL
  - CAPS
  - CHANGE
  - DOWN
  - END
  - FIND
  - HEX
  - LEFT
  - RESET
  - RIGHT
  - RCHANGE
  - RFIND
  - RIGHT
  - TOP
  - UNDO
  - UP
- The line commands available for the expanded data are:

Command	Action	Command	Action
&lt	Scroll horizontally to view preceding data	>	Scroll horizontally to view succeeding data
-	Scroll horizontally to view preceding data	+	Scroll horizontally to view succeeding data

H   Display the hexadecimal value of the data. During an Access edit session, the data can be edited directly. Non-displayable characters presented as protected data in the text representation can be modified by overtyping the hexadecimal value.

- For Access only:

Command	Action	Command	Action
LC	Translate to uppercase	U[L]	Undo last change
UC	Translate to lowercase	UA	Undo all changes

- Use END to terminate the expanded column display.

EXPAND Relationship Definitions

Displays a 75-character area for the parent table and the child table Column Name values on the Define Relationship or Modify Relationship panel.

EXPand

Notes

- The cursor position determines the pair of Column Name values to expand. Type the command at the command line, position the cursor on the desired Source Column and press ENTER for the expanded display.
- The display provides a 75-character area for each Column Name in the pair of related columns. The parent table precedes the child table. You can modify either or both Column Name values.
- You can enter an expression containing literal strings, constants, substring and concatenated values.
- Use the scrolling commands UP, DOWN, TOP, and BOTTOM to scroll the display of Column Name values.
- The EXP line command can be entered in **Cmd** for the desired Source Column.
- Use END to terminate the expanded display.

EXPAND Column Maps

Displays an ISPF panel for specifying a Source Column value up to 720 characters on the Define Column Map or Modify Column Map panel.

EXPand [column | n]

column
>	Name of the column to expand.

n	The number (assigned by Optim) of the column to expand. The first column name listed in **Source Column** is assigned 1, the second is assigned 2, and so on.

- Use the EXPAND command to enter a value that contains more than 21 characters, the length of the **Source Column**.
- The EXPAND command is cursor sensitive. Instead of specifying the column explicitly with the command, you can type the command at the command line, position the cursor on the desired **Source Column** and press ENTER for the expanded display.
- The EXP line command can be entered in **Cmd** for the desired **Source Column**.
- The expanded data can be scrolled using UP, DOWN, TOP, and BOTTOM to display the column values in other rows.
- Use END to terminate the expanded display.

EXPAND Long Object Names

Displays an expanded area for editing the full name of an object.

EXPAND

If you are using version 8 or later of DB2, long names can be defined for these objects: Creator ID, Index Name, Trigger, Table Name, Relationship, User Defined Type, View Name, Schema, Stored Procedure, Synonym, Alias Name, User Defined Function, Column Name, Storage Group, Correlation

On any Optim panel where long object names can be displayed, single or double arrows (> or >>) indicate the area can be expanded.

To enter, edit, or display a long object name, type EXPAND on the command line, position the cursor on the area for the object name and press ENTER. Optim displays a panel or pop-up where you can review the entire name. In the following example, the EXPAND command is used to expand the area for the Parent Table name when creating a relationship:

```
 -------------------------- Choose a Relationship --------------------------
 Command ===>                                         Scroll ===> PAGE

   1  CREATE   - Create a Relationship for Specified Parent or Child Table
   2  MODIFY   - Modify a Relationship for Specified Child Table

    +----------------------Expand - Selected Field---------------------+
 Sp |                                                                 | 3)
    |                                                                 |
    | NORTHEASTREGIONALSALESQTRLY                                     |
    |                                                                 |
 Sp |                                                                 |
    |                                                                 |>>
    +-----------------------------------------------------------------+
 Sp
   Relationship Type ===> OPT               (P|O-OPT, D-DB2, I-IMS, A-All)

 Use '_' for DB2 LIKE character ===> NO        (Y-Yes, N-No)
```

Use END to terminate the expanded display.

In a selection list, double arrows in a heading indicate that entries under the heading can be expanded. Type EXPAND on the command line, place the cursor on the desired object name and press ENTER. In the following example, entries for Creator and Table/View can be expanded:

```
---------------------- Select Table or View to Browse -----------------------
Command ===>                                         Scroll ===> PAGE

Cmd Creator        Table/View              Type   RowCount  1321 OF 1717
--- ---------->> -------------------------->> ----- ----------
___ FOPSUPP       SHIP_TO                 TABLE
___ FOPSUPP       STATE_LOOKUP            TABLE
___ FOPV8         CUSTALIASW              ALIAS
___ FOPV8_128_00 ACT                      TABLE
```

To edit or delete a long object name, use the EXPAND command to display the full name in the pop-up window where you can make changes to it. If you modify the name without using EXPAND to display the full name in the pop-up window, you cannot ensure that you have edited it correctly.

Use END to terminate the expanded display.

Note: When used to expand long object names, the EXPAND command cannot be abbreviated.

FIND

There are three forms of the FIND command. One is used to locate a value during an edit or browse session and another to locate a value in selection lists. The third form of the FIND command is used to locate legacy record fields on the Legacy Table Editor.

FIND Browsing Data

Locates and scrolls to an occurrence of a specified value. This command is available during an edit or browse session, a Point-and-Shoot session, and a Compare File, Extract File, or Archive File browse session.

```
Find   [NEXt | PREv | FIRst | LASt]
   [ eX | NX ] [ DEL | NDel ] [ IN column ] [ALL]
   { [CHAr] char | HEX hex | NUMber num |
     FLOat float | NULl | ERRors } [ flag ]
```

NEXT Specifies that the search is to proceed forward from the current cursor location. This is the default.

PREV Specifies that the search is to proceed backward from the current cursor location.

FIRST Specifies that the search is to begin with the first row of data.

LAST Specifies that the search is to begin with the last row of data and proceed backward.

EX Only excluded rows are to be searched.

NX Only non-excluded rows are to be included in the search.

DEL For Access only. Only deleted rows that are shown are included in the search.

NDEL For Access only. Only rows that have not been deleted are to be included in the search.

IN column
> Identifies the name of the column to search. If not specified, all columns in the table in which the cursor is positioned with the same data type as the search argument are searched. If the cursor is not positioned in a table, the columns in the lowest-level table are searched.

ALL Specifies that the search is to begin with the first row of data and proceed forward. FIND ALL is useful when issued after all rows have been excluded to display only rows containing occurrences of a character string.

CHAR char
> Specifies a character data type as the search value. This includes CHAR, VARCHAR, LONG VARCHAR, GRAPHIC, VARGRAPHIC, BINARY, VARBINARY, DATE, TIME, and TIMESTAMP data types. It is the default data type and, therefore, the keyword CHAR is optional.
>
> To specify a character string, use apostrophes to include embedded blanks or quotation marks in the string as in 'A B' or 'A" B'. Use quotation marks to include embedded blanks or apostrophes in the string as in "A 'B". Use C to retain character case as in C'ABC' to search for the uppercase string ABC.

HEX hex
> Specifies that the search value is the hexadecimal representation of character data.
>
> The string must conform to the rules for hexadecimal values, containing an even number of characters and using only the digits 0 through 9 and the alphabetic characters A through F.

NUMBER num
> Specifies a numeric data type as the search value. This includes SMALLINT, BIGINT, INTEGER, and DECIMAL data types.

FLOAT float
> Specifies a floating point data type as the search value.

NULL Defines the search value as null.

ERRORS
> For Access only. Locates rows currently in error.

flag Provides an additional filter to the rows targeted by the FIND command during Compare processing only. The available filters include the original source and the nature of the encountered changes. Possible values are:

Table 1. Source

Flag	Description
S1	Source 1 rows exclusively.
S2	Source 2 rows exclusively.
S1*	Source 1 and common rows.
S2*	Source 2 and common rows.
S12	Common rows regardless of other flags.

Table 1. Source (continued)

Flag	Description
S1Unmatched	Source 1 rows that do not match a Source 2 row.
S2Unmatched	Source 2 rows that do not match a Source 1 row.
UNMatched	Any rows in one source that do not have a match in the other source.

Table 2. Change

Flag	Description
Dir	Rows with Direct changes only.
Rel	Rows with Related changes only.
DR	Rows with Direct or Related changes.
CHG	Any change or any uncommon row. Alternate form: NCOM.
COMmon	Common rows that have no other flags set. Alternate form: NCHG.

Table 3. Other

Flag	Description
DUP	Rows with Duplicate match key values.
ORPhans	Orphan rows only. Alternate forms: ORPHANS or ORPHAN.
RKD	Rows that have a change in the columns that comprise the basis for a relationship to other tables.
UNUsual	Orphan rows, or rows that have a change in the columns that comprise the basis for a relationship to other tables.

- Many Access, Move, Compare and Archive facilities use the ISPF browse or edit facilities (e.g., process reports). The ISPF FIND command, using the "unextended" ISPF syntax, is available when using these facilities.
- A search value must be specified. When browsing a Compare File, a search value, a flag value, or both may be specified.
- If the data type of the search value is NUMBER or FLOAT, FIND searches for a value that is numerically equivalent to the search value. That is, FIND does not perform a character type compare to locate a particular digit or combination of digits embedded in a numeric value.
- To specify a character string value that is the same as a keyword available for the command, use apostrophes as in 'IN' or 'ALL'.
- If only the column name is specified, and only one table contains that column, only that column is searched.
- The fully qualified column name should be specified when more than one table contains a column of the specified name. The column can be qualified by the table name, view name, or identifier (Tn or Vn).
- In those instances where more than one table contains the named column and a table name has not been specified, the lowest-level table containing the specified column is searched. To search another level table, the table name must be supplied.
- The HEX operand can only be specified during hexadecimal display.
- If EX or NX is not specified, all rows are included in the search. The excluded rows that satisfy the search are displayed.
- Use the ONLY command to locate and display only rows that satisfy the specified criteria.
- FIN is an alternate abbreviation.
- Use the RFIND command to repeat the last FIND command.

Expanded Data Display

- The FIND command can be specified during expanded data display however, the IN column operand is not available. Only the currently expanded column is searched. If the expanded column of the current row does not contain the search value, the other rows in the table are searched as per the specification for NEXT, PREV, FIRST, or LAST on the command.

Examples

1. To search for the next occurrence of the specified character string in any column in the lowest-level displayed table, type:

   FIND AL

   The string is not preceded by C, so the search for AL will include AL, Al, aL, and al.

2. To search a column named SALESMAN_ID in the CUSTOMERS table for the last occurrence of an exact match to the character string 'A Z', type:

   FIND C'A Z' LAST IN CUSTOMERS.SALESMAN_ID

FIND Lists

Locates an occurrence of a specified value on a list.

FINd   [NEXt | PREv | FIRst | LASt]   string

NEXT Specifies that the search is to proceed forward from the current cursor location. This is the default.

PREV Specifies that the search is to proceed backward from the current cursor location.

FIRST Specifies that the search is to begin with the first row of data.

LAST Specifies that the search is to begin with the last row of data and proceed backward.

string Specifies a search value.

- This command can be entered on the following selection lists:
  - Select Table or View to Browse
  - Select Table or View to Edit
  - Select ADs to Browse Tables
  - Select ADs to Edit Tables
  - Select Access Definition
  - Describe Columns for AD
  - Select Compare Definition
  - Select Primary Keys
  - Select Relationships
  - Select Column Maps
  - Select Table Maps
  - Select an Access Definition
  - Select Legacy Table
  - Choose an Environment Definition
  - Choose a Retrieval Definition
  - Select Tables/Views For AD
  - Specify Relationship Usage
  - Pending Process List
- If the specified value is located in the current display, the cursor is positioned at the occurrence. If the value is not displayed, the display is scrolled such that the occurrence is positioned on the first line of the display and the cursor is positioned at the occurrence.

- You can specify a search string that is the same as a keyword. Apostrophes and quotes are not used. A single operand is assumed to be used as the search string regardless of whether the string matches a keyword. When two operands are provided and one matches a keyword, the other operand is used as the search string.
- If the search string is found, the display begins with the next value.
- FIN is an alternate abbreviation.
- Use RFIND to repeat the last executed FIND command.

Examples

1. To locate the first occurrence of the string ABC starting with the first line currently displayed, type:

   FIND ABC

2. To locate the first occurrence of the string ABC in the data, type:

   FIND FIRST ABC

3. To locate the next occurrence of the string ABC, type the following command, position the cursor and press ENTER.

   FIND NEXT ABC

4. To locate the next occurrence of the string PREV, type the following command, position the cursor and press ENTER.

   FIND NEXT PREV

   Note that the first operand is assumed to be the direction keyword.

Access Definitions

Scrolls to the first occurrence of the specified table status on the **Select Tables/Views For AD** panel. On this panel, you can search the **Table/View Name** and **Status** columns only.

FINd   [ARC | COL | SEL | SQL]

If the specified status cannot be found or all the status values have been searched, then the message "END OF DATA REACHED" is displayed.

FIND Legacy Tables

During Move or Compare for IMS, VSAM or sequential processing only, locate fields with a specific character string in the field name on the **Modify Legacy Table** panel.

FINd string

string   Search string. The string should not be delimited.

- Move locates the first string occurrence of the string beginning with the first displayed line of data. For subsequent searches, use RFIND to continue the search from the current cursor location.
- If the string is not found, FIND wraps to the beginning and continues the search. If no string is found when the entire file is searched, the search terminates.
- Use the Z line command to display the Field Details Editor, which displays all attributes for a field and makes them available for modification.

FLIP

Used during Compare processing only, toggles between displaying Source 1 and Source 2 names for tables and column headings when browsing a Compare File.

FLIp [S1 | S2 | TOGgle]

S1   Uses Source 1 names.

S2   Uses Source 2 names.

TOGGLE
Specifies that the names are to switch to the other source names. This is the default.

- By default, the initial Compare browse display uses the names for tables and column headings from Source 1.

- The Creator ID is not included in the table name. Compare assumes that, for the most part, two versions of the same table are compared and ignores the Creator ID for the display. However, when these names are different, it may be useful to use the FLIP command to see the changes from the perspective of one source or the other.

GENERIC

Converts an explicit primary key or relationship into a generic primary key or relationship.

GENeric

- The GENERIC command can be entered on the following panels:
  - Modify Optim Primary Key
  - Define Optim Primary Key
  - Modify Relationship
  - Define Relationship

- When defining a generic relationship, the base Creator ID used to identify both tables must be the same.

- You can specify whether the explicit key or relationship is retained when the GENERIC command is used to create a generic copy.

- A generic definition is identified by an asterisk, *, as the Creator ID in the definition name.

- A generic key or relationship cannot be converted into an explicit key or relationship.

- If a generic key or relationship already exists with the name that would be assigned, a prompt is displayed. You can specify whether to replace the existing generic key or abandon the request.

- You can create an Optim generic key or relationship from a DB2 primary key or foreign key on the **Browse Primary Key** or Browse Relationship panel. The explicit DB2 key is always retained.

GET TABLES RELATED

Adds the names of tables related to a specific table to an Access Definition.

```
GET TABles   [ table ] RELated [TO] [ table2 ]
    [ ALL | n ]   [ PARent | CHIld ]
    [ DB2 | OPT ]
```

TABLES table
Qualifies the names of the tables to be included in the Access Definition. DB2 LIKE syntax can be used for both the Creator ID and the table name for **table**. If **table** is not specified, all related tables having the same Creator ID as **table2** are included.

RELATED TO table2
Identifies the table for which the related tables are requested. If **table2** is not specified and only one table is named on the Select Tables/Views for AD panel, that table is assumed. If multiple tables are listed, position the cursor to the table of interest.

ALL
Retrieves the table names that are directly and indirectly related to **table2**. (Directly related tables are parents and children. Indirectly related tables also include grandparents, grandchildren, and so forth.)

n
Qualifies the tables related to **table2** that are to be retrieved by specifying whether only directly related tables are retrieved or directly related tables and a specific number of the levels of indirectly related tables are retrieved. If neither ALL nor n is specified, only the directly related tables are retrieved.

PARENT

Retrieves tables only in a parent direction—parents, grandparents, and so forth.

CHILD

Retrieves tables only in child direction—children, grandchildren, and so forth.

DB2   Retrieves tables from DB2 relationships only.

OPT   Retrieves tables from Optim (OPT) relationships only.

- Relationships defined in the DB2 Catalog and the Optim Directory are used to determine the related tables. Use the **Relationship Processing** User Option to determine which relationships are used when adding tables with the GET TABLES RELATED command: DB2 relationships only, Optim relationships only, or both. You can also use this option to display a prompt for indicating relationships.

- For Move or Compare, a reference table cannot be specified as the RELATED TO table.

- The Get Related line commands are available:

    GR   GET RELATED

    GRA   GET RELATED ALL

    GC[n]   GET RELATED CHILD, where n is the number of levels. Specify a value from 1 through 9.

    GCA   GET RELATED CHILD ALL, for all levels.

    GP[n]   GET RELATED PARENTS, where n is the number of levels. Specify a value from 1 through 9.

    GPA   GET RELATED PARENTS ALL, for all levels.

    For GC and GP, the level number determines how many levels of tables are included. For example, GP3 will include three levels—parents, grandparents, and great-grandparents.

    Line commands also allow you to add tables from DB2 or Optim relationships only by substituting a D (for DB2 relationships) or P (for Optim relationships) for the G in the preceding line commands. For example, use the line command DCA to add all child tables from DB2 relationships. For more information about the GET TABLES RELATED line commands, see "Access Definition Functions" on page 95.

Examples

1. To include all tables directly related to CUSTOMERS that begin with A and have the same Creator ID, enter:

    GET TABLES A% RELATED TO CUSTOMERS

2. To include all tables having a Creator ID that is different than the default, supply the Creator ID with the command. To include all tables with a Creator ID of FOPDEMO that are directly related to CUSTOMERS, enter:

    GET TABLES FOPDEMO.% RELATED TO CUSTOMERS

3. To include all tables that are directly or indirectly related to CUSTOMERS, enter:

    GET TABLES RELATED TO CUSTOMERS ALL

4. To include all related child, grandchild, great grandchild, and so on tables related to CUSTOMERS, enter:

    GET TABLES RELATED TO CUSTOMERS CHILD ALL

5. To include only related child and grandchild tables of CUSTOMERS, enter:

    GET TABLES RELATED TO CUSTOMERS CHILD 2

6. To include only related child tables from Optim relationships with CUSTOMERS, enter:

    GET TABLES RELATED TO CUSTOMERS CHILD OPT

GO

Used during Access processing only, commits outstanding database changes.

GO

- The COMMIT command and the SAVE command are synonymous with GO.
- The AUTOCOMMIT command can be used to specify that the outstanding changes are committed with each screen interaction. See the *Access User Manual*, Committing Changes to the Database, for more information.
- The ROLLBACK command is used to restore the data to its last commit point.
- The UNDO command is used to restore the data to the original fetched values. For details on the scope of UNDO and ROLLBACK, see the *Access User Manual* , Restoring Data.

GROUP

Displays the Group Selection Processing panel, which allows you to specify that an explicit number of rows for an explicit number of unique values in a specific Start Table column are used to begin row selection for an Extract Process or a Compare Process. This command is available when Move, Compare, or both are installed.

GROUP

- The GROUP command is only available on the **Select Tables/Views for AD** panel.
- **Start Table Options** on the Select Tables/Views for AD panel is used to indicate whether group selection processing has been specified. If group selection processing is used, **Start Table Options** contains "Group Selection (GROUP)."
- Group selection processing is only used when extracting data for an Extract Process or a Compare Process. It has no impact on browsing and editing data.
- The group selection processing can be used with other criteria. The other criteria are applied first and then the group processing is applied.

Example

- Assume the CUSTOMERS table is the Start Table. To specify that one hundred rows are to be extracted from ten different states, use the GROUP command to display the following prompt and specify the following values:

```
+-------------------Start Table Group Selection Processing---------------------+
|                                                                              |
|                                                                              |
|   To select a set of up to 'N' rows from each of up to 'M' distinct values   |
|   for a specific column, provide the following information:                  |
|                                                                              |
|   Column Name to be used for Group     ===> STATE                            |
|   Number of distinct values to use (M) ===>    10    (1-4294967295,*=NOLIM)   |
|   Number of rows with each value   (N) ===>   100    (1-4294967295,*=NOLIM)   |
|                                                                              |
|                                                                              |
|   NOTE: To eliminate Group processing, clear the column name and press ENTER  |
|         Use the LIST command to get a selection list of column names          |
|         A limit must be specified for 'M', 'N', or both                        |
+------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

  You can use the Specify Selection Criteria panel or the SQL WHERE Clause panel to explicitly define the ten states.

HEX

Toggles the display of the hexadecimal format of character data.

HEX [ON | OFF]

ON   Character data is displayed in both formats.

OFF   Character data is displayed in character format only.

- If an operand is not specified, the display is toggled.
- The HEX command only affects the display of character data.
- Non-displayable characters are presented as protected data in character format, and by their equivalent hexadecimal values in hexadecimal format. The hexadecimal values can be edited in all circumstances.
- The HEX command is available during an edit or browse session, a Point-and-Shoot session, or a Compare File, Extract File, or Archive File browse session.
- The hexadecimal display occupies three lines as demonstrated in the following example:

```
CHARACTER DATA
CCCDCCECD4CCEC
38191335904131
```

- The HEX line command, available during expanded data display, provides the same function.

HIDE

Removes deleted rows from the display. This command can be used to hide deleted rows during an edit session using Access or to hide deleted files on the Archive Files panel using Archive.

For Access only, this form of the command is available during an edit session:

HIDe [DELetes]
    (Access only)

DELETES
    Optional keyword

- The **Deleted Rows Display** option on the Editor and Display Options panel can also be used to hide or show deleted rows.
- The FIND primary command does not search deleted rows that are hidden.
- Use the SHOW command to redisplay hidden rows as well as the excluded rows.

For Archive only, this form of the command is available on the Archive Files panel:

    HIDe [NOTfound |DELeted |BATch]

NOTFOUND
    Hides names of the Archive Files that have an NF status (search criteria not found).

DELETE
    Hides names of Archive Files that have been deleted.

BATCH
    Hides all Archive files included in a batch function.

- If no operands are specified, then all three categories are hidden.
- Use the REFRESH command to redisplay the hidden file names, which is especially useful when initiating a new search.
- NF is the alternate form of NOTfound.

IDX

Used during Archive processing only, sets the IDX value for all columns on the Specify Archive Criteria panel to S, D, or N. The IDX setting determines if columns are indexed during an Archive Process.

```
IDX    { S|D|N }
```

S   Create a sparse index for each column. (A sparse index consists of a range of values in a column.)

D   Create a dense index for each column. (A dense index consists of all values in a column.)

N   Do not create indexes for all columns.

- When there are many columns, it may be simpler to set the IDX value for all columns. You can overtype the specifications for individual columns.
- Dense indexes are created on a per column basis. A maximum of sixteen columns in a table may have a dense index; each one is considered a separate index.
- Indexes are required when specifying selection criteria to browse or restore archived data. To simplify your requests select the index columns when archiving; otherwise, temporary indexes are created as needed.
- You can delete indexes when restoring and updating the Archive File. Use Option 3 DELETE on the **Archive and Restore** menu to delete indexes. Use Option 6 UPDATE on the **Archive and Restore** menu to update indexes.

INDENT

Displays the Indented Table Display panel when editing an Access Definition or during an edit or browse session, a Point-and-Shoot session, or a Compare File, Extract File, or Archive File browse session.

```
INDent
```

- When requested from within the Access Definition editor, the panel provides an indented presentation of the tables which depicts the relationships between the tables. This provides the data model for the tables included in the Access Definition. This command is available on the Select Tables/Views for AD panel and the Specify Relationship Usage panel.
- When requested during an edit or browse session, a Point-and-Shoot session, or a Compare File, Extract File, or Archive File browse session, the panel provides an indented presentation of the currently active tables. The currently displayed tables are identified by an asterisk. The stacked joined tables are noted.

  Use **Cmd** to specify the S line command to switch the displayed table to any table in a stack. When you return to the edit, browse, or Point-and-Shoot session, the selected table is displayed.

  This command is valid only during columnar display. It cannot be specified during sidelabels or zoom displays.

- For information on either form of the Indented Table Display panel, see the *Common Elements Manual,* Displaying Relationships.

INFO

Used during Compare processing only, displays information about a specific pair of compared tables.

The information is displayed on the Extended Compare Table Information panel and includes:

- The fully qualified names of the source tables.
- The names of the columns from each source paired with the corresponding column from the other source.
- The status of each column identifying match key columns, compared columns and columns not participating in the comparison.
- A list of related tables and information about the relationship.

```
INFo  [ table ]
```

table   Table name displayed for a pair of tables. The identifier Tn can be specified, where n represents the numeric value assigned to the pair of tables.

- This command is cursor sensitive. When multiple pairs of tables are displayed using the JOIN command, you can position the cursor on the desired pair of tables. If the cursor is not positioned and a name is not specified on the command, the lowest-level displayed pair of tables is assumed.
- When only one pair of tables is displayed, that pair is assumed.

- The Extended Compare Table Information panel is also displayed when the I line command is used on the Compare Summary Selection List panel.
- For information on the Extended Compare Table Information panel, see the *Compare User Manual*, Column Information.

ISPF

Invokes an ISPF edit session for the current SQL WHERE clause. This command is only valid from the Enter an SQL WHERE Clause for a Table or View panel.

```
ISPF
```

- The current SQL WHERE clause is copied into an ISPF edit session. All standard ISPF editing facilities are available. The primary motivation for this command is to enable use of the ISPF COPY command to insert an existing WHERE Clause from another file such as an existing program.
- Use END to terminate the ISPF session and return to the Enter an SQL WHERE Clause for a Table or View panel. The WHERE clause is copied from the ISPF session to the panel.
- The text is validated when you use END or SAVE from the panel. If the WHERE clause copied from the ISPF session contains more lines than the 200-line maximum, the error is not identified until you enter END or SAVE. If an error occurs, you can re-edit the text directly on the panel or use the ISPF command to return to ISPF for editing.
- ISPF is a synonym for the SQLEdit command.

JOIN

Joins from the specified table to a related table, which is added to the display. This command can be entered in columnar display during an edit or browse session, a Point-and-Shoot session, or a Compare File, Extract File, or Archive File browse session.

```
JOIn { [ NEW ] [ table ] [ FROm table ] | [ ALL ] }
```

NEW Requests a join to a table that is not specified in the Access Definition currently being created or modified. For Access, requests a join to a table that has not been accessed in the current edit or browse session if not using an Access Definition.

table Name of the table to join. If omitted, a selection list is displayed.

FROM table
Name of the table for which the join is executed, or the *anchor table*. If omitted, JOIN defaults to the lowest△level table. The anchor table can be specified using Tn notation.

ALL Requests a join to all tables in the (temporary or permanent) Access Definition, Point-and-Shoot List, Archive File, Extract File, or Compare File related to the initially displayed table.

- This command cannot be used during sidelabels or zoom display.
- You cannot join to a reference table during a Point-and-Shoot session, even if a relationship exists.
- A multi-way join is performed when you request to join from a table other than the lowest-level table. Use the FROM table operand to specify the join level. You can also perform a multi-way join by selecting more than one table from a selection list displayed using the JOIN command.

  When you perform a multi-way join, the currently displayed table at the designated level is "hidden" and the newly joined table is displayed. This creates a "stack" in which the most recently joined table is first, the next most recent is second, and so on.

  The displayed table in a stack can be changed using the SWITCH or INDENT commands.
- Use INDENT to display an indented list of the currently joined tables including stacked joined tables.
- The data from the joined table is related to a specific row in the anchor table. The specific row is identified by cursor position. If a row is not identified, the first displayed row of the anchor table is assumed.

- Use CANCEL from any prompt displayed prior to actually joining the table, to terminate the join. Use the UNJOIN command to remove the joined table from the display.

ACCESS Edit or Browse

The following information only pertains to the Access edit and browse facilities.

- Cycles are supported when browsing data. Therefore, even if a table is currently active, you can join to the table again as long as a relationship is defined between the tables to be joined.
- A relationship must be defined for the tables to be joined. If a relationship is not defined in the DB2 Catalog or in the Optim Directory, you are prompted to define a relationship.
- When you terminate using the Access Definition, you may be prompted to specify whether new tables added to the Access Definition during the current session should be permanently included in the Access Definition. New relationship information is automatically added to the Directory regardless of whether the Access Definition is updated.
- When ambiguities are encountered in an attempt to join, you are prompted for confirmation, correction, or specifications for a selection list. The following information describes the processing sequence for each form of the JOIN command.

JOIN   When the table name is not specified:
- During an edit or browse session initiated by naming a table, Option 1 or 2 on the **Main Menu**, a prompt for selection list specifications is displayed.
- During an edit or browse session initiated from an Access Definition, Option 3 or 4 on the **Main Menu**:
  - If one table in the Access Definition is related to the anchor table, it is joined automatically.
  - If more than one table in the Access Definition is related to the anchor table, a selection list of the related tables is displayed. Select one or more tables.
  - If no related tables are defined in the Access Definition, a prompt for selection list specifications is displayed.

  When a table name is specified: `JOIN table`
- During an edit or browse session initiated by naming a table, Option 1 or 2 on the **Main Menu**:
  - If the named table exists, it is joined.
  - If the named table does not exist, the **JOIN Table Correction** panel is presented.
  - If the table name contains DB2 LIKE syntax, a prompt for selection list specifications is displayed.
- During an edit or browse session initiated using an Access Definition, Option 3 or 4 on the **Main Menu**:
  - If the named table is in the Access Definition, it is joined to the anchor table. If a relationship is not defined to join these tables, prompts for defining a relationship are presented.
  - If the named table does not exist in the Access Definition but does exist in the database and is related to the anchor table, a confirmation prompt is displayed prior to performing the join. You can continue or cancel the join in response to this prompt.
  - If the named table does not exist in the database, the JOIN Table Correction panel is displayed. You can cancel the join, correct the table name, or replace the name with blanks. If you replace the name with blanks, a prompt for selection list specifications is displayed.
  - If the table name contains DB2 LIKE syntax, a prompt for selection list specifications is displayed.

When NEW is specified without a table name, a prompt for selection list specifications is displayed.

JOIN NEW

When NEW is specified with a table name, as in `JOIN NEW table`.

- If the named table exists in the database and a relationship has been defined for the tables, the named table is joined. If an Access Definition is being used, the name is added to the Access Definition. If a relationship has not been defined, prompts for defining a relationship are presented.
- If the named table does not exist in the database, the JOIN Table Correction panel is displayed. You can cancel the join, correct the table name, or request a selection list.
- If the table name contains DB2 LIKE syntax, a prompt for selection list specifications is displayed.

Note: Joining to new tables may be restricted by Access Definition parameters. See the *Access User Manual*, Restrictions to Dynamic Join, for more information.

Browse or Point- and-Shoot Session

The following information pertains to the Browse or Point-and-Shoot facilities provided with Archive, Move, and Compare.

- During a Point-and-Shoot session, you can only join to related tables that are listed in the Access Definition.
- During a Browse session, you can only join to related tables that are listed in the Archive, Compare, or Extract File.
- A relationship must be defined for the tables to be joined. If more than one relationship exists, a selection list of relationships is displayed. Select the desired relationship. If a relationship is not defined in the DB2 Catalog or in the Optim Directory, the join cannot be performed.

Note: You can terminate a Point-and-Shoot session and use the CREATE RELATIONSHIP command on the **Select Tables/Views for AD** or Specify Relationship Usage panel to define a relationship. Alternatively, you can use Option 6 DEFINITIONS on the **Main Menu** to define a relationship.

- When the table name is not specified: `JOIN`.
  - If one table is related to the anchor table, it is joined automatically.
  - If more than one table is related to the anchor table, a selection list of the related tables is displayed. Select one or more tables.
  - If there are no related tables, a message is displayed. A join cannot be performed.
- When a table name is specified: `JOIN table`.
  - If a relationship is defined between the named table and the anchor table, the named table is joined. If a relationship is not defined, a message is displayed, and the join cannot be performed.
  - If the named table does not exist, a message is displayed and the join cannot be performed.
  - If the named table contains DB2 LIKE syntax, a selection list of related tables is displayed. Select one or more tables.

Note: You must include the Creator ID with the table name if different from the default Creator ID.

JOIN ALL

The JOIN ALL command can be used during any process where JOIN can be used. The JOIN ALL command joins all tables related to the initially displayed table that exist in the Access Definition, Point-and-Shoot List, Archive File, Extract File, or Compare File.

- You cannot use the JOIN ALL command if tables are already joined in the display. If you enter JOIN ALL when one or more tables are joined, an error message is displayed.

- A temporary Access Definition is used during an Access browse or edit session invoked using Option 1 or 2 on the **Main Menu**. As you Join tables in an Access browse or edit session, those tables are added to the temporary Access Definition, and, even if unjoined during the session, remain in the Access Definition. The JOIN ALL command joins all tables in the temporary Access Definition.
- The Point-and-Shoot facility uses the Start Table as the initial table in the display, whereas the Browse facility allows you to specify any table in the file.
- If there are two or more relationships between a parent and child table, you are prompted to select the relationship to use for the join.

LEFT

There are two forms of the LEFT command: one is used when creating or modifying Access Definitions; the other is used when browsing or editing data.

LEFT Access Definition

Scrolls the Select Tables/Views for AD panel to display the left-most portion of the prompts and scrolls the Specify Selection Criteria panel to display the Describe Columns panel.

LEFT

- This function is normally assigned to a program function key.
- The RIGHT command scrolls the Select Tables/Views for AD panel to display the right-most portion of the prompts and scrolls the **Describe Columns** panel to display the **Specify Selection Criteria** panel.

LEFT Browsing Data

For Access, scrolls the display horizontally to preceding data during an edit or browse session.

For Move, Compare, or Archive, scrolls the display horizontally to preceding data for the following items:
- During a Point-and-Shoot session.
- When browsing online process reports.
- When browsing the contents of an Extract File, Compare File, or Archive File.

LEFT [column | Csr | Page | Data | Half | Max | n]

column
> The name of the column that is to be scrolled. The column can be implicitly specified by positioning the cursor at the column. This operand cannot be entered when browsing an online process report.

CSR Cursor location determines the scroll. During an edit or browse session, a Point-and-Shoot session, or a Compare File, Extract File, or Archive File browse session, the column in which the cursor is positioned is scrolled to the right-most position. When used for expanded data, the character on which the cursor is positioned is scrolled to the right-most position.

PAGE Full page scroll. During an edit or browse session, a Point-and-Shoot session, or a Compare File, Extract File, or Archive File browse session, the column preceding the first displayed column is displayed in the right-most position on the screen. When used for expanded data, the character preceding the first displayed character is displayed in the right-most position on the screen.

DATA Full page scroll. During an edit or browse session, a Point-and-Shoot session, or a Compare File, Extract File, or Archive File browse session, the column displayed as the first column is displayed in the right-most position on the screen.

> When used for expanded data display, the first displayed character is displayed in the right-most position on the screen.

HALF Based on the current display. During an edit or browse session, a Point-and-Shoot session, or a

Compare File, Extract File, or Archive File browse session, the column in the middle is scrolled to the right-most position. During expanded data, the character in the middle of the display is displayed in the right-most position.

MAX During an edit or browse session, a Point-and-Shoot session, or a Compare File, Extract File, or Archive File browse session, the first column in the table is to be scrolled to the left-most position on the screen. When used for expanded data, the first character of data is scrolled to the left-most position.

n During an edit or browse session, a Point-and-Shoot session, or a Compare File, Extract File, or Archive File browse session, a specific number of columns to scroll the display. When used for expanded data, the value specifies number of characters to scroll the display.

- The word MORE followed by an arrow pointing in the appropriate scroll direction is displayed on the information line to indicate that scrolling is possible.
- If the left-most portion is currently displayed, the scroll request is ignored and a message is displayed.
- The LEFT command does not preserve insert-pending rows. Therefore, when inserting data into a table with a partitioned index and all key columns are not displayed on the current screen, use LEFT to scroll the display to the other key columns so you can enter the necessary data.
- When using the HALF operand, the middle column is determined by the number of columns currently displayed. If an uneven number of columns is displayed then the column in the middle is the one that has the same number of columns on each side.
- The LOCK command can be used to lock one or more columns such that they are not scrolled when the display is scrolled horizontally.
- Use RIGHT to scroll the display to the horizontally and view succeeding data.
- During an edit or browse session, a Point-and-Shoot session, or a Compare File, Extract File, or Archive File browse session, the LEFT command is cursor sensitive. When an operand is not specified, the scroll is performed based on the cursor location.

Columnar Display

- If an operand is not specified, the column containing the cursor is scrolled to the right-most position and all data that precedes the column is presented appropriately.

  When a column name is not specified and the cursor is not positioned on a column in a window, the lowest-level table is scrolled. The column after the column displayed in the left-most position is scrolled to the right-most position and all data that preceded the column now in the right-most position is presented appropriately.

  The fully qualified column name should be specified when more than one table contains a column of the specified name. The column can be qualified by the table or view name, the identifier (Tn or Vn) or the cursor position.

Sidelabels Display

- A logical horizontal scroll is performed such that the columns are shifted to the preceding position.
- The column operand can only be specified for a column in the currently displayed table.

Expanded Data Display

- If an operand is not specified, the character on which the cursor is positioned in the expand window is scrolled to the right-most position and preceding data is presented appropriately.
- When using the HALF operand, the middle character in the current display is scrolled horizontally to succeed all other data in the display.
- The column operand cannot be specified.

LEGACY

During Move or Compare for IMS, VSAM or sequential data processing only, switches the display to the Legacy Options panel, when entered from the User Options panel, Editor and Display Options panel, **Compare Options** panel, or Archive Options panel.

LEGacy

- When the Legacy Options panel is displayed, SITE switches to the Site Options panel, USER switches to the User Options panel, EDITOR switches to the Editor and Display Options panel, ARCHIVE switches to the Archive Options panel, and LEGACY switches to the Legacy Options panel.
- You must have administrator privileges to view and modify the Site Options panel.
- The Compare Options panel is available when Compare is installed. The Archive Options panel is available when Archive is installed. The Legacy Options panel is available when Move or Compare for IMS, VSAM or sequential data is installed.

LIST

Displays the requested selection list.

There are many forms of the command, grouped according to use:

- Displays lists when defining an Access Definition.
- Displays lists when defining primary keys and relationships.
- Displays lists when defining a Column Map.
- Displays lists when defining a Table Map.
- Displays lists during an edit or browse session or Point-and-Shoot session.
- Displays a list of tables when specifying browse parameters for an Extract or Archive File.
- Displays a list of columns in the table for specifying selection criteria.
- Displays a list of columns in the table for specifying an SQL WHERE clause.
- Displays a list of action or column variables to insert information in an SQL statement for an archive action.
- Displays a list of Archive Files to select for an Archive Collection.

LIST Access Definition

The following forms of the LIST command are available when defining an Access Definition.

```
LISt   TABles [ table ] [ RELated [ TO ] [ table2 ] ] |
                             [ [ IN ] [ object [ name ] ] ]
LISt   VIEws [ view ]
LISt   ALIases [ alias ]
LISt   SYNonyms
LISt   COLumns [ table ]
```

TABLES *table*

Displays a selection list of tables, where **table** qualifies which names are to be included on the list. This command is available on the Select Tables/Views for AD panel.

RELATED TO *table2*

Displays a selection list of tables that are related to the table named after TO. The relationships are determined by the definitions in the DB2 Catalog and the Optim Directory. This command is available on the Select Tables/Views for AD panel. If not specified, a selection list of tables, regardless of relationships is displayed.

IN *object*

Specifies that the list is generated from the contents of the specified object. For each object type, the full keyword is shown first, followed by its short form. You can type the full keyword or the short form. Specify the object as:

DATABASE
DB

TABLESPACE
TS

PACKAGE
PKG

PLAN PL

name Specify the object name explicitly or use DB2 LIKE syntax. If name is not specified, a wild card entry is assumed. When you specify the name, the following rules for each object type apply.

DATABASE
A two-part name is assumed: *database.tablespace*. If only one part is specified, tablespace is assumed to be %.

TABLESPACE
A two-part name is assumed: *database.tablespace*. If only one part is specified, database is assumed to be %.

PACKAGE
A three-part name is assumed:*location.collectionid.package*. If only one part is specified, *location* and *collectionid* are assumed to be %. If two parts are specified, *location* is assumed to be %.

PLAN A one-part name is assumed: *plan*.

VIEWS *view*
Displays a selection list of views, where **view** qualifies which names are to be included on the list. This command is available on the Select Tables/Views for AD panel.

ALIASES *alias*
Displays a selection list of aliases, where **alias** qualifies which names are to be included on the list. This command is available on the Select Tables/Views for AD panel.

SYNONYMS
Displays a selection list of synonyms for the current user's SQL ID. This command is available on the Select Tables/Views for AD panel.

COLUMNS *table*
Displays a selection list of columns defined for the specified table. If a table name is not specified, the columns in the current table are listed. This command is available on the **Enter an SQL WHERE Clause** and **Specify Selection Criteria for AD** panels.

- DB2 LIKE syntax can be used for both the Creator ID and the base name when specifying the name value for tables, views, or aliases.
- Wherever a table name can be specified (explicitly on the command, by cursor position, or by the LR line command), if a Creator ID is not specified, the default Creator ID is assumed.
- The LIST TABLES RELATED command is cursor sensitive. Therefore, if an explicit RELATED TO table name is not specified, the table name on which the cursor is positioned is used. If only one table is specified in the Access Definition, that name is assumed and need not be identified on the command.
- The LR line command provides the same list as the LIST TABLES RELATED TO command.
- You can specify either the RELATED table operands or the IN source operands on the LIST TABLES command. You cannot specify both on a single command entry.
- A maximum of 50 tables can be selected from the selection list presented by LIST TABLES.

Examples

1. To display a list of tables with a Creator ID of FOPDEMO and a name that begins with A, enter:
   LIST TABLES FOPDEMO.A%

2. To display a list of tables with the default Creator ID that are related to a table named CUSTOMERS, enter:

    LIST TABLES RELATED TO CUSTOMERS

LIST Key Definition

The following forms of the LIST command are available when defining primary keys and relationships:

```
LISt   TABles [ table ]
LISt   COLumns  [ PARent | CHIld ]
LISt   UNIque [ INDex ]
```

TABLES *table*

Displays a selection list of tables, where table qualifies which names are to be included on the list. DB2 LIKE syntax can be used for the Creator ID and table name.

COLUMNS

Displays a selection list of columns for the target table. Available on the **Primary Key** and Relationship panels. The PARENT/CHILD operand specifies which table is to be used for the list of columns. These operands are available on the **Define Relationship** and **Modify Relationship** panels.

UNIQUE INDEX

Displays a selection list of the indices defined for a specified table. Available on the **Define Optim Primary Key** and Modify Optim Primary Key panels. Select a unique index to be used as the primary key for the table.

- For primary keys, the LIST COLUMNS command lists all columns not currently used for the primary key. You can select any number by entering S in **Cmd**.

- For relationships, the LIST COLUMNS command lists columns in the table.

    To select a column, type the number of the corresponding column in **Cmd**. The data type is displayed to help you select.

    To insert additional entries for the relationship, type the number that would be assigned sequentially to the next entry. For example, assume there are currently two entries. Type 3 next to the column name to insert a third entry using that column as one part of the relationship. (When you exit the list, use the line commands to rearrange the entries if necessary.)

    During expanded column display, use S to select columns to be added to the currently expanded entry for the table.

LIST Column Map Definition

The following form of the LIST command is available during a Column Map edit session (Archive, Move, and Compare). It allows you to assign columns from one source to the other (Compare) or to a destination (Archive and Move) using the numbers displayed next to the Source 2 (Compare) or destination (Archive and Move) column names.

Note: For Compare, references to the source table and columns in this discussion apply to the Source 1 table and columns, and references to the destination table and columns apply to the Source 2 table and columns.

```
LISt   [ ALL | UNUsed ]
```

ALL   Displays a selection list of all columns in the source table.

UNUSED

Displays a selection list of columns in the source table that have not been assigned to a destination column.

- This command is useful when the source table contains many columns and you need to focus on those that have not been assigned to the destination table.

- The source columns are listed on the left-hand portion of the screen. An area is provided next to the source column name in which you can enter the number corresponding to a destination column. These destination column numbers are assigned by the Optim products and used only to match source and destination columns on this list display.
- If no operand is specified, the default is ALL.

LIST Table Map Definition

The following forms of the LIST command are available during a Table Map edit session (Archive, Move, and Compare).

Note: For Compare, references to the source tables in this discussion apply to the Source 1 tables, and references to the destination tables apply to the Source 2 tables.

```
LISt   TABles [ table ]
LISt   VIEws [ view ]
LISt    ALIases [ alias ]
LISt   SYNonyms
LISt   MAPs [ map ]
LISt   [ ALL | UNUsed ]
```

TABLES *table*
> Displays a selection list of tables not currently assigned, where *table* qualifies which names are to be included on the list.

VIEWS *view*
> Displays a selection list of views, where *view* qualifies which names are to be included on the list. (Not available for Compare)

ALIASES *alias*
> Displays a selection list of aliases, where **alias** qualifies which names are to be included on the list. (Not available for Compare)

SYNONYMS
> Displays a selection list of synonyms for the current user's SQL ID. (Not available for Compare)

MAPS map
> Displays a selection list of Column Maps, where **map** qualifies which names are to be included on the list. This operand is not available on the CREATE Process Table Map panel.

ALL   Displays a selection list of destination tables. For Compare, this command is only available when Source 2 is an Extract File or an Access Definition.

UNUSED
> Displays a selection list of destination tables that have not already been mapped to a source table. For Compare, this command is only available when Source 2 is an Extract File or an Access Definition.

- DB2 LIKE syntax can be used for the Creator ID and the base name when specifying the name value for tables, views, aliases, or maps.
- If DB2 LIKE syntax is specified for **map** and only one Column Map satisfies the criteria, that name is inserted and a selection list is not displayed.
- LIST MAPS is not available on the CREATE Process Table Map panel.
- The LIST MAPS command is cursor sensitive. Type LIST MAPS in the command area, position the cursor to the line containing the table pair for which you would like to specify a Column Map, and press ENTER. A selection list of Column Maps is displayed. The Column Map you select from the list is placed in **Column Map** on the line in which the cursor was positioned when the command was entered.
- When LIST MAPS is entered without an operand, a list of only those Column Maps in which both tables either exactly match or partially match the pair of tables on the Table Map panel is displayed.

- If **map** is specified, the list contains the names of all Column Maps that match the map specification regardless of whether or not the tables exactly match or partially match the pair of tables on the Table Map panel.
- For LIST TABLES, LIST ALL, and LIST UNUSED, a number is assigned to each source table listed. Use **Num** to specify the number assigned to a source table to map it to a destination table.

Example

To obtain a list of all available Column Maps, enter:

LIST MAPS %.%

LIST Edit or Browse Session

The following forms of the LIST command are available during an edit or browse session or Point-and-Shoot session.

```
LISt    TABles [ table ]
LISt    VIEws [ view ]
LISt    ALIases [ alias ]
LISt    SYNonyms
LISt    CONstraints [ table ]
```

TABLES *table*
> Displays a selection list of tables not currently assigned, where *table* qualifies which names are to be included on the list.

VIEWS *view*
> Displays a selection list of views, where *view* qualifies which names are to be included on the list. This command is available on the Select Tables/Views for AD panel.

ALIASES *alias*
> Displays a selection list of aliases, where *alias* qualifies which names are to be included on the list. This command is available on the Select Tables/Views for AD panel.

SYNONYMS
> Displays a selection list of synonyms for the current user's SQL ID. This command is available on the Select Tables/Views for AD panel.

CONSTRAINTS *table*
> Displays a selection list of DB2 constraints defined for the specified table. If a table name is not specified, the constraints for the lowest-level table are displayed.
- DB2 LIKE syntax can be used for both the Creator ID and the base name when specifying the name value for tables, views, or aliases.
- Wherever a table name can be specified (explicitly on the command, by cursor position, or by the LR line command), if a Creator ID is not specified, the default Creator ID is assumed.
- The LIST CONSTRAINTS command is cursor sensitive. Therefore, if an explicit table is not specified, the table in the window in which the cursor is positioned is assumed. If the cursor is not positioned in a window, the lowest-level table is assumed. If only one table is displayed, that table is assumed regardless of cursor position.
- The LIST CONSTRAINTS command displays a selection list when multiple constraints have been defined for the specified table. You can select a constraint from the list to display the text of that constraint. If only one constraint has been defined, the text is displayed automatically.
- A maximum of 50 tables can be selected from the selection list presented by LIST.

LIST Extract or Archive File Browse Parameters

The following form of the LIST command is available on the EXTRACT, ARCHIVE or CONTROL File Browse Parameters panel used to specify browse parameters for an Extract File, an Archive File, or a

Control File. (Extract Files are available with Move, Compare, and Archive; Archive Files are available with Archive; and Control Files are available with Move and Archive.)

LIST TABles

- This command provides a list of all tables in the specified Extract or Archive File. To indicate which table is to be browsed, use the S line command. (This command does not apply to Control Files.)
- The LIST TABLES primary command is also available on the Specify Report Options panel. To access the Specify Report Options panel, use the REPORT command during an edit or browse session or Point-and-Shoot session. The LIST TABLES command displays a pop-up list of tables available in the file that can be processed.

LIST Selection Criteria

The following form of the LIST command is available on the Specify Selection Criteria for AD panel to help in formatting selection criteria.

LISt COLumns

COLumns
>Displays a selection list of columns in the current table. When you enter the LIST COL command, the cursor must be positioned on a column, and an operator must be specified for that column. The selected column name is added after the operator.

LIST SQL WHERE Clause

The following form of the LIST command is available on the Enter an SQL WHERE Clause panel to help in formatting an SQL WHERE Clause.

LISt COLumns [table]

COLumns *table*
>Displays a selection list of columns in the specified table. The selected column name is added to the end of the current SQL WHERE Clause text. If you do not specify a table name, the columns in the current table are listed.

LIST Archive Actions

The following forms of the LIST command are available on the Enter an SQL Statement panel to list variables. Use when formatting an SQL statement for an action.

LISt   COLumns [table]
LISt   VARiables

COLumns *table*
>Displays a selection list of column variables for the specified table. The selected column name is added to the end of the current SQL statement. If you do not specify a table name, the column variables for the current table are listed.

VARiables
>Displays a selection list of action variables used to return information about the specific Archive, Delete, or Restore Action.

LIST Archive Collections

Use the LIST ARCHIVES command on the Archive File Collection Editor to display a selection list of Archive Files to include in an Archive Collection.

LISt ARChives [creatorid.filename]

creatorid. filename
>If you type LIST ARCHIVES or LIS ARC on the **Archive File Collection Editor** without a delimiter, all available Archive Files will appear in the selection list.

You can limit the list to a range of file names using DB2 LIKE syntax, along with a valid Creator ID. For example, if you want to limit the selection list to all Archives Files associated with a specific Creator ID, specify that Creator ID and the % symbol, along with the LIST ARCHIVES command.

Examples:

To display a list of Archive Files with the Creator ID OPTWD, type:

LIS ARC OPTWD.%

To display a list of Archive Files with the Creator ID OPTWD that begin with the word SALES, type:

LIS ARC OPTWD.SALES%

As in the preceding example, a Creator ID is required to list all file names that begin with a given character string (e.g., OPTWD.A%, JDD.ABC%, OPTIM.CUST%, etc.).

- This command is valid only from the Archive File Collection Editor panel.

LIST SUBS

There are two uses of the LIST SUBS command. One use is for defining substitution variables. The other use is for displaying a list of substitution variables when defining selection criteria.

LIST SUBS Substitution Variable Display

Displays the Substitution Variable Display panel for defining substitution variables.

LISt SUBS

- This command is valid from the Select Tables/Views for AD panel or the RESTORE Process Table Map panel.
- Before you can use a substitution variable in selection criteria, an SQL WHERE clause, an Archive Action, or selective restore criteria you must define that variable on the **Substitution Variable Display** panel.

LIST SUBS Selection List

Displays a list of substitution variables to help in formatting selection criteria.

LISt SUBS

- This command is valid from the Specify Selection Criteria for AD panel, the Enter an SQL WHERE Clause panel, or the Enter an SQL Statement panel.
- From the **Specify Selection Criteria for AD** panel, the LIST SUBS command displays a list of available substitution variables.
- From the **Enter an SQL WHERE Clause** panel or the **Enter an SQL Statement** panel, the LIST SUBS command displays a selection list of substitution variables. The selected substitution variable is added to the end of the SQL WHERE Clause or SQL statement. (A selection list of substitution variables is not displayed if there is only one substitution variable; the substitution variable is automatically inserted.)

LOCATE

Searches for and scrolls to the first value in a selection list that is equal to or greater than the specified search value.

LOCate [heading] value

heading

Heading under which to search. If a heading is not specified, the last heading for which a SORT was performed is assumed. If a SORT has not been requested previously, the left-most heading is searched.

value   Search value.

- This command is only valid on the following selection lists.
  - Select Access Definitions
  - Select an Access Definition
  - Select a Compare Definition
  - Select a Table or View to Browse
  - Select a Table or View to Edit
  - Select ADs to Edit Tables
  - Select ADs to Browse Tables
  - Select Primary Keys
  - Select Relationships
  - Select Column Maps
  - Select a Table Map
  - Pending Process List
- Specifying a heading that has not been used previously for a SORT will result in locating the first value equal to or greater than the search value. Using LOCATE in this way may not be useful since the list items are not in sorted order.

LOCK

Retains a column on the display when the display is scrolled horizontally. This command can only be entered during an edit or browse session, a Point-and-Shoot session, or a Compare File, Extract File, or Archive File browse session either in columnar or sidelabels display.

```
LOCk  [ column | KEY ]
```

column Name of the column to be locked.

KEY   All columns that comprise the primary key or, if browsing the Compare File, the match key, are locked.

- The LOCK command is cursor sensitive. Therefore, you can specify which column to lock by typing the command in the COMMAND area, positioning the cursor on the column to lock, and pressing ENTER.
- Any number of columns can be locked as long as sufficient space remains to display one unlocked column. The number of positions that are reserved for the unlocked column is determined by the maximum display width specified on the Editor and Display Options panel for the current display mode.

  For columnar display, if the **Columnar Max Disp Width** is set to a value greater than 35, columns cannot be locked on the current display. Further, if this value is increased such that sufficient space is not available for at least one unlocked column, any locked columns are automatically unlocked.

  For sidelabels display, if the **Sidelabels Max Disp Width** is set to a value so large that a single column occupies the screen, columns cannot be locked. Further, if the value is increased such that sufficient space is not available for at least one unlocked column, any locked columns are automatically unlocked.

  When you switch from columnar to sidelabels, some locked columns may be unlocked due to space requirements. A message is displayed if columns are unlocked.

- By default, the match key columns (columns used by Compare to determine which rows to compare) precede other columns when the data is initially displayed. However, LOCK repositions any column to precede the match key columns. You can use LOCK to retain these columns in position.
- When using LOCK KEY:
  - A message is displayed if there is no primary key.
  - A message is displayed if there is insufficient room to lock all key columns.

- – A column named "KEY" must be qualified as tablename. KEY or Tn.KEY.
- The display order of the columns can be permanently rearranged on the **Describe Columns** panel.
- The UNLOCK command is used to unlock a column and return it to its original position.
- The ANCHOR command is a synonym and is provided for compatibility with ProEDIT.

Columnar Display

- The locked column is moved to precede other columns in the display (except for any other locked columns).
- The locked column is identified by a series of plus signs, +, under the column heading. Note any column that exceeds the maximum column display width is identified by a series of dots under the column heading to distinguish it from the non-truncated locked columns.
- When more than one table and/or view is displayed and a table name or identifier is not supplied, the column in the lowest-level displayed table is locked. Any like-named columns in higher-level tables are not locked.
- The fully qualified column name should be specified when more than one table contains a column of the specified name. The column can be qualified by the table name or view name, the identifier (Tn or Vn) as appropriate, or the cursor position.

Sidelabels Display

- The locked column is moved to precede other columns in the display (except for any other locked columns).
- The locked column is identified by a plus sign, +.
- A named column must be in the currently displayed table.

MAP

Displays the Modify Column Map or Define Column Map panel.

This command is valid on the following panels:
- **Define Table Map** (Move, Compare, and Archive)
- **Modify Table Map** (Move, Compare, and Archive)
- **INSERT Process Table Map** (Move only)
- **DB2 LOAD Process Table Map** (Move and Archive)
- **CONVERT Process Table Map** (Move and Archive)
- **Compare Process Table Map** (Compare only)
- **RESTORE Process Table Map** (Archive *only*)

```
MAP [ map | LOCAL ]
```

map   Name of the Column Map to be edited.

LOCAL
        Column Map is defined for the current Table Map only. (Available from a Table Map panel only)

- If a Column Map name is not specified, the Column Map name on the line on which the cursor is positioned is assumed. If the cursor is not positioned and more than one Column Map is specified, an error message is displayed. However, if only one Column Map is named, it is assumed to be the map to be edited.
- If a Column Map name is specified and it does not exist, it is assumed a new map is to be created. The Define Column Map panel is displayed. After the map is created, the name is inserted in **Column Map** on return to the Table Map panel.
- If the Column Map name is specified and it exists, the Creator ID, table name, and column names are compared with the values on the **Table Map** panel. If the values match, the Modify Column Map panel is displayed. If any values do not match, a confirmation prompt identifying the discrepancy is

displayed. You can proceed with editing the named column map or cancel the edit request. If you proceed with the edit, the CHANGE TABLES command is executed implicitly to allow the map to be edited for the current pair of tables. After the map is edited, the name is inserted in **Column Map** on return to the Table Map panel if it is not already specified.

- Column Maps can also be specified using the Definitions Option from the **Main Menu**.
- Column Maps can be specified using rules for Move, Compare, or Archive. The rules for Compare are more restrictive. Compare requires that the columns have corresponding data types (length need not match). For data type compatibility rules, see the *Common Elements Manual*, Compatibility Rules.

Column Maps for Move and Archive provide mapping using literals, constants, expressions and exit routines as well as compatible data type.

Column Maps defined for Compare can always be used by Move or Archive. However, Column Maps defined for Move or Archive may be invalid for Compare.

- If the Column Map name is specified as LOCAL, the Column Map is stored with the Table Map and is only available when that Table Map is used. LOCAL can only be specified when the Column Map editor is invoked from a Table Map.

  A Column Map must be stored in the Directory to be available to other users for other Table Maps. To be stored in the Directory, the Column Map must have a unique name.

- See the *Common Elements Manual*, Column Maps, for information on defining and editing Column Maps.

MAXIMUM ROWS

Defines the maximum number of rows that can be accessed in a fetch set for the current edit or browse session or Point-and-Shoot session.

```
MAXimum [ FETch ] ROWs  n
```

n   The maximum number of rows to be fetched. Specify a value from 1 through the site-defined maximum.

- When a new MAX ROWS value is specified, the data for all displayed tables is refetched to reflect the new value. (This is true regardless of whether the new value is set by the command or by the prompt on the Editor and Display Options panel during an edit or browse or Point-and-Shoot session.)
- This command only affects the current session. Use the prompt for **Maximum Fetch Rows** on the Editor and Display Options panel to permanently modify this value.
- The site-defined maximum value is displayed on the Editor and Display Options panel. Authorized users can modify it on the Site Options panel.
- The COUNT command displays the number of rows in a specific table that satisfies the selection criteria defined in the Access Definition and is useful when the number of eligible rows in the database exceeds the maximum number of fetch rows. You can use the MAX FETCH command to respecify the limit or you can respecify the selection criteria to obtain a smaller set of rows.
- This command is not available when browsing a Compare File, Extract File, or Archive File.

MKEY

There are two forms of the MKEY command. One is used to define a temporary match key. The other is used to display a match key.

Define Temporary Match Key

Within a **COMPARE Table Map**, specifies a pair of tables to which you want to apply the temporary match key. You can specify one of the table names with the command, or type the command and place

the cursor on the row with the tables. After pressing ENTER, an asterisk is displayed for the pair next to the Type. After completing the Table Map, you will be prompted to define a temporary match key, which is saved with the Compare Definition.

```
MKEY table
```

table   A table to which you want to apply a match key.

Display Match Key

Within a **COMPARE Table Map**, displays a match key for a pair of tables. After typing the command, place the cursor on the row with the table names, and press ENTER to display the match key.

```
MKEY DISPLAY
```

MODEL

Creates a new relationship based on or modeled after an existing relationship. The existing relationship can be from the Optim Directory or the DB2 Catalog.

```
MODel
```

- This command can be specified on the **Define Relationship** or the Modify Relationship panel to model a new relationship based on the currently displayed relationship from the Optim Directory. It can also be specified on the Browse Relationship panel to use an existing foreign key in the DB2 Catalog as the model.
- The new relationship created as a result of MODEL is stored in the Optim Directory.
- The MODEL command automatically checks the validity of the currently displayed relationship before proceeding. It also checks for column compatibility when creating the new relationship.
- When the MODEL command is executed, you are prompted to specify a new name for the modeled relationship. The same parent table is assumed to be used and you are prompted for the name of the child table and the relationship.

  When the prompt is displayed, the names from the original relationship are displayed. Since the name of a relationship is based on the fully qualified child table name and relationship name, you must change one value to specify a unique name to create the new relationship. After specifying the name, the Modify Relationship panel is displayed for you to modify the new relationship as desired.

MOPT

In Compare processing only, displays the Compare Match Options panel.

The Compare Match Options panel allows you to specify match options that control the method used to compare rows, the accuracy with which non-uniquely keyed tables are matched, and limits on the processing to be performed. For details, see the *Compare User Manual*, Match Options panel.

Display the Compare Match Options panel by typing **MOPT** (Match Options) on the command line, placing the cursor on the source 2 table name, and then pressing Enter:

```
MOPT
```

ONLY

Limits display to rows that satisfy the specified search criteria. This command is available during an edit or browse session, a Point-and-Shoot session, a Compare File, Extract File, or Archive File browse session, and when editing a Legacy Table.

```
ONLy   [ Del | NDel ] [ IN column ]
     { [CHAr] char | HEX hex | NUMber num |
       FLOat float | NULl | ERRors } [ flag ]
```

DEL   For Access only. Only deleted rows that are shown are included in the search.

NDEL For Access only. Only rows that have not been deleted are to be included in the search.

IN *column*

> Identifies the column to search. If not specified, all columns in the table in which the cursor is positioned that have the same data type as the search argument are searched. If the cursor is not positioned in a table, the columns in the lowest-level table are searched.

CHAR *char*

> Specifies a character data type as the search value. This includes CHAR, VARCHAR, LONG VARCHAR, GRAPHIC, VARGRAPHIC, BINARY, VARBINARY, DATE, TIME, and TIMESTAMP data types. It is the default data type. The keyword CHAR is optional.
>
> To specify a character string, use apostrophes to include embedded blanks or quotation marks in the string as in 'A B or 'A" B'. Use quotation marks to include embedded blanks or apostrophes in the string as in "A 'B". Use C to retain character case as in C'ABC' to search for the uppercase string ABC

HEX *hex*

> Specifies that the search value is the hexadecimal representation of character data.
>
> For hex, the string must conform to the rules for hexadecimal values: contain an even number of characters and contain only the digits 0 through 9 and the alphabetic characters A through F.

NUMBER *num*

> Specifies a numeric data type as the search value. This includes SMALLINT, BIGINT, INTEGER, and DECIMAL data types.

FLOAT *float*

> Specifies a floating point data type as the search value.

NULL Defines the search value as null.

ERRORS

> Locates rows currently in error.

flag In Compare only, provides an additional filter to the rows targeted by the ONLY command. The available filters include the original source and the nature of the encountered changes. Possible values are:

> **Source**
>
> | | |
> |---|---|
> | **S1** | Source 1 rows exclusively |
> | **S2** | Source 2 rows exclusively. |
> | **S1*** | Source 1 and common rows. |
> | **S2*** | Source 2 and common rows. |
> | **S12** | Common rows regardless of other flags. |
>
> **S1Unmatched**
> > Source 1 rows that do not match a Source 2 row.
>
> **S2Unmatched**
> > Source 2 rows that do not match a Source 1 row.
>
> **UNMatched**
> > Any rows in one source that do not match a row in the other source.
>
> **Change**
>
> | | |
> |---|---|
> | **Dir** | Rows with Direct changes only. |
> | **Rel** | Rows with Related changes only. |
> | **DR** | Rows with Direct or Related changes. |

CHG Any change or any uncommon row. Alternate form: NCOM.

COMmon
Common rows that have no other flags set. Alternate form: NCHG.

Other

DUP Rows with Duplicate match key values.

ORPhans
Orphan rows only. Alternate forms: ORPHANS or ORPHAN.

RKD Rows that have a change in the columns that comprise the basis for a relationship to other tables.

UNUsual
Orphan rows, or rows that have a change in the columns that comprise the basis for a relationship to other tables.

- A search value must be specified. When browsing a Compare File, a search value, a flag value, or both may be specified.
- If the data type of the search value is NUMBER or FLOAT, ONLY searches for a value that is numerically equivalent to the search value. That is, ONLY does not perform a character type compare to locate a particular digit or combination of digits embedded in a numeric value.
- To specify a character string value that is the same as a keyword available for the command, use apostrophes as in 'DIR' or 'CHG'.
- If only the column name is specified, and only one table contains that column, only that column is searched.
- The fully qualified column name should be specified when more than one table contains a column of the specified name. The column can be qualified by the table name, view name, or identifier (Tn or Vn).
- In those instances where more than one table contains the named column and a table name has not been specified, the lowest-level table containing the specified column is searched. To search another level table, the table name must be supplied.
- The HEX operand can only be specified during hexadecimal display.
- To exclude specific rows from the display, use the EXCLUDE command.

Examples

1. To display all rows exclusive to Source 1 when browsing the Compare File, specify:

   ONLY S1*

   This displays all unique rows, duplicate match key rows and all matched rows that are different from Source 1.

2. To display all rows from Source 1 including common rows when browsing a Compare File, specify:

   ONLY S1

   This displays all unique rows, duplicate match key rows, matched rows that are different, and matched rows that are equal from Source 1. The rows unique to Source 2 are not displayed.

ONLY Legacy Tables

During Move or Compare for IMS, VSAM or sequential data processing only, display only fields with a specific string in the name or fields with errors on the Modify Legacy Table panel.

ONLy [string | ERRor]

string Search string.

ERROR
Only fields containing errors are displayed.

- This command is especially useful for limiting the display before executing FIND since the FIND command functions only on currently displayed fields.

OPTIONS

Displays the requested options panel.

```
OPTions  [ USEr | SITe | EDitor | COMpare | ARChive
                 | LEGacy | CENtera ]
```

USER Displays the User Options panel.

SITE Displays the Site Options panel.

EDITOR
> Displays the Editor and Display Options panel.

COMPARE
> Displays the Compare Options panel. The acceptable short forms are COM and COMP.

ARCHIVE
> Displays the Archive Options panel. The acceptable short forms are ARC and ARCH.

LEGACY
> Displays the Legacy Options panel. The acceptable short form is LEG.

CENTERA
> Displays the Centera Site Options panel. The acceptable short form is CEN.

- If no operands are specified and an edit, browse or Point-and-Shoot session is currently active, the **Editor and Display Options** panel is displayed. If no operands are specified and you are using ARCHIVE, the Archive Options panel is displayed. In all other cases, the User Options panel is displayed when no operands are specified.

- The User Options panel prompts for several parameters that affect the session. The Editor and Display Options panel prompts for several parameters that affect an edit or browse session, a Point-and-Shoot session, or a Compare File, Extract File, or Archive File browse session. The Compare Options panel prompts for parameters used for a Compare Process. The Archive Options panel prompts for parameters used for an Archive Process. The Legacy Options panel prompts for parameters used for creating Legacy Tables. For information about the parameters on these panels, see the *Common Elements Manual*, Options.

- At the Command prompt, use EDITOR to switch to the Editor and Display Options panel, COMPARE to switch to the Compare Options panel, or USER to switch to the **User Options** panel from another options panel.

- The Site Options panel is available for authorized users only. An authorized user is identified by a user password that matches the administrator password. For detailed information about this panel, see the *Customization Guide*, Customize the Optim Site Options. Users with administrator privileges can use the SITE command to switch to the Site Options panel.

- The Job Card and Print Options panel is available as an option on the **Options** menu. The Job Card and Print Options panel prompts for the information necessary to submit a batch job. For information about this panel, see the *Common Elements Manual*, Job Card and Print Options.

OUTPUT

Directs the current data being browsed to a permanent data set or SYSOUT file.

```
OUTput
```

- Data that can be directed to a data set or SYSOUT file while being browsed includes the:
  - Report from a Move process.
  - Report from an Extract Process (Compare).
  - Report from an Archive or Restore Process (Archive).

- – Relationship Usage panel specifications as a report.
- – Text generated by the SHOW STEPS command.
- – Text generated by the SHOW SQL command.
- The OUTPUT command prompts for the destination of the output, as shown in the following example.

```
--------------------------- Output Data Options -----------------------------
Command ===>                                              SCROLL ===> PAGE

Output Parameters:

  Output Type    ===>       D-Dataset, S-SYSOUT

  If Dataset:
    DSN ===>
    Disposition  ===>       M-Mod, O-Old

  If SYSOUT:
    SYSOUT Class ===>       A - Z, 0 - 9, *
    Destination  ===>
    Hold         ===>       Y-Yes, N-No
```

- If the destination is a permanent data set and the specified name does not exist, you are prompted for the information necessary to allocate the data set.
- The information provided on this panel is profiled.

PARAMETERS

Displays the Access Definition Parameters panel.

PARameters

- This command is valid on the Select Tables/Views for AD panel.
- When parameter specifications are complete, use END to return to the Select Tables/Views for AD panel.
- PARM, PARMS, PARAM, PARAMS, and PARAMETER are alternate abbreviations.

PDF

Invokes the ISPF/PDF editor from within Access only.

PDF [member [EXEC] | *]

member **[EXEC]**

The 1- to 8-character member name. If the member does not exist, you are positioned in the editor with a blank screen. If the member is not specified, the editor prompt screen is displayed on which you can supply the name or request a selection list.

An asterisk, *, can be specified as a wild card in the member name to obtain a member selection list.

The EXEC keyword may be specified when the member contains SQL. Then, the Access FOPD2EXE command executes the first SQL statement. If the SQL contains a SELECT statement, FOPD2EXE invokes an Access edit session. If the EXEC keyword is specified and the member does not exist, an error message is issued.

- If no parameters are specified or this is the first use of the PDF command, a customized ISPF Option 2 EDIT entry panel is displayed. The data on this panel is profiled.
- When you exit the ISPF/PDF edit session through the prompts, you are returned to the previously active Access function.

POINT

Invokes the Point-and-Shoot facility that is used to select rows in the Start Table for an Extract, Archive, Compare, or Restore Process. The primary key value for each selected row is saved.

This command is valid on the Select Tables/Views for AD panel for Move, Compare, or Archive and on the Archive Selection Criteria panel for Archive.

```
POInt
```

- This command displays a prompt for the name of a file identifying previously specified Start Table rows. If you enter a name, the Start Table rows identified in the file are shown with an S status flag on the display.
- If a previously selected row no longer exists, you are prompted to use the list as is, drop unmatched values from the list, or cancel the POINT command.
- If the Start Table is changed, it is assumed the data set containing primary key values should be dropped and you are prompted to specify whether to drop or retain the data set.
- When END is used to terminate the Point-and-Shoot session, you are prompted for the name of a file in which to store the specified primary key values. If the file does not exist, you are prompted for information and the file is allocated prior to storing the primary key values.

  If you do not specify a DSN, the values apply only to the current Extract, Archive, or Restore Process. You must provide a DSN for a Compare Process.
- The Point-and-Shoot session is a browse-only session starting with the rows from the Start Table. A variety of functions are available; you can:
  - Select rows and save their primary key values.
  - Join and unjoin to tables listed on the Select Tables/Views for AD panel or Archive Selection Criteria panel to display related data.
  - Scroll.
  - Locate specific values using FIND.
  - Display data in columnar and sidelabels format.
- During a Point-and-Shoot session, use the Select Related line command or the SELECT RELATED primary command to identify the rows to be selected. Use the Unselect Related line command or the UNSELECT RELATED primary command to unselect previously selected rows.
- For details on these functions, see the *Common Elements Manual*, Select Rows.

POPULATE

Inserts the names of Column Maps into the displayed Table Map. This command is supported only when Move, Compare, or Archive, or any combination of the three products is installed.

This command is available on the following panels:
- Define Table Map (Move, Compare, and Archive)
- Modify Table Map (Move, Compare, and Archive)
- INSERT Process Table Map (Move only)
- DB2 LOAD Process Table Map (Move and Archive)
- CONVERT Process Table Map (Move and Archive)
- Compare Process Table Map (Compare only)
- RESTORE Process Table Map (Archive *only*)

```
POPulate    [map] [ ADD | REPlace | CLEar ]
   [ QUAl | NOQual ] [ EXAct | ALL ]
```

map   Limits the search to the specified Column Map name. DB2 LIKE syntax can be used for the Map ID and the Map Name. Use %.% to include all Column Maps.

ADD   Column Map references in the Table Map are retained. This is the default.

REPLACE
Column Map references in the Table Map are replaced if a qualified map is found.

CLEAR
Column Map references are cleared prior to the population process.

QUAL Both the Column Map name and Map ID qualifier are used to add references to the Table Map. This is the default.

NOQUAL
Column Maps with Map IDs that match the value specified in the **Column Map ID** prompt do not include the Map ID when added to the Table Map.

EXACT
Only Column Maps whose table names exactly match the source and destination tables on the Table Map panel are used. This is the default.

ALL   All Column Maps whose table names exactly match or partially match the source and destination tables are used.

- The POPULATE command searches for Column Maps that reference each pair of source and destination tables in the Table Map. Processing by default, or if EXACT is specified, is as follows:
  - If the names of the tables in only one Column Map match the fully qualified names (CreatorID.tablename) of the pair of source and destination tables on the Table Map panel, the name of that Column Map is inserted for that pair on the Table Map panel. The POPULATE command continues with the next pair of tables.
  - If the fully qualified names in two or more Column Maps match a pair of tables, a selection list is displayed.
  - If no Column Maps match a pair of source and destination tables, POPULATE searches for Column Maps whose base table names match the pair.
  - If base names in only one Column Map match, the name of that Column Map is inserted on the Table Map panel. If more than one matches, a selection list is displayed.
  - If no Column Maps match for the current pair of source and destination tables, processing continues with the next pair.
- Processing if ALL is specified as follows:
  - If the names of the tables in only one Column Map match (exactly or partially) the pair of source and destination tables in the Table Map, the name of that Column Map is inserted for that pair on the Table Map panel. The POPULATE command continues with the next pair of tables.
  - If the names in two or more Column Maps match (exactly or partially), a selection list is displayed.
- If no Column Maps match for the Table Map, a NO MAPS POPULATED message is displayed.
- During selection list processing, use END to skip a pair of tables. Use CANCEL to terminate processing. Any Column Map names that are already populated are retained.
- Consistent Column Map naming conventions enhance the usefulness of the POPULATE command.
- Use the APPLY command to insert the Column Map names specified in another Table Map.

PREFIX

Prefixes destination or Source 2 table names with a specified string. This command is available in the Table Map Editor.

```
PREfix { string }
```

string   String to be inserted.

- Use this command to generate unique table names and avoid replacing existing tables during a process.

- A table name is limited to eighteen characters. Note that:
  - If the string you specify results in a table name that exceeds the limit, the table name is truncated.
  - If a table has an eighteen-character name, it is bypassed when you execute this command.

QUES

Changes the responses to questions (1) and (2) on the Specify Relationship Usage panel.

`{ QUES1 | QUES2 }  { Yes | No }`

QUES1

Specifies that the responses to question (1), **If a Child Row is Included, Include its Parent Row to Satisfy the RI Rule?**, is the target.

QUES2

Specifies that the responses to question (2), **If a Parent Row is Included to Satisfy any RI Rule, Include All Child Rows?,** is the target.

YES Sets the response for all relationships to Y, indicating that all relationships are to be traversed.

NO Sets the response for all relationships to N, indicating that all relationships are not to be traversed.

- By default, the responses to question (1) are YES and the responses to question (2) are NO.
- This command is useful when only a few relationships out of many are to have a given value, or after modifying the responses to these questions you want to return to the default settings.
- The abbreviations for this command are Q1 and Q2 for QUES1 and QUES2 respectively.

Examples

1. To change all responses to question (1) to YES, type:

   QUES1 YES

2. To change all responses to question (2) to YES using the abbreviation of the command, type:

   Q2 YES

RCHANGE

During Access processing only, repeats the last executed CHANGE command.

`RCHange`

- The CHANGE command is used to change the column value in one or more columns in one or more rows of a table.
- The RCHANGE command must be preceded by a CHANGE command without an intervening FIND command.
- The RCHANGE command is cursor sensitive. Processing begins at the current cursor location and continues in the direction specified by the previous CHANGE command.

REF

Switches the setting for **Ref Tab** on the Specify Tables/Views for AD panel. This setting specifies whether all tables except the Start Table are reference tables. The Start Table cannot be set as a reference table.

`REF  {Yes|No}`

YES Sets **Ref Tab** for all columns to Y, specifying that all tables are reference tables.

NO Sets **Ref Tab** for all columns to N, specifying that all tables are not reference tables.

- All rows in the reference tables, subject to selection criteria, are extracted or archived.
- The object definitions for reference tables are included when object definitions are extracted.

- Reference tables and any specified selection criteria are listed at the end of the EXTRACT Process Steps panel. To access this panel, use the SHOW STEPS command on the Relationship Usage panel or when the **Extract Error and Warnings** or Archive Error and Warnings window is displayed.

REFRESH

During ARCHIVE processing only, redisplays the names of the Archive Files that have been hidden by a previous HIDE command.

This command is available on the Archive Files panel.

```
REFresh  [NOTfound |DELeted |BATch]
```

NOTFOUND
> Redisplays names of Archive Files that have an NF status (search criteria not found).

DELETE
> Redisplays names of Archive Files that have been deleted.

BATCH
> Redisplays all Archive Files included in a batch function.

- If no operands are specified, then all these categories are displayed.
- The REFRESH command is especially useful when initiating a new search.
- NF is the alternate form of NOTfound.

REFRESH DIRECTORY

Refreshes the internal buffer for Optim by refetching the object definitions from the DB2 Catalog. To enhance performance, the buffer contains currently used object definitions, reducing catalog access.

The REFRESH DIRECTORY command is useful if changes are made to DB2 object definitions after the buffer is loaded.

```
REFRESH DIRectory
```

- You can issue the REFRESH DIRECTORY command as a primary command on all Optim panels that have a command line.
- Optim responds with the message "Refresh Successful".

RELATIONSHIPS (REL)

Displays the Specify Relationship Usage panel. This command is available in Move, Compare, and Archive.

```
RELationships
```

- This command is available on the Select Tables/Views for AD panel.
- The Specify Relationship Usage panel is used to select the relationships to be used for an extract and to specify the circumstances for the selection of particular rows. Use the Select and Unselect line commands, S and U, to choose the relationships. For each selected relationship, specify answers to the two questions that control whether rows are selected to satisfy RI rules.
- Alternate abbreviations include: RELATE, RELATES, RELATION, and RELATIONSHIP.

REPORT

Generates or displays a process report, depending on the panel.

This command is available to perform two functions:

- Display the current Export or Import Process Report. This command is available when the EXPORT Process Report panel or IMPORT Process Report panel is displayed.
- Generate a report during an edit or browse session, a Point-and-Shoot session, or an Extract File or Archive File browse session.

  REPort

- For an Export or Import Process report, this command invokes the ISPF browse facility to display the report. The Optim session is suspended. While browsing, the ISPF facilities to print and scroll the data are available. Use END to return to the Optim session.
- An Export or Import Process report is written to an external file. Therefore, the file can be printed or displayed using standard ISPF facilities when an Optim session is not active.
- For an edit or browse session, a Point-and-Shoot session, or an Extract or Archive File browse session, this command invokes the Specify Report Options panel. On this panel, you specify the destination of the report, and optionally, invoke a panel on which you specify the parameters for the report contents.
- In Archive, from the Archive Files panel for a specified Archive File, this command invokes the Specify Report Options panel. This panel prompts you for the report parameters and generates a report from the contents of the specified Archive File.
- The REPORT command also supports the LIST TABLES primary command during an edit or browse session or Point-and-Shoot session. The LIST TABLES command displays a pop-up list of tables available in the file that can be processed.

RESET

Resets any pending line commands, any line commands in error and, on some panels, resets the values to those that existed upon entry into the panel.

RESet

- Pending line commands occur when a line command requires more than one command entry to determine the range of the function such as block line commands or Copy and Move line commands that require a destination.
- This command can be entered on these panels to reset the prompts to their initial values:
  - Site Options
  - User Options
  - Editor and Display Options
  - Job Card and Print Options
  - Compare Options (Compare only)
  - Archive Options (Archive only)
  - Legacy Options (Move or Compare for IMS, VSAM or sequential data only)
  - Specify Sort Criteria
  - Allocate Dataset
  - Confirm AD Save

RESORT

During Access processing only, sorts the rows of the specified table based on the specified sort criteria.

RESORT [table]

table   The name of the table that is to be resorted. This operand is available during columnar display. If not specified, the lowest-level table is resorted.

- The RESORT command provides a means to refresh the data when one or more of the columns designated as sort columns have been modified.
- The RESORT command refetches the set of rows; therefore, Access status flags indicating updates, deletes, and inserts are cleared and UNDO can no longer remove changes to the original fetch set.

- When the RESORT command requests a sort on a table other than the lowest-level displayed table, the data from the lower-level tables is refetched to ensure that only related data is displayed.
- The RESORT command can be used during zoom and sidelabels displays; however, only the current table can be resorted.
- Use the SORT CRITERIA command to change the sort criteria and then sort the set of rows based on the new criteria.

RESTART

Restarts the current browse or edit session, or terminates the current session and begins a new browse or edit session. This command is available during columnar display.

```
RESTART  [ STArt table ] [ CREator cid ]
```

START *table*
> Overrides the Start Table currently in use. The specified table must be a table currently being edited or browsed, or defined in the Access Definition, Compare File, Extract File, or Archive File, if being used.

CREATOR cid
> Overrides the default Creator ID currently in use. CID is an alternate abbreviation.

- Before terminating an edit session, Access prompts you to determine whether to COMMIT any outstanding changes.

Examples

1. To restart the current edit session, type:

   RESTART

2. Assuming that the ORDERS table is not the Start Table but is currently active in the edit session, regardless of whether an Access Definition is being used, you can restart the edit session with the ORDERS table as the Start Table by typing:

   RESTART START ORDERS

   You can also enter this command to specify the ORDERS table as the Start Table when it is not currently active in the edit session if the session is invoked using an Access Definition that includes the ORDERS table.

RETRY

During Access processing only, retries the previous operation on any line in error.

```
RETRY
```

- Often a problem processing one line of data requires a change to another (e.g., deleting a line with children with a DELETE RESTRICT rule). In this example, deleting the children will make the delete of the parent valid. RETRY can be used to retry these deletes automatically. Therefore, the command is intended to be used after making the necessary changes to correct a problem. Then you can retry the failed rows, which should now succeed.

RFIND

Repeats the last executed FIND command using the same search criteria, but continuing from the current cursor position.

```
RFind
```

- The FIND command is used to locate a specified value within the data and scroll to that occurrence.
- The RFIND command must be preceded by a FIND command without an intervening CHANGE command.
- The RFIND command is cursor sensitive. Processing begins at the current cursor location.

RIGHT

There are two forms of the RIGHT command. One form is used when creating or modifying an Access Definition. The other form is used when editing or browsing data.

RIGHT Access Definition

Scrolls the Select Tables/Views for AD panel to display the right-most portion of the prompts, and scrolls the Describe Columns panel to display the Specify Selection Criteria panel.

```
RIGHT
```

- This function is normally assigned to a program function key.
- The LEFT command scrolls the Select Tables/Views for AD panel to display the left-most portion of the prompts, and it scrolls the Specify Selection Criteria panel to display the Describe Columns panel.

RIGHT Edit/Browse Data

Scrolls the display horizontally to display succeeding data.

For Access, scrolls the display during an edit or browse session.

For Move, Compare, and Archive, use the command with the following actions:

- During a Point-and-Shoot session.
- When browsing online process reports.
- When browsing the contents of the Extract File, Compare File, or Archive File.

```
RIGHT [ column | Csr | Page | Data | Half | Max | n ]
```

column The name of a column to be scrolled to the left-most position on the screen. The column can be implicitly specified by positioning the cursor at the column. This operand cannot be used when browsing an online process report.

CSR Cursor location determines the scroll. The column in which the cursor is positioned is scrolled to the left-most position. When used for expanded data, the character on which the cursor is positioned is scrolled to the left-most position.

PAGE Full page scroll. The column following the last displayed column is displayed in the left-most position on the screen. When used for expanded data, the character following the last displayed character is displayed in the left-most position on the screen.

DATA Full page scroll. The column displayed as the last column is displayed in the left-most position on the screen. When used for expanded data, the last displayed character is displayed in the left-most position on the screen.

HALF Based on the current display. The column in the middle is scrolled to the left-most position. When used for expanded data, the character in the middle of the display is displayed in the left-most position.

MAX The last column in the table is to be scrolled to the right-most position on the screen. During other data browsing, the last character of data is scrolled to the right-most position.

n A specific number of columns to scroll the display. When used for expanded data, the number of characters to scroll the display.

- The word MORE followed by an arrow pointing in the appropriate direction on the information line indicates that scrolling is possible.
- If the right-most portion is currently displayed, the scroll request is ignored and a message is displayed.
- The RIGHT command preserves insert-pending row status. Therefore, when inserting data into a table with a partitioned index and all key columns are not displayed on the current screen, use RIGHT to scroll the display to the other key columns so you can enter the necessary data.

- When using the HALF operand, the middle column is determined by the number of columns currently displayed.
- Use LEFT to scroll the display to the horizontally to view preceding data.
- The LOCK command can be used to lock one or more columns such that they are not scrolled when the display is scrolled.
- RIG is an alternate abbreviation.
- The RIGHT command is cursor sensitive. When an operand is not specified, the scroll is performed based on the cursor location.

Columnar Display

- If an operand is not specified, the column containing the cursor is scrolled to the left-most position and all suceeding data is presented appropriately.

  If an operand is not specified and the cursor is not positioned on a column, the lowest-level table is scrolled. The column following the column displayed in the right-most position is scrolled to the left-most position and all succeeding data now in the left-most position is presented appropriately.

  The fully qualified column name should be specified when more than one table contains a column of the specified name. The column can be qualified by the table name, the identifier (Tn or Vn), or the cursor position.

Sidelabels Display

- A logical scroll is performed such that the succeeding columns are displayed. For example, if the scroll is based on cursor location, the column containing the cursor is scrolled to the beginning of the display and all columns that follow it are displayed vertically below this column.
- The column operand can be specified for a column in the currently displayed table.

Expanded Data Display

- If an operand is not specified, the character on which the cursor is positioned in the expand window is scrolled to the left-most position and succeeding data is presented appropriately.
- When using the HALF operand, the middle character in the current display is scrolled to the left-most position.
- The column operand cannot be specified.

ROLLBACK

During Access processing only, restores the data to the state as of the last commit. That is, changes made to the data since the execution of the last commit are removed.

ROLlback

- ROLLBACK causes the data to be refetched. As a result, Access status flags indicating updates, deletes, and inserts are cleared, and UNDO cannot remove changes to the original fetch set.
- The UNDO command is used to restore the data to its state at the time of the last fetch.
- For a detailed explanation of the impact of ROLLBACK, see the *Access User Manual*, Restoring Data.

SAVE

There are two forms of the SAVE command. During an Access edit session, one form commits the data changes to the database. The other form stores the current definition in the Optim Directory.

SAVe

Edit Session

- The SAVE command is entered with no operands to commit the data changes.
- COMMIT and GO are synonyms.

```
SAVe  [name]
```

name The name with which the current Access Definition, Column Map or Table Map is to be saved. This operand is not available for Relationship Definitions or during an edit session.

Access Definition

- The name of an Access Definition contains three parts: GROUP.USER.NAME. You may enter all or part of the name. If only the name portion is specified, the group and user names of the current Access Definition are assumed. Similarly, if the user and name portion are specified, the group name of the current Access Definition is assumed.

- The following are required when saving an Access Definition:
  - At least one table is named.
  - No duplicate table names have been specified.
  - No remote tables are named.
  - The Start Table is included on the list of named tables.

    Details about Access Definitions are provided in the *Common Elements Manual*, Access Definitions.

- This command can be entered when defining an Access Definition using the Access Definition option on the **Main Menu**.

Relationship Definition

- The following are required when saving a Relationship Definition:
  - At least one entry must contain a column name from each table.
  - The Column Name values specified for each table on each entry must be compatible.
  - Every entry must be complete and include a corresponding Column Name value for each table.
  - The value specified for the Column Name must be valid. Valid values include column names, substrings, concatenated values, string literals and numeric constants.

    Details about Relationship Definitions are provided in the *Common Elements Manual*, Relationships.

Table Map

- The Table Map name contains two parts: MAP-ID.NAME. You may enter one or both parts of the name when saving a map accessed through the Definitions option on the **Main Menu**. You must enter the fully-qualified name when the Table Map is defined as part of a process.

Column Map

- The Column Map name contains two parts: MAP-ID.NAME. You may enter one or both parts of the name. If only the name portion is specified, the current map ID is assumed.

  You can use LOCAL as the name when defining the Column Map from the Table Map editor. Then, the Column Map is only available to the current Table Map.

- The following are required when saving a Column Map:
  - At least one destination column must be mapped.
  - All required columns must be mapped.
  - All mapping must be compatible.
  - The value specified for the source column must be valid. Valid values include column names, substrings, concatenated values, string literals and numeric constants.

    Details about Column Maps and Table Maps are provided in the *Common Elements Manual*, Column Maps and Table Maps.

Legacy Tables

Store the current Legacy Table Definition in the Optim Directory.

name Name of the Legacy Table. The name of a Legacy Table contains two parts: USER.NAME. Legacy Table names may be up to 18 characters in length.

- If you do not specify a name, the current definition is updated. If you specify a name, the current definition is saved under that name and the original file is unchanged. The edit session continues with the newly named Legacy Table.

SEARCH

During Archive processing only, displays the Archive Search Criteria - Tables panel, which allows you to specify options for searching one or more Archive Files in a single batch job.

SEArch [ALL]

- The ALL operand includes all listed Archive Files in a global search. If you do not use the ALL operand, only files that are tagged using the T line command are included.
- In the Archive Search Criteria - Tables panel, you specify the search criteria for each Archive File. Archive prompts you to specify the name of a file to which the specifications are written and to specify a destination file for the batch search results.
- After searching, Archive indicates the files containing the search criteria by displaying FND (Found) in the status area. If not found, then NF (Not Found) is displayed.
- This command is available on the Archives Files panel.
- Use the S line command to search for a single Archive File.

SELECT

Accesses and displays the named entity for processing.

SELect name

name The name of an entity to be accessed for processing. The type of entity depends on the current list.

- This command can be entered on the following panels:
  - Select Table or View to Browse
  - Select Table or View to Edit
  - Select ADS to Browse Tables
  - Select ADS to Edit Tables
  - Select Access Definitions
  - Select a Compare Definition
  - Select Primary Keys
  - Select Relationships
  - Select Column Maps
  - Select Table Maps
- When the SELECT command is used on a selection list of relationships and that list was obtained by specifying an explicit Creator ID for the child table on the Choose a Relationship panel, you can specify the table name without a Creator ID to use the explicitly specified Creator ID. However, if a Creator ID was not explicitly specified or wild cards were included in the name on the Choose a Relationship panel, you can specify the table name without a Creator ID but the current SQLID is assumed.
- The named entity does not have to be included on the list.

SELECT ALL

Selects all objects in an object definition list.

There are two forms of this command:
- During an Export Process, it is available on the Select [object type] to EXPORT panel.
- During an Insert or Restore Process, it is available on the CREATE Object List panel.
  ```
  SELect ALL
  ```

Export Process
- By default, object definitions are not selected.
- Use the SELECT ALL command to select all listed object definitions. To unselect specific items, use the Unselect line command.

Insert or Restore Process
- By default, new object definitions are selected.
- Use the SELECT ALL command to select all listed object definitions that have an UNSEL status. To unselect specific items, use the Unselect line command.

SELECT RELATED

Selects rows from the Start Table based on a variety of criteria. This command is valid during a Point-and-Shoot session. Point-and-Shoot is available with Move, Compare, and Archive.

```
SELect RELated   [ NEXt | PREv | FIRst | LASt ]
          [ eX | NX ] [ IN column ] [ ALL ]
          { [CHAr] char | HEX hex |
            NUMber num | FLOAT float |
            NULl }
```

NEXT Specifies that the selection is to proceed forward from the current cursor location. This is the default.

PREV Specifies that the selection is to proceed backward from the current cursor location.

FIRST Specifies that the selection is to begin with the first row of data.

LAST Specifies that the selection is to begin with the last row of data and proceed backward.

EX Only excluded rows are to be checked for selection.

NX Only non-excluded rows are to be checked for selection.

IN column
Identifies the name of the column to be checked when determining rows for selection. If not specified, all columns in the Start Table are checked.

ALL Specifies that all rows that match the search value are to be selected.

CHAR *char*
Specifies a character data type as the search value. This includes CHAR, VARCHAR, LONG VARCHAR, GRAPHIC, VARGRAPHIC, BINARY, VARBINARY, DATE, TIME and TIMESTAMP data types. It is the default data type and, therefore, the keyword CHAR is optional.

To include embedded blanks or quotation marks in the string use apostrophes as in 'A B' or 'A"
B'. Use quotation marks to include embedded blanks or apostrophes in the string as in "A 'B".
Use C to preserve character case as in C'ABC' to search for the uppercase string ABC.

HEX hex
Specifies that the search value is the hexadecimal representation of character data. The value for

hex must conform to the rules for hexadecimal values: contain an even number of characters and contain only the digits 0 through 9 and the alphabetic characters A through F.

NUMBER *num*
> Specifies a numeric data type as the search value. This includes SMALLINT, INTEGER, and DECIMAL data types.

FLOAT *float*
> Specifies a floating point data type as the search value.

NULL Defines the search value as the NULL value.

- To specify a character string that is the same as a keyword for the command, use apostrophes as in 'IN' or 'NEXT'.
- If neither EX nor NX are specified, all rows are checked.
- The HEX operand can be specified during hexadecimal display.
- The SR and SSR line commands can also be used to select rows during a Point-and-Shoot session.
- The UNSELECT RELATED primary command and the UR and UUR line commands are used to unselect rows previously selected during a Point-and-Shoot session.
- This command can be entered during zoom and sidelabels regardless of whether the Start Table is currently displayed. If the parent row for the currently displayed row(s) is selected, the status flag is revised to contain S.
- Use the FIND command to locate a specific row.

SELECTION CRITERIA

Displays the Specify Selection Criteria for AD, the Specify Selection Criteria for Table, or the Archive Selection Criteria - Columns panel.

SELection [CRIteria] [table]

CRITERIA
> Optional keyword.

table Name of the table for which to specify selection criteria.

- The **Specify Selection Criteria for AD** panel is displayed when the command is entered while defining an Access Definition. The Specify Selection Criteria for Table panel is displayed when the command is entered during an edit or browse session or a Point-and-Shoot session. The **Archive Selection Criteria - Columns** panel is displayed when the command is entered during an Archive File browse session.
- When the Describe Columns panel is displayed, you can scroll to display the Specify Selection Criteria panel.
- In addition to specifying selection criteria, you can reorder the columns using the Move line command, use the COLUMN command to respecify the column information, and use the SQL command to display the SQL WHERE Clause panel and modify the WHERE clause.
- When column specifications are complete, use END to return to the previous display.
- If both selection criteria and an SQL WHERE clause are supplied, they are logically ANDed.
- Use the SORT CRITERIA command to sort the selected rows.

Access Definitions

- When the Select Tables/Views for AD panel is displayed, you can specify a table name with the command or position the cursor to the desired table. If the cursor is not positioned on a table, an error message is displayed unless only one table is specified. When only one table is on the table list, that table is assumed.
- The Creator ID is required if the specified table has a Creator ID other than the default Creator ID.
- The SEL line command can be used on the Select Tables/Views for AD panel to perform the same function.

- On the SQL WHERE Clause panel or the Describe Columns panel, the SELECTION CRITERIA command is entered without a table name to display the Specify Selection Criteria panel for the current table.

Edit or Browse or Point-and-Shoot

- If an Access Definition is being used in an Access edit or browse session, and the parameter **Modify Selection Criteria** is set to No, this command is not allowed. This command is available during an edit or browse session, a Point-and-Shoot session, and an Archive File browse session.
- For a Point-and-Shoot session, the specifications made during the session affect only the current session. For an edit or browse session, the information is retained if an Access Definition is in use and an update is requested.
- The session is suspended while the Specify Selection Criteria panel is displayed.
- During an edit or browse session, the table can be indicated by positioning the cursor in the window containing the selected table, explicitly naming the table, or specifying the identifier Tn or Vn. If a table is not specified, the lowest-level displayed table is assumed in columnar mode and the current table in sidelabels.
- This command causes the data to be refetched. Therefore, Access status flags indicating updates, deletes, and inserts are cleared and UNDO cannot remove changes to the original fetch set.
- You can use the SEL CRIT command while browsing an Archive File to display the Archive Selection Criteria – Columns panel, where you can provide criteria for the table you are browsing.
- This command is not available when browsing the contents of a Compare File or Extract File.

SHARESQL

List actions for which SQL statements are assigned. This command is available when defining an action for a table during Archive processing only.

SHARESQL

- The SHARESQL command is only available on the **Enter an SQL Statement** panel.
- To select an action and share its SQL statement with the current action, use the S line command.

SHOW

Depending on the panel, displays specified items.

There are five forms of the command:
- Redisplay previously hidden or excluded rows during an edit or browse session, a Point-and-Shoot session, or a Compare File, Extract File, or Archive File browse session.
- Display objects containing a specific string or all objects in an ISPF-type selection list.
- Display all or specific destination columns on the Define Column Map or Modify Column Map panel.
- Display all or specific objects on the CREATE Object List panel.
- Display all Legacy record fields on the Modify Legacy Table panel.

SHOW Edit/Browse Data

Displays deleted or excluded rows of table data.

SHOw [ALL | eXcludes | DELetes]

ALL   Any hidden deleted rows (Access only) and excluded rows are redisplayed.

EXCLUDES
      Any excluded rows are redisplayed.

DELETES
      Any deleted rows are redisplayed. This operand is available during an Access edit session.

- The operands ALL and EXCLUDES are interchangeable during a Point-and-Shoot session or a browse session. During an Access edit session, ALL causes both excluded and deleted rows to be displayed.
- When multiple tables are displayed, the SHOW command affects all tables.
- The Show line commands (S, F, and L) can be used to redisplay a more specific set of excluded rows.

SHOW Selection List

Limit selection list to entries that include the specified string or display the full list.

SHOw [ALL | string]

ALL   All objects are displayed.

string   Objects in the list containing the string are displayed.
- This command is available on the following panels that provide a selection list:
  – Select Table or View to Edit/Browse
  – Select ADS to Edit/Browse Tables
  – Select Access Definitions
  – Select Primary Keys
  – Select Relationships
  – Select Column Maps
  – Archive Files

SHOW Column Map

Displays all destination columns or only destination columns with a specific status. This command is valid on the Define Column Map and Modify Column Map panels.

SHOw [ALL | status]

status   Status of the destination columns to be displayed. Possible values are:
- EQUAL
- EXIT
- LITERAL
- MAPPED
- NOTINS
- NOTUSED
- NULL
- REQUIRD
- SPC_REG
- UNKNOWN
- *ERROR*

ALL   Specifies that all destination columns are to be displayed.
- To aid in matching source columns to destination columns, specify SHOW to display a specific set of destination columns (e.g., NOTUSED) before specifying LIST UNUSED to display only the source columns that have not been assigned to a destination column.
- The first three characters of the status operands can be specified. For example, SPC_REG can be specified as SPC.
- The status operand REQUIRD can also be specified as REQUIRED.
- The status operand NOTINS can also be specified as NOT_INS.
- The status operand *ERROR* can also be specified as *ERR, *ER, or ERR.

SHOW CREATE Object List

Directs Move or Archive to display objects that you specify. This command is available on the CREATE Object List panel.

```
SHOw [ ALL | type | status ]
```

ALL   All objects are displayed. ALL is the default.

type   All objects having the specified type are displayed. The object types are:
  • ALIas(es)
  • AUXiliary
  • FUNction(s)
  • INDex(es)
  • LOB(s)
  • PROcedure(s)
  • DATaset
  • REL
  • SYNonym(s)
  • TABle(s)
  • TRIgger(s)
  • TYPe(s)
  • VIEw(s)
  • LEGacy
  • PK
  • FK
  • PK(DB2)
  • FK(DB2)
  • PK(OPT)
  • FK(OPT)

status   All objects having the specified status are displayed. The status values are:
  • CHAnged
  • CONflicts
  • CREated
  • EXIsts
  • PENding
  • SELect
  • UNSelect

• Table objects are always displayed regardless of the object type or status specified with the SHOW command.

• SHOW REL and SHOW FK are synonyms and result in the same display.

• Any Optim relationship that conforms to DB2 Catalog foreign key rules is identified as FK. All other Optim relationships are identified as REL. (DB2 requires that the parent table contain a primary key that is paired to a foreign key in the child table. Optim relationships do not have these restrictions.)

• For information on the CREATE Object List panel, refer to the *Archive User Manual* or the *Move User Manual*, Create Process.

SHOW Legacy Table

During Move or Compare for IMS, VSAM, or sequential data processing only, redisplays all fields after using the ONLY command.

SHOW INDEXES

Analyzes database indexes for each relationship in an Access Definition or for the destination tables in an Insert, Restore, or Delete Process. Use this information to determine whether to create indexes, which may be needed to enhance processing performance.

SHOw INDexes

- This command is valid from the Specify Relationship Usage panel or the Specify Parameters panel for an Insert, Restore, or Delete Process.
- From the Specify Relationship Usage panel, the Relationship Index Analysis panel is displayed listing each relationship selected in the Access Definition with an analysis of indexes for the corresponding parent and child tables.
- From the Specify Parameters panel for an Insert, Restore, or Delete Process, the **Index Analysis** pop-up window is displayed listing the destination tables of the process with an analysis of the supporting indexes.
- IDX and INDEX are alternate abbreviations for INDEXES.

SHOW SQL

Displays the SQL generated by Optim that resulted in the current set of rows.

SHOw SQL [table]

table The name of the table or view for which the SQL statement is to be displayed. This operand can be entered during an edit or browse session or a Point-and-Shoot session.

- For columnar display, if a table is not specified either on the command or by cursor position, the lowest-level displayed table is assumed. For sidelabels and zoom, the current table is the default, but any other table can be specified by name or identifier.
- The table can be indicated by positioning the cursor in the window containing the selected table, explicitly naming the table, or specifying the identifier Tn or Vn.
- The generated SQL may contain three parts:
  - Host variables are declared if the corresponding columns have different data types or dimensions.
  - Pseudo code is generated to populate the host variables if they are declared.
  - The "generalized" SELECT statement incorporating the host variables.
- For lower-level tables, the first part of the WHERE Clause is generated by the defined relationship between the tables. The remainder is generated by user-specified selection criteria.
- While the SQL is displayed, the OUTPUT command can be used to direct the SQL information to a data set or a SYSOUT file.
- This command is not available when browsing a Compare File, Extract File, or Archive File.

SHOW STEPS

Provides information on how data will be extracted. For Move or Compare, documents an Extract Process. For Archive, documents an Archive Process.

The generated report shows the order in which rows are extracted from the tables in the Access Definition based on the relationship usage specifications.

SHOw [STEps] [1 | 2]

STEps Optional keyword.

1   For Compare, specifies the SHOW STEPS command is entered for Source 1. This operand is valid when the Extract Errors and Warnings window is displayed and both sources are to be extracted.

| 2 | For Compare, specifies the SHOW STEPS command is entered for Source 2. This operand is valid when the Extract Errors and Warnings window is displayed and both sources are to be extracted. |

- This command can be entered on the Specify Relationship Usage panel. This command can also be entered when the Extract Error and Warnings window or the Archive Error and Warnings window is displayed.

- The SHOW STEPS text can be scrolled using the standard ISPF scroll functions. The FIND command can be used to locate specific text.

- When the SHOW STEPS text is displayed, use the OUTPUT command to direct the text to a permanent data set or to a SYSOUT file.

- See the *Common Elements Manual*, Display Traversal Information, for an example of the SHOW STEPS display.

SIDELABELS

Toggles the display between columnar and sidelabels during an edit or browse session, a Point-and-Shoot session, or a Compare File, Extract File, or Archive File browse session.

```
SIDelabels [ table ]
```

table   The name of the table or view to be displayed in sidelabels format.

- If a table name is not specified during columnar display, the lowest‐level displayed table is assumed.

  If a table name is not specified during sidelabels display, the display returns to columnar format.

- You can use DB2 LIKE syntax to display a selection list of currently active tables. During SIDELABELS, the list does not include the table currently displayed in sidelabels. To obtain a list of all active tables, specify: SID %.%

- By default, UP, DOWN, TOP, and BOTTOM scroll the current table in the display by row. The currently displayed row is replaced by the scrolled to row.

  By default, LEFT and RIGHT scroll within the currently displayed row when all data for the row does not fit on one screen.

- Any scrolling or changes to selection criteria performed during sidelabels are reflected in the display when you return to columnar format.

- You cannot JOIN or UNJOIN during sidelabels. Also, you cannot use the INDENT, START, and SWITCH commands during sidelabels.

- The SID line command provides the same function.

- See the *Common Elements Manual*, Sidelabels Format, for examples of the sidelabels display.

SITE

Switches the display to the Site Options panel, when entered from the User Options, Editor and Display Options, Compare Options, Archive Options, or Legacy Options panel.

```
SITe
```

- When the Site Options panel is displayed, OPTIONS USER switches to the User Options panel, OPTIONS EDITOR switches to the Editor and Display Options panel, OPTIONS COMPARE switches to the Compare Options panel, OPTIONS ARCHIVE switches to the Archive Options panel, and OPTIONS LEGACY switches to the Legacy Options panel.

- You must have administrator privileges to view and modify the Site Options panel.

- The Compare Options panel is available when Compare is installed. The Archive Options panel is available when Archive is installed. The Legacy Options panel is available when Move or Compare for IMS, VSAM or sequential data is installed.

SORT

Sorts the entries on a selection list by the values under a specified heading.

```
SORt  heading [ ASC | DESC ]
```

heading
> Name of the heading on the panel to be sorted. For example, SORT TYPE sorts the list by the values under **Type**. Many of the headings have abbreviations that can be used for convenience.

ASC Sort the entries on the selection list in ascending order (A to Z, zero to 9, or earliest to latest date). Default.

DESC Sort the entries on the selection list in descending order (Z to A, 9 to zero, or latest to earliest date).

- This command can be entered on the following selection lists:
  - Select Table or View to Browse
  - Select Table or View to Edit
  - Select ADs to Browse Tables
  - Select ADs to Edit Tables
  - Select Access Definition
  - Select Compare Definition
  - Select Primary Keys
  - Select Relationships
  - Select Column Maps
  - Select Table Maps
  - Select an Access Definition
  - Select Legacy Table
  - Choose an Environment Definition
  - Choose a Retrieval Definition
  - Select Tables/Views For AD
  - Specify Relationship Usage
  - Pending Process List
- The Select Relationships panel has non-unique headings, therefore, the following keywords can be used to sort on values under a displayed heading:

CREator
> Sort using the child table Creator ID.

TABle Sort using the child table name.

PCReator
> Sort using the parent table Creator ID.

PTAble
> Sort using the parent table name.

CHIld Sort using the fully qualified name of the child table.

PARent
> Sort using the fully qualified name of the parent table.

RELation
> Sort by relationship name.

TYPe Sort by the type of relationship.

STAtus

Sort alphabetically using the status in **Status**. Those tables with no status are listed first.

SECurity

Sort using the security status of the Relationship.

SECurity DEScription

Sort using the security status and description of the Column Map.

The heading on which the sort is requested is used as the default target heading for any succeeding LOCATE command.

The default for SORT is ascending order (ASC).

- The Select Column Maps panel has non-unique headings, therefore, the following keywords can be used to sort on values under a displayed heading:

ID   Sort using the Column Map Creator ID.

NAME

Sort using the Column Map name.

CREator

Sort using the destination table Creator ID.

TABle   Sort using the destination table name.

SCReator

Sort using the source table Creator ID.

STAble

Sort using the source table name.

CHIld   Sort using the fully qualified name of the child table.

PARent

Sort using the fully qualified name of the parent table.

SECurity

Sort using the security status of the Column Map.

SECurity DEScription

Sort using the security status and description of the Column Map.

- The following keywords can be used to sort on values under a display heading on the Select Tables/Views for AD panel:

ACCess

Sort using Access Rights.

DAA   Sort using delete after archive.

EVERYNTH

Sort using Every Nth.

NAMe

Sort using Table/View name.

REF   Sort using reference table.

ROWlimit

Sort using row limit.

STAtus

Sort alphabetically using status.

TYPe   Sort by the type of table or view.

The default for SORT is ascending order (ASC).

Tables with no status are listed first.

SORT CRITERIA

Displays a prompt for specifying sort criteria for the data during an edit or browse session, a Point-and-Shoot session, or a Compare File, Extract File, or Archive File browse session.

```
SORt [ CRIteria ] [ table ]
```

CRITERIA
> Optional keyword.

table Name of the table for which sort criteria are to be specified. This operand can be specified explicitly by name or identifier, or by cursor position. If not specified, the sort criteria are applied to the lowest-level displayed table.

- The Specify Sort Criteria panel is displayed as either a full-screen panel or a pop-up window, depending on the specified user option.
- The edit or browse session is suspended while the prompt for sort criteria is provided. Use END or ENTER to return to the data display.
- The SORT CRITERIA command causes the data to be refetched. Therefore, Access status flags indicating updates, deletes, and inserts are cleared and UNDO cannot remove changes to the original fetch set.
- When sort criteria are applied to a table other than the lowest-level displayed table, data from related lower-level tables is refetched accordingly.
- The Maximum Fetch Rows setting on the Editor and Display Options panel defines the maximum number of rows (n) that can be fetched and presented from a single table. The SORT command must read all the data in a table to select the first n rows from the sorted set of data. Therefore, processing time for the sort may take significantly longer than the initial fetch, depending on the number of rows in your table and the maximum fetch limit.

  If you need to interrupt the sort process, you can use the Attention Key. This clears the screen temporarily and then presents the screen with some information missing from the panel. To refresh the screen and display the missing information, use the PA2 key.

SQL

Displays the SQL WHERE Clause panel.

```
SQL  [ table ]
```

table Name of the table for which the request is being made.

- The SQL WHERE Clause panel enables the specification of selection criteria in SQL that is not possible using the AND/OR techniques available on the **Specify Selection Criteria** panel.
- The SQL WHERE clause specified on the panel can be deleted by overtyping it with blanks or using the Erase EOF key.
- The SQL WHERE clause and the selection criteria on the **Specify Selection Criteria** panel are logically ANDed when both are specified.
- When SQL WHERE Clause specification is complete, use END to return to the previous display.

Access Definition

- When the Select Tables/Views for AD panel is displayed, you can specify a table name with the command or position the cursor to the desired table. However, if only one table is specified in the Access Definition, that name is assumed and need not be specified.
- The Creator ID is required if the specified table has a Creator ID other than the default Creator ID.
- The SQL line command can be used on the Select Tables/Views for AD panel to perform the same function.

- This command is entered on the Describe Columns panel and the **Specify Selection Criteria** panel without an operand to display the SQL WHERE Clause panel for the currently selected table.

Edit or browse and Point-and-Shoot

- This command is always available during an edit or browse session invoked for a table (**Main Menu** Options 1 and 2).
- This command is available during an edit or browse session when invoked for an Access Definition (**Main Menu** Options 3 and 4) or a Point-and-Shoot session. However, if the Access Definition is being used and the parameter **Modify Selection Criteria** is set to No, this command is not allowed.
- For a Point-and-Shoot session, the specifications made during the session affect only the current session. For an edit or browse session the information is retained if an Access Definition is in use and an update is requested.
- The session is suspended while the SQL WHERE Clause panel is displayed.
- During an edit or browse session, the table can be indicated by positioning the cursor in the window containing the selected table, explicitly naming the table, or specifying the identifier Tn or Vn. If a table is not specified, the lowest-level displayed table is assumed in columnar mode and the current table in sidelabels.
- This command causes the data to be refetched. Therefore, Access status flags indicating updates, deletes, and inserts are cleared and UNDO cannot remove changes to the original fetch set.
- This command is also available for an Archive browse session.

SQLEDIT

Invokes an ISPF edit session for the current SQL WHERE clause. This command is valid from the Enter an SQL WHERE Clause for a Table or View panel.

SQLEdit

- The current SQL WHERE clause is copied into an ISPF edit session. All standard ISPF editing facilities are available. The primary motivation for this command is to enable use of the ISPF COPY command to insert an existing WHERE Clause from another file such as an existing program.
- Use END to terminate the ISPF session and return to the Enter an SQL WHERE Clause for a Table or View panel. The WHERE clause is copied from the ISPF session to the panel.
- The text is validated when you use END or SAVE from the panel. If the WHERE clause copied from the ISPF session contains more lines than the 200 line maximum, the error is not identified until you enter END or SAVE. If an error occurs, you can re-edit the text directly on the panel or use the ISPF command to return to ISPF for editing.
- ISPF is a synonym.

START

Displays the specified table at the beginning of the panel in a browse, edit, or Point-and-Shoot session removing all higher-level tables from the panel.

STArt [TABle] table

TABLE
> Optional keyword.

table   Name of the table for which the request is being made.

- This command does not change the Start Table or remove tables from the Access Definition or Point-and-Shoot session.
- This command is valid only in the columnar display. It cannot be specified during sidelabels or zoom displays.
- Any table currently active in the display may be specified with the START command, as long as there is sufficient screen space to display at least one line of the lowest-level table.

- This command is useful when changing from split screen to single screen and you want to focus on one or more specific tables.
- You must include the Creator ID with the table name if different from the default Creator ID.
- This command is not available when browsing an Archive File or Extract File.

STATUS

Displays Criteria in Effect pop-up window which lists the types of criteria in effect for the given table or view. This command is available on the Select Tables/Views for AD panel.

STAtus

- The cursor position indicates the table/view for which to display the criteria in effect. Type the command on the command line, position the cursor on the desired table/view, and press ENTER to display the **Criteria in Effect** pop-up window.
- The STA line command can also be used to perform the same function.

SUFFIX

Appends a string to the end of destination or Source 2 table names. This command is available in the Table Map Editor.

SUFfix { string }

string   String to be inserted.

- Use this command to generate unique table names and avoid replacing existing tables during a process.
- A table name is limited to eighteen characters. Note that:
  - If the string you specify results in a table name that exceeds the limit, the table name is truncated.
  - If a table has an eighteen-character name, it is bypassed when you execute this command.

SWITCH

Changes the displayed table in a stack of joined tables. This command is valid during an edit or browse session, a Point-and-Shoot session, or a Compare File, Extract File, or Archive File browse session.

SWItch [table1] [ALL | NEXt | table2]

table1   Name of the table, view, or level identifier indicating the display level to be switched. If not specified, the lowest display level is assumed.

ALL   Displays a selection list of tables in the stack. If only one other table is in the stack, that table is assumed and automatically displayed. If more than one other table is in the stack, a selection list is displayed. Default.

NEXT   Displays the next table in the stack.

table2   Name of a table in the stack that is to be displayed.

- This command is valid during columnar display. It cannot be specified during sidelabels or zoom displays.
- This command is cursor sensitive, therefore table1 can be specified by cursor position as well as explicitly by name or identifier (Tn or Vn).
- When SWITCH is requested, the currently displayed table and any lower-level tables joined to it are "hidden." The name of the currently displayed table is moved to a succeeding position in the stack.

  The target table is brought to the beginning of the stack and displayed. Any lower-level tables joined to the target table are also displayed.

TOP

Scrolls the current display such that the first entry is positioned as the first line of the display.

`Top [ table ]`

table   The name of a currently displayed table or view. The identifiers Tn or Vn can be specified. n represents the numeric value assigned to the table. This operand is available during an edit or browse session, a Point-and-Shoot session, or a Compare File, Extract File, or Archive File browse session.

- This command is available without the table operand on all scrollable lists.
- The BOTTOM command is used to scroll to the last entry. UP and DOWN are used to scroll the display backward and forward, respectively.

Browsing data

- For an edit or browse session, a Point-and-Shoot session, or a Compare File, Extract File, or Archive File browse session, you can scroll any displayed table.

  During columnar display, when more than one table is displayed and a table name or identifier is not supplied, the table in the window that contains the cursor is scrolled. If the cursor is not positioned in a window, the lowest-level displayed table is scrolled.

  During sidelabels, zoom and expanded data display, only one table is displayed and active. Only that table can be scrolled.

  Regardless of the display format, the scroll is always coordinated so that any lower-level tables are scrolled appropriately and only related data is provided.

UNDO

Used during Access processing only, backs out changes made to the data since it was last fetched, independent of commit points.

`UNDo [ LASt | ALL | ERRors ]`

LAST   Back out the changes made in the most recent screen interaction in which data changes were made. Default.

ALL   Back out all changes since the last set of data was fetched.

ERRORS
   Back out all rows in error to their last stable state.

- ROLLBACK is processed by DB2. UNDO is processed by ACCESS. See the *Access User Manual*, Restoring Data, for a detailed explanation of the impact of these commands.
- The Undo line commands can be used to undo changes to one or more rows.
- During expanded data display when in an Access edit session, the UNDO command backs out the changes made to the expanded column.

UNJOIN

Severs the join between the named table and the next higher-level table. If there are any lower-level tables, they are also removed from the display.

This command can be entered from an edit or browse session, a Point-and-Shoot session, or a Compare File, Extract File, or Archive File browse session.

`UNJoin [ table ] [ ALL ]`

table   Name of the currently displayed table or view that is to be unjoined. If not specified, the lowest-level table is unjoined.

ALL   Specifies that all tables in the stack identified by the table operand are to be unjoined.

- This command is valid during columnar display. It cannot be specified during sidelabels or zoom displays.
- This command is cursor sensitive, therefore the table can be specified by cursor position as well as explicitly by name or identifier (Tn or Vn).
- The UNJOIN command removes the named table and all lower-level tables. If there is no stack, the remaining joined tables are repositioned and the lowest-level table expands to display any additional rows.

  If there is a stack and the ALL operand is omitted, the next table in the stack is displayed along with any lower-level related tables.
- If there is no stack and the highest-level table is indicated on the UNJOIN ALL command, all tables except the highest-level table are removed from the display.
- Since line commands are processed prior to primary commands, all line commands, including those in windows to be unjoined, are executed before the UNJOIN occurs. For example, if a delete line command is entered, the row is deleted before the table is unjoined.
- The UNJ line command can also be used.
- The JOIN command is used to join a table or view and display the related data.

UNLOCK

Unlocks one or all previously locked columns. This command can be entered from an edit or browse session, a Point-and-Shoot session, or a Compare File, Extract File, or Archive File browse session.

UNLock [ALL | column]

ALL   All locked columns are unlocked and returned to their original position. Default.

column   Name of the column to be unlocked.

- The UNLOCK command is cursor sensitive. You can position the cursor to the desired locked column and enter the UNLOCK command with no operands to unlock that specific column. If the cursor is not positioned on a column, all locked columns in all tables are unlocked.
- The fully qualified column name should be specified when more than one table contains a column of the specified name. The column can be qualified by the table name, view name, or identifier (Tn or Vn), as appropriate.
- When more than one table is displayed and a table name or an identifier is not supplied, the lowest-level table displayed is searched for the named column. The first occurrence encountered is then unlocked. Any like-named columns in higher-level tables are not unlocked.
- The LOCK command is used to lock columns such that they are not scrolled off the display when scrolling horizontally.

UNSELECT

Unselects all relationships with NEW status or all relationships regardless of status. This command is valid on the Specify Relationship Usage panel.

UNSelect [ALL | NEW]

ALL   Unselects all relationships. Default.

NEW   Unselects relationships having a NEW status.

- The **Use NEW Relationship** prompt on the Access Definition Parameters panel can be used to specify the default behavior for NEW relationships. Based on the specification for this prompt, a NEW relationship is automatically selected or unselected when not explicitly indicated.
- The Unselect line command can be used to unselect specific relationships.

UNSELECT ALL

Unselects all objects in an object definition list.

There are two forms of this command:
- During an Export Process, it is available on the Select [object type] to EXPORT panel.
- During an Insert or Restore Process, it is available on the CREATE Object List panel.

```
UNSelect ALL
```

Export Process
- By default, object definitions are not selected.
- Use the UNSELECT ALL command to unselect all the object definitions. To select specific items, use the Select line command.

Insert or Restore Process
- By default, new object definitions are selected.
- Use the UNSELECT ALL command to unselect all object definitions that have a SELECT status. To select specific items, use the Select line command.

UNSELECT RELATED

Unselects rows previously selected from the Start Table based on a variety of criteria. This command is valid during a Point-and-Shoot session.

```
UNSelect RELated  [ NEXt | PREv | FIRst | LASt]
    [ eX | NX ] [ IN column ] [ ALL ]
    { [CHAr] char | HEX hex |
      NUMber num | FLOat float |
      NULl }
```

NEXT Specifies that the search is to proceed forward from the current cursor location. This is the default.

PREV Specifies that the search is to proceed backward from the current cursor location.

FIRST Specifies that the search is to begin with the first row of data.

LAST Specifies that the search is to begin with the last row of data and proceed backward.

EX   Excluded rows are to be searched.

NX   Non-excluded rows are to be searched.

IN *column*

Identifies the name of the column to be checked when determining rows to be searched. If not specified, all columns in the Start Table are searched.

ALL Specifies that all rows that meet the specified criteria are to be unselected.

CHAR char

Specifies a character data type as the search value. This includes CHAR, VARCHAR, LONG VARCHAR, GRAPHIC, VARGRAPHIC, BINARY, VARBINARY, DATE, TIME and TIMESTAMP data types. It is the default data type and, therefore, the keyword CHAR is optional. Use apostrophes to include embedded blanks or quotation marks in the string as in 'A B' or 'A" B'. Use quotation marks to include embedded blanks or apostrophes in the string as in "A 'B". Use C to retain character case as in C'ABC' to search for the uppercase string ABC.

HEX hex

Specifies that the search value is the hexadecimal representation of character data. The value for hex must conform to the rules for hexadecimal values: contain an even number of characters and contain the digits 0 through 9 and the alphabetic characters A through F.

NUMBER num
> Clause specifying a numeric data type as the search value. This includes SMALLINT, INTEGER, and DECIMAL data types.

FLOAT *float*
> Clause specifying a floating point data type as the search value.

NULL Defines the search value as the NULL value.

- To specify a character string that is the same as a keyword for the command, use apostrophes as in 'IN' or 'NEXT'.
- If EX or NX is not specified, all rows are searched.
- The HEX operand is available during hexadecimal display.
- The UR and UUR line commands can also be used to unselect rows during a Point-and-Shoot session.
- The SELECT RELATED primary command and the SR and SSR line commands are used to select rows.
- This command can be entered during zoom and sidelabels regardless of whether the Start Table is currently displayed. If the parent row for the currently displayed row(s) is unselected, the status flag is revised.
- Use the FIND command to locate a specific row.

UP

Scrolls the current display backward based on a specified scroll amount or the Scroll prompt value.

```
UP   [ Csr | Page | Data | Half | Max | n ]   [ table ]
```

CSR Cursor location. The line on which the cursor is positioned is scrolled to the last position on the new display.

PAGE Full page scroll such that the line preceding the first line of the current page is the last line of the next page.

DATA Full screen of data such that the first line of the current page is the last line on the next page.

HALF Half page scroll.

MAX Data is scrolled so that the last full screen of data is displayed.

n A specific number of lines to scroll between 1 and 9999.

table The name of a currently displayed table or view. The identifiers Tn or Vn can be specified. n represents the numeric value assigned to the table. This operand is available during an edit or browse session, a Point-and-Shoot session, or a Compare File, Extract File, or Archive File browse session.

- If a scroll value is not specified, the **Scroll** prompt value is used.
- If the first entry is currently displayed, no scrolling occurs and a message is displayed.
- This function can be assigned to a program function key, usually PF7.
- The TOP command is used to scroll to the first entry in the list. BOTTOM is used to scroll to the last entry. DOWN is used to scroll the display forward.
- This command is available, except for the table operand, on all scrollable lists.

Browsing Data

- For an edit or browse session, a Point-and-Shoot session, or a Compare File, Extract File, or an Archive File browse session, you can scroll any displayed table.

  During columnar display, when more than one table is displayed and a table name or identifier is not supplied, the table in which the cursor is positioned is scrolled. If the cursor is not positioned in a table, the lowest-level displayed table is scrolled.

  During sidelabels and zoom display, if a table is not specified, the current table is assumed.

- During expanded data display, the current column can be scrolled.
- Regardless of the display format, the scroll is always coordinated so that any lower-level tables are scrolled appropriately and related data is provided.

USE

Specifies that all relationships or all new relationships are to be selected for use. This command is valid on the Specify Relationship Usage panel for Move, Compare, or Archive.

USE [ALL | NEW]

ALL   Select all relationships. Default.

NEW   Select all relationships with NEW status.

- The relationships that are selected by the USE command are given the SELECT status.
- For information about specifying relationship usage, see the *Common Elements Manual*, Relationship Status.

USER

Switches the display to the User Options panel, when entered from the Editor and Display Options panel, Compare Options panel, Archive Options, or Legacy Options panel.

For Move and Archive, this command also switches the display on the **Pending Process List** panel to include only those pending processes belonging to the current SQLID.

USEr

- When the User Options panel is displayed, SITE switches to the Site Options panel, EDITOR switches to the Editor and Display Options panel, COMPARE switches to the Compare Options panel, ARCHIVE switches to the Archive Options panel, and LEGACY switches to the Legacy Options panel.
- You must have administrator privileges to view and modify the Site Options panel.
- The Compare Options panel is available when Compare is installed. The Archive Options panel is available when Archive is installed. The Legacy Options panel is available when Move or Compare for IMS, VSAM or sequential data is installed.
- On the Pending Process List panel, the ALL command switches the display to include all pending processes. A sample of the Pending Process List panel along with descriptive text is provided in the *Common Elements Manual*, Restart/Retry a Process.

VALIDATION

Specifies whether validation is to be performed while editing a Column Map. This command is valid on the Define Column Map or Modify Column Map panel.

VALidation [ON | OFF]

ON   Perform validation. Validation can be performed when a source table or Extract File has been specified.

OFF   Do not perform validation.

- If validation is performed, the exact match columns are identified by the EQUAL status. If validation is not performed, the MAPPED status is assigned.
- By default, VALIDATION ON is in effect when a source table is named and VALIDATION OFF when a source table is not named.
- It may be undesirable to validate when defining maps for source tables in a different subsystem. For those Column Maps, use VALIDATION OFF.
- For detailed information on validation, see the *Common Elements Manual*, Validate Column Map.

VERIFY

During Move or Compare for IMS, VSAM or sequential data processing only, check for Legacy Table errors on the Modify Legacy Table panel without terminating the session or saving the data.

```
VERify
```

- Use END to verify the current specifications and terminate the edit session.
- Use SAVE to verify the current specifications and save the data.

ZOOM

There are two forms of the ZOOM command. One is used to toggle a multiple table display.

The other toggles the Describe Columns panel or the Specify Selection Criteria panel.

ZOOM Toggle Multiple Table Display

The following form of the ZOOM command toggles between a multiple table display and a single table display while maintaining all joins during an edit or browse session, a Point-and-Shoot session, or a Compare File, Extract File, or Archive File browse session.

```
Zoom [ table ]
```

table   Name of the displayed table that is selected for zoom.

- The table name may be specified explicitly by table name or identifier (Tn or Vn), or implicitly by cursor position.
- If a table name is not specified during columnar display, the lowest△level displayed table is assumed.

  If a table name is not specified during zoom display, the display returns to columnar format.

  If a table name is not specified during sidelabels display, the current table is displayed in zoomed format.

- Zooming enables you to focus on the data from a single table while maintaining the existing joins to related data.

- You can request a selection list of all active or currently joined tables by specifying DB2 LIKE syntax for the table name as in:

  ZOOM %.%

  When the list is displayed, use the Select line command to select one table.

- All scrolling functions and ACCESS editing functions are available during a zoomed display.
- The INDENT, JOIN, UNJOIN, and START commands cannot be performed during zoom display.
- Any scrolling performed during a zoomed display is maintained when the multiple table display is resumed.

ZOOM Toggle Describe Columns for AD Panel

The following form of the ZOOM command toggles between the two△screen, all-column format and the one-screen, one-column format of the Describe Columns panel or the Specify Selection Criteria panel.

```
Zoom [ column ]
```

column Name of the column that is to be displayed when zooming from the two-screen to the one-screen format. When zooming from the one-screen to the two-screen format, omit the column name.

- The two-screen format of the Describe Columns panel displays a list of all columns in the table and provides prompts to specify the special handling of each column. The selection criteria are defined on the Specify Selection Criteria panel. If the list of columns exceeds the available space on the screen, the list can be scrolled.

  The one-screen format displays the prompts for one column from the table. The scroll functions are used to scroll the display column-by-column.

- When zooming from a two-screen to a one-screen display, the ZOOM command is cursor sensitive. You can type the command, position the cursor, and press ENTER to zoom a specific column.
- If a column is not specified, the first column is zoomed.
- Use END to return to the Select Tables/Views for AD panel.

Chapter 3. Line Commands

A line command is a command that is entered in the line command area that precedes a line of data. The line commands for Optim can be categorized as edit line commands and other line commands.

Edit Line Commands

The operation of the edit line commands is similar to the operation of comparable ISPF editor line commands. As with ISPF line commands, the single line and block forms of the edit commands are available. The edit line commands are:

A   After

B   Before

C   Copy

D   Delete

F   Show first

I   Insert

L   Show last

LC   Lowercase

M   Move

O   Overlay

R   Repeat

S   Show

UC   Uppercase

X   Exclude

Other Line Commands

Many line commands support the special requirements of creating and modifying an Access Definition, selecting and unselecting from a list, and other Optim functions. These line commands are divided into groups by function and are discussed in the following sections:

- Selection List Functions, including Archive Action List Functions
- Access Definition Functions, including other Access Definition panels accessible from the Select Tables/Views for AD panel
- Object Definition Functions, including primary keys, relationships, Column Maps, and Legacy Tables
- Data Browse, Edit, and Point-and-Shoot Functions
- Create Object Functions
- Archive File List Functions

Selection List Functions

The following line commands are available for selection list processing:

AT   Displays the Object Attributes panel for this entity.

C   Copies this entity.

D   Deletes this entity.

I   Displays information about this entity.

LR   Lists the relationships for the indicated table. The indicated table is the table in the relationship that is not specified on the Choose a Relationship panel. (Relationship selection lists only.)

R   Renames this entity.

S   Selects this entity.

U   Unselects this entity. (Export Process selection lists only.)

- The AT line command is available on the selection lists for objects stored in the Optim Directory, such as:
  - Access Definitions
  - Archive Collections
  - Compare Definitions
  - Column Maps
  - Primary Keys (Optim Directory only)
  - Relationships (Optim Directory only)
  - Table Maps
  - Legacy Tables
  - Environment Definitions
  - Retrieval Definitions
- Use the AT line command to display the Object Attributes panel on which you can modify the description and security status of an object. (You control the selection list format via the **Selection List Format** option on the User Options panel.)
- Use the Copy line command to copy an existing object. However, a primary key can be copied only if the destination table exists and has the same key columns as the source table. A relationship can be copied only when the tables participating in the new relationship exist.
- The Delete line command is not available on the Select a Data Set panel or on object-specific selection lists in the Export Process.
- The Information line command is not available on the following panels:
  - Select Extract / Archive Data Set
  - Select Control Data Set
  - Select Legacy Table
  - Choose An Environment Definition
  - Choose A Retrieval Definition
- Use the Information line command on the **Compare Summary Selection List** to display the **Extended Compare Table Information** pop-up. This is the same information that is displayed with the INFO primary command while browsing the contents of a Compare File.
- The List Related line command is available on the Select Relationships panel.
- Use the Rename line command to rename an existing object. A primary key can be renamed only if the destination table exists and has the same key columns as the original table.
- The Select line command can be entered on all pop-up selection lists, as well as the following panels:
  - Select an Access Definition
  - Select a Compare Definition
  - Compare Summary Selection List
  - Select a Column Map
  - Select a Table Map
  - Select Extract / Archive Data Set

- Select Control Data Set
- Select Primary Keys
- Select Relationships
- Pending Process List
- Indented Table Display
- Select Legacy Table
- Choose An Environment Definition
- Choose A Retrieval Definition

- The Unselect line command is available when a selection list of specific objects is displayed for the Export Process. (Use the UNSELECT ALL primary command to unselect all objects.)

Archive Action List Functions

The following line commands are available on the **Select an Action To Be Defined** panel.

CLR Clears a previously defined action.

INF Lists any actions that share an SQL statement with the selected action.

S Selects the action to be used and displays the Enter an SQL Statement panel to specify the SQL statement to be executed when processing has reached the point of the specified action.

Access Definition Functions

In addition to the edit line commands (i.e., C (copy), D (delete), I (insert), M (move), and R (repeat)), the following line commands are available on the Select Tables/Views for AD panel when defining an Access Definition:

ALL Removes all selection criteria, SQL WHERE clause specifications, archive criteria, and archive actions for a table in the Access Definition. Equivalent primary command: ALL.

COL Identifies the table for which the Describe Columns for AD panel is to be displayed. Equivalent primary command: COLUMNS.

DC[n] Identifies the table for which child tables from DB2 relationships are to be included in the Access Definition, where n is an optional value from 1 through 9 indicating the level of child tables. If n is not specified, only directly related child tables from DB2 relationships are included in the Access Definition. Equivalent primary command: GET TABLES RELATED CHILD [n] DB2.

DCA Identifies the table for which all directly and indirectly related child tables from DB2 relationships are to be included. Children, grandchildren, great grandchildren and so forth from DB2 relationships are included in a continuing chain. Equivalent primary command: GET TABLES RELATED CHILD ALL DB2.

DP[n] Identifies the table for which parent tables from DB2 relationships are to be included in the Access Definition, where n is an optional value from 1 through 9 indicating the level of parent tables. If n is not specified, only directly related parent tables from DB2 relationships are included in the Access Definition. Equivalent primary command: GET TABLES RELATED PARENT [n] DB2.

DPA Identifies the table for which all directly and indirectly related parent tables from DB2 relationships are to be included. Parents, grandparents, great grandparents and so forth from DB2 relationships are included in a continuing chain. Equivalent primary command: GET TABLES RELATED PARENT ALL DB2.

DR[n] Identifies the table for which the parents and children from DB2 relationships are to be included in the Access Definition, where n is an optional value from 1 through 9, indicating the number of levels of related tables from DB2 relationships to retrieve. Equivalent primary command: GET TABLES RELATED [n] DB2.

DRA   Identifies the table for which related tables from DB2 relationships are to be included in the Access Definition. Parents, children, grandparents, and grandchildren are included in a continuing chain so that the entire set of related tables from DB2 relationships is included. Equivalent primary command: GET TABLES RELATED ALL DB2.

EXP   Identifies the table for which an expanded area is displayed to define, display or modify the table name. Equivalent primary command: EXPAND

GC[n]   Identifies the table for which child tables are to be included in the Access Definition, where n is an optional value from 1 through 9 indicating the level of child tables. If n is not specified, only directly related child tables are included in the Access Definition. Equivalent primary command: GET TABLES RELATED CHILD [n].

GCA   Identifies the table for which all directly and indirectly related child tables are to be included. Children, grandchildren, great grandchildren and so forth are included in a continuing chain. Equivalent primary command: GET TABLES RELATED CHILD ALL.

GP[n]   Identifies the table for which parent tables are to be included in the Access Definition, where n is an optional value from 1 through 9 indicating the level of parent tables. If n is not specified, only directly related parent tables are included in the Access Definition. Equivalent primary command: GET TABLES RELATED PARENT [n].

GPA   Identifies the table for which all directly and indirectly related parent tables are to be included. Parents, grandparents, great grandparents and so forth are included in a continuing chain. Equivalent primary command: GET TABLES RELATED PARENT ALL.

GR[n]   Identifies the table for which the parents and children are to be included in the Access Definition, where n is an optional value from 1 through 9, indicating the number of levels of related tables to retrieve. Equivalent primary command: GET TABLES RELATED [n].

GRA   Identifies the table for which related tables are to be included in the Access Definition. Parents, children, grandparents, and grandchildren are included in a continuing chain so that the entire set of related tables is included. Equivalent primary command: GET TABLES RELATED ALL.

LR   Identifies the table for which related tables are to be provided in a selection list. Equivalent primary command: LIST RELATED.

PC[n]   Identifies the table for which child tables from Optim relationships are to be included in the Access Definition, where n is an optional value from 1 through 9 indicating the level of child tables. If n is not specified, only directly related child tables from Optim relationships are included in the Access Definition. Equivalent primary command: GET TABLES RELATED CHILD [n] OPT

PCA   Identifies the table for which all directly and indirectly related child tables from Optim relationships are to be included. Children, grandchildren, great grandchildren and so forth from Optim relationships are included in a continuing chain. Equivalent primary command: GET TABLES RELATED CHILD ALL OPT.

PP[n]   Identifies the table for which parent tables from Optim relationships are to be included in the Access Definition, where n is an optional value from 1 through 9 indicating the level of parent tables. If n is not specified, only directly related parent tables from Optim relationships are included in the Access Definition. Equivalent primary command: GET TABLES RELATED PARENT [n] OPT.

PPA   Identifies the table for which all directly and indirectly related parent tables from Optim relationships are to be included. Parents, grandparents, great grandparents and so forth from Optim relationships are included in a continuing chain. Equivalent primary command: GET TABLES RELATED PARENT ALL OPT.

PR[n]   Identifies the table for which the parents and children from Optim relationships are to be

included in the Access Definition, where *n* is an optional value from 1 through 9, indicating the number of levels of related tables from Optim relationships to retrieve. Equivalent primary command: GET TABLES RELATED [*n*] OPT.

PRA   Identifies the table for which related tables from Optim relationships are to be included in the Access Definition. Parents, children, grandparents, and grandchildren from Optim relationships are included in a continuing chain so that the entire set of related tables is included. Equivalent primary command: GET TABLES RELATED ALL OPT.

SEL   Identifies the table for which the Specify Selection Criteria for AD panel is to be displayed. Equivalent primary command: SELECTION CRITERIA.

SQL   Identifies the table for which the SQL WHERE Clause panel is to be displayed. Equivalent primary command: SQL.

STA   Displays the criteria specified for a given table in the **Criteria in Effect** pop-up.

Notes

- The GR and LR line commands obtain the same list of tables. The GR line command automatically adds the related table names to the Access Definition. The LR line command displays a selection list from which you select the tables to be included in the Access Definition.
- Use the Select line command to select a table from the list provided by the LR line command. Use END to terminate list processing.
- Use the Move line command to rearrange the order of the columns on these panels. This order determines the display order when viewing the data either during an edit/browse session or a Point-and-Shoot session.
- The **Relationship Processing** User Option determines the type of relationship (Optim OPT, DB2, or both) used to populate the Table List. The OPT and DB2 keywords override this option.

The following line commands are available on the **Select Tables/Views for AD** panel for Archive only:

ACT   Identifies the table for which the **Select an Action To Be Defined** panel is to be displayed. Equivalent primary command: ACTIONS.

ARC   Identifies the table for which the **Specify Archive Criteria for AD** is to be displayed. Equivalent primary command: ARCHIVE.

Specify Criteria

The following line command is available on the **Describe Columns for AD**, **Specify Selection Criteria for AD** and **Specify Archive Criteria for AD** panels.

Z   Identifies the column to be zoomed. On the **Describe Columns for AD** and Specify Selection Criteria for AD panels, zooms the multi-column display to a single column format and displays all the information for that one column on a single screen. Equivalent primary command: ZOOM.

Specify Relationship Usage

The following line commands are available on the Specify Relationship Usage panel for Archive, Move, or Compare.

D   Deletes an unknown relationship.

I   Displays information about a relationship.

S   Selects an unselected or new relationship.

U   Unselects a selected or new relationship.

- The option **Use NEW Relationship** on the Access Definition Parameters panel determines whether new relationships are to be automatically selected or unselected.

- A relationship is assigned UNKNWN status when, for example, the default Creator ID is changed such that a different pair of tables is referenced and a same-name relationship is not defined for these tables. You are not required to delete these relationships and, in fact, if you use this same Access Definition and only change the Creator ID to extract from different source tables it may be desirable to retain these relationships and their SELECT/UNSEL status.

Substitution Variable Display

The following line command is available on the Substitution Variable Display panel.

EXP   Displays a pop-up window for the default value of the substitution variable. This expanded display provides two 50△character lines for the default value.

Object Definition Functions

Use the object definition functions to define or modify the following Optim objects.

Define/Modify Primary Keys

The following line commands are available when defining or modifying Optim primary keys.

D[n]   Deletes a line, or *n* number of lines.

DD   Identifies the first and last lines of a block of lines to be deleted.

I[n]   Inserts a blank line, or *n* number of blank lines.

M[n]   Moves a column name, or *n* number of column names, to a new destination.

MM   Identifies the first and last lines of a block of lines to be moved.

A   Specifies that the destination for the move operation is after this line.

B   Specifies that the destination for the move operation is before this line.

Define/Modify Relationships

The following line commands are available when defining a relationship on the **Define Relationship** or Modify Relationship panel.

C[n]   Copies a line, or *n* number of lines, to a new destination.

CC   Identifies the first and last lines of a block of lines to be copied.

D[n]   Deletes a line (pair of Column Names), or *n* number of lines, from the relationship.

DD   Identifies the first and last lines of a block of lines to be deleted.

EXP   Expands an entry. A 75-character area is provided for the parent and child Column Name values.

I[n]   Inserts a line, or *n* number of lines, directly after the line on which it is entered. Only those lines on which data is entered are retained.

M[n]   Moves a line, or *n* number of lines, to a new destination.

MM   Identifies the first and last lines of a block of lines to be moved.

R[n]   Identifies a single line that is to be repeated once, or *n* number of times. Repeated lines are inserted directly after the line on which the R line command is entered.

RR[n]   Identifies the first and last lines of a block of lines that are to be repeated once, or *n* number of times. If *n* is specified on both entries, the value of *n* must be the same. Repeated lines are inserted directly after the line on which the last RR command is entered.

A   Specifies the destination for the copy or move operation is after this line.

B   Specifies that the destination for the copy or move operation is before this line.

O   Specifies that the destination for the copy or move operation is to overlay beginning with this line.

- When a Move operation is requested and the moved line contains data that would overlay data on the target line, the Move is changed to a Copy to prevent the loss of data. A message is displayed to notify you that the line was not deleted.

- The values specified for **Column Name** for each entry must be compatible. (See the *Common Elements Manual*, Compatibility Rules, for details about column compatibility.)

Define/Modify Column Maps

The following line commands are available when defining Column Maps.

AGE   Displays the Aging Parameters panel, on which you can specify aging parameters.

CLR   Identifies the source column entry to be cleared.

D   Deletes an unknown column.

EXP   Identifies the entry that is to be expanded. The Source Column Name is displayed and a 75-character area is provided for your specifications.

I   Displays information about column compatibility.

SRC   Identifies the source column entry that is to be replaced with the name of the original source column.

- CLR is especially useful to delete the specifications for columns that contain a value that can only be edited on another panel. (That is, you must use EXP or AGE to edit the value.)

Define/Modify Archive Collections

The following line commands are available when defining or modifying Archive Collections.

D[n]   Deletes a line, or *n* number of lines.

DD   Identifies the first and last lines of a block of lines to be deleted.

I[n]   Inserts a blank line, or *n* number of blank lines.

INF   Displays Extended Archive Directory Information for a given Archive File within a collection.

Define/Modify Legacy Tables

The following line commands are available when defining or modifying Legacy Tables for Optim Legacy.

C[n]   Copies the selected line, or *n* number of lines, to create a new one.

CC   Identifies the first and last lines of a block of lines to be copied.

D[n]   Deletes a line, or *n* number of lines.

DD   Identifies the first and last lines of a block of lines to be deleted.

I[n]   Inserts a line, or *n* number of lines.

M[n]   Moves a line, or *n* number of lines.

MM   Identifies the first and last lines of a block of lines to be moved.

R[n]   Identifies a single line that is to be repeated once, or *n* number of times. Repeated lines are inserted directly after the line on which the R line command is entered.

RR[n] Identifies the first and last lines of a block of lines that are to be repeated once or *n* number of

times. If *n* is specified on both entries, the value of *n* must be the same. Repeated lines are inserted directly after the line on which the last RR command is entered.

Z   Displays the field details.

A   Specifies that the destination for the copy or move operation is after this line.

B   Specifies that the destination for the copy or move operation is before this line.

* The Z line command is available in both limited and full editing modes; all other line commands are available only in full editing mode. For details about limited and full editing modes, see "EDIT" on page 27.

Data Browse, Edit, and Point-and-Shoot Functions

Several functions are available when browsing and editing data from the database. The following line commands, grouped by functions, are available during an edit or browse session, a Point-and-Shoot session, or a Compare File, Extract File, or Archive File browse session.

Joining/Unjoining

J   Identifies the row on which to join and displays related data from another table based on the relationship defined between the currently displayed table and the table to be displayed. Equivalent primary command: JOIN.

UNJ   Identifies the table to be unjoined and removes the identified table and all lower-level tables from the display. Equivalent primary command: UNJOIN.

* The UNJ line command can be entered in the window of any displayed table. Entering the UNJ line command removes the specified table, unless it is the highest-level table, and any related lower-level tables from the display. If the unjoined table is not stacked, the remaining joined tables are repositioned and the lowest-level table expands to display any additional rows. If the unjoined table is stacked, the next table in the stack is displayed along with any related lower-level tables.

* Before unjoining, any pending line commands in this window are performed. However, any pending line commands or uncommitted changes in the lower-level windows are ignored. The line commands are processed window by window starting with the highest-level window, and the unjoin is executed prior to evaluating the lower-level windows.

Displaying/Excluding

F[n]   Displays the first row, or the first *n* rows, in a block of excluded rows.

L[n]   Displays the last row, or the last *n* rows in a block of excluded rows.

SID   Toggles the display format between columnar and sidelabels. Equivalent primary command: SIDELABELS.

S[n]   Displays a row, or *n* number of rows, previously excluded at the location the command is entered. Equivalent primary command: SHOW.

SS   Displays all excluded rows within the specified block of rows.

X[n]   Excludes a row, or *n* number of rows. Excluded rows are indicated by a marker line that notes how many rows are excluded. Equivalent primary command: EXCLUDE.

XX   Identifies the first and last rows of a block of rows to be excluded.

Z   Identifies the entity that is to be zoomed. Toggles between displaying the rows from a single table while multiple tables are joined, and displaying the rows from multiple tables. Equivalent primary command: ZOOM.

* Enter the S, L, or F line commands on a line containing the Excluded rows message to redisplay one or more excluded rows. When multiple tables are displayed, if the redisplayed rows are not from the lowest-level table, the lower-level tables are scrolled.

- If columnar format is active, the line on which the SID line command is entered identifies the row to be displayed in sidelabel format. If sidelabels format is active, the display is switched to columnar format, where the current row is the first displayed row from the table and lower-level tables are scrolled appropriately.
- During columnar format, the Z line command identifies the row that is to be listed first when the display is zoomed. During sidelabels format, the current row is listed first.

  When switching from a zoomed display to a columnar display, the zoomed table is scrolled to the first row position in the window. If the zoomed table is not the lowest-level table, all lower-level tables are scrolled appropriately.
- Enter the X line command to exclude the line on which the command is entered, as well as one or more rows of data as specified on the command. When multiple tables are displayed, if the excluded row is not from the lowest-level table, the excluded row message is displayed for that table, and a message indicating that there are no rows in the table is displayed for every lower-level table.

Indented Table Display

The following line command is available on the Indented Table Display panel displayed during an edit or browse session, a Point-and-Shoot session, or a Compare File, Extract File, or Archive File browse session.

S   Switches the display to the selected table in the stack.

Compare File Browse

During Compare processing only, in addition to the line commands available for scrolling and manipulating the display, the Information line command is available when browsing the contents of a Compare File.

I   Specifies that information is to be displayed for the row flagged with R (related changes) or U (unusual occurrences). The **Extended Row Information** pop-up is displayed and includes the type of each change and the names of associated tables. (For details, see the *Compare User Manual*, Information about Related Changes.)

Point-and-Shoot

The following line commands are only available during a Point-and-Shoot session to select and unselect primary key values.

SR   Specifies the row to be selected. The primary key value for this row is saved. Equivalent primary command: SELECT RELATED. (The primary command selects related rows based on criteria.)

SSR   Specifies the block of rows to be selected. The primary key values for these rows are saved.

UR   Specifies that the previously selected row is to be unselected. Equivalent primary command: UNSELECT RELATED. (The primary command unselects related rows based on criteria.)

UUR   Specifies that the previously selected block of rows is to be unselected.

Edit Session

Several line commands are only available during an Access edit session. These commands are listed next, grouped by function.

Editing

D[n]   Deletes a line, or *n* number of lines.

DD   Identifies the first and last lines of a block of lines to be deleted.

I[n]   Inserts a line, or *n* number of lines, directly after the line on which it is entered. Only those lines on which data is typed are retained.

R[n] Repeats a single line once, or *n* number of times. Repeated lines are inserted directly after the line on which the R command is entered.

RR[n] Identifies the first and last lines of a block of lines that are to be repeated once, or *n* number of times. If *n* is specified on both entries, the value of *n* must be the same. Repeated lines are inserted directly after the line on which the last RR command is entered.

RP[n] Repeats a single line once, or *n* number of times. This functions similarly to the R line command, except that the row is in insert-pending status until you press ENTER. This allows users to repeat a row with a partitioned index and edit it prior to committing it.

RRP Identifies the first and last lines of a block of lines that are to be repeated once. This functions similarly to the RR line command, except that the rows are in insert-pending status until the ENTER key is pressed. This allows users to repeat rows with partitioned indexes and edit them prior to committing them.

* Deleted rows are either hidden from the display or displayed with a D in the status flag to indicate the status of the row.
* The I line command opens the screen to insert new rows. When rows are inserted in a child table that has been joined from a parent table, Access automatically includes the value of the foreign key in the inserted rows. Conversely, if rows are inserted in a parent table that has been joined from a child table, Access includes the value of the primary key in the inserted rows. Rows inserted using the I line command are retained only if you supply a value for at least one other column.
* Any column in an inserted or repeated row that is defined to contain unique data or non-null data, should be edited. Otherwise, the row cannot be added to the database.
* The Insert line command can be entered in **Cmd** for the TOP marker, as well as for any row.

Copying

C[n] Copies a line, or *n* number of lines.

CC Identifies the first and last lines of a block of lines to be copied.

A Specifies the destination for the copy operation is after this line.

B Specifies the destination for the copy operation is before this line.

* The destination of the lines to be copied is indicated by specifying either A (after) or B (before) on the line of the desired receiving location. Also, A can be entered in **Cmd** for the TOP marker to indicate after the marker and B can be entered in **Cmd** for the BOTTOM marker to indicate before the marker.
* If a destination or the complete block specification is not supplied, a COPY pending message is displayed. The pending message will remain displayed until a destination command is entered or the function is canceled using the RESET primary command.

Editing Case

LC[n] Translates a line, or *n* number of lines, to lowercase.

UC[n] Translates a line, or *n* number of lines, to uppercase. (Use the CAPS primary command to specify whether all typed data is to be translated to uppercase or retained as entered.)

Editing Expanded Data

The following line commands are available when editing data in an expanded column display.

H[EX] Toggles the data in an expanded column between character and hexadecimal display. Non-displayable characters are presented as protected data but can be modified by overtyping the hexadecimal value. Equivalent primary command: HEX.

+[n] or >[n]
Scrolls the expanded data *n* positions to the right.

-[*n*] or <[*n*]
     Scrolls the expanded data *n* positions to the left.

Undo

The following line commands are used to undo changes to the data.

U[*n*] Removes the last change made to a row, or *n* number of rows. (Also, the U line command removes all changes made to a single row within an expanded display.) Equivalent primary command: UNDO.

UU Removes the last change made to a block of rows.

UA[*n*] Removes all changes made to one row, or *n* number of rows. Equivalent primary command: UNDO ALL.

UUA Removes all changes made to a block of rows.

UE[*n*] Removes the changes that resulted in an error condition in one row, or *n* number of rows. Equivalent primary command: UNDO ERROR.

UUE Removes all changes that resulted in an error condition in a block of rows.

UL[*n*] Removes the last change made to one row, or *n* number of rows. (Also, the UL line command removes the last change made to a single row within an expanded display.) Equivalent primary command: UNDO LAST.

UUL Removes the last change made to a block of rows.

* The equivalent primary commands function on the entire current fetch set. Use the line commands to undo changes to one or more rows without impacting other changes.

Create Object Functions

For Move or Archive, the following line commands are available when the CREATE Object List panel is displayed.

CR Creates an object, regardless of whether the object has the SELECT or UNSELECT status.

CRA Creates a table, regardless of the status (SELECT or UNSELECT), along with all related objects that have the SELECT status.

DB2 Switches the target of a key or relationship from the Optim Directory to the DB2 Catalog. This line command is valid only for Optim primary keys and Optim relationships defined using a valid DB2 primary key/foreign key pairing.

DR Drops an existing object that is no longer needed or wanted.

DRA Drops an existing table and its related objects.

I Displays extended information for tables with the CHANGED status.

OPT Switches the target of a key or relationship from the DB2 Catalog to the Optim Directory. Keys or relationships without definitions in the DB2 Catalog are assigned to the Optim Directory.

S Selects an object to be created if the CREATE ALL primary command is executed.

SQL Displays the SQL statements that would be or have been generated to create the specified object.

U Unselects an object. The object is not created if the CREATE ALL primary command is executed.

* Use the CR and CRA line commands to generate and execute the SQL statements for the specified objects. (Note that the table is created regardless of SELECT or UNSELECT status.) Alternatively, you can use the CREATE ALL primary command to generate and execute the SQL statements for all objects with the SELECT status. Use the S line command to select and the U line command to unselect objects prior to executing CREATE ALL.

- Any object in CONFLICT status cannot be created. You can use the DR line command to drop the existing object, and then use the CR or CRA line commands or the CREATE ALL primary command to create the object as contained in the Extract File.
- Move or Archive attempts to create any object in PENDING status after the requisite objects have been created. Therefore, when CRA is executed, Move or Archive attempts to create any pending objects if the requisite objects are also being created within the current set of related objects. However, any pending object listed as related to a different table (e.g., a foreign key) is not created. You must specify CR or CRA for that pending object, or use the CREATE ALL primary command.
- The SQL statements displayed by the SQL line command are not modifiable. If you want to modify the SQL statements, specify YES for Review SQL Before Create on the CREATE Object List panel.

Archive File List Functions

During Archive processing only, the following line commands are available on the Archive Files panel.

AD Displays the Access Definition Display Parameters panel, which you use to specify criteria for displaying the Access Definition.

AT Displays the Archive Attributes panel, which allows you to specify a description, group name, and security level for an Archive File entry in the Optim Directory.

B Displays the Archive File Browse Parameters panel, which you can use to specify parameters and browse an Archive File.

CLR Clears the status (**Stat**) value for an Archive File. For details, see the *Archive User Manual*, List Archive Files.

CPY Copies the Archive File to EMC Centera or IBM Tivoli®. For details, see the *Archive User Manual*, Specify Storage Options.

D Displays the Delete Archive Options panel allowing you to delete an Archive File Directory entry, Archive File, or both.

   Note: If you attempt to delete the Directory entry for an Archive File on Centera, Optim first attempts to delete the Archive File on Centera. If that fails, depending on the **Allow Orphaned Files** option, the Directory entry and the Archive File may not be deleted.

I Displays the Extended Archive Directory Information panel for an Archive File. (For an Archive File on Centera, this information includes the Centera Attributes.)

R Invokes the Archive RESTORE Process panel for an Archive File.

RCL Recalls the Archive File from Centera or Tivoli® to disk. For details, see the *Archive User Manual*, List Archive Files.

REP Displays the Specify Report Options panel allowing you to specify values for a report comprised of the data in the current Archive File.

S Invokes the Archive Search Criteria panel allowing you to specify criteria to search the tables in an Archive File.

T Tags an Archive File to be included in a batch search operation. Use TT to tag a block of Archive Files.

Notices

This information was developed for products and services offered in the U.S.A.

IBM may not offer the products, services, or features discussed in this document in other countries. Consult your local IBM representative for information on the products and services currently available in your area. Any reference to an IBM product, program, or service is not intended to state or imply that only that IBM product, program, or service may be used. Any functionally equivalent product, program, or service that does not infringe any IBM intellectual property right may be used instead. However, it is the user's responsibility to evaluate and verify the operation of any non-IBM product, program, or service.

IBM may have patents or pending patent applications covering subject matter described in this document. The furnishing of this document does not grant you any license to these patents. You can send license inquiries, in writing, to:

IBM Director of Licensing
IBM Corporation
North Castle Drive
Armonk, NY 10504-1785
U.S.A.

For license inquiries regarding double-byte (DBCS) information, contact the IBM Intellectual Property Department in your country or send inquiries, in writing, to:

IBM World Trade Asia Corporation
Licensing 2-31 Roppongi 3-chome, Minato-ku
Tokyo 106-0032, Japan

The following paragraph does not apply to the United Kingdom or any other country where such provisions are inconsistent with local law: INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION PROVIDES THIS PUBLICATION "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF NON-INFRINGEMENT, MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. Some states do not allow disclaimer of express or implied warranties in certain transactions, therefore, this statement may not apply to you.

This information could include technical inaccuracies or typographical errors. Changes are periodically made to the information herein; these changes will be incorporated in new editions of the publication. IBM may make improvements and/or changes in the product(s) and/or the program(s) described in this publication at any time without notice.

Any references in this information to non-IBM Web sites are provided for convenience only and do not in any manner serve as an endorsement of those Web sites. The materials at those Web sites are not part of the materials for this IBM product and use of those Web sites is at your own risk.

IBM may use or distribute any of the information you supply in any way it believes appropriate without incurring any obligation to you.

Licensees of this program who wish to have information about it for the purpose of enabling: (i) the exchange of information between independently created programs and other programs (including this one) and (ii) the mutual use of the information which has been exchanged, should contact:

IBM Corporation
Software Interoperability Coordinator, Department
Director of Engineering, Information Management (Office 16)
111 Campus Drive
Princeton, NJ 08540
USA

Such information may be available, subject to appropriate terms and conditions, including in some cases, payment of a fee.

The licensed program described in this information and all licensed material available for it are provided by IBM under terms of the IBM Customer Agreement, IBM International Program License Agreement, or any equivalent agreement between us.

Any performance data contained herein was determined in a controlled environment. Therefore, the results obtained in other operating environments may vary significantly. Some measurements may have been made on development-level systems and there is no guarantee that these measurements will be the same on generally available systems. Furthermore, some measurements may have been estimated through extrapolation. Actual results may vary. Users of this document should verify the applicable data for their specific environment.

Information concerning non-IBM products was obtained from the suppliers of those products, their published announcements or other publicly available sources. IBM has not tested those products and cannot confirm the accuracy of performance, compatibility or any other claims related to non-IBM products. Questions on the capabilities of non-IBM products should be addressed to the suppliers of those products.

All statements regarding IBM's future direction or intent are subject to change or withdrawal without notice, and represent goals and objectives only.

All IBM prices shown are IBM's suggested retail prices, are current and are subject to change without notice. Dealer prices may vary.

This information is for planning purposes only. The information herein is subject to change before the products described become available.

This information contains examples of data and reports used in daily business operations. To illustrate them as completely as possible, the examples include the names of individuals, companies, brands, and products. All of these names are fictitious and any similarity to the names and addresses used by an actual business enterprise is entirely coincidental.

COPYRIGHT LICENSE:

This information contains sample application programs in source language, which illustrate programming techniques on various operating platforms. You may copy, modify, and distribute these sample programs in any form without payment to IBM, for the purposes of developing, using, marketing or distributing application programs conforming to the application programming interface for the operating platform for which the sample programs are written. These examples have not been thoroughly tested under all conditions. IBM, therefore, cannot guarantee or imply reliability, serviceability, or function of these programs.

Each copy or any portion of these sample programs or any derivative work, must include a copyright notice as follows:

© (your company name) (year). Portions of this code are derived from IBM Corp. Sample Programs. © Copyright IBM Corp. _enter the year or years_. All rights reserved.

If you are viewing this information softcopy, the photographs and color illustrations may not appear.

Trademarks

IBM, the IBM logo, and ibm.com® are trademarks or registered trademarks of International Business Machines Corporation in the United States, other countries, or both. If these and other IBM trademarked terms are marked on their first occurrence in this information with a trademark symbol (® or ™), these symbols indicate U.S. registered or common law trademarks owned by IBM at the time this information was published. Such trademarks may also be registered or common law trademarks in other countries. A current list of IBM trademarks is available on the Web at "Copyright and trademark information" at www.ibm.com/legal/copytrade.shtml.

Java™ is a trademark of Sun Microsystems, Inc.

Linux is a registered trademark of Linus Torvalds.

UNIX is a registered trademark of The Open Group.

Microsoft and Windows are registered trademarks of Microsoft Corporation.

Other company, product, or service names may be trademarks or service marks of others.

Index

A

Access Definitions
  ACTIONS command 8
  ALL command 8
  ARCHIVE command 11
  COLUMNS command 18
  CREATE AD command 20
  CREATE RELATIONSHIP
   command 21
  defined 2
  FIND command 38
  GET TABLES RELATED
   command 39
  GROUP command 41
  INDENT command 43
  LEFT command 47
  line commands 95
  LIST command 49
  LIST SUBS command 55
  POINT command 64
  QUES command 66, 85
  RELATIONSHIPS command 67
  REPORT command 67
  RIGHT command 70
  SAVE command 72
  SELECTION CRITERIA command 75
  session report 68
  SQL command 83
  SQLEDIT command 44, 84
  using to browse 14
Access Method, ACM command 7
Accessing related data, JOIN 44
ACM command 7
ACT line command 97
ACTIONS command 8
AD line command, Archive File list 104
After line command
  editing data 102
  Legacy Table definition 100
  relationship definition 98
Age line command, Column Map
  definition 99
ALL command 8
All line command, Access Definition 95
ANCHOR command 9
APPLY command 10
ARC line command 97
Archive action list, line commands 95
ARCHIVE command 11, 12
Archive criteria
  CLEAR command 18
Archive Options panel 12
AT line command
  selection lists 93
Attributes (AT line command)
  Archive File list 104
  selection list 93, 94
ATTRIBUTES command 12
  display column attributes 12
  display Object Attributes panel 12
AUTOCOMMIT command 13

B

Before line command
  editing data 102
  Legacy Table definition 100
  relationship definition 99
BOTTOM command 13
BROWSE command 14
Browse Compare File
  Extended Row Information 101
  FLIP command 38
  INFO command 43
Browse Export/Import Process report 67
Browse line command, Archive File
  list 104

C

CANCEL command 15
CAPS command 15
Case line commands 102
CHANGE command 16
CHANGE TABLES command 17
Changing rows 16
CLEAR command 18
Clear line command
  Archive action list 95
  Archive File list 104
  Column Map definition 99
COL line command 95
Column Maps
  CHANGE TABLES command 17
  CLEAR command 18
  defined 2
  DELETE UNKNOWN command 25
  EXPAND command 33
  LIST command 51, 54
  MAP command 57
  POPULATE command 64
  SAVE command 72
  SHOW command 77
  VALIDATION command 90
Columns
  attributes
   display 12
COLUMNS command 18
Columns line command, Access
  Definition 95
Commands
  Line 93
   Actions 97
   After 98, 100, 102
   Age 99
   All 95
   Archive 97
   Attributes 93
   Before 99, 100, 102
   Clear 95, 99
   Column 95
   Copy 93, 98, 102
   Create 103

Commands *(continued)*
  Line *(continued)*
   Create All 103
   DB2 103
   Delete 94, 97
   Drop 103
   Drop All 103
   Exclude 100
   Expand 98
   First 100
   Get Child 96
   Get Children All 96
   Get DB2 Child 95
   Get DB2 Children All 95
   Get DB2 Parent 95
   Get DB2 Parent All 95
   Get DB2 Related 95
   Get DB2 Related All 96
   Get OPT Child 96
   Get OPT Children All 96
   Get OPT Parent 96
   Get OPT Parent All 96
   Get OPT Related 96
   Get OPT Related All 97
   Get Parent 96
   Get Parent All 96
   Get Related 96
   Get Related All 96
   Hex 102
   Information 94, 97, 99, 101
   Insert 98, 99, 101
   Join 100
   Last 100
   List Related 94, 96
   Lowercase 102
   Move 98, 99
   OPT 103
   Overlay 99
   Recall (RCL) 104
   Rename 94
   Repeat 98, 99, 102
   Select 94, 97, 101, 103
   Select Related 101
   Selection Criteria 97
   Show 100
   Sidelabels 100
   Source 99
   SQL 97, 103
   STA 97
   Status 97
   Undo 103
   Unjoin 100
   Unselect 94, 97, 103
   Unselect Related 101
   Uppercase 102
   Zoom 97, 100
  Primary 7
   ACM 7
   ACTIONS 8
   ALL 8
   ANCHOR 9

IBM ®

Printed in USA