



## **File Manager V7 for IBM z/OS® Quick Reference Card**

This reference card was developed by the Technical Support Specialists (TSS) to assist customers who are new to IBM's File Manager product.

This card is not representative of the entire command set of File Manager. It is only meant to answer some of the "How do I ...." Questions that a developer who is new to the product, might have.

A complete Command Reference can be obtained, free of charge, from the IBM File Manager website at the following URL:

[http://www-](http://www-306.ibm.com/software/awdtools/filemanager/library/)

[306.ibm.com/software/awdtools/filemanager/library/](http://www-306.ibm.com/software/awdtools/filemanager/library/)

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**For Use with File Manager Version 6.1**

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### TEMPLATE / COPYBOOK

A File Manager template is a collection of criteria that you can use to select and format records and fields in an application data set. To create a template, you begin with a copybook. A copybook is a PDS member containing either COBOL data description entries or PL/I Declare statements. File Manager compiles the copybook into a template that you can save and reuse with any application data set that has the same record structure. After creating a template, using edit you can add criteria to select the particular records you want to work with. With templates, you can: format records, reformat records, identify record types and select records within those types and create data.

You can use templates to perform the following actions on data: browse, edit, copy, create and print. Information stored in a template covers: Record type selection, record identification criteria, record selection criteria, field selection, field sequence, field headings, field fixed attributes, field use attributes, field create attributes and field mapping

#### How File Manager uses the information in a copybook:

File Manager interprets each level-01 group item in a copybook as a 'record type', and each of its subordinate elementary data items as a field in that record type. File Manager uses these data description entries to format your data. For example, in TABL display format, File Manager displays the actual numeric values of packed-decimal and binary fields, rather than their (non-displayed) character values.

#### Changing data view formats (Browse/edit)

Format Table	Displays multiple records per screen using copybook/template mapping.
Format Single	Displays one record per screen using copybook/template mapping.
Format Character	Displays multiple records per screen without using copybook/template mapping.
Format Hex	Displays multiple records per screen in Hexadecimal format.

#### Changing record type view in table format when file contains multiple record types (Browse/edit)

View	Position cursor on record type to be displayed and press enter key.
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#### Display records that were not selected (Browse/edit)

Show Not On	Redisplays records that were not selected and (in edit) indicates reason in prefix area.
Show Sup On	In Single Record format, display all record types when navigating from record to record.

#### Searching for data values (Browse/edit)

Find <i>string</i>	Primary command where <i>string</i> is the value of any data item. This command searches the entire dataset for the next reference.
Find <i>string #n</i>	Same type of search as above except search is limited to a specific field ( <i>#n</i> ) based on using copybook definitions.
Find all <i>string (#n1 #n2 #n3)</i>	Search for all references of a data value limited to a group of specific fields ( <i>n1, n2 or n3</i> ) from a copybook.
Find <i>string #n (2)</i>	Searches for a data value in the array element in specified column and subscript .

#### Finding bad data values (Browse/edit)

Find Error <i>#n</i>	Searches for invalid data in a specific field ( <i>n is a field number</i> ) based on field definition.
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#### Changing data value (Edit only)

Change <i>string1 string2</i>	Primary command where <i>string1</i> is the current value of any data item and <i>string2</i> is the new value. This command changes the next reference of <i>string1</i> anywhere <i>string1</i> is found in the dataset.
Change <i>string1 string2 #n</i>	Change is limited to a specific field ( <i>#n</i> ) based on copybook definitions.
Change all <i>string1 string2 (#n1 #n2 #n3)</i>	Change all references of a data value limited to a group of specific fields ( <i>n1, n2 or n3</i> ).
Change <i>string1 string2 #n (2)</i>	Change a data value in the array element in specified column and subscript

#### Restoring deleted records (Edit only)

Recover	Restore the last deleted record
Recover n	Restore the last n number of deleted records (up to 10)

#### Locating a field within a copybook (Browse/edit)

Locate <i>string</i>	Primary command where <i>string</i> is a field name or partial field name within a copybook. This command searches for field names from a copybook
Locate prev <i>string</i>	This command searches field names from a copybook for the previous reference.

#### Sorting data values (Browse/edit)

Sort <i>#n1 a #n2 d</i>	Sort data in field #1 in ascending order and field #2 in descending order.
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## Excluding records

X all

Exclude all records from the current display.

## REXX External REXX FUNCTIONS

## NOTES

File Manager provides the following external REXX functions that you can use in addition to the built-in REXX functions described in the Z/OS TSO/E REXX Reference Guide( **SA22-7790 V1 R2** )

### EXAMPLES of REXX expressions:

**Example 1:** Select records in which the transaction date (field #14) is any date in July 2000, or the transaction value (field #27) is greater than \$100,000.00  
**(#14 >=20000701 & #14 < 20000801) | #27 > 100000.00**

**Example 2:** Select records in which the count of credit notes (field #62) is greater than 10% of the count of invoices (field #61)  
**#62 > #61/10**

**Example 3:** Select records in which the employee identifier (field #17) starts with any of the letters A, C, or E.  
**CO(SUBSTR(#17,1,1),'A','C','E')**

**Example 4:** Select records in which the supplier number (field #23) is 997644 or 997645, and the item description (field #33) contains the word 'CABINET'  
**NCO(#23,997644,997645) & CO(#33,'CABINET')**

**Example 5:** Select records in which the 4-byte packed decimal field starting at Position 17 in the record contains a negative value  
**FLD(17,4,P) < 0**

**Example 6:** Limit the number of records read. During template editing enter the following in the record selection criteria on the field selection/edit panel.  
**If datatype(incount)~=num then incount=0;incount=incount+1;if incount<100,**