

VisualAge Pacbase



# BATCH APPLICATIONS

*Version 3.0*

**Note**

Before using this document, read the general information under "Notices" on page v.

**First Edition (November 2001)**

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## Chapter 1. Introduction

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### Purpose of the manual

The purpose of this manual is to describe the entire tire range of the entities managed by the Batch Systems Development function.

This manual is not a User's Guide or a textbook, but a reference document to be consulted for complete information concerning this function.

#### PREREQUISITES

For a basic knowledge of all the possibilities the system has to offer and specifically, the command language used to access the different screens, the user must consult:

- .The Character Mode User Interface Guide,
- .The Data Dictionary Manual,
- .The Structured code Manual.

---

### Principles of description

In this manual, the entities and screens managed by VisualAge Pacbase are described in two parts:

- An introductory comment explaining the purpose and the general characteristics of the entity or screen,
- A detailed description of each screen, including the input fields for on-line screens data entry into the Database.

For the description of batch input, refer to the 'Developer's Procedures' manual.

All on-line fields described in this manual are assigned an order number. These numbers are printed in bold italics on the screen examples which appear before the input field descriptions and allow for easy identification of a given field.

**NOTE:** If you use the VisualAge Pacbase WorkStation, refer to the 'WorkStation User Interface' guide which documents the corresponding windows.

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### Batch Systems Development Function

#### BATCH SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT FUNCTION

The purpose of the Batch Systems Development (BSD) function is to describe and generate batch systems.

The general principle is to describe the batch procedures that are most often used:

- File access,
- Loading of tables,

- Data validation,
- Updates,
- Reports.

From the description of these procedures, the BSD function ensures the generation of the corresponding programs. All programs have the same structure, which contains all or some of the procedures described above.

### GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Each batch procedure is described as to what can be done automatically.

Specific procedures are described in functions written in Structured Code (refer to the corresponding manual).

The BSD function automatically generates the following:

- File retrieval, especially sequential files, with synchronization and control break detection; the matching and control break criteria are indicated when the file is called in a program,
- Automatic loading of files into program tables,
- Validation of transactional information in the batch input stream. This is done by adding information on the segment description made during the analysis phase. Validations include presence, class, and value validations (coding, tables, etc.),
- Update of permanent data of the system accomplished by conditional substitution, subtraction or addition, following the same principle as that adapted for validation processing,
- Report printing. This is accomplished with the description of a report layout, as it will be seen by the end-user. This will assist in determining both the report composition (headings, detail lines, page bottom, etc.) and the structure of the output (data elements making up each line, position in the line, source, condition, etc.).

The coding of the report is accomplished using the layout. There will be no difference between the layout and the report once it is programmed.

Report printing automatically generates the processing of totals, to be executed at each control-break.

### GENERATION

Once the above data is defined, the VisualAge Pacbase system ensures:

- The automatic generation of batch COBOL programs containing one or more of the procedures described above,
- The ability to generate and incorporate additional functional procedures that have not been taken into account. These additional procedures must be written in Structured Code.

Therefore, these programs are completely generated in COBOL.

### CROSS-REFERENCES

The Batch Systems Development function is used in conjunction with the Specifications Dictionary and Structured Code functions, and benefits from all the advantages associated with them (keywords, cross-references, documentation, use of macro-structures, etc.).

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## Managed entities

### MANAGED ENTITIES

All VisualAge Pacbase information is grouped into homogeneous families called ENTITIES.

Entities are made up of one or more associated screens. The three basic types of screens are:

- DEFINITION,
- DESCRIPTION,
- DOCUMENTATION.

Each screen is made up of fields. Definition screens define a single "line" whereas the other two may contain more than one line. Certain fields function as keys to these lines.

The entities managed by the BSD function are the following:

- . Programs,
- . Reports.

The automatic generation of BSD procedures is obtained from data structure and report calls in the programs:

- The Definition screen of a program determines the repetitive structure characteristic of a batch procedure,
- Data from the Program Call of Data Structures Screen (-CD) provokes the generation of file retrieval functions: open, read, detection of control breaks, file matching, write and close,
- Validation and update processing are generated from the definition and description of segments,
- Print procedures are generated from the definition and description of reports.

The Structured Code also allows to:

- Add work and linkage areas (-W),
- Complete or modify the beginning of the program (-B),
- Add specific procedures (-P).

### REVERSE ENGINEERED PROGRAMS

Programs that have been "reverse engineered" include only the following:

- Work Area (-W) lines,
- Source Code (-SC) lines (COBOL source code).

It is possible to add Structured Code (-W and -P lines) and Calls of Macro-Structures (-CP lines) to these programs, and then regenerate them. Call of Data Structures (-CD) and Beginning Insertions (-B) lines are ignored.

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## Chapter 2. Programs

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### Definition (P)

The purpose of the 'Program' entity is to develop and implement all procedures defined in the detailed analysis phase.

#### GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

The Program entity contains:

- A Definition, required, giving general characteristics (Program code on six characters, keywords, Type of COBOL to generate, etc.),
- Comments entered on the Comments screen or batch form providing useful data related to the program (programmer's name, etc.),
- Several types of description lines:
  - Call of Data Structures lines make up the Data Division and most of the Procedure Division in the generated program,
  - Beginning Insertions lines, allowing the user to modify the Environment Division up to and including the 'Data Division' and 'File Section' statements,
  - Work Area lines used to supplement the DATA DIVISION, procedures" manual.
  - Call of PMS lines used to call pre-defined macros into the program.

#### NOTE

For more information concerning Beginning Insertions, Procedural Code, Work Areas, and Parameterized Macro- Structures, see the Structured Code Manual.

The Batch codes are to be found in the "Developer's Procedures" Manual.

```

-----
! PURCHASING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM SG000008.LILI.CIV.1583 !
! PROGRAM CODE..... P00001 1 !
! ! !
! PROGRAM NAME.....: VENDOR REPORTS 2 !
! ! !
! CODE FOR SEQUENCE OF GENERATION....: P00001 3 !
! ! !
! TYPE OF CODE TO GENERATE.....: 0 4 !
! COBOL NUMBERING AND ALIGNMENT OPT...: 5 !
! CONTROL CARDS IN FRONT OF PROGRAM...: B 6 !
! CONTROL CARDS IN BACK OF PROGRAM...: B 7 !
! COBOL PROGRAM-ID.....: P00001 8 !
! MODE OF PROGRAMMING.....: P 9 !
! TYPE AND STRUCTURE OF PROGRAM.....: B 10 !
! PROGRAM CLASSIFICATION CODE.....: P PROGRAM 11 !
! TYPE OF PRESENCE VALIDATION.....: 12 !
! SQL INDICATORS GENERATION WITH '-': 13 !
! ! !
! EXPLICIT KEYWORDS...: 14 !
! UPDATED BY.....: ON : AT : : : LIB : !
! SESSION NUMBER.....: 0059 LIBRARY.....: CIV LOCK....: !
! ! !
! O: C1 CH: Ppo0001 ACTION: !
-----

```

NUMLEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
1	6	PROGRAM CODE (REQUIRED) Code identifying the program in the library.
2	30	PROGRAM NAME (REQUIRED IN CREAT) It must be as explicit as possible since the implicit keywords are created from this name.
3	6	CODE FOR SEQUENCE OF GENERATION Default option: PROGRAM CODE in the VisualAge Pacbase Library. Programs are sorted on this code in the generated program stream.
4	1	TYPE OF COBOL TO GENERATE Specifies the COBOL variant for the generated Program. The default value at creation is the value of the GENERATED LANGUAGE field in the Library Definition. Compatibility of Programs generated with Cobol 85, Cobol II, Cobol/370, Cobol OS/390 operates according to the value of the GENERATED LANGUAGE in the Library.
	N	No adaptation to a language variant. It is used to prevent program generation.
	0	Adaptation to ANSI COBOL: IBM MVS
	1	Adaptation to ANSI COBOL: IBM DOS
	3	Adaptation to COBOL: MICROFOCUS, IBM AIX-OS/2-Windows/NT
	4	Adaptation to COBOL: BULL Gcos7
	5	Adaptation to ANSI COBOL: BULL Gcos8
	7	Adaptation to COBOL: HP-3000

NUMLEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
	8	Adaptation to ANSI COBOL: UNISYS A Series
	C	Extraction of COBOL Source Code. (Refer to chapter 'Appendix: Pure COBOL Source Code' in the 'Structured Code' manual).
	F	Adaptation to COBOL: TANDEM
	I	Adaptation to COBOL: DEC/VAX VMS
	K	Adaptation to ANSI COBOL: ICL 2900
	M	Adaptation to COBOL: BULL Gcos6
	O	Adaptation to COBOL: IBM AS 400
	R	Adaptation to COBOL: TUXEDO
	U	Adaptation to ANSI COBOL: UNISYS 2200 Series
	X	Adaptation to ANSI COBOL: IBM MVS VS
5	1	COBOL NUMBERING AND ALIGNMENT OPTION
		This option can be used to suppress numbering or the identification of a program or to modify the justification of the generated program lines.
	blank	Numbering, justification and identification of program in accordance with the standard COBOL line (default value).
	1	Suppression of numbering.
	2	Suppression of numbering and justification of statements (columns 8 to 71 inclusive) in column 1.
	3	Standard numbering and justification, suppression of program identification.
	4	Suppression of numbering and program identification.
	5	Suppression of numbering and of program identification justification of instructions (columns 8 to 71 inclusive) in column 1.
6	1	CONTROL CARDS IN FRONT OF PROGRAMS
		Enter the one-character code that identifies the job card to be inserted before the generated program. Default: Code entered on the Library Definition Screen
		NOTE: This value may be overridden on the relevant entities' Definition screens. It may also be overridden at generation time.
7	1	CONTROL CARDS IN BACK OF PROGRAMS
		Enter the one-character code that identifies the job card to be inserted after the generated program. Default: Code entered on the Library Definition Screen
		NOTE: This value may be overridden on the relevant entities' definitions screens. It may also be overridden at generation time.
8	8	COBOL PROGRAM-ID
		(Default value at generation: CODE FOR SEQUENCE OF GENERATION.)
		This code identifies the generated program:

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
			.in the IDENTIFICATION DIVISION,
			.in a source module library,
			.in the library of executable modules.
			This code intervenes (totally or partially) in the job control language lines generated before or after the program.
9	1		MODE OF PROGRAMMING
		P	Default value when creating a Library. Programming in Structured Code on '-P' lines (Procedural Code).
		S	Cobol generator (in conjunction with the Reverse Engineering function)
			Specific procedures composed of Source Code (-SC) and Procedural Code (-P).
			With this value, the Type and structure of Program field must also be 'S'.
		8	Programming with '-8' type of lines.
			Used only to maintain applications written with former VisualAge Pacbase versions.
			The value entered on the Definition line of the Library is channeled down by default to the Definition line of a Program when it is created.
			At the Program level, the programming type can be modified.
			The combination of '-P' and '-8' lines called in the same Program, either directly, or via Macro-structures, is rejected.
10	1		TYPE AND STRUCTURE OF PROGRAM
			This identifies the structure of the generated Program or the type of the Program in the Library.
		B	Structure of a batch Program (default option).
			It provides the general structure of an iterative program:
			.beginning of the loop (F05),
			.end of run (F20),
			.end of the loop (F9099. GO TO F05).
		S	Suppress automatic structure generation
			STRUCTURED CODE FUNCTION
			This type can be used to describe the TDS 'system generation', the IDS II 'schema', ...
			.suppression of COBOL divisions,
			.the program is made up of Beginning Insertions
			(-B), Work Areas (-W) and Call of Data Structures (-CD) lines.
			COBOL GENERATOR FUNCTION
			.the program is made up of '-W', '-P', '-SC' and '-CP' lines.
		T	On-line Program structure.
			Suppression of the loop, i.e:
			.no beginning of loop (F05),



NUMLEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
		.no end of run (F20),
		.no end of loop (F9099. GO TO F05).
	C	C.I.C.S. on-line Program structure.
		Suppression of the loop, i.e:
		.no beginning of loop (F05),
		.no end of run (F20),
		.no end of loop (F9099. GO TO F05).
		Same as 'T' but also with:
		.generation, at the beginning of the PROCEDURE DIVISION, of the line: MOVE CSACDTA TO TCACBAR,
		.generation in F9099 of: DFHPC TYPE=RETURN,
		.no line numbering in the generated program.
	M	Parameterized Macro-Structure type. (For documentation purposes only).
		This is used for programs to be inserted into other programs. This type of program cannot be generated alone.
	F	Program composed of Call of Data Structures (-CD) and Pure COBOL Source Code (-9) lines.
		This option permits the manipulation of the Pure COBOL Source Code(-9) lines that invoke the structural description of the automatically generated D.S.'s, according to the characteristics assigned to that D.S. on the Call of Data Structures (-CD) screen.
		For more information see chapter 'Appendix: Pure COBOL Source Code' in the 'Structured Code' Manual.
	D	Program composed of Call of Data Structures (-CD), Beginning Insertions (-B), Work Areas (-W) and Pure COBOL Source Code (-9) lines. This option provides the automatic generation of the IDENTIFICATION, ENVIRONMENT and DATA DIVISIONS.
		The PROCEDURE DIVISION is written entirely on Pure COBOL Source Code (-9) lines.
	P	Program composed of Call of Data Structures (-CD), Beginning Insertions (-B), Work Areas (-W) and Procedural Code (-P) lines. This option provides the automatic generation of the IDENTIFICATION, ENVIRONMENT and DATA DIVISIONS. The PROCEDURE DIVISION is entirely written in Structured Code.
	Y	Program written in C LANGUAGE and composed of Work Areas (-W), Source Code (-SC) and Call of P.M.S.'s (-CP) lines.
11	1	PROGRAM CLASSIFICATION CODE
		This value is used primarily for documentation purposes. The label corresponding to the selected code will be displayed on Reports and Screens.
		It is also used to select the non-expansion option for Macro-Structures.
	A	TP System
	D	Sub-program

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
		G	Screen map
		M	Macro-structure
		N	Non-expanded Macro-Structure
		P	Program
		S	Schema
		T	On-line Program (Screen)
		U	Utility
		V	Sub-schema
12	1		TYPE OF PRESENCE VALIDATION
			In validation Programs, the presence of numeric Data Element will be determined according to this code:
			For numeric fields:
		blank	Field present if not blank (default value).
		0	Field present if not zero.
			For alphabetic and numeric fields:
		L	Field present if not low-value.
13	1		SQL INDICATORS GENERATION WITH '-'
			Cross-references available for the use of SQL indicators in Structured Language.
		BLANK	SQL indicators generated in the format: VXXNNCORUB:
		-	SQL indicators generated in the format: V-XXNN-CORUB.
14	55		EXPLICIT KEYWORDS
			This field allows you to enter additional (explicit) keywords. By default, keywords are generated from the instance's name (implicit keywords).
			Keywords must be separated by at least one space. Keywords have a maximum length of 13 characters which must be alphanumeric. However, '=' and '*' are reserved for special usage, and are therefore ignored in keywords.
			Keywords are not case-sensitive: uppercase and lower- case letters are equivalent.
			NOTE: Characters bearing an accent and special characters can be declared as equivalent to an internal value in order to optimize the search of instances by keywords.
			You do that in the Administrator workbench, Users browser, Special Characters tab of the Parameters Specific Authorizations.
			A maximum of ten explicit keywords can be assigned to one entity.
			For more details, refer to the 'Character Mode User Interface' guide, chapter 'Search for Instances', subchapter 'Searching by Keywords'.

---

## Call of Data Structures (-CD)

The purpose of the Call of Data Structures is to identify all Data Structures used in a Program, specifying their physical characteristics as well as the way these files are to be used in the Program.

The Call of Data Structures screen is accessed by entering '-CD' in the CHOICE field from any screen within the Program entity's network.

### GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Each Data Structure may be described on as many continuation lines as needed. Certain information must be entered on the first line of the call, as opposed to being entered on a continuation line, and vice versa.

The system assigns default values to required information areas of the Data Structure call line. By default, a Data Structure will look like a sequential file with fixed-length records. The Data Structure Description will contain all of the Data Structure records, with the Data Elements in internal format, without the optional Data Elements.

### ORGANIZATION

Data Structures are 'organized' into three basic types:

- . Standard Files,
- . Database Blocks,
- . Work Areas or Linkage Areas.

The descriptions of the latter category may involve specifying Data Structures and/or Data Elements.

It is preferable to define the WORK or LINKAGE fields on the screen provided for this purpose (-W). If the Program is a Macro-Structure (P.M.S.), the '-W' is generated in the calling Program, not the '-CD'.

**NOTE:** A Data Structure call in the -W screen does not allow for the creation of continuation lines (which limits the number of Segment selections to four Segments, for example).

Also, utilization, control breaks, and file matching cannot be specified on -W lines.

### AUTOMATIC PROCESSING OPTIONS

The user identifies the data structures used in the program, providing their:

- Physical characteristics (external name, organization, access, blocking factor, etc.),
- File matching criteria, controlled by three different fields (for input data structures):
  - SORT KEY, which identifies the keys to match on, arranged hierarchically from the major-most key,
  - NUMBER OF CONTROL BREAKS, which specifies how many control breaks there are,

- FILE MATCHING LEVEL NUMBER, which specifies the number of levels to match.
- The RECORD TYPE / USE WITHIN D.S.: Several description variants may be defined from the data structure descriptions contained in the VA Pac database. These variants are:
  - The format type used,
  - The selection of certain segments, taken from the various data structure descriptions in the library,
  - The selection of certain reserved data elements or groups of data elements,
  - The record description mode (redefined or not, repeated, etc.), and the COBOL level number,
  - The location of the generated description in the DATA DIVISION (this location can vary from one record to another),
  - The type of use of the data structure, controlling generation of certain specific procedures (table loading, validation, updating, etc.).

### LIMITATIONS

There is no limit for the number of data structure calls per program. However, principal data structures, or data structures with control breaks or file matching must appear among the first 23. If not, file matching might not be carried out as desired and the updating of these principal data structures will not take place.

For I-, V-, or S-organization files, the number of call lines must not exceed 100.

The maximum number of times a single data structure can be called is limited to 500, for all the programs that are generated in one run.

### FILE RETRIEVAL

It is generated according to the file matching and control break criteria indicated on the -CD line.

To have an example of how it works and how the corresponding matching (XX-CFn), File Break (XX-IBn, XX-FBn), Total break (ITBn, FTBn), Update occurrence (XX-OCn) variables are managed, refer to the Chapter 'Example of generated program' at the end of the 'Batch Applications' manual.

### COMPOSITE DATA STRUCTURES

It is possible at the Program level to build a Data Structure with Segments belonging to different Data Structures.

This is accomplished by assigning the same DATA STRUCTURE CODE IN THE PROGRAM to different Data Structures, and selecting the desired Segments from each.

The common part will be made of the code of the Data Structure called on the first line.

In order to call in a Program Data Structure two or more Segments which have the same two-character SEGMENT CODE or the same LAST CHARACTER OF THE

REPORT CODE, but are extracted from different Data Structures in the Library, it is necessary to change the code of one of them in the Program, in the SELECTION field.

```

-----
!          PURCHASING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM          SG000008.LILI.CIV.1583 !
! DATA STRUCTURES USED IN PROGRAM : 1 VRPREP VENDOR RATING PREPARATION !
!
! 2 3 4   5 6   7 9 11   13 14 16 18 19   21 22   23 25 27!
!          8 10 12   15 17   20   24 26 !
! A DP CO : DL EXTERN OARFU BLOCK T B M U RE SE L UNIT C SELECTION F E R L PL!
! CO      : CO PMSO SSFOU 0 R D ACC. KEY: 29 RECTYPEL 30 !
!          : STAT.FLD: 28 ACC. KEY: RECTYPEL !
! OI      : OI PMSPOF VSFID 0 R 1 C ACC. KEY: RECTYPEL I 1 !
!          : STAT.FLD: ACC. KEY: RECTYPEL !
! SO      : CO SORT SSFTU 0 R D ACC. KEY: RECTYPEL I 1 !
!          : STAT.FLD: ACC. KEY: RECTYPEL !
! WO      : CO WORK WSFOU 0 R D ACC. KEY: RECTYPEL I 1 !
!          : STAT.FLD: ACC. KEY: RECTYPEL !
!          : STAT.FLD: ACC. KEY: RECTYPEL !
!          : STAT.FLD: ACC. KEY: RECTYPEL !
!          : STAT.FLD: ACC. KEY: RECTYPEL !
!          : STAT.FLD: ACC. KEY: RECTYPEL !
!          : STAT.FLD: ACC. KEY: RECTYPEL !
!          : STAT.FLD: ACC. KEY: RECTYPEL !
!          : STAT.FLD: ACC. KEY: RECTYPEL !
! O: C1 CH: -CD !
-----

```

NUMLEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
1	6	PROGRAM CODE (REQUIRED)
		Code identifying the program in the library.
2	1	ACTION CODE
	C	Creation of the line
	M	Modification of the line
	D	Deletion of the line
	A	Deletion of the line
	T	Transfer of the line
	B	Beginning of multiple deletion
	G	Multiple transfer
	?	Request for HELP documentation
	E or -	Inhibit implicit update
	X	Implicit update without upper/lowercase processing (on certain lines only)
		On the GP-C4 screen (JCL command lines), upper/lowercase processing.
		On the GP-C1 screen, upper/lowercase processing on continuation lines only.
3	2	ALPHA. DATA STRUCTURE CODE IN THE PROGRAM (REQUIRED)
		This code establishes the sequence in which the Data Structure will be processed in the Program.
		It must be alphabetic.

NUMLEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
		It is recommended to keep the same DATA STRUCTURE CODE IN THE PROGRAM and IN THE LIBRARY when the Data Structure described in the Library is used only once in the Program.
4	2	ALPHA.
		CONTINUATION OF DS DESCRIPTION
		blank
		First line of a Data Structure description. This line must contain all information defining the input-output characteristics, all technical characteristics and the description of the Data Structure.
		Two-letter code indicating a continuation line.
		The continuation lines are used to select the records of the different Data Structures in the Library and to request their description in a specified position.
5	2	
		DATA STRUCTURE CODE
		This code is made up of two alphanumeric characters. This is a logical code internal to the Database and therefore independent of the names used in Database Blocks and Programs.
6	6	
		EXTERNAL NAME OF THE FILE
		(Default option: DATA STRUCTURE CODE IN THE PROGRAM.)
		(NOTE: In this discussion, the term 'COBOL Variant' = the value in the TYPE OF COBOL TO GENERATE field)
		FOR 'Y' ORGANIZATION:
		This field must contain the VisualAge Pacbase code of the server which accesses the Logical View. For more details, refer to the 'Pacbench C/S - Business Logic' manual in the eBusiness series.
		FOR SQL ORGANIZATIONS:
		This field must contain the VisualAge Pacbase code of the SQL block.
		For explanations, refer to the 'Structured Code'
		manual, chapter 'Modifying the Procedure Division', subchapter 'Procedural Code Screen (-P)', and to the 'SQL Databases' manual, chapter 'SQL Accesses', Sub-chapter 'Customized SQL Accesses'.
		FOR ALL THE OTHER ORGANIZATIONS:
		IBM OS/390 (variant X): DDNAME in 1 to 6 positions.
		COBOL II IBM VS2 (Variant X): The ASSIGN clause (for sequential files, 'S' organization) with SYSnnn as external name is generated in the following form:
		SYSnnn-UT-....-S-SYSnnn
		IBM DOS (COBOL Variant 1), three forms:
		.SYSnnn Symbolic unit name.
		.xxxxnn Specifies at the same time the symbolic unit name and the external name of the Data Structure.

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
			.xxxxxx External name. The symbolic unit is generated with SYSnnn, nnn being incremented by one for each Data Structure starting with SYS010.
			BULL Gcos7 (COBOL Variant 4):
			.INTERNAL-FILE-NAME in 1 to 6 position.
			BULL Gcos8 (COBOL Variant 5):
			.File code (2 characters). UNISYS A Series (COBOL Variant 8):
			.npppp numeric, generate AREA nn, AREASIZE pppp.
			CDC (Variants D and E): Indicate output for a printer.
			Otherwise, external name in 1 to 6 positions.
			BULL MINI 6 (Variant M): 2 alphabetic characters.
			TANDEM (Variant F): external name in 1 to 6 positions.
			DEC/VMS (COBOL Variant I): external name in 1 to 6 positions.
			PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF FILE
7	1		ORGANIZATION
		S	Sequential (Default value).
		I	Indexed sequential (ISP for Gcos8 BCD).
			An ISP file with 'LE'-code will be generated in 3 work areas: LE-FILE, LE-DATA and INVKEY.
			LE-DATA will have the external file name as a value which must be the file code in the preceding \$ DATA line. In the job control lines, the ISP lines give the physical characteristics of the file.
		V	VSAM (IBM), UFAS (BULL), etc.
			Generates the STATUS KEY IS clause and the corresponding field is declared in the STATUS FIELD: VSAM FILE INDICATOR field.
			The file is considered sequential if the name of the key in the record is absent; it is considered indexed if the key name is entered.
		W	File descriptions are generated in WORKING-STORAGE before the constant 'WSS-BEGIN'.
			A Data Structure thus described will be used like a work area or processed through a function of a generalized management system (Database in particular).
		L	Identical to 'W' except that the user may choose the description location (See CODE FOR COBOL PLACEMENT).
		X	Data Structure used as a comment, not used for generation.
		G	Table description.
			Generates the communication area with the access module. See the 'Pactables Access Facility' manual.
		Y	Call of the CLAUSE COPY which corresponds to the communication area between the client and the server.
			For details, refer to the 'Pacbench C/S - Business Logic' manual.



NUMLEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
		DATABASES
		The values of the following codes are reserved for Database Descriptions when the Database Description function is not used. These values are taken into account by application programs.
	D	Reserved for the Description of Segments or records of the different Databases, IMS (DL/1), IDS I, IDS II, (according to the TYPE OF COBOL TO GENERATE selected), in the generation of DBD, SYSGEN, schemas or application Programs (according to the TYPE AND STRUCTURE OF PROGRAM selected).
	B	Reserved for the description of records for an IDMS Database in the sub-schemas or application programs.
	A	Reserved for an ADABAS file description in the definition programs or usage programs of the Database.
	T	Reserved for the description of 'TOTAL' files in the definition programs or the usage programs of the Database.
	Q	Reserved for the description of SQL/DS, DB2/2 or DB2/6000 Databases (IBM), or
		ALLBASE/SQL Databases (HP3000), or
		DB2/2 or DB2/600 Databases (MICROFOCUS).
	2	Generation-Description of a DB2 or VAX/SQL Segment. Only physical accesses are not generated. The structure of variable indicators corresponding to the columns of the DB2 or VAX/SQL table is always generated.
	C	Reserved for the description of an INTEREL RDBC, RFM Database Structure.
	O	Reserved for the description of an ORACLE (< V6) Database Structure.
	P	Reserved for the description of an ORACLE (V6 and V7) Database Structure.
	R	Reserved for the description of an RDMS Database Structure.
	4	Reserved for the description of a DB2/400 Database Structure.
	N	Reserved for the description of a NONSTOP SQL Database Structure.
	M	Reserved for the description of a DATACOM DB Database Structure.
	9	Reserved for the description of an INFORMIX, SYBASE, INGRES/SQL, and SQL SERVER Database Structure.
		The use of the System with the different DBMS's is documented in specific 'Database Description' manuals.
8	1	ACCESS MODE
	S	Sequential (default option).
	R	Random - Direct (indexed sequential organization only).
		Note: With random access input files, the READ is not generated automatically.
	D	Dynamic (VSAM files only - ORGANIZATION = 'V')
9	1	RECORDING MODE

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
		C	For 'P'-type organizations (Oracle V6 and V7) and '9'-type organizations (Sybase): Automatic generation of CONNECT AT Database, DECLARE Database and access SQL AT Database.
		F	Fixed (default option).
			At generation time, the lengths of the different records are aligned with the length of the longest record.
		V	Variable.
		U	Undefined.
		S	Spanned (Reserved for IBM MVS and DOS variants).
10	1		FILE TYPE - INPUT / OUTPUT
		I	Input file - Default option with the following values of USAGE OF DATA STRUCTURE: 'C', 'T', 'X', 'M', 'N' 'P'. This value is prohibited with all other USAGES.
		O	Output file - Default option with the following values of USAGE OF DATA STRUCTURE: 'D', 'S', 'R', 'E', 'I' and 'J'. This value is prohibited for all other USAGES.
		E	Output file. Generation of an OPEN EXTEND clause (only with the following values of COBOL TO GENERATE: '2', '4', '5', '6', 'D', 'E', 'F', 'G', 'H', 'I', 'J', 'K' 'Q', 'S', 'U', 'W', 'X', 'Y').
		T	Sort (on Input or Output, depending on the USAGE OF DATA STRUCTURE value).
		R	Input-Output (direct access Data Structures only).
11	1		UNIT TYPE
		U	Magnetic storage with sequential access.
			Default value.
		D	Magnetic memory with selective access.
			Direct access device.
		R	Slow peripherals (Card punch reader, printer).
			This parameter is important for the TYPEs OF COBOL TO GENERATE variant for which the "ASSIGN" clause, the FD level or the WRITE statements depend on the UNIT TYPE.
12	5	NUMER.	BLOCK SIZE SPACES AND ZEROES ARE EQUIVALENT
			PURE NUMERIC FIELD
			(Note: In this discussion the term 'COBOL Variant' = the value in the TYPE OF COBOL TO GENERATE field)
		0	Default value.
		2	The blocking factor can be zero in the following cases:
			. IBM OS (COBOL variant 0) except for indexed organization files.
			. IBM MVS. The BLOCK CONTAINS clause is generated for a VSAM file only if the library is in COBOL II.
			The corresponding COBOL clause (BLOCK CONTAINS) is not generated in the following cases:
			.sort file,

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
			.disk Data Structure (file stored on a disk) if no number is mentioned,
			.file with UNIT TYPE = 'R' in IBM DOS (COBOL variant 1)
			.Block 0 for UNISYS A Series (COBOL Variant 8) and AS 400 (COBOL Variant O).
			.Block 0 for IBM VSE COBOL II and file with UNIT TYPE = 'N'.
13	1		BLOCK SIZE UNIT TYPE
		R	Records (default value).
		C	Characters.
		N	The BLOCK CONTAINS clause is not generated.
14	1	NUMER.	NUMBER OF CONTROL BREAKS
			(BATCH SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT Function) All spaces are replaced with zeroes.
			For sequentially accessed, sorted files: Enter the number of Elements (elementary or group) on which there is to be control break processing for the Data Structure.
		0	Default.
		1 to 9	1 to 9 levels, according to the number of Elements to be used for control break processing. These Elements are identified as the SORT KEYS for this Data Structure.
			When there is control break processing on one or more Data Structures, two indicators keep track of the status of the records being processed:
			Note: The term 'nth key Data Element' includes all key Data Elements up to and including the nth level.
			.dd-IBn = '1': the nth key Data Element of the current record of Data Structure dd contains a new value,
			.dd-FBn = '1': the nth key Data Element of the current record of Data Structure dd contains the last occurrence of the present value.
			When these files are synchronized with others, (see FILE MATCHING LEVEL NUMBER) the control breaks are kept synchronized via two additional switches:
			.ITBn = '1': a new value in the nth key Data Element has been detected. This signals beginning processing on all synchronized D.S's.
			.FTBn = '1': the present value of the nth key Data is occurring for the last time. This signals end processing for the records in this iteration for all synchronized D.S's.
			For output files (USAGE OF DATA STRUCTURE value 'D'):
			A non-zero value will create a duplicate file layout to be generated in the WORKING-STORAGE area identifiable by a prefix of '1-'.
			Note however a preferable procedure to accomplish this is via the Work Areas (-W) Screen.
15	1	NUMER.	FILE MATCHING LEVEL NUMBER

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
			BLANKS REPLACED BY ZEROES.
			For sequentially accessed files:
			Used to establish the synchronization of two or more files.
		0	Default.
		1 to 9	Enter the number of Elements (Elementary or Group) on which file matching is to be synchronized for this Data Structure. This number identifies the number of the key fields (identified in the SORT KEY/ field) that are involved in the synchronization.
			For an automatic file matching, the following conditions must be met:
			. The Data Structure control break level must be equal to the file matching level - 1, except for a transaction Data Structure, whose control break level must be equal or superior to the file matching level.
			. The Data Element(s) which constitute(s) the sort keys of a Data Structure must be sorted in ascending order.
			. The Data Element(s) which constitute(s) the sort keys of a Data Structure must have the same length for the same level.
			. These Data Elements must have a display format (if they are numeric, they must be whole numbers and unsigned).
			Switches generated to control the file matching are:
			.dd-CFn: which indicates whether a file should be processed or bypassed in this iteration, ('1' = process, '0' = bypass).
			.dd-OCn: which indicates the status of processing on a record of a principal file (USAGE OF DATA STRUCTURE = 'P').
			For sequentially accessed files:
			'1' = WRITE to the principal file
			'0' = do not WRITE.
			For direct access files:
			'1' = CREATE or REWRITE
			'0' = DELETE
16	1		USAGE OF DATA STRUCTURE
			This code defines the role of the Data Structure in the Program and determines the generated functions.
		C	Consult
			Any input file (Data Structure).
		D	Direct
			Any output file (default).
		T	Table
			A file to be fully stored in memory. The table is generated according to the number of repetitions indicated on each Segment Definition. (See OCCURRENCES OF SEGMENT IN TABLE).
			The maximum number of selected Segments per D.S. = 50.
		X	Table

NUMLEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
		A file to be partially stored in memory. Only Data Elements other than FILLER are loaded.
		Elementary Data Elements other than FILLER are limited to 10 (in addition to the RECORD TYPE ELEMENT) for the '00' Segment and to 29 for each specific non-00 Segment.
	S	Selected
		Output file extracted from another file.
		It differs from USAGE value 'D' since the generated description in the output area is not detailed. For Data Elements with an 'OCCURS DEPENDING ON' clause, the USAGE OF DATA STRUCTURE must be 'D'.
		The following values are specific to the Batch Systems Development function:
	P	Principal
		Input file, likely to be updated (by a transaction file - usage value 'M' or 'N').
	R	Result
		Updated principal file in sequential access mode. (When the Data Structure contains an 'OCCURS DEPENDING ON' clause, the output/result D.S must be declared as 'D').
	M	Transactions to be validated:
		Input file to be validated which may update other file(s). The generated functions range from 30 to 76.
		Note: Only one 'M' or 'N' Data Structure is allowed per Program.
	N	Transactions not to be validated:
		Input file which can update other files.
		The generated functions are: 30, 33, 39, 70 to 76.
		Note: Only one 'M' or 'N' D.S. is allowed per Program.
	E	Transaction file with errors detected:
		Output transaction file containing a field identifying records with errors. The system will generate the field(s) to track the erroneous Elements, erroneous Segments and user defined errors using the reserved Data Elements ENPR, GRPR and ERUT. (The option is selected in the RESERVED ERROR CODES IN TRANS. FILE field). Selected or not, the descriptions of these Elements are generated (using the Data Elements DE-ERR and ER-PRR).
		These descriptions precede the descriptions of the Elements.
	I	Direct printing (or by SYSOUT in IBM MVS)
		At the generation level, the lines with STRUCTURE NUMBER value of '00' will be ignored.
	J	Indirect printing to be processed by a spool Program.
		Fields required for identifying the lines, line skips, etc. are defined in Report STRUCTURE NUMBER value 00.
17	2	RESULTING FILE DATA STRUCTURE CODE

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
			With USAGE OF DATA STRUCTURE value 'P', indicate the DATA STRUCTURE CODE IN THE PROGRAM of the resultant output D.S.
			For an output type USAGE OF DATA STRUCTURE (value 'R' or 'D'), indicate the DATA STRUCTURE CODE IN THE PROGRAM of the input principal D.S.
18	2		SOURCE OR ERROR DATA STRUCTURE CODE
			For a transaction file (USAGE OF DATA STRUCTURE = 'M' or 'N'), enter the DATA STRUCTURE CODE IN THE PROGRAM of the transaction file containing the error fields (USAGE OF DATA STRUCTURE = 'E') if one has been called.
			For a transaction file with the error field (USAGE OF DATA STRUCTURE = 'E'), enter the DATA STRUCTURE CODE IN THE PROGRAM of the corresponding transaction file (USAGE OF DATA STRUCTURE = 'M' or 'N').
			For a selected file (USAGE OF DATA STRUCTURE = 'S'), enter the DATA STRUCTURE CODE IN THE PROGRAM of the input source with the corresponding Data Structure code of the selected file on the line where the source file is being called.
19	1		TRANSACTION CONTROL BREAK LEVEL
			ALL SPACES REPLACED BY ZEROS.
			Default option: NUMBER OF CONTROL BREAKS
			In a transaction file, enter the position within the SORT KEY/ of the ACTION CODE ELEMENT. For example, if the SORT KEY/ value is ABCDE and the ACTION CODE ELEMENT is 'D', enter '4' here.
			This element is the minor-most key of the sort key and the one used to differentiate one type of transaction from another of the same principal file. Duplicates are detected if any key elements below this one are found to match.
20	4		PHYSICAL UNIT TYPE
			NOTE: The term 'COBOL Variant' = the value in the TYPE OF COBOL TO GENERATE field) generates the following in the SELECT clause of some COBOL variants:
			IBM DOS (COBOL Variant 1):
			Enter the model type (examples: 2314, 3330, 2400).
			MICROFOCUS, COBOL II, IBM VISUAL SET (COBOL Variant 3)
		EXT	Generation of the EXTERNAL clause at the file FD level
		LS	Generation of the LINE SEQUENTIAL clause
		EXLS	Generation of the LINE SEQUENTIAL clause and of the EXTERNAL clause at the file FD level
			Gcos7 (COBOL Variant 4):
		SSF	Option WITH SSF in the SELECT clause
		OUT	Option -SYSOUT suffix after the filename in the SELECT clause (WITH SSF is generated).
			Gcos8 ASCII (COBOL Variant 5):

NUMLEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
	PT	Printer.
	CR	Card reader.
	SSF	ORGANIZATION IS GFRC SEQUENTIAL SSF CODE SET IS IS GBCD.
	IBM	ORGANIZATION IS IBM-OS SEQUENTIAL.
	xxx	WITH xxx.
	...V	A 'V' in the 4th position generates the clause 'VALUE OF FILE-ID IS 3-FF00-IDENT' (FF is the program Data Structure code being called).
		The field 3-FF00-IDENT must be defined in -W by the user.
		BURROUGHS large system (COBOL Variant 8) UNISYS A Series:
	DK or	
	blank	Disk.
	DKS	Sort Disk (with T opening).
	DKM	Merge Disk (with T opening).
	RD	Reader.
	PT	Printer.
	PO	File.
	TP	Tape.
		For the 2-character codes, a third character can specify a particular final disposition:
	..P	Purge.
	..R	Release.
	..L	Lock.
	..S	Save.
	...V	A 'V' in the 4th position generates the clause 'VALUE OF D.S. NAME IS 3-FF00-IDENT'.
		UNISYS 2200 (COBOL Variant U):
	CR	Card reader.
	CP	Card punch.
	UN	Uniservo.
	TP	Tape.
	PN	Printer with external name. If the COMPLEMENTARY PHYSICAL UNIT TAPE field contains input, the RECORDING clause is also generated.
	PT	Printer without external name.
	PF	Printer with external name and:
		VALUE OF PRINTER-FORMS 3-FF00-FORMS
		LINAGE IS 3-FF00-LINES
		TOP IS 3-FF00-TOP
		BOTTOM IS 3-FF00-BOTTOM

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
			These 4 data-names are to be declared in Work Areas (-W) lines with their appropriate values.
			AS 400 (COBOL Variant O):
		DB	Database.
		RD	Reader.
		CP	Card Punch.
		PT	Printer.
		TP	Tape.
		DK or	
		blank	Disk.
21	1		COMPLEMENTARY PHYSICAL UNIT TYPE
			NOTE: The term 'COBOL Variant' = the value in the TYPE OF COBOL TO GENERATE field.
			IBM DOS (COBOL Variant 1):
		R	Reader.
		P	Punch.
			IBM 3/15D (COBOL Variant 3):
		S	EBCDIC Tape.
		C	ASCII Tape.
			BULL Gcos8 ASCII (COBOL Variant 5):
		S	EBCDIC Set code.
		C	ASCII Set code.
			CDC COBOL 68 (COBOL Variant E):
		S	Recording mode is EBCDIC.
			UNISYS 2200 (variant U):
		S	Recording followed by lock mode.
			BULL Gcos7 (COBOL Variant 4) and Gcos8 (COBOL Variant 6)
		O	If the value 'O' is entered in this field, the OPTIONAL option is not generated.
			Otherwise, the OPTIONAL option is generated by default.
			DEC VAX VMS (COBOL Variant I)
		A	File opening with option ALLOWING ALL and sequential reading with option REGARDLESS.
			IBM MVS :
		F	OPTIONAL parameter generated in the SELECT clause of a VSAM file.
22	9		SELECTION
			This field has three mutually exclusive uses:
			1. Composition of the sort key



NUMLEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
		This is the group of Data Elements making up the sort key for control break processing. They are identified by the value entered in the KEY INDICATOR FOR ACCESS OR SORT field on the Segment Call of Elements (-CE) screen.
		The order of sorting these key Data Elements may be entered here using the values assigned on the Call of Elements (-CE) screen in the desired order of major to minor - left to right. If no explicit entry is made here, Elements coded with value 1 to 9 will be taken as the default.
		The Data specifying the sort order must be entered on first line of the Data Structure call. (That is on the line where the CONTINUATION OF D.S. DESCRIPTION field remains blank.)
		Note: for transaction files, include the ACTION CODE and RECORD TYPE ELEMENTs as a part of the key. The order in which these Elements are sorted will determine the sequence in which the transactions update the principal file, and the policy for duplicate record detection.
		2. Selection of Segments in a Data Structure
		Rather than having all of the Segments belonging to a Data Structure described, the user may select the ones that are needed, thus avoiding unnecessary description lines and wasted work area space. This may be significant for tables (USAGE OF DATA STRUCTURE = 'T').
		This is done by entering an '*' in the first column of this field followed by a maximum of 4 SEGMENT CODES, in addition to the common part. The Segments may come from different D.S.'s, but in this case, it is better to call these Segments into another Segment.
		When the user wishes to re-create the file matching key and select records, he/she must indicate the file matching on the first Segment Call line, and the selected records on continuation lines.
		When Segments come from different D.S.'s Descriptions, the common part of the first D.S. called is considered to be the resulting file common part. The other D.S.'s must not have a common part.
		3. Report selection: To select a particular Report, the third character in the Report code must be entered in the field. To select all Reports with the same prefix, you must leave the field blank.
		Generally, continuation lines are created if more than four Segments or nine Reports are selected.
		It is possible to rename a SEGMENT CODE or LAST CHARACTER OF REPORT CODE: one line per Segment or Report to be renamed is created. Enter the LAST CHARACTER OF REPORT CODE as known in the Library, followed by the desired code for the Program separated an "=" sign.
		Follow the same procedure to rename the SEGMENT CODE, but precede the old Segment code with an asterisk.
		EXAMPLE:
		1=2 Rename report code 1 report code 2

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
			*01=02 Rename segment code 01 segment code 02.
23	1		NON-PRINTING DATA STRUCTURE FORMAT
			This option is reserved for Data Structures with a USAGE OF DATA STRUCTURE other than 'I' or 'J'.
		E	Input format. (Default option with USAGE OF D.S. = 'M', 'N' or 'E').
		I	Internal format (Default with USAGE OF D.S. NOT= 'M', 'N' or 'E').
		S	Output format.
			Note: the Elements making up the Segments must not exceed 999 characters.
24	1		RESERVED ERROR CODES IN TRANS. FILE
			Indicates if reserved Data Elements (ENPR, GRPR, ERUT) contained in the Data Structure Description are to be described.
		blank	The Description is not generated.
		V	The Descriptions are generated for all of these Data Elements.
		W	Same as 'V', but the Data Element ENPR represents the error vector. (Reserved for USAGE OF D.S. = 'M', 'N' or 'E'.)
		E	Only the 'ENPR' and 'GRPR' Descriptions are generated.
		U	Only the 'ERUT' Description is generated.
			In a transaction file (USAGE OF D.S.= 'M', 'N' or 'E'), these Data Elements must appear at the beginning of the Description and are used to carry results of validations to the update.
			.ENPR: n+1 positions for values 'V' or 'E' and m+1 positions for value 'W', where:
			n = number of elementary Data Elements in the Data Structure description.
			m = greatest number of elementary Elements in the file : that is, those in the common part Segment plus the largest non-00 Segment. The extra position is the identification error.
			It initializes the DE-ERR vector.
			.GRPR: 1 position per record + 1 for group error.
			It initializes the SE-ERR vector.
			When these Elements are used in a file other than a transaction-type file, the placement and format is at the option of the user.
		1..9,0	With the Pactables function, it specifies the number of sub-schemas desired. Refer to the 'Pactables' Reference manual.
			With an SQL utilization file, it specifies the number of the sub-schemas desired (selection of a Column in a Table).
25	1		RECORD TYPE / USE WITHIN D.S.
			This option is used to select the type of record description to be used in the COBOL Program to allow different uses of the Segment Description stored in the Library.
		blank	Redefined records (Default option). No VALUE clause is generated.

NUMLEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
	1	A record set without initial values or repetitions of records. These records are presented with the Segment common part followed by the different specific parts.
		If the Data Structure Description appears in the COBOL FILE SECTION, the LEVEL NUMBER (COBOL) OF THE RECORD must be 2. With this value, the specific Segments are described without redefines, at the COBOL 02 level. Several Segment Descriptions are grouped together under the same I/O area.
	2	A record set with the specific initial values of the Data Element of the Segment as defined on the Call of Elements or Data Element Description screen. These values may also default to blank or zero depending on the format.
		This type of description cannot be used for a Data Structure having a number of repetitions in the common part Definition. (Use ORGANIZATION = 'W' or 'L').
	3	A record set which incorporates the number of repetitions specified in OCCURRENCES OF SEGMENT IN TABLE on the Segment Definition Screen. No VALUE clause will be generated.
		If the description of the Data Structure appears in the COBOL FILE SECTION, the LEVEL NUMBER (COBOL) OF THE RECORD must be '2'.
	4	A record set which incorporates the number of repetitions specified in the OCCURRENCES OF SEGMENT IN TABLE on the Segment Definition Screen.
		The associated LEVEL NUMBER (COBOL) OF THE RECORD must be '3'.
		Comment specific to the OLSD function: For a description type of '4' and a COBOL 03 level, the index is not generated.
		A COBOL 02 level is used to access the table made up of repetitions of the same record (ddsT).
		A COBOL 01 level is used to group the whole Data Structure together - common or specific parts, whether repeated or not.
		A group level field that incorporates all occurrences is generated.
		For Data Structures that do not have a value specified for the OCCURRENCES OF SEGMENT IN TABLE, use ORGANIZATION = 'W' with USAGE OF Data Structure = 'T'.
	6	To be used only with the GIP interface. The number of levels are the same as the one of the record type 4.
26	1	LEVEL NUMBER (COBOL) OF THE RECORD
		This option, used in conjunction with the RECORD TYPE /USE WITHIN D.S. field, defines the COBOL level number for the descriptions of Data Structures, Segments and Elements.
		In the following descriptions, the term 'D.S. Area' is meant as the area 'dd00' (possibly 1-dd00, 2-dd00).
	1	COBOL 01 level for D.S. Area and Segments. (Default value).
		If the Data Structure Description appears in the COBOL FILE SECTION, the Segments must be redefined.

NUMLEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
		If a Data Structure has no common part with a non- redefined Description, the D.S. Area will only appear when the RECORD TYPE / USE WITHIN D.S. = blank.
	2	COBOL 01 level for D.S. Area and Segments at 02 level.
		If the RECORD TYPE / USE WITHIN D.S. = blank, both the DS Area and the Segments will be described at the 02 level. (To define the 01 level, use ORGANIZATION = 'L' and Work Areas (-W) lines.)
	3	Reserved for D.S. with an ORGANIZATION = 'W' or 'L'.
		COBOL 02 level for the D.S. Area and Segments at 03 level when associated with RECORD TYPE / USE WITHIN D.S. = 1, 2, or 3.
		01 level for the D.S. Area and Segments at 03 level when associated with RECORD TYPE / USE WITHIN D.S.= 4.
		03 level for both the D.S. Area and the Segments when associated with RECORD TYPE / USE WITHIN D.S. = blank.
	4	Reserved for Data Structures with an 'L' ORGANIZATION and USAGE OF DATA STRUCTURE = 'D'. The 01 level is to be defined via the Work Areas Screen (-W).
		COBOL 02 level for group Data Elements or elementary Elements that are not part of a group.
		Elementary Elements that are part of a group appear. The D.S. Area and Segment levels disappear.
	5	Reserved for Data Structures in ORGANIZATION 'L' or 'W' and with a USAGE OF DATA STRUCTURE = 'D'.
		COBOL 01 level for group Data Elements or elementary Elements that are not part of a group.
		Elementary Elements that are part of a group appear. The D.S. Area and Segment levels disappear.
	6	Reserved for Data Structures with an 'L' ORGANIZATION and USAGE OF DATA STRUCTURE = 'D'. The 01 level is to be defined via the Work Areas Screen (-W).
		COBOL 02 level for group Data Elements or elementary Elements that are not part of a group.
		Elementary Elements that are part of a group disappear as well as D.S. Area and Segment levels.
		For standard OLSD Screens only.
	7	Reserved for Data Structures in ORGANIZATION 'L' or 'W' and with a USAGE OF DATA STRUCTURE = 'D'.
		COBOL 01 level for group Data Elements or elementary Elements that are not part of a group.
		Elementary Elements that are part of a group disappear as well as D.S. Area and Segment levels.
		For standard OLSD Screens only.
27	2	CODE FOR COBOL PLACEMENT
		PSEUDO-NUMERIC FIELD, blanks replaced by zeros.

NUMLEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
		This field concerns only the principal Description of a D.S. (ddss) and not the Descriptions preceded by a prefix (1-ddss or 2-ddss).
		This field is used to obtain a Description of a D.S. in a particular area (COMMUNICATION area with DBMS's or the LINKAGE SECTION which the user must define by a Work Areas (-W) line), or at the beginning of the WORKING-STORAGE SECTION.
		This field is reserved for D.S.'s with an 'L', 'D' or 'W' ORGANIZATION, in order to place the I/O area in WORKING STORAGE.
		To have a Data Structure described in WORKING-STORAGE it is preferable to use the Work Areas (-W) lines.
	00	The Description of the D.S. is inserted after all the Work Areas (-W) lines. (Default value).
	alphabet.	The Description of the D.S. is inserted after all the Work Areas (-W) lines whose 5-digit line number begins with this value.
		The Description and Work Areas (-W) lines are found at the beginning of the generated Program WORKING-STORAGE SECTION. These lines appear both before Data Structures with ORGANIZATION = 'W' and before those whose DATA STRUCTURE CODE IN THE PROGRAM is greater than this alphabetic code.
		(Do not use this field with a Data Structure whose ORGANIZATION = 'W'.)
	alphanum.	The Description of the D.S. is inserted after all the Work Areas (-W) lines whose 5-digit line number begins with this value. The Work Areas (-W) lines and the Description can be found in the generated Program, at the end of the WORKING-STORAGE SECTION among the user areas.
		The location is indicated on the first line of the D.S. call (CONTINUATION OF DS DESCRIPTION field = blank), and is repeated (by default) on all of its continuation lines.
		However, it is possible to attribute different locations to each record description of D.S. in a Program. This is done by entering several call lines for this D.S., specifying a record selection and a location foreach one.
		Therefore, the Data Structure must have an unpacked description, whether implicit or explicit.
		WARNING: with ORACLE, you must use numeric values so that the DECLARE SECTION will be correctly generated (with data fields and indicators included in it).
28	10	STATUS FIELD - FILE INDICATOR
		(Note: In this discussion, the term 'COBOL Variant' = the value in the TYPE OF COBOL TO GENERATE field)
		Enter the DATA STRUCTURE, SEGMENT and DATA ELEMENT CODEs in the following format:
		ddsseeeee
		(Recommendation: ss = 00).
		This field is used in one of three ways:

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
			For VSAM files
			.The FILE STATUS IS clause is generated using 1-ddss-eeeeee (declared as a two byte field).
			For hardware other than Gcos8 BCD and non-VSAM files
			.The NOMINAL, SYMBOLIC or ACTUAL KEY depending on the COBOL Variant.
			The user must define the corresponding work area: 1-ddss-eeeeee.
			The positioning of this key as well as the read of the D.S. must be programmed by using Procedural Code (-P).
			For Gcos8 BCD (COBOL Variant 6)
			.Identification of the Data Structure.
			.The corresponding 'VALUE OF' clause will be generated only if it's filled in.
			.The return-code area of the input-output operations
			.The corresponding 'FILE STATUS IS' clause will be generated only if it's filled in.
29	6		INDEXED DATA STRUCTURE ACCESS KEY
			Required for indexed Data Structures: Enter the DATA ELEMENT CODE of the access key Element.
30	6		CODE OF RECORD TYPE ELEMENT
			Enter the code of the Data Element whose values define different record types of a Data Structure.
			Note: Must be in the common part (00 Segment).
			This code can also be specified on the Segment Definition Screen for the 00 Segment in the CODE OF RECORD TYPE ELEMENT field, and is then used as a default value at generation level.

## On-line access commands

```

LIST OF PROGRAMS
CHOICE          SCREEN          UPD
-----
LCPaaaaaa      List of Programs by code      NO
                (starting with Program 'aaaaa').
LNPaaaaaa      List of Programs by name      NO
                (starting with program 'aaaaa').
LTPnPaaaaaa    List of Programs of type 'n'  NO
                (starting with program 'aaaaa').
LEPeeeeeeeee   List of Programs by external name NO
                (starting with external name 'eeeeeee').

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM 'aaaaa'
CHOICE          SCREEN          UPD
-----
Paaaaaa        Definition of Program 'aaaaa'.  YES
PaaaaaaGCbbb   Comments for Program 'aaaaa'  YES
                (starting with line 'bbb').

```

PaaaaaaGObbb	Generation option of Program 'aaaaaa' (starting with line 'bbb').	YES
PaaaaaaXVbbbbbb	X-references of Program 'aaaaaa' to Documents (starting with Document 'bbbbbb').	NO
PaaaaaaATbbbbbb	Text assigned to Program 'aaaaaa' (starting with text 'bbbbbb').	NO
PaaaaaaX	X-references of Program 'aaaaaa'.	NO
PaaaaaaXPbbbbbb	X-references of Program 'aaaaaa' to programs (starting with Program 'bbbbbb').	NO
PaaaaaaXObbbbbbb	X-references of Program 'aaaaaa' to screens (starting with Screen 'bbbbbb').	NO
PaaaaaaXQrrrrrr	List of occurrences linked to Program 'aaaaaa' through User Relationship 'rrrrrr'.	NO
PaaaaaaCR	Occurrences linked to Program 'aaaaaa' through User Relationship	YES
PaaaaaaCDBb	Call of Data Structures of Program 'aaaaaa' (starting with Data Structure 'bb').	YES
PaaaaaaCPbbbbbb	Call of Parameterized Macro-Structure of Program 'aaaaaa' (starting with P.M.S. 'bbbbbb').	YES
PaaaaaaBbbccddd	Beginning Insertions Modifications of Program 'aaaaaa' (starting with section 'bb', paragraph 'cc', line 'ddd').	YES
PaaaaaaWbbccc	Description of Work Areas of Program 'aaaaaa' (starting with Work Area 'bb' line 'ccc').	YES
PaaaaaaPfusfnnn	Description of Procedural Code of Program 'aaaaaa' (starting with function 'fu', sub-function 'sf', line number 'nnn').	YES
PaaaaaaPGfusfnnn	View of Procedures Generated of Program 'aaaaaa' (starting with function 'fu', sub-function 'sf', line number 'nnn'), with display of generated procedure titles.	YES
Paaaaaa9bbbbbb	Description of Pure COBOL Source Code of Program 'aaaaaa' (starting with -9 line 'bbbbbb').	YES
PaaaaaaTCfusf	View of Titles and Conditions of automatic and specific procedures of Program 'aaaaaa' (starting with function 'fu', sub-function 'sf').	YES
PaaaaaaTCfusf<nn or Paaaaaa<nnTCfusf	View of Titles and Conditions of automatic and specific procedures of Program 'aaaaaa' up to level 'nn' (starting with function 'fu', sub-function 'sf').	YES
PaaaaaaTOfusf	View of Titles Only of automatic and specific procedures of Program 'aaaaaa' (starting with function 'fu', sub-function 'sf').	NO
PaaaaaaTOfusf<nn or Paaaaaa<nnTOfusf	View of Titles Only of automatic and specific procedures of Program 'aaaaaa' up to level 'nn' (starting with function 'fu', sub-function 'sf').	NO

**NOTE::** After the first choice of type 'Paaaaa', 'Paaaaa' can be replaced with '-'.  
All notations between parentheses are optional.



```

-----
!          PURCHASING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM          SG000008.LILI.CIV.1583 !
! LIST OF PROGRAMS BY CODE                                !
!
! PROGRA MEMBER NAME OF PROGRAM OR MODULE      V N FR BA PROGR.ID TNT TYPE LIBR!
! AAAB  ----  ADABAS MACRO STRUCTURES ----  N          PB M  *CEN!
! AAAB10 AAAB10 ADABAS general access          N    L L AAAB10  PB M  *CEN!
! AAAB20 AAAB20 ADABAS on line structure        N    L L AAAB20  PB M  *CEN!
! AAAB30 AAAB30 ADABAS STANDARD FILE DESCRIPT. N    L L AAAB30  PB M  *CEN!
! AAAD  ----  IMS-DL1  MACRO STRUCTURES ----  N          PB M  *CEN!
! AAAD20 AAAD20 IMS error processing in monit. N    L L AAAD20  PB M  *CEN!
! AAADL2 AAADL2 Display list on 2 levels        N    L L AAADL2  PB M  *CEN!
! AAADL3 AAADL3 Display list on 3 levels        N    L L AAADL3  PB M  *CEN!
! AAADMS AAADMS MONITOR SWITCHING              N    L L AAADMS  PB P  *CEN!
! AAADSA AAADSA Definition of standard SSA      N    L L AAADSA  PB M  *CEN!
! AAADSO AAADSO SORT OF A DATA BASE AS INPUT  N    L L AAADSO  PB M  *CEN!
! AAADSW AAADSW On line program switch          N    L L AAADSW  PB M  *CEN!
! AAADUP AAADUP Update segment without key     N    L L AAADUP  PB M  *CEN!
! AAAD2S AAAD2S Display 2 segments in list     N    L L AAAD2S  PB M  *CEN!
! AAAD30 AAAD30 DL1 batch program structure    N    L L AAAD30  PB M  *CEN!
! AAAD31 AAAD31 DL1 BMP program structure      N    L L AAAD31  PB M  *CEN!
! AAAD40 AAAD40 IMS standard call              N    L L AAAD40  PB M  *CEN!
! AAAD50 AAAD50 IMS STANDARD I-O CALL          N    L L AAAD50  PB M  *CEN!
!
! O: C1 CH: LCP
-----

```



```

-----
!               PURCHASING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM              SG000008.LILI.CIV.1583 !
! PROGRAMS CROSS-REFERENCES              AAPR20 DISPLAY PGM BEGIN. AND   END  !
!
! A T PG/SC  LN C : COMMENTS OR PARAMETER VALUES                D E       !
!   C         10 : NO PARAMETERS TO DEFINE.                       !
!   P JIPED1    :                                               !
!   P JIPED2    :                                               !
!               :                                               !
!               :                                               !
!               :                                               !
!               :                                               !
!               :                                               !
!               :                                               !
!               :                                               !
!               :                                               !
!               :                                               !
!               :                                               !
!               :                                               !
!               :                                               !
!               :                                               !
!               :                                               !
!               :                                               !
!               :                                               !
!               :                                               !
!               :                                               !
! O: C1 CH: Paapr20XP
-----

```



Description information for the Program whose code is entered in the ENTITY CODE field; if no code has been entered, the Description information for all Programs will be provided.

**C1:** without assigned text,

**C2:** with the assigned text.

- DSP

Description information for the reversed Program whose code is entered in the ENTITY CODE field.

- GCP

Generation and description of a Program whose code must be indicated.

- GSP

Generation and description of the reversed Program (with SC lines).

- FLP

Specify the flow of the programs. The user may specify the environment (PEI), control card options, and parameters (as needed).

C1 option only.

- FSP

Specify the flow of the reversed Programs.



---

## Chapter 3. Segments

---

### Introduction

#### SEGMENT DEFINITION

A Segment is defined by its code and name.

The Segment code is made of the Data Structure code and a number.

Depending on future needs, it is also possible to specify:

- the number of occurrences of the Segment (used in the activity calculation of the PACMODEL function),
- the maximum number of items of the table, if the Segment describes a table item.

#### STANDARD FILES

A standard file may have several types of records.

Nevertheless, the sort criteria and keys must be on all the records. This 'common part' is described once in the Segment number '00'.

The specific part of each record is described in a Segment number 'nn'.

In generated programs, a record description will be made of the concatenation of the '00' and the appropriate 'nn' segment descriptions.

A data element used to identify the specific record type has to be defined on the common part : the CODE OF RECORD TYPE.

This data element code is specified on the definition line of segment number '00'; the appropriate value is coded on the definition line of the specific part segment.

For a file that has only one type of record, a unique '00' segment is described.

#### TRANSACTION FILE (BATCH SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT FUNCTION)

A transaction file is made of records that update a 'permanent' file.

A data element belonging to the common part of the file is used to identify the type of update being done (Creation, Modification, Deletion, or other cases). It is called the ACTION CODE.

This Data Element code and values are indicated on the Definition line of the '00' Segment, respectively in the 'CODE OF ACTION CODE' and 'VALUES OF TRANSACTION CODE' fields.

When each specific part Segment is defined, the rules concerning its presence or absence with each type of update are specified in the corresponding fields.

#### PREREQUISITE

The data structure must have been previously defined.

#### ASSOCIATED LINES

- Comments (-GC).  
These lines are used for documentation purposes.
- 'Generation Elements' (-GG).  
These lines are used to customize SQL accesses.
- 'Error Messages - Help' (-GE) where you specify error messages and on-line help on the Segment.
- 'Generation Options' (-GO) for the uppercase-lowercase management in customized SQL accesses.

---

## **Definition screen (S)**



```

-----
! PURCHASING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM SG000008.LILI.CIV.1583 !
!
! 1 2
! SEGMENT DEFINITION.....: PR00
!
! NAME.....: COMPLETE PRODUCT RECORD 3
!
! OCCUR. OF SEGMENT IN TABLE: 4
! EST. NUMBER OF INSTANCES..: 5
!
!
! CODE OF RECORD TYPE ELEM..: 6
! CODE OF ACTION CODE ELEM..: 7
! VALUES OF TRANSACTION CODE: CR: 8 MO: 9 DE: 10
! M4: 11 M5: 12 M6: 13
!
!
! EXPLICIT KEYWORDS..: 14
!
! SESSION NUMBER.....: 0059 LIBRARY.....: CIV LOCK :
!
! 0: C1 CH: Spr00 ACTION:
-----

```

NUMLEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
		DATA STRUCTURE / SEGMENT CODE
1	2	DATA STRUCTURE CODE (REQUIRED)
		This code is made up of two alphanumeric characters. This is a logical code internal to the Database and therefore independent of the names used in Database Blocks and Programs.
2	2	Segment number (REQUIRED)
		The first character must be numeric and the second either numeric or alphabetic. However the second character can be alphabetic only if the first character is other than zero.
	00	For standard files:
		Used to indicate the common part of records in a file, located at the beginning of each record (Default).
		The control break sort keys, the record type and the keys of indexed files are contained in this Segment.
		A file does not necessarily have a common part.
		Records on files with only one type of record should be coded as a '00' Segment.
		With the Pactables function, this value is not allowed.
	01-99	Designates a specific Segment. The common part Data Elements are automatically concatenated with each specific part Segment. Although a data element may not be used twice in the same Segment, it may be used in both the common part and in one or more specific Segments (except data structures used as Tables).
3	36	SEGMENT NAME (REQUIRED IN CREAT)

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
			This name must be as explicit as possible because it is used in the automatic building of keywords, Words used here become implicit keywords (subject to limitations specified in the Character-Mode User Interface Guide, chapter 'Search for Instances', subchapter 'Searching by Keywords').
4	4	NUMER.	Occurrences of segment in table
			PURE NUMERIC FIELD
			BATCH SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT:
			This is the amount of space reserved for a Segment in memory (USAGE OF DATA STRUCTURE 'T' or 'X', or RECORD TYPE = 3, or 4.
			For tables (USAGE OF DATA STRUCTURE 'T' or 'X'), the default value at generation time is 100.
			Pactables:
			This field is strictly for documentation purposes.
			PACBENCH/CS:
			The value entered in this field indicates the repetitive read or update capacity of the server which calls the Logical View. This capacity is expressed by a maximum number of repetitions. The Logical View can then be used as a repeated structure.
			NOTE: The use of a Logical View in a card layout does not exclude its use in a row layout. It is therefore strongly recommended to systematically fill in this field. Moreover, the entered value must be high enough to limit the exchanges between the client and the server.
5	9	NUMER.	Estimated number of instances
			PURE NUMERIC FIELD
			For the Batch Systems Development function, this field is used to specify the estimated number of occurrences for a segment in a database or in a standard file.
			For the METHODOLOGY function, this field is used for activity calculation on the record or set using the Segment (on-line only).
			For the DBD function, this field is used to specify the application number of an entity in a SOCRATE/CLIO Block.
6	10		Code/value of record elm. - table id
			For the Batch Systems Development function:
			CODE OF RECORD TYPE ELEM for the '00' segment:
			Enter the code of the data element used to identify the type of record (left-justified, six characters maximum).
			VALUE OF RECORD TYPE ELEM for the non-00 segments:
			Enter the value to differentiate the individual segments from one another.
			This information is required every time a variable1 file is used in a Segment.
			DL/1, SQL:

NUMLEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
		Enter the external name of the segment or object 1 to 8 characters, between quotes).
		For Pactables table segments:
		Enter the END USER TABLE ID on 6 characters.
7	6	Code of action code element
		In the BATCH SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT FUNCTION:
		Enter the DATA ELEMENT CODE for the element used to identify the transaction type. The System will generate validation logic appropriate for creation, modification, deletion and implicit action codes, as well as user-defined transaction types. Six values are associated with this code. Validation and updates are automatic for these six values:
		. transaction 1 creation, . transaction 2 modification, . transaction 3 deletion, . transaction 4 modification . transaction 5 modification, . transaction 6 modification.
		If there is no ACTION CODE ELEMENT, this field remains blank, and the transaction type is a modification. In this case, presence specifications for the segment are entered in the MOD-4 : ACTN CODE VALUE / SEG PRES. field, and for the elements, in the MOD-4 field on the Call of Elements (-CE) screen.
		The CODE OF ACTION CODE ELEMENT and the values must be entered on only one segment of the data structure, preferably on the common part '00'.
8	5	CREATE : ACTN CODE VALUE / SEG PRES.
		(Specific to the Batch Systems Development function).
		ACTION CODE VALUE:
		On the '00' segment, enter the value that stands for "create" for this file: Example: 'ADD'. Note: for alphabetic characters use quotes.
		SEGMENT PRESENCE:
		On the non-00 segments, enter the presence specifications for the individual segment.
		O Obligatory: the segment must be present on a "create"
		I Invalid: the segment must not be present on a "create"
		F Optional (default).
9	5	MODIFY : ACTN CODE VALUE / SEG PRES.
		(Specific to the Batch Systems Development function).
		ACTION CODE VALUE:
		On the '00' segment, enter the value that stands for "modify" for this file: Example: 'CHG'. Note: for alphabetic characters use quotes.
		SEGMENT PRESENCE:
		On the non-00 segments, enter the presence specifications for the individual segment.
		O Obligatory: the segment must be present on a "modify"

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
		I	Invalid: the segment must not be present on a "modify"
		F	Optional (default)
10	5		DELETE : ACTN CODE VALUE / SEG PRES.
			(Specific to the Batch Systems Development function).
			ACTION CODE VALUE:
			On the '00' segment, enter the value that stands for "delete" for this file: Example: 'DEL'. Note: for alphabetic characters use quotes.
			SEGMENT PRESENCE:
			On the non-00 segments, enter the presence specifications for the individual segment.
		O	Obligatory: the segment must be present on a "delete"
		I	Invalid: the segment must not be present on a "delete"
		F	Optional (default).
11	5		MOD-4 : ACTN CODE VALUE / SEG PRES.
			(Specific to the Batch Systems Development function).
			ACTION CODE VALUE:
			On the '00' segment, enter the value that stands for implicit action codes - (creates or modifications). Note: for alphabetic characters use quotes.
			SEGMENT PRESENCE:
			On the non-00 segments, enter the presence specifications for the individual segment.
		O	Obligatory: the segment must be present.
		I	Invalid: the segment must not be present.
		F	Optional (default).
12	5		MOD-5 : ACTN CODE VALUE / SEG PRES.
			(Specific to the Batch Systems Development function).
			ACTION CODE VALUE:
			On the '00' segment, enter the value that stands for this user-defined action. Note: for alphabetic characters use quotes.
			SEGMENT PRESENCE:
			On the non-00 segments, enter the presence specifications for the individual segment.
		O	Obligatory: the segment must be present.
		I	Invalid: the segment must not be present.
		F	Optional (default).
13	5		MOD-6 : ACTN CODE VALUE / SEG PRES.
			(Specific to the Batch Systems Development function).
			ACTION CODE VALUE:
			On the '00' segment, enter the value that stands for this user-defined action. Note: for alphabetic characters use quotes.
			SEGMENT PRESENCE:

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
			On the non-00 segments, enter the presence specifications for the individual segment.
		O	Obligatory: the segment must be present.
		I	Invalid: the segment must not be present.
		F	Optional (default)
14	55		EXPLICIT KEYWORDS
			This field allows you to enter additional (explicit) keywords. By default, keywords are generated from the instance's name (implicit keywords).
			Keywords must be separated by at least one space. Keywords have a maximum length of 13 characters which must be alphanumeric. However, '=' and '*' are reserved for special usage, and are therefore ignored in keywords.
			Keywords are not case-sensitive: uppercase and lower- case letters are equivalent.
			NOTE: Characters bearing an accent and special characters can be declared as equivalent to an internal value in order to optimize the search of instances by keywords.
			You do that in the Administrator workbench, Users browser, Special Characters tab of the Parameters Specific Authorizations.
			A maximum of ten explicit keywords can be assigned to one entity.
			For more details, refer to the 'Character Mode User Interface' guide, chapter 'Search for Instances', subchapter 'Searching by Keywords'.

---

## Call of Elements screen (-CE)

### NOTE::

A Segment is described by listing (calling) the Data Elements it contains. This is done by the -CE screen.

Additional information may be coded, according to the future use of the Segment (validation and update for transaction files, keys for database Segments, Pactables information..).

It is highly recommended to dedicate a Segment to only one type of future use.

### OPERATION CODE

- C1: default value (Update).
- C2: display of the internal format of the Data Elements.  
display of Elements of a called "data aggregate"  
(see below).  
display of names of Elements defined at the  
Segment level.
- C3: display of the input format of each Data Element  
called in the Segment.

## GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

A Segment is described by an ordered sequence of Data Elements. This sequence may include group Data Elements, or repetitions of elementary or group Data Elements.

Redefinitions are possible within a Segment.

For files and databases, access and control break sort keys are indicated. Initial values can be defined for work areas.

A segment is described by Data Elements defined in the Specifications Dictionary. As a result, the clear name of the Data Element, its formats and USAGE clauses are channeled down to the Segment level.

It is not possible to modify those characteristics at the Segment level.

It is possible to use Data Element codes which are not defined in the Specifications Dictionary, only when they do not have a real functional meaning (group Elements, fillers, error tables, etc.) In this case, a name and/or a format are required.

It is also possible to describe a Segment containing different aggregates of previously defined data, such as Segments or entities described with the PACMODEL function (Objects and Relationships).

It is not possible to modify the description of the called entity at the Segment level.

The same Data Element code, used in more than one place in a Segment, will provoke generation of identical data names.

## PREREQUISITE

The Segment and the Data Elements (except some technical Data Elements which can be defined in the Segment description lines) must have been previously defined.

## ASSOCIATED SCREENS

There are additional screens associated (via the LINE NUMBER) with each of the entities called onto the Segment Call of Elements (-CE) screen:

- the S...CEnnnGC screen for comments on the line,
- the S...CEnnnGG screen for additional information about the generation of Database Blocks,
- the S...CEnnnGE screen for additional documentation concerning error messages (Batch Systems Development function).

## GROUP ELEMENTS

A Group Element is identified in the list by the number of elementary Data Elements it contains. These Elements are listed after the group element.

A group may include other groups. All elementary Elements are then counted to define the group.

If a dictionary Data Element is used as a group, its length is recalculated (sum of the lengths of the elementary data elements), regardless of its dictionary format.

### REDEFINITION

Redefinition is possible within a Segment (generating the COBOL 'REDEFINES' clause). The following is entered in the UPDATE TARGET field:

- . 'R\*' in the UPDATE TARGET / FIRST PART,
- . Blank in the rest of the UPDATE TARGET field.

The Data Element containing this option redefines the Data Element of the same COBOL level which precedes it in the Segment description. (See UPDATE TARGET / FIRST PART.)

If a Data Element which redefines another Data Element is contained in a group, it is considered to be an elementary Data Element. It must be taken into account in the calculation of the number of Data Elements contained in a group (except for DL1 database Segments).

**NOTE::** When Data Elements are redefined, the system does not take their respective lengths into account. This is the user's responsibility.

In the calculation of address length (Segment Level, Address and Length Description (-LAL)), the redefined Data Element length is used for the address calculation.

### DATA AGGREGATES

Segments, Model Objects and Relationships (PACMODEL) are also called "data aggregates". They may be called into other segments.

The data aggregate code is indicated instead of the data element code in the list, and it is specified as a special group (see NO. OF ELEMENTARY ELEMENTS IN A GROUP). It may be occurred (See OCCURRENCES (COBOL 'Occurs' clause)).

The description (list of elements) will be included, but it cannot be modified at this level.

**NOTE::** On the -CE screen, the list of Data Elements of a called aggregate is only viewed in O: C2. When a Segment description is printed (DCS), only the SEGMENT CODE will appear. The expanded view of the Segment may be seen on the Segment Level, Address and Length (-LAL) screen.

### LIMITATION

Called Segments may also contain segments. This 'nesting' may occur up to three times.

EXAMPLE:

	ELEM.	GR	01 level: Segment BL00
	ELEM.		01 level: Segment BL00
S BL00 CE	DELCO1		05 level: Delco1
	CL10	**	Segment CL10

	ELEM.	GR	01 level: Segment BL00
S CL10 CE	DELCO2		10 level: Delco2
	DL20	**	Segment DL20
S DL20 CE	DELCO3		15 level: Delco3
	DELCO4		Delco4
			Segment AA30
S AA30 CE	DELCO5	**	20 level: Delco5

### DATABASES SEGMENT DESCRIPTION

- Existing DL/1 segments

DL/1 Segments defined prior to the installation of the System may have used Data Element codes that are eight characters in length. This does not conform to the System standards.

In that case, it is possible to define the Elements in the Dictionary to ensure future management in the System, and associate them with the old codes, to maintain compatibility with the existing applications.

- SQL external names

SQL Data element codes are used also by the end-user, so they must be significant. In some cases, a Data Element must be given a code other than its System code.

In these cases, the two codes can be managed as follows:

On the Segment Call of Elements (-CE) screen, enter:

- The data element code in the DATA ELEMENT CODE field,
- 'A\*' in the UPDATE TARGET / FIRST PART field,
- The former code (up to 8 characters) in the UPDATE TARGET / SECOND and LAST PARTS.

For DL/1, the 'old' code will be not only used in the Database Block description, but also in generated SSAs for on-line or batch programs.

### TRANSACTION FILES

For each data element, there is a presence, class and value validation, with automatic reference to the values and intervals defined on the data element itself. Updates to be executed are also indicated.

**NOTE::** Several principal data structures can be updated from one transaction data structure. The update processing will only be generated in a program if:

- The transaction data structure has a USAGE OF D.S. value of 'M' or 'N',
- The principal data structure has a USAGE OF D.S. value of 'P'.

For transaction data structures used to update principal data structures:

- Each transaction d.s. can update 10 principal d.s.'s.
- A "record pair" is one transaction d.s. and one principal data structure.
- Each record pair generates a sub-function.

EXAMPLE:



Using 'PD' and 'QD' as Principal data structures, and 'MD' and 'ND' as transaction data structures:

- If 'PD' is updated by 'MD' and 'QD' is updated by 'ND', two sub-functions will be generated.
- If 'ND' also updates 'PD', a third sub-function will be generated.

There is a limit of 99 sub-functions per program and 200 for all programs, for each transaction Data Structure.



NUMLEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
	D	Deletion of the line
	A	Deletion of the line
	T	Transfer of the line
	B	Beginning of multiple deletion
	G	Multiple transfer
	?	Request for HELP documentation
	E or -	Inhibit implicit update
	X	Implicit update without upper/lowercase processing (on certain lines only)
		On the GP-C4 screen (JCL command lines), upper/lowercase processing.
		On the GP-C1 screen, upper/lowercase processing on continuation lines only.
4	3	Line number
		PURE NUMERIC FIELD
		It is advisable to begin with line number '100' and then number in intervals of 20. This facilitates subsequent line insertions, as necessary.
5	6	DATA ELEMENT CODE
		ELEMENTARY DATA ELEMENT DEFINED IN THE DICTIONARY
		The Data Element automatically assumes the characteristics defined at the Specifications Dictionary level.
		If the Data Element is used as a group, its format depends on the characteristics of the elementary Elements that make up the group.
		If the group is used as a key (sort or access key), the composite format of the elementary Elements must be compatible with the format specified for the group.
		DATA ELEMENT NOT DEFINED IN THE DICTIONARY
		The name and/or format of undefined Data Elements must be indicated at the segment level.
		RESERVED DATA ELEMENT CODES
	SUITE	Prohibited. This code is reserved for the System for program generation.
	FILLER	Data Element that is used for the alignment of fields.
		OPTIONS OF THE BATCH SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT FUNCTION
		These codes (when used) precede other entries made in this field, in the sequence described below.

NUMLEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
	ENPR	Used to store Element error verifications in a transaction file. The length is n + 1 where n = either the total number of elementary Elements in the file, or the number of elementary Elements in the '00' Segment added to the largest non-00 Segment. ("Largest" here means the most elementary Elements.) This depends upon the value entered in the RESERVED ERROR CODES IN TRANS FILE field on the Call of Data Structures (-CD) screen.
	GRPR	Used to store Segment error verifications. Its length is n + 1 where n = the number of records.
	ERUT	Used to store error verifications for users.
		Normally, these last three Data Elements are used in transaction files for error verification fields. When used in other types of files as "optional" Data Elements, they may be used as group fields whose generation may be invoked or suppressed according to the option selected in the RESERVED ERROR CODES IN TRANS. FILE field. (Note: this will affect the elementary Elements within the group as well.)
		CALLING DATA AGGREGATES
		A SEGMENT CODE or a Model Entity code (Relationship or Object in the METHODOLOGY function) can be entered in this field. The called data aggregate will be interpreted as if the individual Elements that make it up had been entered.
		The NO. OF ELEMENTARY ELEMENTS IN GROUP field is used to identify data aggregate calls.
		Enter the code at the location the elements are to be included in the Segment description.
		In O:C2, the level of 'nesting' is displayed in the Action Code (up to four levels).
		The number of authorized nesting levels varies according to the type of generator. Up to 4 nesting levels are authorized for data generation and PAF use.
		CONTINUATION LINES
		It is possible to create continuation lines. This may be necessary if there are many validations on a Data Element. In this case, leave the DATA ELEMENT CODE field blank, and use a LINE NUMBER value that sequentially follows that of the line where the Data Element code was entered.
6	18	NAME OF DATA ELEMENT
		It is required for a Data Element which is not defined in the Specifications Dictionary.
		However, it is optional for a data aggregate or a FILLER. Note: For on-line entry of Data Elements that are not declared in the Dictionary, this field cannot be used to input more than one Data Element at a time. There is actually only one available field on this screen, whether for input or for display.
		To define an Element at the Segment level :
		- Enter the Element code (and possibly the format) on the -CE, line nnn, - On the 'name' line, repeat the line number (nnn), and indicate the name (18 characters maximum),

NUMLEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
		- Use the C2 option to view the name and format.
		Note: If several undefined Elements have been named in this fashion, the name displayed will be the one that refers to the Element with the lowest line number on the display. To view a specific Element's name use the CHOICE field, selecting the appropriate Element by line number.
		Example: O: C2 CH: -ce130
		will display all Data Elements starting with the one on line 130. If it is an undefined Element, its name will appear in the NAME OF DATA ELEMENT field.
7	10	Data element internal format
		It is required only in the following cases :
		- For an elementary Data Element not defined in the Dictionary (COBOL format),
		- For a group Data Element that is or belongs to a key; its length must be the sum of the lengths of its elementary Data Elements,
		- For a FILLER-type field.
		It is the internal format; input and output formats will be the same (but with usage Display). It is defined as on a Data Element Definition screen.
8	1	INTERNAL USE
		For Data Elements not defined in the Specifications Dictionary when the INTERNAL FORMAT OF DATA ELEMENT field has been given a value, enter the appropriate USAGE (default : 'D' for DISPLAY).
		For valid values, see the USAGE field on the Data Element Definition Screen.
9	3	OCCURRENCES (COBOL "OCCURS" CLAUSE)
		PURE NUMERIC FIELD
		This field represents the 'OCCURS' clause at an elementary Data Element level, or at a group (level (Maximum of 3 levels).
		It can be changed into an 'OCCURS DEPENDING ON' clause by entering '***' in the UPDATE TARGET field, followed by the counter's Segment and Data Element codes.
		The COBOL restrictions on the OCCURS clause apply.
10	2	No. of elementary elements in group
		PSEUDO NUMERIC FIELD
	1 to 99	For group Data Elements, enter the number of elementary Elements that belong to the group (A Segment call is considered as an elementary Data Element).
		Groups may contain up to 99 elementary Elements. Group Elements may contain embedded groups however the total number of elementary Elements cannot exceed 99. (The group Data Element codes are not counted). The maximum number of levels of 'nesting' is 9.

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
			This field is also used to identify the entity called in the DATA ELEMENT CODE field as Methodology entities or previously defined Segments.
		*M **	Call of an Object or a Relationship. Call of a Segment.
		**	SQL DBD function: Call of a Segment into a view.
11	1		Access or sort key
			This field identifies all data elements that might be used as control break sort keys, or as access keys to a file, a database or a Pactables table.
			Note: It is highly recommended to dedicate a Segment to only one type of use.
			Each data element that may belong to a sort key must be referenced by a unique alphabetic or numeric character. It is recommended to reference the indicators by a series (1, 2, 3 ...).
			The actual sort sequence will be chosen at the program level (on the Call of Data Structures (-CD) screen) by sequencing the characters in the appropriate order.
			Reminder:
			The format of key group data elements must have been entered in the Dictionary or at the segment level.
			PACTABLES:
		U	References the access key for a VisualAge Pacbase table. This value must be indicated on the group data element if it is a group key.
		S	Indicates that the data element belongs to at least one sub-system.
			DL1 DBD (See the DL/1 DATABASE DESCRIPTION Reference Manual)
		U	References a unique key for an DL/1 database.
		M	References a multiple key for an DL/1 database.
		1 to 9	Secondary index
			All other values designate a search field.
			DBD AS400 physical file (See the corresponding DBD Reference Manual)
		0 to 9	AS400 physical file key.
			Relational databases (See the corresponding DBD Reference Manual)
		V	Variable length column
		Blank	Fixed length column
		W	For DB2 SQL, SQL/DS and ORACLE, generation of a variable length column (VARCHAR).
		L	For DB2 SQL, SQL/DS and ORACLE, generation of a LONG VARCHAR.
			NOTE: Sort keys are not allowed on data elements redefining other data elements (see VALIDATION and UPDATE FIELDS, below).

NUMLEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
		DATA ELEMENT PRESENCE VALIDATION
12	1	CREATE : ELEMENT PRESENCE
	O	Required. Generation of a level 'E' (transaction refused) in standard error messages.
	P	Required. Generation of a level 'C' (data element refused) in standard error messages.
	F	Optional (default value).
	I	Not allowed.
		Relational Databases (Refer to the corresponding DBD Reference manual)
		It indicates the presence of a Column in a Table.
13	1	MODIFY : ELEMENT PRESENCE
	O	Required. Generation of a level 'E' (transaction refused) in standard error messages.
	P	Required. Generation of a level 'C' (data element refused) in standard error messages.
	F	Optional (default value).
	I	Not allowed.
14	1	DELETE : ELEMENT PRESENCE
	O	Required. Generation of a level 'E' (transaction refused) in standard error messages.
	P	Required. Generation of a level 'C' (data element refused) in standard error messages.
	F	Optional (default value).
	I	Not allowed.
15	1	MOD-4 : ELEMENT PRESENCE
	O	Required. Generation of a level 'E' (transaction refused) in standard error messages.
	P	Required. Generation of a level 'C' (data element refused) in standard error messages.
	F	Optional (default value).
	I	Not allowed
		Note: for segments without action code elements, enter element presence specifications.
16	1	MOD-5 : ELEMENT PRESENCE
	O	Required. Generation of a level 'E' (transaction refused) in standard error messages.
	P	Required. Generation of a level 'C' (data element refused) in standard error messages.
	F	Optional (default value).
	I	Not allowed
17	1	MOD-6 : ELEMENT PRESENCE
	O	Required. Generation of a level 'E' (transaction refused) in standard error messages.

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
		P	Required. Generation of a level 'C' (data element refused) in standard error messages.
		F	Optional (default value).
		I	Not allowed.
			DATA ELEMENT CONTENTS VALIDATION
18	1		CLASS (ALPHA / NUMERIC)
			Must appear on the first line for the data element. Validate the data element contents:
		A	Alpha or spaces are valid.
		L	Alpha Lowercase.
		U	Alpha Uppercase.
		9	Numeric values only.
		B	Numeric with leading spaces to be replaced by zeroes.
		Z	Numeric or spaces, the spaces are replaced by zeroes.
			'B' and 'Z' type validations are possible for any data element with a 'display' format (unpacked).
		BLANK	No class validations on the contents.
19	1		OPERATORS (AND / OR)
			Must not appear on the first line for a data element.
		E	AND,
		O	OR.
20	1		NEGATION (NOT)
		N	NEGATION ('NOT' is generated).
		blank	No negation.
21	1		TYPE : VALIDATION, UPDATE, VALUES
			This field has several different uses. More than one entry may be needed to assign all the validation conditions, update conditions and values that apply to a data element. In this case, enter the desired values on as many lines as needed, immediately following the original line used to call the element.
			1. Definition of the type of validation
			A. Contents Validation:
		=	Equal to the value entered in the VALUES/SUB-FUNCTION CODE field.
		>	Greater than the value entered (as above).
		<	Less than the value entered (as above).
		T	Must be in the table indicated in the UPDATE TARGET field. Content validations entered following a 'T' type validation are not executed.
		E	Must have one of the values defined on the Description screen (-D) for this data element.
			B. Validation by PERFORM:



NUMLEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
	P	Validation by PERFORM of a sub-function defined by the user. There may be only one validation by PERFORM per data element called in a segment.
		The following operations are executed:
		.transfer of the data element into the COBOL work area named in the UPDATE TARGET field. The naming of the work area on the appropriate line is the responsibility of the user.
		.PERFORM the sub-function entered (left-justified) in the VALUES / SUB-FUNCTION CODE field.
		This sub-function may check and modify (as needed) the data element.
		The result of the validation is indicated in the error indicator (DEL-ER), which is automatically generated.
		.This result is automatically transferred to the error table (DE-ERR) in the location that corresponds to the element being processed.
		.transfer of data from the work area to the initial data element, thereby incorporating any modifications made as a result of the performed function.
		This option is recommended for date validation, with possible inversion. In this case, the date must be defined as an elementary data element.
		In the description of a data element in a transaction, a "Validation by PERFORM" can be executed before or after a "Content Validation".
		If it appears before, it is executed only if the data is present with no error.
		If it appears after, it is executed only if there is a content error. The value for the corresponding location in the DE-ERR table then becomes the responsibility of the user.
		2. Definition of the type of update:
	blank	Direct update of the data element in the UPDATE TARGET field, contingent upon valid presence of the data element. This type of update can also be used with with 'contents Validations" other than 'T'.
	+	Update by addition, contingent upon valid presence.
	-	Update by subtraction, contingent upon valid presence.
	M	Update by unconditional substitution (MOVE). Updating is done regardless of the validation result. This type of update can be used with group data elements.
		3. Definition of an initial value
	V	Initial value: generates a value using the literal entered in the VALUES / SUB-FUNCTION CODE field.
		It is the default value defined on the element description if the VALUES / SUB-FUNCTION CODE field is not used and if the element description has a D-type line (see the corresponding Chapter and Subchapter in the Specifications Dictionary manual).

NUMLEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
		The RECORD TYPE / USE WITHIN D.S. field on the Call of Data Structures (-CD) screen must allow for the generation of VALUES clauses.
	W	Same as 'V', but the literal can be continued into the UPDATE TARGET field. The two fields together would be considered as one.
		4. Special usages:
		DL/1 GROUP KEY DATA ELEMENTS
	M	To indicate a group key data element associated with the code entered (after 'A*') in the UPDATE TARGET. See "DL/1 SEGMENT DESCRIPTIONS" in Chapter "SEGMENTS" Subchapter "CALL OF ELEMENTS (-CE)".
		PACTABLES FUNCTION
	S	This indicates that the data element belongs to one or more sub-schemas. The sub-schemas are entered in the VALUES / SUB-FUNCTION CODE field.
		If the data element belongs to a group element, you must enter a sub-schema number on the group element line.
		SQL RELATIONAL DBD FUNCTION
		The VALUE / SUBFUNCTION CODE field is used to indicate the sub-schema(s) a Column belongs to.
22	10	VALUES / SUB-FUNCTION CODE
		The input made in this field depends upon the value of the TYPE : VALIDATION, UPDATE, VALUES field:
		Numeric or alphanumeric literal, name of manually positioned work area or sub-function code (left-justified), called by PERFORM in a data element validation.
		With '=', '>' or '<', enter the value to be compared.
		With 'P' enter the sub-function code to be performed. This code must be left-justified. (For more information, see Subchapter "DATA ELEM. CONTENTS VALIDATION (F45)".
		With '+', '-' or 'M' enter the value to be added, subtracted, or moved.
		With 'V' enter the literal to use as the initial value
		With 'W' enter the first part of the literal (which extends into the next field).
		With 'S' (PACTABLES and SQL DBD functions), enter the letter 'O' in the position in this field that corresponds to the sub-schemas to which the element belongs:
		Example:
		CONT VALUE/SFC DELCO S O OOO
		In this example, the data element 'DELCO' belongs to sub-schemas 1,3,4 and 5.
		UPDATE TARGET
		This field has several different usages:
		1. To identify the target of the update;

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
			2. To identify the counter field defining a variable number of repetitions;
			3. To cause the redefinition of a data element within a segment;
			4. To identify the external name of a DL/1 search or key field;
			5. As a continuation of a literal.
23	2		UPDATE TARGET / FIRST PART
			DATA STRUCTURE CODE IN THE PROGRAM of a permanent file (USAGE OF D.S.= 'P' on the Call of Data Structures screen) to be updated, or of a table data structure with TYPE : VALIDATION, UPDATE, VALUES = 'T'.
			The data structure code for the target of an update.
			It can also be the WORKING data structure code for the data element communication area in a 'PERFORM' (TYPE : VALIDATION, UPDATE, VALUES = 'P').
		**	Associated with a repetitions number, in order to generate a variable number of OCCURS, using a counter contained in an element. This counter is referenced by the segment and data element codes which are indicated in the UPDATE TARGET / SECOND and LAST PARTs.
			Generation of an OCCURS DEPENDING ON clause. Transfers of the counter between input, WORKING and output areas are carried out automatically by VA Pac if this counter belongs to the common part.
		R*	To redefine a data element within a segment. The data element named in the DATA ELEMENT CODE field will refine the first data element that precedes it which is generated at the same COBOL level.
			Example:
			ELEM. GR GRPFLD 2 ELEM1 ELEM2 R* <--- or NEWVAL R* <---
			If 'R*' is entered opposite ELEM2, ELEM2 will redefine ELEM1. If 'R*' is entered opposite NEWVAL, NEWVAL will redefine GRPFLD.
		A*	To identify the external name of a DL/1 key or search field. The external name (8 characters) is entered in the UPDATE TARGET / SECOND and LAST PARTs, and applies to the data element entered in the DATA ELEMENT CODE field on this line.
			SQL Relational Databases (Refer to the corresponding DBD Manual)
			.UPD/TRGET:
			The relational label of a Column can be identified in this field; the value 'A*' must be left flushed and followed by the external name of the Column.
			On the complementary screen displaying the origin of the columns of each view (-DBE), this field contains both the segment and the data element of the original Table.
24	2		UPDATE TARGET / SECOND PART
			SEGMENT CODE (default).

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
			When applicable:
			Enter the continuation of a literal.
			Enter the SEGMENT CODE.
			Enter the first two characters of the DL/1 external name.
25	6		UPDATE TARGET / LAST PART
			(Default Option: data element code)
			The default option also works for a modification.
26	1		DOCUMENTATION INDICATOR
			This field is used in on-line mode only. It is a read-only field.
		*	A Comment, a Generation Element or an Error Message has been assigned to the element called on this line.
			Access to line nnn: -CEnnn, or -Dxnnn for a Database Block (with x = C, H or R depending on the Block type)
			To access the Comment, Generation Element or Error Message assigned to the called element, enter the access to line nnn followed (without blank) by GC (for Comment), GG (for Generation Element) or GE (for Error Message).

```

-----
!                   PURCHASING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM                   SG000008.LILI.CIV.1583 !
! DESCRIPTION OF SEGMENT : PR00 COMPLETE PRODUCT RECORD           !
!                                                                 !
! A LIN LEVEL      ELEM. OCC   INT. FOR. U LGTH  ADD   INP. FOR. LGTH  ADD !
! 000 10          PRDKEY                    D    5    1    1                    !
! 010 11          VENUMB X(5)                  D    5    1    X(5)                5    !
! 020 10          PR01      -----> SEGMENT PRODUCT INFORMATION !
! 1 100 11        PRNUMB X(10)                  D   10    6    X(10)                10   !
! 1 110 11        PRDESC X(30)                  D   30   16    X(30)                30   1 !
! 1 120 11        PRPRIC 9(6)V99                 3    5   46    9(6)V99              8    4 !
! 1 130 11        PRDTIM 999                     3    2   51    999                  3    5 !
! 1 140 11        PRMEAS XX                      D    2   53    XX                  2    5 !
!                                                                 !
!                                                                 !
!                                                                 !
!                                                                 !
!                                                                 !
!                                                                 !
!                                                                 !
! *** END ***                                                    !
! O: C1 CH: Spr00LAL                                              !
-----

```

```

-----
!               PURCHASING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM                SG000008.LILI.CIV.1583 !
! DESCRIPTION OF SEGMENT : PR00 COMPLETE PRODUCT RECORD      !
!                                                                 !
! A ELEM.  NAME                    INP. FOR.  INT. FOR.  U OCC GR K LIBR !
!   PRDKEY PRODUCT KEY              X(5)       X(5)       D         1 U 0059 !
!   VENUMB VENDOR NUMBER             X(5)       X(5)       D         B 0059 !
!   PR01                               *         *         **      A 0059 !
! 1 PRNUMB PRODUCT NUMBER            X(10)     X(10)     D         A 0059 !
! 1 PRDESC PRODUCT DESCRIPTION       X(30)     X(30)     D         0059 !
! 1 PRPRIC PRODUCT PRICE             9(6)V99   9(6)V99   3         0059 !
! 1 PRDTIM ESTIMATED DELIVERY TIME   999       999       3         0059 !
! 1 PRMEAS UNIT OF MEASURE           XX        XX        D         0059 !
!                                                                 !
!                                                                 !
!                                                                 !
!                                                                 !
!                                                                 !
!                                                                 !
!                                                                 !
!                                                                 !
!                                                                 !
!                                                                 !
! *** END ***                                                !
! O: C1 CH: -DED                                               !
-----

```

```
-----  
!             PURCHASING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM             SG000008.LILI.CIV.1583 !  
! DESCRIPTION OF SEGMENT : PR00 COMPLETE PRODUCT RECORD !  
!  
!                   PR00                                TOTAL !  
!  
! NUMBER OF DATA ELEMENTS.....:             8             8 !  
! NUMBER OF ELEMENTARY FIELDS...:             6             6 !  
!  
! INPUT LENGTH.....:             58             58 !  
! INTERNAL LENGTH.....:             54             54 !  
! OUTPUT LENGTH.....:             54             54 !  
!  
!  
!  
!  
!  
!  
!  
!  
!  
! *** END *** !  
! 0: C1 CH: -STA !  
-----
```

## On-line access commands

### SEGMENTS: ON-LINE ACCESS

#### LIST OF SEGMENTS

CHOICE	SCREEN	UPD
-----	-----	---
LCSaaaa	List of Segments by code (starting with Segment 'aaaa').	NO
LNSaaaa	List of Segments by name (starting with Segment 'aaaa').	NO

#### DESCRIPTION OF SEGMENT 'aaaa'

CHOICE	SCREEN	UPD
-----	-----	---
Saaaa	Definition of Segment 'aaaa'.	YES
SaaaaCR	Instances linked to Segment 'aaaa' via User Relations.	YES
SaaaaGCbbb	Comments on Segment 'aaaa' (starting with line number 'bbb').	YES
SaaaaGEbbb	Error messages on Segment 'aaaa' (starting with line number 'bbb').	YES
SaaaaGGbbb	Generation Elements for Segment 'aaaa'(starting with line number 'bbb').	YES
SaaaaG0bbb	Generation option for Segment 'aaaa' (starting with line number 'bbb').	YES
SaaaaATbbbbbb	Text assigned to Segment 'aaaa' (starting with text 'bbbbbb').	NO
SaaaaLSPbbbb	List of Parent Segments for Segment 'aaaa' (starting with Parent Segment 'bbbb').	NO
SaaaaLSCbbbb	List of Child Segments for Segment 'aaaa' (starting with Child Segment 'bbbb').	NO

SaaaaX	X-references of Segment 'aaaa'.	NO
SaaaaXSbbbb	X-references of Segment 'aaaa' to segments (starting with Segment 'bbbb').	NO
SaaaaXBbbbbbb	X-references of Segment 'aaaa' to Blocks (starting with Block 'bbbbbb').	NO
SaaaaXQbbbbbb	Occurrences linked to Segment 'aaaa' through User Relations (starting with Relation 'bbbbbb').	NO
SaaaaXVbbbbbb	X-references of Segment 'aaaa' to Documents (starting with Document 'bbbbbb').	NO
SaaaaXPbbbbbb	X-references of Segment 'aaaa' to programs (starting with program 'bbbbbb').	NO
SaaaaXPbbbbbbCPccccc	X-references of Segment 'aaaa' to Call of P.M.S. (-CP) of Program 'bbbbbb' starting with Macro-Structure 'ccccc').	NO
SaaaaXPbbbbbbWccddd	X-references of Segment 'aaaa' to Work Areas (-W) of Program 'bbbbbb' (starting with Work Area 'cc', line number 'ddd').	NO
SaaaaXObbbbbb	X-references of Segment 'aaaa' to Screens (starting with Screen 'bbbbbb').	NO
SaaaaXObbbbbbCPccccc	X-references of Segment 'aaaa' to Call of P.M.S.(-CP) of Screen 'bbbbbb' (starting with Macro-Structure 'ccccc').	NO
SaaaaXObbbbbbWccnnn	X-references of Segment 'aaaa' to Work Areas (-W) of Screen 'bbbbbb' (starting with Work Area 'cc', line number 'nnn').	NO
SaaaaSSbn	Definition of the sub-schemas or sub-systems of Segment 'aaaa' in the Pactables function (starting with sub-schema 'n' with 'b' = 's', or sub-system 'n' with 'b' = 'y').	YES
SaaaaCEbbb	Call of Elements/Attributes of Segment 'aaaa'(starting with line number 'bbb').	YES
SaaaaCEbbbGCccc	Comments on the Element/Attribute called on line 'bbb' of Segment 'aaaa' (starting with Comments line number 'ccc').	YES
SaaaaCEbbbGEccc	Error message on the Elem/Attribute called on line 'bbb' of Segment 'aaaa' (starting with line number 'ccc').	YES
SaaaaCEbbbGGccc	Generation Elements on the Element/Attribute called on line 'bbb' of Segment 'aaaa' (starting with line number 'ccc').	YES
SaaaaDBEbbb	SQL view source for view 'aaaa' (starting with line 'bbb').	YES
SaaaaLALbbb	Level, address and length of Segment 'aaaa' (starting with line 'bbb').	NO
SaaaaDEDbbb	Data Element details of Segment 'aaaa' (starting with line 'bbb').	NO



If this choice is used in C2 option,  
the relational label replaces that of  
the Data Element.

SaaaaCNbbbbbb	List of constraints of Segment 'aaaa' NO integrity (from the block 'bbbbbb')	
SaaaaSTA	Statistics on Segment 'aaaa'.	NO
SaaaaACT	Activity calculation on Segment 'aaaa'.	NO

**NOTE::** After the first choice of type 'Saaaa', 'Saaaa' can be replaced with '-'.

All notations between parentheses are optional.

```

-----
!          PURCHASING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM          SG000008.LILI.CIV.1583 !
! LIST OF SEGMENTS BY CODE                        !
!
! CODE      NAME OF THE SEGMENT OR D.S.          TYPE OF THE D.S.          LIBR !
! CO        ORDER PREPARATION                    Z DATA STRUCTURE        0059 !
! C000      ORDER ITEM                          Z DATA STRUCTURE        0059 !
! LE        PACBASE ERROR MESSAGES              Z DATA STRUCTURE        *CEN !
! LE00      PACBASE ERROR MESSAGES              Z DATA STRUCTURE        *CEN !
! OI        PURCHASE ORDER INFORMATION          Z DATA STRUCTURE        0059 !
! OI00      PURCHASE ORDER KEYS                 Z DATA STRUCTURE        0059 !
! OI10      BASIC ORDER DATA                   Z DATA STRUCTURE        0059 !
! OI20      ORDER LINE ITEM DATA               Z DATA STRUCTURE        0059 !
! PR        PRODUCT FILE                        Z DATA STRUCTURE        0059 !
! PR00      COMPLETE PRODUCT RECORD             Z DATA STRUCTURE        0059 !
! PR01      PRODUCT INFORMATION                 Z DATA STRUCTURE        0059 !
! TT        TABLE DESCRIPTION                  G TABLES                 0093 !
! TT20      AREA CODES                          Z DATA STRUCTURE        0093 !
! VE        VENDOR FILE                        Z DATA STRUCTURE        0059 !
! VE00      VENDOR INFORMATION                  Z DATA STRUCTURE        0059 !
! X0        Structure for On-line guide         Z DATA STRUCTURE        *CEN !
! X001      Password                            Z DATA STRUCTURE        *CEN !
! X002      Root segment                        Z DATA STRUCTURE        *CEN !
!
! O: C1 CH: LCS
-----

```

```

-----
!                PURCHASING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM                SG000008.LILI.CIV.1583 !
! SEGMENT LIST OF PARENT SEGMENTS FOR SEGMENT : PC10         !
! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! !
! PRNT BLOCK LIN SET  MODEL  OCC. NAME OF REL./COMMENTS      LIBR. !
! C000 SPCH01 100 H01001 STCOUN    0 STATE/COUNTY           *JIA  !
! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! !
! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! !
! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! !
! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! !
! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! !
! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! !
! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! !
! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! !
! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! !
! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! !
! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! !
! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! !
! 0: C1 CH: Spc10LSP !
-----

```







```

-----
!                PURCHASING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM                SG000008.LILI.CIV.1583 !
! SEGMENT : TT20             CITY CODES                        !
! SUB-SCHEMAS                                          !
!
! A T N : NAME                                ENT.                                LIBR.!
! S 1 : CITY INFORMATION                                SUB-SCHEMA 1                                0289 !
! S 2 : AREA CODE                                SUB-SCHEMA 2                                0289 !
! Y 1 : DISTRIBUTING OFFICES                    0500                                SUB-SYSTEM 1                                0289 !
! Y 2 : LOCATIONS                                1500                                SUB-SYSTEM 2                                0289 !
!           :                                          !
!           :                                          !
!           :                                          !
!           :                                          !
!           :                                          !
!           :                                          !
!           :                                          !
!           :                                          !
!           :                                          !
!           :                                          !
!           :                                          !
!           :                                          !
!           :                                          !
!           :                                          !
!           :                                          !
! O: C1 CH: Stt20SS                                          !
-----

```





.I = internal,

.E = input,

.S = output.

.R = internal, but if there is a relational

format, it replaces the Data Element format.

Regardless of the selected Library code, the print option for this entity can only be '1' or '2' (C1, U1, etc., C2, U2, etc.).

Option '1' generates the printing of:

- The definition line of the data structure:  
Associated keywords and general comments lines,  
Cross-references to programs and screens,  
The list of segments belonging to the data structure,
- The definition line of each segment:  
Associated keywords and comments lines,  
Cross-references to all other entities,
- Description lines of each segment:  
The list of sub-schemas and sub-systems (Pactables only)  
The call of elements (including the comments),  
The statistics of the segment (number of elementary elements and record length).

NOTE: For table segments, see the Pactables Reference Manual.

Option '2' provides the same listings as above, but adds a listing of the texts assigned to the data structure and the segment.



---

## Chapter 4. REPORTS

---

### Definition screen (R)

The Report Definition screen is accessed by entering in the CHOICE field:

CH : Rddd

where 'ddd' is replaced by the code of the report code.

#### GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

When used in a program, the user may opt to:

- Print all the reports with the same prefix,
- Print only selected reports.

For more details, read Chapter 'Program', Sub-chapter 'Data Structures Call', 'Report Selection' part.

A report cannot be generated by itself. The report is included in a batch program on the Data Structure call screen.

This causes an F8x edit function to be generated, where x is the Report code.

```

-----
! PURCHASING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM SG000008.LILI.CIV.1583 !
! 1 2 !
! REPORT CODE.....: E01 !
! !
! NAME.....: VENDOR ACTIVITY 3 !
! !
! COMMENTS.....: 4 !
! !
! NATURE.....: E REPORT 5 !
! PRINTER TYPE.....: L 6 !
! !
! LINE LENGTH.....: 132 7 !
! FORMAT FOR TOTALS : INTEGER.....: 11 8 !
! : DECIMAL PLACES.: 07 9 !
! !
! !
! EXPLICIT KEYWORDS...: 10 !
! !
! !
! UPDATED BY.....: ON : AT : : : LIB : !
! SESSION NUMBER.....: 0059 LIBRARY.....: CIV LOCK : !
! !
! O: C1 CH: Reo1 ACTION: !
-----

```

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
			Report code
			The Report code consists in three numeric or alphabetic characters. The last character of the code must be different from zero for ICL 1900 as this value is not checked.
1	30		NAME OF REPORT (REQUIRED IN CREAT)
			Do not begin by 'Report of...'
			This name must be as explicit as possible. It is used for the automatic creation of keywords, as detailed in Chapter "Search for Instances" in the Character Mode User Interface Guide.
2	36		REPORT COMMENTS
			For documentary purposes only: Enter comments.
3	1		NATURE CODE
			This code is for documentary purposes. It identifies the nature of the report and is used to restrict list- ings of reports to those of the specified nature: (CH: LTRnRddr where n = NATURE CODE).
		E	Report,
		K	Indicates a screen layout: a report can be used as a way to paint a screen layout prior to implementation.
		L	Table,
		I	Indicates a report that is a form, to be subsequently filled in.
4	1		REPORT PRINTER TYPE
			This field contents cannot be blank.
		L	Default option: standard line printing.

NUMLEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
	P	Layout of a report to be printed on a 3800 printer, with character set codes specified in the Report Layout lines (in column labeled 'C').
		NOTE: These character sets are not taken into account when the Report occurrence is used as a Volume Print Layout.
	S	Layout of a report to be printed on a 3800 printer, without definition of character sets. For a Report used with Microfocus, this value generate a skip character.
5	3	LINE LENGTH (MAXIMUM)
		PURE NUMERIC FIELD
		This value identifies the length of the longest report constant line which is taken in account at generation.
		Default option: 132.
	1 to 264	The length indicated here will be the one considered at generation time for the calculation of the WORKING-STORAGE length for report descriptions.
		Note: The actual length of the report to be printed is determined from the value entered on the Report Description (-D) Screen Top. Example: You may want a report containing technical comments in columns 81 to 132 but truncate the display in the report for the users to the 80th column. This can be accomplished by using the 132 default here, and entering 80 as the value of the LINE LENGTH (MAXIMUM) field on the Report Description screen.
		FORMAT FOR TOTALS
		Internal accumulators, (counters) are generated by PACBASE when the report contains data elements that are to be totaled.
		The default value is 9(11)V9(7).
		The total number of digits must remain within the limit allowed by the compiler (this is not verified by VA Pac).
6	2	NO. OF DIGITS LEFT OF THE DECIMAL
		PURE NUMERIC FIELD
	>00	Default option: 11.
7	2	NO. OF DIGITS RIGHT OF THE DECIMAL
		PURE NUMERIC FIELD
		Default option: 7.
8	55	EXPLICIT KEYWORDS
		This field allows you to enter additional (explicit) keywords. By default, keywords are generated from the instance's name (implicit keywords).
		Keywords must be separated by at least one space. Keywords have a maximum length of 13 characters which must be alphanumeric. However, '=' and '*' are reserved for special usage, and are therefore ignored in keywords.
		Keywords are not case-sensitive: uppercase and lower- case letters are equivalent.

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
			NOTE: Characters bearing an accent and special characters can be declared as equivalent to an internal value in order to optimize the search of instances by keywords.
			You do that in the Administrator workbench, Users browser, Special Characters tab of the Parameters Specific Authorizations.
			A maximum of ten explicit keywords can be assigned to one entity.
			For more details, refer to the 'Character Mode User Interface' guide, chapter 'Search for Instances', subchapter 'Searching by Keywords'.

## Layout screen (-L)

The purpose of the Layout (-L) screen is to describe a page of the end Report; all significant lines are described at least once. It is then possible :

- To present it to the end-user for discussion,
- To directly define all the constant elements (Title, labels..) of the Report.

The layout is normally produced during the functional analysis phase.

The screen contains the following fields:

- an identifier line which specifies the REPORT CODE, name and line length.
- a LINE NUMBER used to sequence the lines of the layout.
- a CONSTANT PART NUMBER, used to identify the different titles, labels, column headings... that appear on the Report.
- the LINE SKIP BEFORE PRINTING, which is used in prototyping.
- a CHARACTER SET OPTION field (which will only appear on the screen if the REPORT PRINTER TYPE = 'P').
- a LAYOUT LINE, which shows the column numbers. As a suggestion, left-justifying the Report will enable easier referencing.

The Report lines cannot contain the litteral delimiter in use on site (single (') or double (") quote).

As you are drawing the Report layout, you assign a CONSTANT PART NUMBER to the lines containing literals which are to appear on the printed Report. These numbers must start with '01' and increase consecutively. The variable fields on these lines (if any) which will receive input when the Report is generated, will overlay the portion of the layout line, as specified on the Report Description (-D) screen.

### ACCESS TO THE DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE LAYOUT

The Layout screen has a maximum of 264 columns. Thus, to access the different parts of the layout screen (scrolling right or left, up or down), enter the following input in the CHOICE field:

CH: RddeLnnCppp

which will display the Layout from Line 'nn' and Column 'ppp'.

Use the following commands to view specific parts of the layout:

- '<': shift to the left; for example enter "<20" to shift 20 columns to the left. Default shift is 66 columns.
- '>': shift to the right; for example enter ">20" to shift 20 columns to the right. Default shift is 66 columns.
- '=n': positioning on column n.
- '=': repositioning on column 001.

### CONSTANT TABLES

The Report Layout (-L) screen is also used to describe the constant tables, internal to programs, even if they are not used for a printed report.

To describe such tables, the user has to:

- define a report for each table, specifying the table position length,
- no STRUCTURE NUMBER or CATEGORY value is entered,
- constants must be described on lines assigned CONSTANT PART NUMBERS, entered in the appropriate sequence,
- call the data structure into programs via the Call of Data Structures (-CD) screen using an ORGANIZATION of 'W', and selecting the tables needed as you would any report.

No functions will be generated for reports without structures and categories.

```

-----
! PURCHASING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM          SG000008.LILI.CIV.1583 !
! REPORT LAYOUT :      1 E02 VENDOR ACTIVITY          LENGTH= 132 !
!
! 2 3 4 5 6
! A LN CP S      1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6
! 1...5...0...5...0...5...0...5...0...5...0...5...0...
! 03 1 * Date: 10/11/88      Q U A R T E R L Y V E N D O R A C T !
! 06 2 2      Activity of vendor: CALIBRATION ENGINEERING, INC. !
! 09 3 2      -----
! 12 4      ! PRODUCT      ! PRODUCT DESCRIPTION      ! PRODUCT      ! QUANT!
! 15 5      ! NUMBER      !      ! PRICE      ! RECEI!
! 18      -----
! 21 6      ! X362-1A441 ! MASS SPECTROMETER      ! 456.78 ! 12318!
! 24      !      !      !      !      !
! 27 9      !      !      !      !      !
! 30      -----
! 33 7 2      Total amount!
! 36 8 2
!
!
!
!
! 0: C1 CH: -L
-----

```

NUMLEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
1	3	Report code (REQUIRED)
		The Report code consists in three numeric or alphabetic characters. The last character of the code must be different from zero for ICL 1900 as this value is not checked.
2	1	ACTION CODE
	C	Creation of the line
	M	Modification of the line
	D	Deletion of the line
	A	Deletion of the line
	T	Transfer of the line
	B	Beginning of multiple deletion
	G	Multiple transfer
	?	Request for HELP documentation
	E or -	Inhibit implicit update
	X	Implicit update without upper/lowercase processing (on certain lines only)
		On the GP-C4 screen (JCL command lines), upper/lowercase processing.
		On the GP-C1 screen, upper/lowercase processing on continuation lines only.
3	2	LINE NUMBER (REQUIRED)
		PURE NUMERIC FIELD
	00-99	It is advisable to leave gaps in the numbering sequence to allow for future line insertions as necessary.



NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
4	2	NUMER.	LINE LABEL NUMBER (REQUIRED)
			PURE NUMERIC FIELD
			This value identifies lines that contains labels to be printed in the actual report. The label number is to be indicated on the first part of the line, and it is automatically set to the next parts.
			BATCH SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT
		blank	Lines without constant parts.
		01-99	Lines with constant parts.
			Lines with constants are stored in a table. This number is the subscript. Therefore, begin with '01' and number the lines consecutively. ('00' is not valid).
			In Batch mode, this value need not be repeated for lines that are described using more than one part.
			A constant line cannot be deleted unless it is the last one of the report. To delete a line, either renumber the lines, or delete the line and renumber the lines, or delete the line and renumber the last constant line with the deleted line value. Note that the Description (-D) screen field must also be updated to reflect the change.
			CONSTANT PART NUMBERS are not necessarily in the same sequence as Line Numbers.
			The value entered here can only be used once per layout.
			P.D.M. EXTENSION
			The Line Label Number identifies the Layout component. In some cases, it may be necessary to create several lines of the same label number.
			For complete information, refer to the Personalized Documentation Manager Manual.
			NOTE: ALL print windows must have a minimum length of 30 characters.
			1. DOCUMENT PRINT LAYOUT:
			For detailed information, refer to Paragraph Document Layout Description Principles.
		1	Line for setting parameters' values.
		10	Line for page header or footer.
		70	No.0 Print Window (required). Default Print Window used in relation to A-, G-, H-, and all S-type Document Description lines.
			NOTE: This default value may be modified by the \$DL parameter and at the Document Description line level, in the W-labeled field. Print Windows specified in Text lines necessarily override these defaults.
			Enter between the "\$" delimiters the number of repetitive lines per page (default=48).
			It is recommended that the No.0 Print Window's length be at least 78 characters.

NUMLEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
		The No.0 Print Window's framing characteristics also apply to: . Section Titles generated with \$VT=nm and printed in the section's title-page. . Title lines generated with \$GT=1 using the GV or GA print option, and printed in the call's first page.
	71 to 79	Print window No.1 to print window No.9.
		NOTE: Line labels are not necessarily entered in increasing order. A 10-labeled line which describes a page footer must be entered after the 7n-labeled lines.
		2. SPECIFIC LAYOUT:
		Line labels must be entered in increasing order.
		*** TITLE LAYOUT
	20	Title-page header
	25	. When used for titles printed in title-pages: - Print window - Framing characteristics
		. If used for the Table of Contents and Index titles when printed in their title-page: - Print window only
		Framing characteristics are those specified in the 35-labeled line for the Table of Contents, in the 55-labeled line for the Index.
		. This line also includes the number of lines in a title-page (header and footer lines excluded), followed by the number of the line where the title is printed.
		Default: number specified in the 70-labeled line of the Document Print Layout.
		. Also used for title-page blank lines to specify framing characteristics.
	29	Title-page footer
		*** TABLE OF CONTENTS LAYOUT
	30	Table of Contents header
	35	Number of lines in a Table of Contents page (header and footer lines excluded).
		Also used for Table of Contents blank lines & Table of Contents title line when printed in its title- page (See also 25-labeled line) to specify framing characteristics. This line is required.
	39	Table of Contents footer
	40	Title for the Table of Contents
	41 to 49	Print windows for (sub)entries in the Table of Contents and framing characteristics
		*** INDEX LAYOUT
	50	Index header
	55	Number of lines in an Index page (header and footer lines excluded). Also used for Index blank lines & Index title line when printed in its title-page (See also 25-labeled line) to specify framing characteristics. This line is required.
	59	Index footer
	60	Index title
	61	Print window & framing characteristics for Index Entries

NUMLEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
	62	Print window & framing characteristics for Index Comments
	63	Print window & framing characteristics for Index references, i.e. Index lines where page numbers are printed.
		*** GENERATED TITLES LAYOUT
	71 to 79	Print windows for Level-1 to Level-9:
		. Generated Section Titles printed in sections's first pages (\$VT=nm),
		. Generated Titles printed in calls' first pages (\$GT=1, GV or GA print option).
5	1	PAGE BREAK - LINE SKIP
		BATCH SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT
		The value entered in this field is used for paging and line spacing when generating the Report Layout, i.e. with the DCR Generation-Print request, or an R...L call in a Document Description. Paging and line spacing for the actual printed Report is specified in the SKP-labeled fields in the Report Description (-D).
	*	Page break.
		NOTE: A page break is automatically generated on the first line of a Report Layout.
	1 to 9	Line spacing from single spacing (1) to 9x spacing (9) (1 is the default value).
	0	Overprinting. This value is reserved for type 3800 layouts. It is interpreted as single line spacing in the Layout Description with formatting.
		P.D.M. EXTENSION
		Page break or line skip associated with the Print Window unless specified otherwise in the called Text Description.
	*	Page break.
	1 to 9	Line spacing from single spacing (1) to 9x spacing (9) (1 is the default value).
6	132	PRINT LITERAL/DOCUMENT PRINT LAYOUT
		Simple or double quotes are replaced by blank characters in this field IF the same quote is the delimiter chosen on the Library Definition. This replacement prevents COBOL compilation errors due to the presence of this delimiter in the 'values'.

## Call of Elements screen (-CE)

The purpose of this screen is to describe the data elements of each Report.

This is achieved by listing the data elements and identifying their position on the layout line, the source of the data and under what conditions the data is to be moved into the data element.

Lines that contain the same data elements using the same formats and locations may be described as the same structure even if the print condition differs. For example, when totals are to be printed at different control break levels, only one

structure is needed. When a single data element is to be filled with different data, depending upon the condition, increment the LINE NUMBER value within the structure. The STARTING ADDRESS (COLUMN NUMBER) remains the same, and the various conditions may be entered.

OPERATION CODE

**C1::** default value.

**C2::** displays the output format of the data element, and the BLANK WHEN ZERO specification.

```

-----
! PURCHASING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM SG000008.LILI.CIV.1583 !
! REPORT CALL OF ELEMENTS1 E01 VENDOR ACTIVITY !
! !
! 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 12 13 14 !
! 11 !
! A ST ELEM L : STA C O W SOURCE FLD CONDITION LIBR. !
! 01 XDAT8 0 : 7 I * DATOR 0059 !
! 01 XPAGE 0 : 90 M 5 E0001PC 0059 !
! ----- !
! 02 VENAME 0 : 27 M VE00VENAME 0059 !
! ----- !
! 03 PRNUMB 0 : 3 M C000PRNUMB CATX = 'CA' 0059 !
! 03 PRDESC 0 : 16 M PR00PRDESC CATX = 'CA' 0059 !
! 03 PRPRIC 0 : 48 M PR00PRPRIC CATX = 'CA' 0059 !
! 03 ITQREC 0 : 60 M C000ITQREC CATX = 'CA' 0059 !
! 03 6LIB10 A : 71 M * 'MILLIMETERS' 1-PR00-PRMEAS = 'MM' 0059 !
! 03 6LIB10 B : 71 * AND CATX = 'CA' 0059 !
! 03 6LIB10 C : 71 M * 'GRAMS' 1-PR00-PRMEAS = 'GR' 0059 !
! 03 6LIB10 D : 71 * AND CATX = 'CA' 0059 !
! 03 6LIB10 E : 71 M * 'CENTIMETERS' 1-PR00-PRMEAS = 'CM' 0059 !
! 03 6LIB10 F : 71 * AND CATX = 'CA' 0059 !
! 03 6LIB10 G : 71 M * 'METERS' 1-PR00-PRMEAS = 'ME' 0059 !
! !
! 0: C1 CH: -CE !
-----

```

```

-----
!          PURCHASING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM          SG000008.LILI.CIV.1583 !
! REPORT CALL OF ELEMENTS1 E01 VENDOR ACTIVITY !
!
! 2 3 4      5 6 7 8 9 10 12 13 15              16      !
!          11 !
! A ST ELEM L : STA C O W SOURCE      FLD PICTURE      : Z  LIBR. !
! 01 XDAT8 0 : 7 I * DATOR            X(8)             : 0059 !
! 01 XPAGE 0 : 90 M 5 E0001PC         ZZ9              : 0059 !
! ----- : ----- : ----- : ----- : ----- !
! 02 VENAME 0 : 27 M VE00VENAME      X(25)             : 0059 !
! ----- : ----- : ----- : ----- : ----- !
! 03 PRNUMB 0 : 3 M C000PRNUMB      X(12)             : 0059 !
! 03 PRDESC 0 : 16 M PR00PRDESC     X(20)             : 0059 !
! 03 PRPRIC 0 : 48 M PR00PRPRIC     ZZ9,99            : 0059 !
! 03 ITQREC 0 : 60 M C000ITQREC     ZZZZ9             : Z 0059 !
! 03 6LIB10 A : 71 M * 'MILLIMETERS' X(15)            : 0059 !
! 03 6LIB10 B : 71 *                  : 0059 !
! 03 6LIB10 C : 71 M * 'GRAMS'       X(15)            : 0059 !
! 03 6LIB10 D : 71 *                  : 0059 !
! 03 6LIB10 E : 71 M * 'CENTIMETERS' X(15)            : 0059 !
! 03 6LIB10 F : 71 *                  : 0059 !
! 03 6LIB10 G : 71 M * 'METERS'     X(15)            : 0059 !
!
! 0: C2 CH: -CE !
-----

```

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
1	3		Report code (REQUIRED)
			The Report code consists in three numeric or alphabetic characters. The last character of the code must be different from zero for ICL 1900 as this value is not checked.
2	1		ACTION CODE
		C	Creation of the line
		M	Modification of the line
		D	Deletion of the line
		A	Deletion of the line
		T	Transfer of the line
		B	Beginning of multiple deletion
		G	Multiple transfer
		?	Request for HELP documentation
		E or -	Inhibit implicit update
		X	Implicit update without upper/lowercase processing (on certain lines only)
			On the GP-C4 screen (JCL command lines), upper/lowercase processing.
			On the GP-C1 screen, upper/lowercase processing on continuation lines only.
3	2	NUMER.	Structure number (REQUIRED)
			PURE NUMERIC FIELD
		01 to 98	The structure number sequence must start from 01 (or 00) and contain no gaps.

NUMLEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
		This value becomes a subscript for a table containing all the structures.
		Each structure listed on the Report Description (-D) screen must have at least one corresponding line on the Report Call of Elements (-CE) screen. For structures that come from other reports, (see TYPE OF LINE IN REPORT on the Report Description (-D) screen), the elements belonging to the structure are listed on the Call of Elements (-CE) of the report that describes the detail line, as does the STRUCTURE NUMBER value. For example, DDR is a report with a detail line to be used in report DDS. This detail line is located in Structure 06 of DDR. The data elements for this structure are entered on the Call of Elements (-CE) of DDR. STRUCTURE NUMBER = '06' does not appear on DDS's Call of Elements screen. Note: In our example, there would have to be a structure '01' to '05' to avoid gaps.
		Note on deletion of structures:
		When a structure, other than the last one, is no longer required, either a dummy structure must be maintained or the last structure renumbered with the value of the one not needed. The Layout (-L) and Call of Elements screens may need to be updated to reflect the change.
		A structure cannot be deleted globally. It must be done data element by data element.
	00	This value is used to identify fields required for user-defined spooling. (See USAGE OF D.S. = 'J' on the Call of Data Structures (-CD) screen, and also, "DIRECT PRINT /APPLIC. SPOOLING RTN." Subchapter.)
		The data elements belonging to this structure are positioned relative to the beginning of the record, and not to the beginning of the line, as is true of all other structures.
		The two data elements 'LSKP' or 'SAUT' for a French generator and 'LIGNE' are reserved. LSKP is a pointer to the SKIP field which controls line skips. LIGNE controls the placement and alignment of the layout line.
		At generation, structure '00' is taken into consideration only if the USAGE OF DATA STRUCTURE = 'J'.
4	6	DATA ELEMENT CODE (REQUIRED)
		Enter the mnemonic code which references the Data Element independently of any Data Structure, Report or Screen to which the Data Element might belong.
		There is no need to include a Report, Screen or Segment code in the Data Element code since the System does it automatically.
		This code consists of alphabetic or numeric characters only.
		Some Data Element codes are reserved by the System for use in Data Structures, Reports or Screens and cannot be defined in the Specifications Dictionary:
	SUITE	Prohibited. This code is reserved for the System for program generation.
	FILLER	Data Element that is used for the alignment of fields.
		Options of the BSD Function:

NUMLEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
		Error Verification fields on transaction files:
	ENPR GRPR ERUT	Used for Data Element error verification. Used for Segment error verification. Used for user defined errors.
		For more information see DATA ELEMENT CODE on the Segment Call of Elements.
		For Reports:
	LIGNE	Reserved for the placement and alignment of the layout line. It is used only for a '00' structure.
	LSKP	Reserved usage only in the '00' Report Structure. See STRUCTURE NUMBER on the Report Call of Elements.
	SAUT	Reserved usage. This code is the counterpart of LSKP and used with the French version of the System.
		Options of the OLSD and Pacbench C/S (TUI Client) Functions:
	ERMSG	Data Element for the placement of the error message.
	LIERR	Reserved usage. This code is the counterpart of ERMSG and used with the French version of the System.
	PFKEY	Used to represent the programmable function keys.
	*PASWD	(IMS only): Used for passwords on a specific screen.
		For more information see DATA ELEMENT CODE OR SCREEN CODE TO CALL on the Call of Elements.
5	1	CONTINUATION LINE NUMBER
		BLANKS REPLACED BY ZEROS.
		Alphabetic or numeric character.
	blank or 0	Default value.
		Enter a value when more than one line is needed to describe a data element. This may occur when the condition is longer than the field allows, or when different values fill in the data element according to the conditions.
		The maximum number of lines per data element within a structure is 36.
6	3	STARTING ADDRESS (COLUMN NUMBER)
		PURE NUMERIC FIELD
		Enter the column number, in which the data element field begins. (Required in creation).
		This value is to be specified on the first line that concerns the data element - that is, not on a continuation line.
7	1	CONTINUATION OF CONDITION OR SOURCE
		The source or the condition of a data element may take more than one line to describe.
	blank	Indicates the first line.
	*	Indicates continuation lines.
8	1	OPERATION ON SOURCE FIELD
	blank	This value is used on a continuation line. (The CONTINUATION OF CONDITION OR SOURCE field contains an asterisk ('*')).



NUMLEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
		NOTE: There must be at least as many continuation lines as there are lines needed to complete the condition.
	M	Move (default option if the SOURCE FIELD area contains an entry).
	+ - * /	Add. Subtract. Multiply. Divide.
		NOTE: With these four values, generation of a COMPUTE. On the first line, the user must enter a '+' or 'R' value in order to indicate the beginning of a calculation.
		The division of a report is performed in the following way: Enter '+' in the Operation on Source field followed by the code of the Data Element to be divided. On a continuation line ('*' in the Continuation of Source field) enter '/' in the Operation on Source field followed by the 'divider' Data Element. The procedure is the same for a multiplication, except that '/' must be replaced by '*'.
	R	Provide a rounded result on the calculation. This value must be entered as the first operation line for the data element concerned (within the structure).
	U	Transfer of data via user-specified procedures. Only the description of the corresponding 6- Data Element is generated. A U-type line may be used: . as a complementary line to an S-type line (transfer of data after a table search), . as a continuation line if the number of source continuation lines is inferior to the number of condition continuation lines.
	0	Loading of the century from a DAT-CTY field initialized to '19', it can be modified.
	1	Loading of the century to '19' if the year is lower than the value in the DAT-CTYT field ('61' by default), loading to '20' in the other case.
	2	Loading of the century field to '20' if the year is lower than the value in the DAT-CTYT field ('61' by default), to '19' in the other case.
	D	Print a date in extended format: XX/XX/XX. The target data element must be 8 characters long, and the source, 6 characters.
	I	Same as with the 'D' value, except that a machine date is used and is formatted as follows: MM/DD/YY.
	C	A date of the form XXYYZZZZ becomes XX/YY/ZZZZ
	E	A date of the form XXYYZZZZ becomes YY/XX/ZZZZ Be sure that the sending field is 8 characters long and the receiving field is 10 characters long.
	T	Data element to be totaled, and the total printed.
		When the TYPE OF LINE IN REPORT on the Report Description (-D) screen = '*' or 'T':
		The value indicated in the SOURCE FIELD will be added to the value in the DATA ELEMENT CODE field and moved into the latter data element.
		When the TYPE OF LINE IN REPORT on the Report Description (-D) screen = '0' to '9':

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
			The value indicated in the SOURCE FIELD will be accumulated in either the "Intermediate Totals Accumulator" (Trst-eeeeee(n)), or in a "Grand Totals Accumulator" (Grst-eeeeee). The desired total will be moved into the data element when the appropriate break level is attained, and when the conditions are true. The total will be printed. (See Note below.)
			A set of internal accumulators is associated with each data element to be totaled. The calculation of the sum is made each time through the processing loop.
			If a data element is only printed under certain conditions, these conditions will also apply to the totaling. The total itself will only be printed on a line designated for totaling.
			The maximum number of data elements to be totaled is 99 per program.
			The conditions concerning all other data elements are entered, making sure that the data element is a part of the appropriate Report Category (CATEGORY OF REPORT field on the Report Description screen) by using the VA Pac-generated indicator 'CATX'.
			NOTE: When a basic totaling structure is defined in a report, the proper loading and moving is generated if the data element to be totaled has 'T' entered on the line containing the first occurrence of the data element within the structure.
			Example: The following is correct:
			NN 071 O QTTIT T DDSSQTTIT NN 071 1 QTTIT M * ZERO Condition
			while the next two lines do not generate the total:
			NN 071 0 QTTIT M * ZERO NN 071 1 QTTIT T DDSSQTTIT Condition
		S	Transfer of data after table search.
			Coding this operation takes two lines: On the first line, enter 'S' and specify the search argument in the SOURCE FIELD. On the second line, (a continuation line), enter 'U' and specify the data element to be matched. Table search can only be performed from a non-repetitive field which has been defined in the standard way (ddss-delco or x-ddss-delco). If the search is successful, the target data element will receive data from the table data element with the same name.
			SOURCE FIELD
9	1		WORKING-STORAGE PREFIX OF SOURCE
			Indicates the WORKING-STORAGE prefix area the source data element comes from.
		*	Indicates that the source does not have a standard PACBASE structure. The 13 characters that follow will contain the expression (data name, literal, etc.) to be integrated into the generated source language.
			The following values are used to indicate that the source data element has a standard structure; the value entered replaces the 'w' in w-ddss-eeeeee.

NUMLEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
		The values below may be used for areas other than the ones mentioned in the description.
	blank	This is the read area of a file, as generated in the FILE SECTION.
	1	Normally used for the processing area for files with control breaks, and tables.
	2	This is the update area of principal files.
	5	These are lines directly related to the report itself like record counter fields, line count fields, etc.
	6	This value is used for the output area.
		Other numeric and alphabetic values may also be used for user-defined prefixes.
10	2	SOURCE FIELD - FIRST PART
		For sources that are data elements:
		Enter the DATA STRUCTURE CODE IN THE PROGRAM of the data structure containing the source data element.
		For sources that are literals:
		Enter the beginning of the literal (starting with a quote).
		Note: For literals longer than 11 characters, you must use the Work Areas (-W) screen and define a specific VALUE clause.
11	2	SOURCE FIELD - SECOND PART
		For sources that are data elements:
		Enter the SEGMENT CODE of the segment containing the source data element.
		For sources that are literals:
		Enter a continuation of the literal. If the literal value ends in this field, enter the close quote.
12	6	SOURCE FIELD - THIRD PART
		For sources that are data elements:
		Enter the DATA ELEMENT CODE of the source data element (default if the WORKING-STORAGE PREFIX OF SOURCE value is not '*', and if the SOURCE FIELD is not blank).
		For sources that are literals:
		Enter a continuation of the literal. If the literal value ends in this field, enter the close quote.
13	3	SOURCE FIELD - LAST PART
		FALSE NUMERIC FIELD
		For sources that are data elements:
		This field is used to identify indexes.
	blank	No index
	001 to 999	Number of repetitions (OCCURS)
	nnn	User defined index name

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
		I**	The standard look-up index for tables (USAGE OF DATA STRUCTURE = 'T' or 'X' or a Work Areas table): The index is generated in the form IddssR, where ddss = DATA STRUCTURE and SEGMENT CODEs.
		*cc	'*' is the fixed code and 'cc' is the category code.
			It is the standard index for repetitive category cc. The index is generated in the form Jddrcc, where ddr = REPORT CODE cc = CATEGORY CODE (repetitive category).
			For sources that are literals: Where relevant, enter the continuation of the literal. Enter the close quote character to end the literal.
14	32		CONDITION
			This field is used to indicate the conditions under which the source should be transferred to the target. The condition may take several consecutive lines. This is indicated by an asterisk (*) in the CONTINUATION OF CONDITION OR SOURCE field.
			Format of entry:
			For IF conditions, use COBOL format but omit the 'IF'.
			For ANDs, ORs etc., use COBOL format.
			Note: The period (full stop) is generated automatically and therefore should not be entered by the user.
15	14		PICTURE : OUTPUT FORMAT
			This field is viewed with OPERATION field value C2: O: C2 CH: -CE
			For data elements defined to the Specifications Dictionary, this field cannot be modified. It displays the OUTPUT FORMAT as defined on the Data Element Definition Screen.
			For data elements not defined to the Specifications Dictionary, this field is used to specify the output format of the element, using COBOL syntax. This can be modified.
16	1		GENERATION CLAUSE BLANK WHEN ZERO
			This field is viewed with OPERATION field value C2: O: C2 CH: -CE
			For data elements defined in the Specifications Dictionary, this field cannot be modified. It displays the BLANK WHEN ZERO CLAUSE option as entered on the Data Element Definition screen.
			For data elements not defined in the Specifications Dictionary, this field may be used to cause the generation of the BLANK WHEN ZERO clause.
		Z	Generate the BLANK WHEN ZERO clause.

## Description screen (-D)

The Report Description screen has a two-fold purpose:

- To define the general characteristics of a report: the number of characters per line and lines per page, segment type overlay, print condition, etc.,

- To position the report lines: lines are grouped into categories to be printed under the same condition. Each line is composed of a constant, a structure, a skip character and additional elements.

The general characteristics are entered using the description Screen Top, sometimes referred to as the 'E-line'. The screen layout for this part of the screen, along with a detailed description of the fields follows.

A screen layout for the Description Screen Body appears subsequently with the details concerning these fields.

---

## **Description screen top**

```

-----
! PURCHASING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM SG000008.LILI.CIV.1583 !
! REPORT DESCRIPTION: 1 E01 VENDOR ACTIVITY !
!
! A: 2 LINE LENGTH: 3 132 LI PAGE: 4 60 CAT TBL INST: 5 WR OPT: 6 SECTION: 7!
! COMMENTS.....: 8 CONDITIONS 9 CO-CF2 = 1 !
!
! A CA LIN T TLI ST CP SKP FUSF COMMENTS CONDITIONS !
! BA 100 1 01 01* HEADING ITB1 = 1 !
! BA 120 2 02 02 OR 5-E000-1LC NOT < 5-E000-1LCM !
! BA 140 03 03 !
! BA 160 04 01 !
! BA 180 05 01 !
! BA 200 03 01 !
! ----- !
! CA 100 * 3 06 01 96BA CURRENT LINE !
! ----- !
! DA 100 03 01 FRAME CLOSING FTB1 = 1 !
! DA 120 OR 5-E000-1LC NOT < 5-E000-1LCM !
! ----- !
! EA 100 1 3 07 02 TOTAL FTB1 = 1 !
! EA 120 4 08 01 !
! ----- !
! O: C1 CH: -D !
-----

```

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
1	3		Report code (REQUIRED)
			The Report code consists in three numeric or alphabetic characters. The last character of the code must be different from zero for ICL 1900 as this value is not checked.
2	1		ACTION CODE (REQUIRED)
			The different ACTION CODE values are listed in the Character Mode User Interface Guide for on-line mode and for those used in batch mode, see "OPTIONS SPECIFIC TO BATCH MODE" or "GENERATION AND/OR PRINTING" Subchapters.
		C	NOTE: An explicit CREATE action code value must be entered when the report is first being created.
3	3		LINE LENGTH (MAXIMUM)
			PURE NUMERIC FIELD
			Default option: 132. This code indicates the line length.
4	2		LINES PER PAGE
			PURE NUMERIC FIELD
			Default option: 60.
5	4		NO. OF INSTANCES IN CATEGORY TABLE
			PURE NUMERIC FIELD
			Enter the number of positions to allocate to store the different categories in the report (at generation).
		100	Default.
		0000	Rather than using the category table to control the organization of printing the categories, the categories are printed directly.
			Note: If the number of positions is higher than 1000, the table is not generated.

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
6	1		WRITE OPTION : BEFORE OR AFTER
		Blank	Print options are generated according to the hardware variant indicated at the library level.
			Example: 'WRITE AFTER' for GCOS7 (variant 4). 'WRITE BEFORE' for GCOS8 (variant 5).
			In the case of conversion libraries, the print options are automatically reformulated according to the library variant.
		N	Prohibits any automatic reformulation of the print option, in a conversion library.
		*	Generation of 'WRITE BEFORE' statement.
7	2		SECTION PRIORITY
			This field is used with hardware requiring program segmentation due to small memory capacity. For information, consult a COBOL manual.
			Generates a segment type overlay between print functions in a program. It should only be used if input data structures to print programs are sorted by report code and if the COBOL variant is ANSI. Priorities less than 50 generate an overlay only in association with the 'SEGMENT LIMIT' clause, to be inserted in the ENVIRONMENT DIVISION.
8	13		COMMENTS
			The comment entered on the screen top refers to the whole report. Comments entered on the screen body normally refer to the individual lines.
9	35		CONDITIONS OF REPORT EXECUTION
			On the screen top - (the "E-line"):
			Enter conditions relevant for report execution.
			On the screen body:
			Enter conditions concerning the execution of the Category of Report.
			Format of entry:
			Use the COBOL format to enter conditions but do not enter 'IF', nor GO TO, and do not enter any period.

---

## Description screen body

```

-----
!          PURCHASING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM          SG000008.LILI.CIV.1583 !
! REPORT DESCRIPTION:      1 E01 VENDOR ACTIVITY      !
!          !
! A:  LINE LENGTH:      132 LI PAGE:      60 CAT TBL INST:      WR OPT:      SECTION: !
!      COMMENTS.....:          CONDITIONS      CO-CF2 = 1      !
!          !
! 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12          13          !
! A CA LIN T TLI ST CP SKP FUSF COMMENTS      CONDITIONS      !
!   BA 100          1 01 01*      HEADING      ITB1 = 1      !
!   BA 120          2 02 02          OR 5-E000-1LC NOT < 5-E000-1LCM      !
!   BA 140          03 03          !
!   BA 160          04 01          !
!   BA 180          05 01          !
!   BA 200          03 01          !
! ----- !
!   CA 100 *          3 06 01 96BA CURRENT LINE      !
! ----- !
!   DA 100          03 01          FRAME CLOSING FTB1 = 1      !
!   DA 120          OR 5-E000-1LC NOT < 5-E000-1LCM      !
! ----- !
!   EA 100 1          3 07 02          TOTAL      FTB1 = 1      !
!   EA 120          4 08 01          !
! ----- !
! O: C1 CH: -D      !
-----

```

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
1	3		Report code (REQUIRED)
			The Report code consists in three numeric or alphabetic characters. The last character of the code must be different from zero for ICL 1900 as this value is not checked.
2	1		ACTION CODE
		C	Creation of the line
		M	Modification of the line
		D	Deletion of the line
		A	Deletion of the line
		T	Transfer of the line
		B	Beginning of multiple deletion
		G	Multiple transfer
		?	Request for HELP documentation
		E or -	Inhibit implicit update
		X	Implicit update without upper/lowercase processing (on certain lines only)
			On the GP-C4 screen (JCL command lines), upper/lowercase processing.
			On the GP-C1 screen, upper/lowercase processing on continuation lines only.
3	2	ALPHA.	CATEGORY OF REPORT
			(maximum of 39 lines per category.)
		AB to ZY	The value entered here is used to differentiate categories from one another. Report lines are grouped together according to the conditions under which they will be printed (totaled, etc..).



NUMLEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
		Leaving gaps in the category sequence will facilitate future modifications.
		Categories containing a detail line with elements to be totaled - (TYPE OF LINE = '*' or 'T'):
		.can only contain one detail line,
		.cannot contain a total line,
		.cannot be repetitive,
		.can contain other ordinary lines.
		Categories used for the lines containing the totals - (TYPE OF LINE = '0' to '9'):
		.can contain several total lines,
		.cannot have a detail line,
		.cannot be repetitive,
		.can contain other ordinary lines.
	ZZ	Prohibited.
	AA	Not recommended.
4	3	Line number
		PURE NUMERIC FIELD
		It is advisable to begin with line number '100' and then number in intervals of 20. This facilitates subsequent line insertions, as necessary.
5	1	TYPE OF LINE IN REPORT
		This field is used to identify the type of category.
		To designate a Header, repetitive area, or Footer:
	A	This value applies to repetitive categories only. This indicates the first line of a top-of-page category (header). Headers are automatically printed at the top of each page of a report. They are also printed when the repetitive category lines exceed the number of lines per page allowed for the report, causing a new page to be printed.
	I	Indicates the first line of a category printed several times (repetitive category). This value causes the generation of a subscript which controls the number of repetitions. This number may be fixed or variable.
		For a fixed number:
		.enter a number in the TOTALING LINE INDICATOR field
		For a variable number:
		.enter a three-character code in the TOTALING LINE INDICATOR field. (The code was defined on the Work Areas (-W) screen for use as the subscript field. Procedural code is used to move in the values.) OR .use the standard PACBASE index (Jddrcc), generated for the category: Note: ddr = REPORT CODE, cc = CATEGORY OF REPORT (repetitive) See SOURCE FIELD - LAST PART on the Report Call of Elements (-CE) screen, with value '*cc'.

NUMLEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
	Z	This value applies to repetitive categories only. This indicates the first line of an end-of-page category (footer). Footers are automatically printed when the repetitive category lines exceed the number of lines per page allowed for that report.
		To identify detail lines with fields to accumulate:
	*	This indicates a detail line containing fields whose values are to be accumulated for totaling. The lines will be printed in the report. Note: The data elements to total are identified on the Report Call of Elements screen by entering 'T' in OPERATION ON SOURCE FIELD. All elements are conditioned by report category. (See Subchapter "CALL OF DATA ELEMENTS (-CE)".)
		A category containing a detail line: . can contain only one detail line, . cannot contain a total line, . cannot be iterative, . can include other ordinary lines.
		The logic for data elements to be totaled is generated only if the conditions specified for the '**' line category are met.
	T	Same as '**', but the category containing this line is not to be printed.
		Note: For information concerning other lines that may or may not be included with lines of this type, see CATEGORY OF REPORT.
		One program may use several reports. There can only be 12 '**' and 'T' type lines (combined) per program.
		To identify lines displaying accumulated totals:
	0	Indicates a line for Grand Totals. Note: Grand Totals may only be requested if there is at least one Total at a control break level. At least one control break has to be specified for a file on the -CD screen.
	1 to 9	Indicates a line for totaling at the control break level corresponding to this value.
		A category containing a total line: . may contain several of them, . cannot contain a detail line, . cannot be iterative, . can include other ordinary lines.
		See CATEGORY OF REPORT for information on other lines that may or may not be included in a category with totaling-type lines.
		NOTE: A detail line may be defined in a different report. For example, a summary report based on accumulations from other reports may be needed. This can be done using the following technique: The STRUCTURE NUMBER assigned to the detail line of the other report is not used on the summary report's Call of Elements screen, and on its Description (-D) screen, the TYPE OF LINE value is entered and the TOTALING LINE INDICATOR will be comprised of the LAST CHARACTER OF REPORT CODE of the report containing the detail line, followed by its STRUCTURE NUMBER. Only the totaled data elements will be printed, at the designated control break level.
6	3	TOTALLING LINE INDICATOR
		On a line that has fields being totaled (TYPE OF LINE values '0' to '9'), which has a detail line described in a different report, enter the following:

NUMLEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
		.first character: LAST CHARACTER OF REPORT CODE of the report containing the description,
		.2nd and 3rd characters: STRUCTURE NUMBER.
		On the first line of a repetitive category (TYPE OF LINE = 'I'), this value causes the generation of a subscript which controls the number of repetitions. This number may be fixed or variable.
		For a fixed number:
		.enter an absolute number value.
		For a variable number:
	blank	.enter the three character code defined on the Work Areas (-W) screen for use as the subscript field. (The values are determined via Procedural Code.) OR .use the standard PACBASE index (Jddrcc), generated for the category.
7	2	STRUCTURE OF THE LINE FOR PRINTING
		PURE NUMERIC FIELD
		It is the variable part of the line, called 'structure'. Enter here the number of the chosen structure ( from '01' to '98') which must have been defined on the 'Call of elements' screen (-CE).
8	2	CONSTANT PART NUMBER
		FALSE NUMERIC FIELD
		The constant part is defined on the Report Layout (-L) screen. Enter here its corresponding number, also defined on the Layout.
		SKIP
9	2	LINE SKIP
		PURE NUMERIC FIELD
		This line skip is taken into account at the report generation.
		(default option: 01).
		Enter the number of lines to skip, or an absolute line number.
	0	Overprinting
10	1	LINE SKIP TYPE
	blank	Skips the number of lines indicated in the field. (Default option).
	*	Absolute line number, when indicated on the first line of a category (except for the heading category).
		Ex: if you indicated *70, a category is printed after line '70'.
11	4	FUNCTION SUB-FUNCTION PRIOR TO PRINT
		Enter the code of the function (and sub-function) to be performed before the processing of the STRUCTURE NUMBER indicated on this line, and before the WRITE.

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
			Note: The same STRUCTURE NUMBER may be used in several categories. In this case, the PERFORM will take place each time through the processing loop for that structure. It is not necessary to enter the (sub)function code on the first category that uses that structure. A function must not be mentioned more than once for the same structure.
			In cases where several functions are to be performed with the same structure, the execution sequence may be problematic.
			For lines without a STRUCTURE NUMBER specified, the function will be performed once only, preceding the completion of processing of the structures, (F8199), and just prior to the WRITE.
			This function is performed according to the positioning of the associated structure and thus to the type or condition of the category in which the structure is called.
12	13		COMMENTS
			The comment entered on the screen top refers to the whole report. Comments entered on the screen body normally refer to the individual lines.
13	35		CONDITIONS OF REPORT EXECUTION
			On the screen top - (the "E-line"):
			Enter conditions relevant for report execution.
			On the screen body:
			Enter conditions concerning the execution of the Category of Report.
			Format of entry:
			Use the COBOL format to enter conditions but do not enter 'IF', nor GO TO, and do not enter any period.

---

## Direct print / application spooling routines

### DIRECT PRINT / APPLICATION SPOOLING ROUTINES

#### GENERAL INFORMATION

For the purpose of this discussion, the term 'direct print' applies to those automatic spooling programs that are transparent to the user. Reference to 'application spooling routines' are those where the user specifies the spooling, for instance, in order to sort reports after they are produced.

The user identifies which type of report it is via the USAGE OF DATA STRUCTURE value for the report data structure on the Call of Data Structures (-CD) screen of the program.

#### DIRECT PRINT REPORTS: USAGE OF DATA STRUCTURE = 'I'

The generated WRITE statements take the line SKIP values entered on the Report Description (-D) screen into account.

Some hardware permits the output of files using the direct print option (usage = 'I') to be sent to devices other than printers. The first position of each record is therefore reserved for the 'skip' character, and automatically translated by the compiler in WRITE commands. A utility program then transfers it to the printer.

#### APPLICATION SPOOLING ROUTINES: USAGE OF DATA STRUCTURE = 'J'

Spooling consists of storing the print file lines on an intermediate tape or disk file. The stored file is retrieved by a program executing a print job, with the spooled file as input.

For certain operating systems, the spooling program is written according to specific criteria and may use external parameters. Each record image of the stored file (on an intermediate tape or disk) contains information that will not be printed: information used to control line skips, sort criteria, and the output line.

WRITE commands in a spooled report do not check for line SKIP field values. The PACBASE data element 'LSKP' acts like a pointer to this value. 'LIGNE' is a group field into which the sorted output is moved.

These fields are included by using STRUCTURE NUMBER = '00', in which sort criteria, like the REPORT CODE, may be entered (major-to-minor sequence).

#### USE OF 'LSKP' DATA ELEMENT:

If the 'LSKP' element is not used, a 'WRITE' statement is generated.

Entering 'LSKP' in the '00' STRUCTURE generates a 'WRITE AFTER LSKP' statement.

If 'LSKP' is the first element of the 00 STRUCTURE, the first character of the file is automatically filled with the corresponding ASA skip value, if this operating system specification is available.

If the 'LSKP' is not entered as the first element, it is necessary to enter the skip value in this field.

Data elements of a '00' structure are referenced in relation to the beginning of the record. They are listed on the Report Call of Elements (-CE) screen exactly as the data Elements of all the other structures are.

Reports that are spooled are described exactly as reports printed directly, with respect to the Layout, Description and Call of Elements, except for the inclusion of a '00' structure as described above.

Spooling is transparent at the program level. Therefore the user may change the USAGE OF DATA STRUCTURE value to send the output directly to the printer. This may be convenient for testing purposes. The '00' structure will not be used with usage = 'I'. At implementation, the only modification to make is to change the usage back to 'J'.

---

## **On-line access commands**

REPORTS

LIST OF REPORTS

CHOICE -----	SCREEN -----	UPD ---
LCRaaa	List of Reports by code (starting with Report 'aaa').	NO
LNRAaa	List of Reports by name (starting with Report 'aaa').	NO
LTRbRaaa	List of Reports by type 'b'(starting with Report 'aaa').	NO
DESCRIPTION OF REPORT 'aaa'		
CHOICE -----	SCREEN -----	UPD ---
Raaa	Definition of Report 'aaa'.	YES
RaaaGCbbb	Comments of Report 'aaa'. (starting with line 'bbb').	YES
RaaaCRbbbbbb	Occurences linked to Report 'aaa' through User Relationship 'bbbbbb'.	
RaaaATbbbbbb	Text assigned to Report 'aaa' (starting with text 'bbbbbb').	NO
RaaaX	X-references of Report 'aaa'.	NO
RaaaXVbbbbbb	X-references of Report 'aaa' to Documents (starting with Document 'bbbbbb').	NO
RaaaXPbbbbbb	X-references of Report 'aaa' to programs ( starting with program 'bbbbbb').	NO
RaaaXQbbbbbb	List of occurrences linked to Report 'aaa' through User Relationship 'bbbbbb'.	NO
RaaaLbbCccc	Layout of Report 'aaa' (starting with line 'bb', column 'ccc').	YES
RaaaDbbccc	Description of Report 'aaa' (starting with category 'bb', line 'ccc').	YES
RaaaCEbbccc	Call of Data Elements in Report 'aaa' (starting with Structure 'bb', position 'ccc').	YES

**NOTE::** After the first choice of type 'Raaa', 'Raaa' can be replaced with '-'.  
All notations between parentheses are optional.

```

-----
!           PURCHASING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM           SG000008.LILI.CIV.1583 !
! LIST OF REPORTS BY CODE                               !
!                                                     !
! CODE NAME AND COMPLEMENT           T TYPE           LGT TOTAL LIBR !
! EO 1 VENDOR ACTIVITY                 E REPORT           132 11 07 0059 !
! EO 2 VENDOR LIST                       E REPORT           132 11 07 0059 !
! XE R CONTROL REPORT                     E REPORT           132 11 07 *CEN !
! XO C Comment of data element             E REPORT           132 11 07 *CEN !
! XO D Dialogue                           E REPORT           132 11 07 *CEN !
! XO E Complement of the Dialogue          E REPORT           132 11 07 *CEN !
! XO K List of data elements (c1)          E REPORT           132 11 07 *CEN !
! XO L List of data elements (c2)          E REPORT           132 11 07 *CEN !
! XO M Macro structures called             E REPORT           132 11 07 *CEN !
! XO P Structured code                     E REPORT           132 11 07 *CEN !
! XO S Screen definition                   E REPORT           132 11 07 *CEN !
! XO 2 Segments used                       E REPORT           132 11 07 *CEN !
! XO 7 Lines '7'                           E REPORT           132 11 07 *CEN !
! XY A TRANSACTION REPORT                 E REPORT           132 11 07 *CEN !
! XY B PRODUCTION REPORT                   E REPORT           132 11 07 *CEN !
! XY C TRANSACTION SELECTION CARDS         E REPORT           132 11 07 *CEN !
!                                                     !
! *** END ***                                     !
! O: C1 CH: LCR                                 !
-----

```





A list of reports in keyword sequence is provided. The user may restrict the listing by specifying the keyword type:

Explicit only = 'M'; Implicit only = 'L', entered in column 30 (batch mode). The keyword to search on may be specified, by entering it in the continuation area (column 31 in batch mode).

With COMMAND FOR PRINT REQUEST = 'LTR':

A list of reports in report type sequence is provided.

With COMMAND FOR PRINT REQUEST = 'DKR':

A description of reports in keyword sequence is provided.



---

## Chapter 5. Error messages

---

### Introduction

#### ERROR MESSAGES: INTRODUCTION

The System manages error messages that will be used to inform users of input errors detected by application programs.

Error messages can be created as needed, or generated upon request, to update the sequential error message file. This file will be used to create application error message files. They can be indexed files or databases, depending on the hardware in use.

The generation is performed by the GPRT procedure, using the GEO print-generation command. It generates the error messages for the screens specified in the GEO command inside the PAC7GL file. Error messages of other screens found in the PAC7LG file are copied in the PAC7GL file and not modified.

#### GENERAL INFORMATION

There are two different types of error messages for batch: those that are generated automatically, and those that are user-defined.

Standard error messages will appear for errors detected in processing of transactions according to the DATA ELEMENT PRESENCE and CONTENTS specifications entered on the Segment Call of Elements (-CE) screen. These messages may be modified by the user, and/or supplemented with text.

User-defined error messages may be used with other validations. They are defined in a program using Procedural Code lines, and then attached to the transaction data structure to which they apply. Any program with appropriate messages may be associated with the transaction, however since the maximum number of programs that can be associated is two, it is advisable (perhaps) to design a program or two whose only function is to contain these messages.

The Error Message File must be generated and the sequential file loaded into the program. Backout issues may also need to be addressed.

#### AUTOMATIC ERROR MESSAGES

An error message record is automatically generated for each control coded in the Segment description lines. It consists of two parts which follow one after the other:

- A message corresponding to the error type and therefore to the type of control being performed. These standard messages are stored in a VA Pac file, but they can be modified on-site by the Database Administrator).

Example:

'INVALID ABSENCE OF THE DATA ELEMENT'

- The data element clear name in the dictionary.

Example:

'ORDER NUMBER'

Concatenating the two gives the following result:  
'INVALID ABSENCE OF THE DATA ELEMENT ORDER NUMBER'

### REPLACEMENT OF AUTOMATIC MESSAGES

Automatic messages can be replaced by specific messages such as:

'THE ORDER NUMBER IS REQUIRED'

These messages are indicated on 'S' type lines assigned to data element call lines in the Segments (SdddssCEnnnGE, where nnn is the Data element call line number).

### EXPLICIT ERROR MESSAGES

Controls coded on Data element calls in Data Structures are the only ones that cause error messages to be automatically generated. For all types of errors detected by other controls, automatic or otherwise, error messages must be defined explicitly with the 'E' operator on structured language description lines (-P).

(See Subchapter "Procedural Code Screen" in the Chapter "Modifying the Procedure Division" of the Manual Structured Code.)

### DOCUMENTATION MESSAGES

Besides error messages, it is possible to generate documentation messages of the same format. These documentation messages consist of the following:

- Description lines of the Data elements called in the Segments.
- Text lines called in the -GE screen assigned to the Data Element call lines.
- lines of 'D' type assigned to the Data element call lines (SdddssCEnnnGE).

Replacing automatic messages and defining documentation labels are not possible with the generation of VA Pac Version 6 type error messages.

#### ERROR MESSAGE EDIT EXAMPLE

```
ERR G ! LIST OF ERROR MESSAGES
-----!-----
!
! NUMBER OF DELIVERIES
! -----
! Text or comment lines associated with the data
! element.
!
! Data element description lines.
! 0      : Before creating the 1st delivery.
! 1 to 9: Each time a delivery is created, its value
!         is incremented by 1.
!
2 E ! INVALID ABSENCE OF THE DATA ELEMENT NUMBER OF
!   ! DELIVERIES
!
4 E ! NON-NUMERIC CLASS DATA ELEMENT NUMBER OF
!   ! DELIVERIES
!   ! Text or comment lines associated with type 4 Data
!   ! element errors
!
5 E ! INVALID VALUE FOR DATA ELEMENT NUMBER OF
!   ! DELIVERIES
```

---

## Coding of error messages

### CODING OF ERROR MESSAGES

Automatic error messages are built in two parts. The first part is a description of the type of error. The second part is the clear name of the erroneous data element. The first part may be modified on-site by the Data Administrator. Additionally, the error message can be customized to suit the specific data element it concerns by entering the message on the Data Structure Definition line, using the LINE NUMBER value to attach the message to the appropriate element.

The TYPE OF LINE value determines whether the contents of the COMMENT field override a message or supplement it.

To override a message, enter 'S' for TYPE OF LINE, and code the COMMENT field as follows:

Column 1: ERROR TYPE (2, 3, 4 or 5)

Column 2: blank

Column 3: ERROR GRAVITY (E, C or W)

Column 4: blank

Column 5: enter the message beginning here.

Example: To replace the automatically generated message for an erroneous value of the data element called on line 120:

```
-----  
!      LIN : T DESCRIPTION                               !  
!      010 : S 5 E THIS VENDOR IS SUSPENDED           !  
!                                                     !  
!0: C1 CH: -ce120ge                                   !  
-----
```

### SUPPLEMENTING AUTOMATIC ERROR MESSAGES

To supplement the error report with extra documentation, enter 'D' for the TYPE OF LINE, and code the COMMENT field as follows:

Column 1: 0 = place this information before Data Element Description (-D) lines,  
1 = place this information after Data Element Description (-D) lines,  
2 to 5 = place the documentation after the corresponding error message

Column 2: blank

Column 3: blank = a documentary message  
T = the call of a text

Column 4: blank

Column 5: Begin the documentary message or  
Enter the text & paragraph code being called.  
Two asterisks (\*\*) for the paragraph code is a permitted value, it will call all the paragraphs of the text.

EXAMPLE: To precede all error messages for the data element called on line 230 with a text:

```

-----
!      LIN : T DESCRIPTION      !
!      010 : D 0 T TEXTCDPP    !
!                                !
!0: C1 CH: -ce230ge           !
-----

```

PROVIDING ADDITIONAL ERROR MESSAGES

The only error messages that are automatically generated are for errors detected according to the data element validation specifications entered on the Segment Call of Elements (-CE) screen. All other types of messages must be explicitly defined.

Since only two programs containing error messages can be associated with the transaction data structure concerned, it may be convenient to define separate programs just to contain these messages.

DEFINING USER ERROR MESSAGES

User error messages are defined in Structured Code on the Procedural Code (-P) screen, using the 'E' OPERATOR. The OPERAND field is coded as described below.

- Column 1: A User Error Code character.  
Note: Avoid values 0 to 5 inclusive, as they have pre-defined meanings.  
Recommendation: Use '6', since this is the value used in standard macros.
- Column 2 to 4: Enter a unique identifying number for this message.
- Column 5: Error gravity.
- Column 6: Begin your error message

In the CONDITION field, the message may be continued.

Example:

```

-----
!LIN OPE OPERANDS                LVTY CONDITION !
!  N  USER ERRORS                10BL             !
! 10 E  6001 ZIPCODE DOES NOT CORRESPOND TO STATE !
! 20 E  6002 FIRST CLASS SMOKING SECTION IS FULL  !
!                                                !
!0: C1 CH: Perrpg1 P00ut           !
-----

```

ASSOCIATING THE USER ERROR MESSAGE WITH THE ERROR

This is normally accomplished using the User Error Table (UT-UPR(n)), which is generated with the error variable, 'ERUT'. Error messages are stored positionally according to the error number (example 001, then 002). In order to specify which error message is desired, use Procedural Code: Move '1' into UT-UPR(n), where n = the error number of the message.

ASSOCIATING ERROR MESSAGE PROGRAM(S) WITH THE TRANSACTION

On the Data Structure Definition screen of the transaction data structure, enter the error program's PROGRAM CODE in the COMPLEMENT field as follows:

- Column 1 : blank
- Column 2 : E

Column 3 to 8 : first program with error messages

Column 9 to 14 : second program with error messages.

### GENERATING THE ERROR MESSAGE FILE

In order to include error messages in a program, the error message file must be generated. This is accomplished by using the 'GED' COMMAND FOR PRINT REQUEST, with the data structure being the transaction data structure code.

Using the C2 print option, a report similar to the one below will be produced.

```
-----
!ERR G ! ERROR MESSAGE LIST !
!-----!-----!
! ! !
! ! NUMBER OF DELIVERIES !
! ! ----- !
! ! Text or general documentation lines associated !
! ! with the data element from SddssCEnnnG, TYPE OF !
! ! LINE = 'D' and COMMENT first column = '0'. !
! ! !
! ! Data element description lines: EeeeeeeD. !
! ! 0 .before first delivery !
! ! 1 9 .with each delivery, the value is incremented!
! ! by one. !
! 2 E ! INVALID ABSENCE OF DATA ELEM. NUMBER OF DELIVERIES!
! 4 E ! NON NUMERIC CLASS DATA ELEM. NUMBER OF DELIVERIES !
! ! Text or general documentation lines associated !
! ! with error type 4: SddssCEnnnG, TYPE OF LINE = 'D'!
! ! and COMMENT first column = '4'. !
! 5 E ! ERRONEOUS VALUE FOR DATA ELE. NUMBER OF DELIVERIES!
-----
```

**NOTE::** Loading of the sequential error file and addressing backout issues may be accomplished by calling in Parameterized Macro Structures.

---

## Description of error message file

### DESCRIPTION OF ERROR MESSAGE FILE

The System generates an error message file. The records generated for this file are described on the following pages.

Examples of error message file records:

```
-----
! AP6AMB00 0035000EERRONEOUS VALUE FOR DATA ELEMENT DELAY !
! ! !
! GCCHJIE0100054000ENON-NUMERIC CLASS DATA ELEMENT ACTION !
! ! !
! LU1ID0000116 002 009 !
-----
```

Decoding the first example:

```
LIBRARY CODE : AP6
ENTITY TYPE : A (Segment)
ENTITY CODE : MB00
ERROR NUMBER : 003 (rank - location on the list of elements
                  of the segment)
ERROR TYPE : 5 (erroneous value)
LINE NUMBER : 000
ERROR GRAVITY: E
ERROR MESSAGE: ERRONEOUS VALUE .....
```

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
1	3		LIBRARY CODE
			This code identifies a Library. The Library code is assigned at the time a Library is created and cannot be modified.
			Special characters are not allowed in a Library code but any alphabetic or numeric character can be used.
		***	INTER-LIBRARY MODE
			Reserved for selection of all the Libraries (referred to as 'Inter-Library' mode). This is commonly used when viewing the Database.
2	1		ENTITY TYPE
			Used to specify the type of entity.
		A	For data structures or Segments (BSD error messages).
		H	For screens (OLSD error messages).
		I	Record reserved for internal use by the OLSD function. It is used by the "HELP" function to indicate the position of a field on a screen, using a line / column formula.
3	6		ENTITY CODE
4	3		ERROR NUMBER
			For automatically generated error messages:
			It is the data element position (or sequence number) in the segment or screen.
			For user-defined error messages:
			This is the unique error code entered on a Procedural Code (-P) screen with OPERATOR = 'E'. This value is entered in columns 2 to 5 of the OPERAND field.
5	1		ERROR TYPE
			The following values are used by the system to flag erroneous conditions as specified in the validation fields on the Segment or Screen Call of Elements (-CE) screens for data elements:
		2	. Invalid absence.
		3	. Invalid presence.
		4	. Erroneous class.
		5	. Erroneous value.
			Other error types can be defined by the user, for non- standard validations. They must be inserted via procedural Code (-P) in validation and update programs.
			Documentary messages assigned to data elements are identified by the following values:
		0	Documentation placed prior to Data Element Description information.
		1	Documentation placed after Data Element Description information.
6	3		LINE NUMBER
			This number is managed by the system.
		000	Error messages



NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
		001-999	Documentary messages
			Note: For an ENTITY TYPE 'T' record, this number is managed by the system and contains the LINE NUMBER of the erroneous field on the screen.
7	1		ERROR GRAVITY
			The value of this zone may be controlled by the user in order to restrict transaction rejections. For example: 'W' = Warning. Transaction accepted. 'C' = Caution, error. The data element is corrected, or its update is refused (the rest of the transaction is accepted. 'E' = Error. This error is not corrected. The transaction is rejected.
			Standard PACBASE does not check the value of this field, and rejects all erroneous transactions.
8	30		ERROR MESSAGE FIRST PART
			For automatic error messages, this part of the message remains constant and is used to indicate the type of error:
			2: INVALID ABSENCE OF DATA ELEMENT,
			3: INVALID PRESENCE OF DATA ELEMENT,
			4: CLASS OF DATA ELEMENT NOT NUMERIC/ALPHABETIC,
			5: ERRONEOUS VALUE FOR DATA ELEMENT.
			For explicit error messages, this is the first part of the error message as entered in the OPERAND field on the Procedural Code (-P) screen.
			For ENTITY TYPE = 'T' records, the value in this field identifies the column of the erroneous field.
9	36		ERROR MESSAGE 2ND PART
			For automatic error messages, this is the clear name of the erroneous data element as defined on the Data Element Definition screen, or on the Segment Call of Elements (-CE) screen.
			For explicit error messages, this is the part of the message entered in the CONDITION field of the Procedural Code (-P) screen.

---

## Generation and/or printing

**GED::** Generate the error messages defined for a data structure and for each segment.

**C1::** Error messages defined for the data structure and for each segment.

**C2::** Error messages generated through option 1 plus documentary help messages.

**LED::** List the error messages defined for the data structure and for each segment.

This command is accessible in option 1 only.

This list only includes messages that have already been generated.

**NOTE::** If a segment suffix is entered on the continuation line of a GED or LED command, error messages are generated/ printed for this segment only.

---

## Chapter 6. Example of generated program

---

### Introduction

The purpose of this chapter is to present a program designed in the System, as it is generated in COBOL.

The objective of this program is to demonstrate a wide variety of options, not a model for "good programming".

In this chapter, the user will find the following:

- coding of the data names,
- different types of data structure descriptions,
- a complete glossary of variables, counters and indexes,
- the description of all the standard functions with their generation condition.

Highlights of various screen images used in the generated example are entered below:

Transaction file Definition screen:

```
-----
!DATA STRUCTURE DEFINITION      MV          !
!NAME.....: TRANSACTION FILE      !
!COMPLEMENT.....:                  !
!TYPE.....: Z DATA STRUCTURE     !
!                                     !
!O: C1  CH: d mv                   !
-----
```

Transaction Segment (common part segment) Definition screen:

```
-----
!SEGMENT DEFINITION.....: MV00      !
!NAME.....: TRANSACTION SEGMENT    !
!OCCUR. OF SEGMENT IN TABLE:      !
!EST. NUMBER OF INSTANCES...:      !
!CODE OF RECORD TYPE ELEM...: NUCAR !
!CODE OF ACTION CODE ELEM...: CODMV !
!VALUES OF TRANSACTION CODE: CR: 'C' MO: 'M' DE: 'S' !
!                                     M4: 'D' M5: 'E' M6: 'F' !
!                                     !
!O: C1  CH: s mv00                 !
-----
```

Transaction Segment (common part) Call of Elements screen:

```
-----
!SEGMENT CALL OF ELEMENTS MV00 TRANSACTION SEGMENT !
!ELEM. .... U OCC GR K CMD456 CONT VALUE/SFC UPD/TRGET !
!ENPR          1                                     !
!EPR           10                                    !
!GRPR          1                                     !
!GPR           2                                     !
!ERUT          1                                     !
!UPR           10                                    !
!NOCL          3          M          LV00NOCL        !
!NOCL11        A 000000                             !
!NOCL12        B 000000                             !
!NOCL2         C 000000 9                           !
!NUORD         D 000000 9                           !
!                                     N< '1'         !
!                                     !
-----
```

```

!                               EN> '8'                               !
!                               0 = '9'                               !
!CODMV                          E                                   !
!NUCAR                          F                                   !
!                                !                                   !
!O: C1 CH: s mv00 ce                                               !
-----

```

Transaction Segment (specific part) Definition screen:

```

-----
!SEGMENT DEFINITION.....: MV01                                   !
!NAME.....: TRANSACTION SEGMENT                                 !
!OCCUR. OF SEGMENT IN TABLE:                                   !
!EST. NUMBER OF INSTANCES...:                                   !
!VALUE OF RECORD TYPE ELEM.: 'A'                               !
!CODE OF ACTION CODE ELEM...:                                   !
!PRESENCE.....: CR: 0    M0: I    DE: I                         !
!                                M4:    M5:    M6:                 !
!                                !                                !
!O: C1 CH: s mv01                                               !
-----

```

Transaction Segment (specific part) Call of Elements screen:

```

-----
!SEGMENT CALL OF ELEMENTS MV01 TRANSACTION SEGMENT             !
!ELEM. INT.FORM. U.... CMD456 CONT VALUE/SFC UPD/TRGET        !
!NOMCL                0      A                                  !
!ADRES                0                                          !
!NUDEP                0      T      TD01NUDEP                 !
!FILLER X(6)         D                                          !
!                                                                !
!                                                                !
!O: C1 CH: s mv01 ce                                           !
-----

```

Transaction Segment (specific part) Definition screen:

```

-----
!SEGMENT DEFINITION.....: MV02                                   !
!NAME.....: TRANSACTION SEGMENT                                 !
!OCCUR. OF SEGMENT IN TABLE:                                   !
!EST. NUMBER OF INSTANCES...:                                   !
!VALUE OF RECORD TYPE ELEM.: 'B'                               !
!CODE OF ACTION CODE ELEM...:                                   !
!PRESENCE.....: CR: 0    M0:      DE: I                         !
!                                M4: 0    M5: 0    M6: 0         !
!                                !                                !
!O: C1 CH: s mv02                                               !
-----

```

Transaction Segment (specific part) Call of Elements screen:

```

-----
!SEGMENT CALL OF ELEMENTS MV02 TRANSACTION SEGMENT             !
!ELEM. INT.FORM. U.... CMD456 CONT VALUE/SFC UPD/TRGET        !
!MREEL9                                                        !
!MREEL9                                                        R*   !
!DALI                                                           !
!FILLER X(62)         D                                          !
!                                                                !
!                                                                !
!O: C1 CH: s mv02 ce                                           !
-----

```

```

-----
!REPORT DEFINITION.....: ED1                                     !
!NAME.....: TEST FOR BATCH MANUAL                               !
!COMMENTS.....:                                               !
!NATURE.....: E REPORT                                         !
!PRINTER TYPE.....: P                                          !
!LINE LENGTH.....: 045                                         !
-----

```

```

!FORMAT FOR TOTALS      : INTEGER.....: 11      !
!                        : DECIMAL PLACES.: 07    !
!                        !                        !
!O: C1 CH: r ed1      !

```

-----

Report Layout for Report 1:

```

!REPORT LAYOUT : ED1 TEST FOR BATCH MANUAL LENGTH= 045 !
!LN CP S C      1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 !
!              1...5...0...5...0...5...0...5...0...5...!
!O1 1 * 1      UPDATE REPORT      XXXXXXX !
!10 0 !
!20 2 1 NUMBER OF VALID TRANSACTIONS : 495 !
!30 3 2 NUMBER OF INVALID TRANSACTIONS : 55 !
!40 4 2 0 NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS : 550 !
!50 5 0 PERCENTAGE OF INVALID TRANSACTIONS : 10,00 !
!60 6 2 0 NUMBER OF FILE RECORDS : !
!70 7 0 !
!80 8 4 0 CD : 100 !
!90 9 3 0 ***** !
! !
!O: C1 CH: r ed1 l !

```

-----

Report Call of Elements for Report 1:

```

!REPORT CALL OF ELEMENTS ED1 TEST FOR BATCH MANUAL !
!ST ELEM L : STA C O W SOURCE FLD CONDITION !
!00 LSKP 0 : 1 M * LSKP !
!00 PAGE 0 : 3 M 5 LI001CP !
!00 NULIG 0 : 6 !
!00 LIGNE 0 : 9 !
!01 ACCEP 0 : 39 M WA04ACCEP !
!02 REFUS 0 : 39 M WA04REFUS !
!03 TOTAL 0 : 39 R WA04ACCEP !
!03 TOTAL 1 : 39 * + WA04REFUS !
!04 POURC 0 : 39 M * ZERO !
!04 POURC 1 : 39 R * 100 WA04-ACCEP > 0 OR... !
!04 POURC 2 : 39 * * WA04REFUS !
!04 POURC 3 : 39 * / (WA04ACCEP !
!04 POURC 4 : 39 * + WA04REFUS) !
!05 NOFICH 0 : 32 M WC02NOFICH*DD !
!05 CPTENR 0 : 38 M WC03CPTENR*DD !
!06 ZLIB03 0 : 1 !
! !
!O: C1 CE: r ed1 ce !

```

-----

Report Description for Report 1:

```

!REPORT DESCRIPTION : ED1 TEST FOR BATCH MANUAL !
!LINE LENGTH: 045 LI PAGE: 60 CAT TBL INST: 0000 ..SECT. 00!
!COMMENTS...: CONDITIONS FT = ALL '1' !
!CA LIN T TLI ST CP SKP FUSF COMMENTS CONDITIONS !
!BC 100 01 01* 91BC !
!BC 110 1 02 02 !
!BC 120 2 03 02 !
!BC 130 3 04 02 !
!BC 140 4 05 02 !
!BC 150 06 02 !
!BC 160 07 01 !
!DD 100 I 012 5 08 01 !
!EE 100 09 01 !
! !
!O: C1 CH: r ed1 d !

```

Report Call of Elements for Report 3:

```

-----
!REPORT CALL OF ELEMENTS ED3 TEST FOR BATCH MANUAL      !
!ST ELEM  L : STA C O W SOURCE   FLD CONDITION          !
!01 DATEM 0 : 46  M * DAT8C                               !
!01 PAGE  0 : 76  M 5 ED003PC                             !
!02 NOCL  0 : 10  M 2 CL00NOCL                             !
!02 NOMCL 0 : 17  M 2 CL00NOMCL                           !
!03 FILLER 0 : 38  M * 'DELIVERY'                         !
!03 JED3FA 0 : 48  M * JED3FA                             !
!03 DATE  0 : 53  M 2 LV00DALI *FA                       !
!03 QULI   0 : 75  M 2 LV00QULI *FA                       !
!04 4      0 : 35  M 1 LI004   J05                       !
!04 NOCL11 0 : 56  M 2 CL00NOCL11   J05 < 4             !
!04 NOCL12 0 : 57  M 2 CL00NOCL12   J05 = 2 OR J05 = 3  !
!04 NOCL2  0 : 59  M 2 CL00NOCL2   J05 = 3              !
!04 QUCO   0 : 64  T 2 CD00QUCO                               !
!04 QTLI   0 : 76  T 2 LV00QTLI                               !
!04 SOLDE  0 : 88  R 2 CD00QUCO   J05 = 3              !
!04 SOLDE  2 : 88 * - 2 LV00QTLI                               !
!04 SOLDE  3 : 88  R   T304QUCO   J05 J05 NOT = 3       !
!04 SOLDE  4 : 88 * -   T304QTLI   J05                  !
!                                                         !
!0: C1 CH: r ed3 ce                                     !
-----

```

The main characteristics of the Program Call of Data Structures (-CD) screen used for the generated program are illustrated below:

```

-----
! DP DL ! OARFU ! B M ! U ! RE SE ! L ! SELECT. ! F E R L !
!-----!-----!-----!-----!-----!-----!-----!
! CD CD ! SSFIU ! 2 3 ! P ! DC   ! ! ABC   ! I   1 !
! CL CL ! SSFIU ! 2 3 ! P ! LC SE ! ! ABC   ! I   1 !
! DC CD ! SSFOU !     ! R ! CD   ! !     ! I   1 !
! ED ED ! SSFOU !     ! I !     ! ! 3     ! I   1 !
! EN MV ! SSFIU !     ! C !     ! !     ! I   1 !
! GL GR ! SSFIU ! 2 ! C !     ! ! AB    ! I   1 !
! LC CL ! SSFOU !     ! R ! CL   ! !     ! I   1 !
! LI ED ! SSFOU !     ! J !     ! ! 1     ! I   1 !
! LV LV ! SSVIU ! 2 3 ! P ! VL   ! ! ABC   ! I   1 !
! MO MO ! VSFID !     ! T ! CD   ! !     ! I   1 !
! STAT.FLD: M000STATUS ACC. KEY: MOIS RECTYPEL:
! MV MV ! SSFTU ! 6 3 ! M ! VM ! 5 ! ABCDEF ! I   1 !
! SE CL ! SSFOU !     ! S ! CL   ! !     ! I   1 !
! TD TD ! SSFIU !     ! X !     ! ! *0102 ! I   1 !
! VL LV ! SSFOU !     ! D ! LV   ! !     ! I   1 !
! VM MV ! SSFOU !     ! E ! MV   ! !     ! I W 1 !
! WA WG ! WSFOU !     ! D !     ! ! *04   ! I   2 2 !
! WR WR ! WSFOU !     ! D !     ! ! *02   ! I   2 2 !
!
!0: C1 CH: p pjps1 cd
-----

```

## Identification division

### IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

The user may modify the IDENTIFICATION DIVISION of the generated program, via the Beginning Insertions (-B) screen.

(See the STRUCTURED CODE Reference Manual).

```

IDENTIFICATION DIVISION.
PROGRAM-ID. PJJPS1.
AUTHOR. VALIDATION/UPDATE.
DATE-COMPILED. 07/03/91.

```

```

PJJPS1
PJJPS1
PJJPS1

```

---

## Environment division

The ENVIRONMENT DIVISION is adapted to the appropriate COBOL variant according to the TYPE OF COBOL TO GENERATE option.

(IBM MVS is used for the sample program).

In general:

-three types of file organization are accepted:

.sequential,

.indexed,

.'VSAM', for IBM MVS and DOS variants.

-three types of access methods are accepted:

.sequential access,

.dynamic (for VSAM organization only),

.direct access.

In the latter case, the generated NOMINAL KEY (or SYMBOLIC KEY) is always in the form 1-ddss-eeeeee where dd, ss, and eeeeeee have been defined by the user on the Program Call of Data Structures (-CD). In fact, this key normally appears in a transaction file work area. If not, it is up to the user to define and control it.

### NOTE

The user can modify this part of the program via the Beginning Insertions (-B) screen.

(See the STRUCTURED CODE Reference Manual.)

```

ENVIRONMENT DIVISION. PJJPS1
CONFIGURATION SECTION. PJJPS1
SOURCE-COMPUTER. IBM-370. PJJPS1
OBJECT-COMPUTER. IBM-370. PJJPS1
SPECIAL-NAMES. PJJPS1
    C01 IS LSKPP PJJPS1
    CSP IS LSKP0. PJJPS1
INPUT-OUTPUT SECTION. PJJPS1
FILE-CONTROL. PJJPS1
    SELECT CD-FILE ASSIGN UT-S-CD. PJJPS1
    SELECT CL-FILE ASSIGN UT-S-CL. PJJPS1
    SELECT DC-FILE ASSIGN UT-S-DC. PJJPS1
    SELECT ED-FILE ASSIGN UT-S-ED. PJJPS1
    SELECT EN-FILE ASSIGN UT-S-EN. PJJPS1
    SELECT GL-FILE ASSIGN UT-S-GL. PJJPS1
    SELECT LC-FILE ASSIGN UT-S-LC. PJJPS1
    SELECT LI-FILE ASSIGN UT-S-LI. PJJPS1
    SELECT LV-FILE ASSIGN UT-S-LV. PJJPS1

```

SELECT	MO-FILE	ASSIGN TO	ENT01	PJJPS1
ORGANIZATION	INDEXED			PJJPS1
FILE STATUS	IS		1-M000-STATUS	PJJPS1
RECORD KEY	IS		M000-MOIS.	PJJPS1
SELECT	MV-FILE	ASSIGN	UT-S-MV.	PJJPS1
SELECT	SE-FILE	ASSIGN	UT-S-SE.	PJJPS1
SELECT	TD-FILE	ASSIGN	UT-S-TD.	PJJPS1
SELECT	VL-FILE	ASSIGN	UT-S-VL.	PJJPS1
SELECT	VM-FILE	ASSIGN	UT-S-VM.	PJJPS1

---

## Data division : File section

The user cannot modify this part of the program in any way, except via the actual description of the data structures.

### The FILE SECTION

All the data structures of a program with an ORGANIZATION S, I, or V, appear in the FILE SECTION. They are described according to their USAGE OF DATA STRUCTURE, their NUMBER OF CONTROL BREAKS and FILE TYPE.

Each record described appears in the form ddss where:

.dd = DATA STRUCTURE CODE IN THE PROGRAM

.ss = SEGMENT CODE.

Each data element appears in the form ddss-eeeeee with its format, or if defined as a group data element, is sub-defined in the Segment Call of Elements (-CE) screen.

Data structures without REDEFINES have only one COBOL record dd00, which includes the common and specific parts described in the PACBASE library.

Input data structures without control breaks or for which a description was requested, input-output data structures and direct output data structures (USAGE OF D.S. = 'D') are described fully in the FILE SECTION.

Input data structures with control breaks and for which a description was requested are only described partially. Only the common part appears in detail. The other data elements are regrouped into the PACBASE group data element 'SUITE' in the format dd00-SUITE.

For output data structures linked to input data structures and for print data structures (USAGE OF D.S. = 'I' or 'J'), details of data elements do not appear here.

The description of an output transaction file (USAGE = 'E') depends on the value in the RESERVED ERROR CODES IN TRANS. FILE field on the Call of Data Structures (-CD) screen for the description of error tables.

If the descriptions of the reserved data elements are requested, the formats etc. will come from the specifications entered for them on the Segment Call of Elements screen. If not, the descriptions are generated as follows:

dd00-ENPR                      PICTURE X(n)

dd00-GRPR                      PICTURE X(m)

where:

n = number of data elements in transaction d.s. + 1,

m = number of record types in transaction d.s. + 1.



In any case, all other data elements in the data structure are grouped under:

dd00-SUITE                      PICTURE X(p)

where:

p = length of the longest record in the transaction d.s.

Transaction data structures (USAGE OF D.S.= 'M' or 'N') that select descriptions of the reserved error codes, have two additional group levels within the dd00 level.

dd00V, for the description of reserved data elements,

dd00E, for the record image.

	DATA DIVISION.		PJJPS1
	FILE SECTION.		PJJPS1
	FD	CD-FILE	PJJPS1
	BLOCK	00000 RECORDS	PJJPS1
	DATA RECORD		PJJPS1
		CD00	PJJPS1
		LABEL RECORD STANDARD.	PJJPS1
01		CD00.	PJJPS1
	10	CD00-NOCL.	PJJPS1
	11	CD00-NOCL11 PICTURE X.	PJJPS1
	11	CD00-NOCL12 PICTURE XX.	PJJPS1
	11	CD00-NOCL2 PICTURE XX.	PJJPS1
	10	CD00-QUCO PICTURE S9(5)V99	PJJPS1
		COMPUTATIONAL-3.	PJJPS1
	FD	CL-FILE	PJJPS1
	BLOCK	00000 RECORDS	PJJPS1
	DATA RECORD		PJJPS1
		CL00	PJJPS1
		LABEL RECORD STANDARD.	PJJPS1
01		CL00.	PJJPS1
	10	CL00-KEYCI.	PJJPS1
	11	CL00-NOCL.	PJJPS1
	12	CL00-NOCL11 PICTURE X.	PJJPS1
	12	CL00-NOCL12 PICTURE XX.	PJJPS1
	12	CL00-NOCL2 PICTURE XX.	PJJPS1
	10	CL00-NOMCL PICTURE X(20).	PJJPS1
	10	CL00-ADRES PICTURE X(43).	PJJPS1
	10	CL00-NUDEP PICTURE XXX.	PJJPS1
	10	CL00-LIDEP PICTURE X(24).	PJJPS1
	10	CL00-NUREG PICTURE XXX.	PJJPS1
	10	CL00-LIREG PICTURE X(24).	PJJPS1
	FD	DC-FILE	PJJPS1
	BLOCK	00000 RECORDS	PJJPS1
	DATA RECORD		PJJPS1
		DC00	PJJPS1
		LABEL RECORD STANDARD.	PJJPS1
01		DC00.	PJJPS1
	10	FILLER PICTURE X(00166).	PJJPS1
	FD	ED-FILE	PJJPS1
	BLOCK	00000 RECORDS	PJJPS1
	DATA RECORD		PJJPS1
		ED00	PJJPS1
		LABEL RECORD STANDARD.	PJJPS1
01		ED00.	PJJPS1
	10	FILLER PICTURE X(097).	PJJPS1
	FD	EN-FILE	PJJPS1
	BLOCK	00000 RECORDS	PJJPS1
	DATA RECORD		PJJPS1
		EN00	PJJPS1
		EN01	PJJPS1
		EN02	PJJPS1
		LABEL RECORD STANDARD.	PJJPS1
01		EN00.	PJJPS1

05	EN00-00.	PJJPS1
10	EN00-NOCL.	PJJPS1
11	EN00-NOCL11 PICTURE X.	PJJPS1
11	EN00-NOCL12 PICTURE XX.	PJJPS1
11	EN00-NOCL2 PICTURE XX.	PJJPS1
10	EN00-NUORD PICTURE X.	PJJPS1
10	EN00-CODMV PICTURE X.	PJJPS1
10	EN00-NUCAR PICTURE X.	PJJPS1
05	EN00-SUITE.	PJJPS1
15	FILLER PICTURE X(00072).	PJJPS1
01	EN01.	PJJPS1
10	FILLER PICTURE X(00008).	PJJPS1
10	EN01-NOMCL PICTURE X(20).	PJJPS1
10	EN01-ADRES PICTURE X(43).	PJJPS1
10	EN01-NUDEP PICTURE XXX.	PJJPS1
10	EN01-FILLER PICTURE X(6).	PJJPS1
01	EN02.	PJJPS1
10	FILLER PICTURE X(00008).	PJJPS1
10	EN02-MREEL9 PICTURE S9(5)V99 COMPUTATIONAL-3.	PJJPS1
10	EN02-DALI PICTURE X(6).	PJJPS1
10	FILLER PICTURE X(00062).	PJJPS1
FD	GL-FILE	PJJPS1
	BLOCK 00000 RECORDS	PJJPS1
	DATA RECORD	PJJPS1
	GL00	PJJPS1
	LABEL RECORD STANDARD.	PJJPS1
01	GL00.	PJJPS1
10	GL00-NOCL11 PICTURE X.	PJJPS1
10	GL00-NOCL12 PICTURE XX.	PJJPS1
FD	LC-FILE	PJJPS1
	BLOCK 00000 RECORDS	PJJPS1
	DATA RECORD	PJJPS1
	LC00	PJJPS1
	LABEL RECORD STANDARD.	PJJPS1
01	LC00.	PJJPS1
10	FILLER PICTURE X(00122).	PJJPS1
FD	LI-FILE	PJJPS1
	BLOCK 00000 RECORDS	PJJPS1
	DATA RECORD	PJJPS1
	LI00	PJJPS1
	LABEL RECORD STANDARD.	PJJPS1
01	LI00.	PJJPS1
10	FILLER PICTURE X(056).	PJJPS1
FD	LV-FILE	PJJPS1
	BLOCK 00000 RECORDS	PJJPS1
	RECORDING V	PJJPS1
	DATA RECORD	PJJPS1
	LV00	PJJPS1
	LABEL RECORD STANDARD.	PJJPS1
01	LV00.	PJJPS1
10	LV00-NOCL.	PJJPS1
11	LV00-NOCL11 PICTURE X.	PJJPS1
11	LV00-NOCL12 PICTURE XX.	PJJPS1
11	LV00-NOCL2 PICTURE XX.	PJJPS1
10	LV00-NBLIV PICTURE 9.	PJJPS1
10	LV00-QTLI PICTURE S9(5)V99 COMPUTATIONAL-3.	PJJPS1
10	LV00-GROUPE OCCURS 009 TIMES DEPENDING ON LV00-NBLIV.	PJJPS1
11	LV00-QULI PICTURE S9(5)V99 COMPUTATIONAL-3.	PJJPS1
11	LV00-DALI PICTURE X(6).	PJJPS1
FD	MO-FILE	PJJPS1
	BLOCK 00000 RECORDS	PJJPS1
	DATA RECORD	PJJPS1

		M000		PJJPS1
		LABEL RECORD STANDARD.		PJJPS1
01		M000.		PJJPS1
	10	M000-ANNUL	PICTURE X.	PJJPS1
	10	M000-MOIS	PICTURE 99.	PJJPS1
	10	M000-LMOIS	PICTURE X(9).	PJJPS1
	10	M000-FILLER	PICTURE X(68).	PJJPS1
SD		MV-FILE		PJJPS1
		DATA RECORD		PJJPS1
		MV00.		PJJPS1
01		MV00.		PJJPS1
	05	MV00-00.		PJJPS1
	10	MV00-NOCL.		PJJPS1
	11	MV00-NOCL11	PICTURE X.	PJJPS1
	11	MV00-NOCL12	PICTURE XX.	PJJPS1
	11	MV00-NOCL2	PICTURE XX.	PJJPS1
	10	MV00-NUORD	PICTURE X.	PJJPS1
	10	MV00-CODMV	PICTURE X.	PJJPS1
	10	MV00-NUCAR	PICTURE X.	PJJPS1
	05	MV00-SUITE.		PJJPS1
	15	FILLER	PICTURE X(00072).	PJJPS1
FD		SE-FILE		PJJPS1
	BLOCK		00000 RECORDS	PJJPS1
		DATA RECORD		PJJPS1
		SE00		PJJPS1
		LABEL RECORD STANDARD.		PJJPS1
01		SE00.		PJJPS1
	10	FILLER	PICTURE X(00122).	PJJPS1
FD		TD-FILE		PJJPS1
	BLOCK		00000 RECORDS	PJJPS1
		DATA RECORD		PJJPS1
		TD00		PJJPS1
		TD01		PJJPS1
		TD02		PJJPS1
		LABEL RECORD STANDARD.		PJJPS1
01		TD00.		PJJPS1
	05	TD00-00.		PJJPS1
	10	TD00-NOTAB	PICTURE X.	PJJPS1
	05	TD00-SUITE.		PJJPS1
	15	FILLER	PICTURE X(00030).	PJJPS1
01		TD01.		PJJPS1
	10	FILLER	PICTURE X(00001).	PJJPS1
	10	TD01-NUDEP	PICTURE XXX.	PJJPS1
	10	TD01-LIDEP	PICTURE X(24).	PJJPS1
	10	TD01-NUREG	PICTURE XXX.	PJJPS1
01		TD02.		PJJPS1
	10	FILLER	PICTURE X(00001).	PJJPS1
	10	TD02-NUREG	PICTURE XXX.	PJJPS1
	10	TD02-LIREG	PICTURE X(24).	PJJPS1
	10	FILLER	PICTURE X(00003).	PJJPS1
FD		VL-FILE		PJJPS1
	BLOCK		00000 RECORDS	PJJPS1
		DATA RECORD		PJJPS1
		VL00		PJJPS1
		LABEL RECORD STANDARD.		PJJPS1
01		VL00.		PJJPS1
	10	VL00-NOCL.		PJJPS1
	11	VL00-NOCL11	PICTURE X.	PJJPS1
	11	VL00-NOCL12	PICTURE XX.	PJJPS1
	11	VL00-NOCL2	PICTURE XX.	PJJPS1
	10	VL00-NBLIV	PICTURE 9.	PJJPS1
	10	VL00-QTLI	PICTURE S9(5)V99	PJJPS1
		COMPUTATIONAL-3.		PJJPS1
	10	VL00-GROUPE		PJJPS1
		OCCURS	009 TIMES	PJJPS1
		DEPENDING ON	VL00-NBLIV.	PJJPS1
	11	VL00-QULI	PICTURE S9(5)V99	PJJPS1

		COMPUTATIONAL-3.		PJJPS1
	11	VL00-DALI	PICTURE X(6).	PJJPS1
FD		VM-FILE		PJJPS1
	BLOCK	00000	RECORDS	PJJPS1
	DATA RECORD			PJJPS1
		VM00		PJJPS1
		LABEL RECORD STANDARD.		PJJPS1
01		VM00.		PJJPS1
	10	VM00-ENPR.		PJJPS1
	11	VM00-EPR	PICTURE X	PJJPS1
		OCCURS	010 TIMES.	PJJPS1
	10	VM00-GRPR.		PJJPS1
	11	VM00-GPR	PICTURE X	PJJPS1
		OCCURS	002 TIMES.	PJJPS1
	10	VM00-ERUT.		PJJPS1
	11	VM00-UPR	PICTURE X	PJJPS1
		OCCURS	010 TIMES.	PJJPS1
	10	VM00-SUITE.		PJJPS1
	15	FILLER	PICTURE X(00080).	PJJPS1

---

## Beginning of Working Storage

Data structures with ORGANIZATION = 'W', or ORGANIZATION = 'L' or 'D' with an alphabetic CODE FOR COBOL PLACEMENT will be generated at the beginning of the WORKING-STORAGE SECTION.

For data structures with ORGANIZATION = 'W' or 'L', all description types are possible here. Furthermore, complementary levels may be inserted, either between data structures, or between segments in the same data structure, via the Work Areas (-W) screen.

WSS-BEGIN will be generated in every program, after these descriptions.

The constant 'BLANC' is only generated when Data Structure Usage is 'M' or 'N'.

The variable 'IK' is always generated.

PACBASE-CONSTANTS. In this area, the user will find:

- the SESSION NUMBER and VERSION OF THE SESSION (SESSI)
- the LIBRARY CODE (LIBRA),
- the generation date (DATGN),
- the PROGRAM CODE in library (PROGR),
- the USER CODE (USERCO),
- the GENERATION TIME (TIMGN),
- the COBOL PROGRAM-ID (PROGE),
- the DATABASE CODE (COBASE).

These constants are always generated.

The 'DATCE' variable includes the CENTUR field (containing the value of the century), and a blank date area (DATOR) in which the user can store the processing date in a year-month-day format (DATOA-DATOM-DATOJ).

Note: in COBOL II and COBOL 85, if you use the date operator ADT or ADC, and if the year is less than '61', the CENTUR field is automatically set to '20'.

Fields to handle date rotations, slashes, century etc. are DAT6, DAT8, DAT8E, DAT6C and DAT8C.

The 'DATSEP' variable contains the separator used in the dates. You can modify its default value (/) by giving another value to the DATSEP Data Element in the -P lines.

```

WORKING-STORAGE SECTION.
01      WA00.                                PJJPS1
      02      WA04.                                PJJPS1
      10      WA04-REFUS PICTURE S9(3)           PJJPS1
              VALUE ZERO                       PJJPS1
              COMPUTATIONAL-3.                 PJJPS1
      10      WA04-ACCEP PICTURE S9(3)           PJJPS1
              VALUE ZERO                       PJJPS1
              COMPUTATIONAL-3.                 PJJPS1
      10      WA04-INTER PICTURE S9(3)           PJJPS1
              VALUE ZERO                       PJJPS1
              COMPUTATIONAL-3.                 PJJPS1
      10      WA04-DECLA PICTURE S9(8)           PJJPS1
              VALUE ZERO                       PJJPS1
              COMPUTATIONAL.                   PJJPS1
01      WR00.                                PJJPS1
      10      WR00-DAT1.                        PJJPS1
      11      WR00-DAT11 PICTURE XX             PJJPS1
              VALUE SPACE.                     PJJPS1
      11      WR00-DAT12 PICTURE XX             PJJPS1
              VALUE SPACE.                     PJJPS1
      11      WR00-DAT13 PICTURE XX             PJJPS1
              VALUE SPACE.                     PJJPS1
      10      WR00-DAT113 PICTURE XX            PJJPS1
              VALUE SPACE.                     PJJPS1
      10      WR00-AMJ.                          PJJPS1
      11      WR00-AMJA.                          PJJPS1
      12      WR00-AMJA9 PICTURE 99             PJJPS1
              VALUE ZERO.                      PJJPS1
      11      WR00-AMJM PICTURE XX              PJJPS1
              VALUE SPACE.                     PJJPS1
      11      WR00-AMJJ PICTURE XX              PJJPS1
              VALUE SPACE.                     PJJPS1
      10      WR00-BIS PICTURE 9                PJJPS1
              VALUE ZERO.                      PJJPS1
      10      WR00-DHORDI.                       PJJPS1
      11      WR00-DORDI.                       PJJPS1
      12      WR00-DORDIA PICTURE XX            PJJPS1
              VALUE SPACE.                     PJJPS1
      12      WR00-DORDIM PICTURE XX            PJJPS1
              VALUE SPACE.                     PJJPS1
      12      WR00-DORDIJ PICTURE XX            PJJPS1
              VALUE SPACE.                     PJJPS1
      11      WR00-HORDI PICTURE 9(6)           PJJPS1
              VALUE ZERO.                      PJJPS1
      10      WR00-DORDE.                       PJJPS1
      11      WR00-DORDEJ PICTURE XX            PJJPS1
              VALUE SPACE.                     PJJPS1
      11      WR00-SLASH1 PICTURE X              PJJPS1
              VALUE SPACE.                     PJJPS1
      11      WR00-DORDEM PICTURE XX            PJJPS1
              VALUE SPACE.                     PJJPS1
      11      WR00-SLASH2 PICTURE X              PJJPS1
              VALUE SPACE.                     PJJPS1
      11      WR00-DORDEA PICTURE XX            PJJPS1
              VALUE SPACE.                     PJJPS1
01      WSS-BEGIN.                             PJJPS1
      05      FILLER PICTURE X(7) VALUE 'WORKING'. PJJPS1
      05      BLANC PICTURE X VALUE SPACE.       PJJPS1
      05      IK PICTURE X.                      PJJPS1

```

```

01 PACBASE-CONSTANTS.                                PJJPS1
05 FILLER PICTURE X(50) VALUE                        PJJPS1
"0630 TOA10/03/96PJJPS1PDXC 10:41:21PJJPS1 NDOC".  PJJPS1
01 CONSTANTS-PACBASE REDEFINES PACBASE-CONSTANTS  PJJPS1
05 SESSI PICTURE X(5).                               PJJPS1
05 LIBRA PICTURE X(3).                               PJJPS1
05 DATGN PICTURE X(8).                               PJJPS1
05 PROGR PICTURE X(6).                               PJJPS1
05 USERCO PICTURE X(8).                             PJJPS1
05 TIMGN PICTURE X(8).                               PJJPS1
05 PROGE PICTURE X(8).                               PJJPS1
05 COBASE PICTURE X(4).                             PJJPS1
01 DATCE.                                            PJJPS1
05 CENTUR PICTURE XX VALUE '19'.                    PJJPS1
05 DATOR.                                            PJJPS1
10 DATOA PICTURE XX.                                PJJPS1
10 DATOM PICTURE XX.                                PJJPS1
10 DATOJ PICTURE XX.                                PJJPS1
01 DAT6.                                            PJJPS1
10 DAT61 PICTURE XX.                                PJJPS1
10 DAT62 PICTURE XX.                                PJJPS1
10 DAT63 PICTURE XX.                                PJJPS1
01 DAT8.                                            PJJPS1
10 DAT81 PICTURE XX.                                PJJPS1
10 DAT8S1 PICTURE X.                                PJJPS1
10 DAT82 PICTURE XX.                                PJJPS1
10 DAT8S2 PICTURE X.                                PJJPS1
10 DAT83 PICTURE XX.                                PJJPS1
01 DAT8E REDEFINES DAT8.                            PJJPS1
10 DAT81E PICTURE X(4).                             PJJPS1
10 DAT82E PICTURE XX.                               PJJPS1
10 DAT83E PICTURE XX.                               PJJPS1
01 DAT6C.                                            PJJPS1
10 DAT61C PICTURE XX.                               PJJPS1
10 DAT62C PICTURE XX.                               PJJPS1
10 DAT63C PICTURE X(4).                             PJJPS1
01 DAT8C.                                            PJJPS1
10 DAT81C PICTURE XX.                               PJJPS1
10 FILLER PICTURE X VALUE '/'.                      PJJPS1
10 DAT82C PICTURE XX.                               PJJPS1
10 FILLER PICTURE X VALUE '/'.                      PJJPS1
10 DAT83C PICTURE X(4).                             PJJPS1
01 DATSEP PICTURE X VALUE '/'.                      PJJPS1

```

---

## Variables and indexes

According to specifications provided by the user for the application program, PACBASE will generate the appropriate variables, indexes, etc.

### CONDITIONAL VARIABLES

**FTB:** Final total control breaks.

- Group field for all FTBn's.

**FTBn:** Final total control break at level n.

- Used to indicate the status of processing. The value of this flag changes when the value of the nth key data element, (or of a key subordinate to the nth key) does not match the corresponding data element in the next record read.
- Generated if the program contains at least one input data structure for which a control break level has been requested.
- 1 = key of level n is being processed for the last time.
- 0 = (above is) not true

**ITB:** Initial total control breaks.

- Group field for all ITBn's.

**ITBn:** Initial total control break at level n.

- The first record at level n is being processed. By moving in the value of the FTBn flag, the iteration following a "last-record-detected" status identifies a new control break level.
- Generated with FTBn.
- 1 = key at level n is being processed for the first time.
- 0 = (above is) not true

**dd-FB:** Final control breaks on data structure dd.

- Group field for all dd-FBn's.

**dd-FBn:** Final control break on data structure dd at level n.

- The last record, at level n, on data structure dd, is ready for processing.
- Generated if the control break level given for D.S. dd is greater than or equal to n and if the key data element at level n has been declared in the data structure description.
- 1 = last record on dd at level n is being processed
- 0 = (above is) not true

**dd-IB:** Initial control breaks on data structure dd.

- Group-level field for all dd-IBn's.
- Generated with dd-FB.

**dd-IBn:** Initial control break on data structure dd, level n.

- The first record, at level n, on data structure dd, is ready for processing.
- Generated with dd-FBn.
- 1 = first record on dd, level n is being processed
- 0 = (above is) not true

**dd-CF:** Configuration indicator on data structure dd.

- Group field for dd-CFn's.
- Generated if file matching was requested for the dd file.

**dd-CFn:** Configuration on data structure dd at level n.

- At level n, the input record of data structure dd is to be processed in this program cycle.
- Generated if the file matching level specified for data structure dd is greater than or equal to n and if there is an nth key named for this data structure on the Segment Call of Elements screen.
- 1 = Yes - there is a record at level n to be processed this iteration
- 0 = (above is) not true

**dd-OC:** Occurrence variables for data structure dd.

- Group field for all dd-OCn's.
- Generated if file matching was requested for the principal file (USAGE OF D. S. = 'P').
- Provides information concerning the state of the update area (2-dd00).

**dd-OCn:** Occurrence on data structure dd at level n.

- A record of data structure dd, with key at level n, is being processed in this program cycle.
- Generated for principal data structures whose file matching level is greater than or equal to n and if there is an nth key named for this data structure on the Call of Data Structures screen.
- 1 = record in the update area (2-area) should exist on the output file: WRITE, REWRITE or CREATE.
- 0 = record in the update area should not be written on the output file: do not WRITE, or, DELETE.

**FT:** End-of-Processing indicator for all files.

- Used to indicate processing has been completed for all files when FT = ALL '1'.

**dd-FT:** End-of-Processing indicator for data structure dd.

- Used to indicate when processing for all the records of this data structure has been completed.
- Generated for every sequential data structure with a USAGE OF D.S. = 'C', 'M', 'N', 'P', and for every data structure with a USAGE of 'T' or 'X' and an ORGANIZATION = 'W' or 'L'.
- 1 = all records in data structure dd have been processed (including the last one).
- 0 = (above is) not true

**dd-FI:** End-of-File indicator on data structure dd.

- Used to indicate that all records of data structure dd have been read.
- Generated for all input data structures for which control breaks have been specified.
- 1 = all records in data structure dd have been read.
- 0 = (above is) not true

**FBL:** Minor-most final control break level detected in this run. This variable keeps track of the current level of break being processed this iteration.

- Generated if at least one control break level has been specified for any input data structure.

**IBL:** Minor-most initial control break level detected in this run. This variable keeps track of the current level of break being processed this iteration.

- Generated if at least one control break level has been specified for any input data structure.

## INDEXES

Used for validation processing: I01 to I51.

**I01:** Stores the rank of the record type, according to the value of the record type number.

= 1 if only one record type.

**I02:** Stores the rank of the action type, according to its value (example: C = 1, M = 2, D = 3, etc.)



= 4 if no action type specified.

**I03:** Considering the aggregate of data elements within the transaction, stores a pointer (rank) to the first element of the specific part segment of the record being processed. This index is not generated when the transaction file consists of only one record type.

**I04:** Considering the aggregate of data elements within the transaction, stores a pointer (rank) to the last data element of the specific part segment being processed. This index is not generated when the transaction file consists of only one record type.

**I06:** Working index.

**I50:** Stores the rank of the last data element of the common part. This index is always generated. It is initialized by a VALUE clause.

**I51:** Stores the number of record types. This index is always generated. It is initialized by a VALUE clause.

Used for loading and consulting tables:

**IddssM:** Contains the value of the maximum number of entries specified by the user.

**IddssL:** Contains the value of the number of entries actually loaded from segment ss in data structure dd. This number cannot exceed the maximum specified above.

**IddssR:** Varying from 1 to IddssL, used for all look-ups on the table loaded from data structure dd, segment ss. Once the table is loaded, this index is initialized to zero if there is no overflow, or to the number of records read if an overflow has occurred.

These three indexes are generated for all records of:

1. data structures defined as tables, or
2. data structures with a non-redefined description with OCCURs, where there is a maximum number of records specified, or
3. if a table (W-ddss) was declared in the user Work Areas (-W) screen.

Used for print processing:

**J00:** Look-up index for the category table, CAT-TAB.

**J01:** Look-up index for the three dimensional table (containing the structure and constant part numbers, and line/page skip character), called ST-TA.

**Jddrcc:** Index associated with repetitive category cc for report r of data structure dd.

Contains the rank of the category (cc) being printed, at the time the structures are being loaded.

J05, J06, J07: Accumulator indexes.

Accumulators are always indexed, except at the grand totaling level.

The value in the index = the totaling level being processed.

Source data elements are added into the accumulators at the lowest level when the condition for printing the category has been satisfied.

When a final control break is detected, accumulators at each level (J07) are added into the accumulators at the next highest level (J06). This process is carried out for all accumulators, at a level less than or equal to the highest control break level detected in the iteration.

```

01  CONDITIONAL-VARIABLES.                                PJJPS1
05      FTB.                                              PJJPS1
10      FTB1  PICTURE X VALUE '1'.                       PJJPS1
10      FTB2  PICTURE X VALUE '1'.                       PJJPS1
10      FTB3  PICTURE X VALUE '1'.                       PJJPS1
10      FTB4  PICTURE X VALUE '1'.                       PJJPS1
10      FTB5  PICTURE X VALUE '1'.                       PJJPS1
10      FTB6  PICTURE X VALUE '1'.                       PJJPS1
05      FBL   PICTURE 9 VALUE 1.                          PJJPS1
05      IBL   PICTURE 9 VALUE ZERO.                       PJJPS1
05      ITB.
10      ITB1  PICTURE X VALUE '1'.                       PJJPS1
10      ITB2  PICTURE X VALUE '1'.                       PJJPS1
10      ITB3  PICTURE X VALUE '1'.                       PJJPS1
10      ITB4  PICTURE X VALUE '1'.                       PJJPS1
10      ITB5  PICTURE X VALUE '1'.                       PJJPS1
10      ITB6  PICTURE X VALUE '1'.                       PJJPS1
05      CD-FB.
10      CD-FB1 PICTURE X VALUE '1'.                       PJJPS1
10      CD-FB2 PICTURE X VALUE '1'.                       PJJPS1
05      CL-FB.
10      CL-FB1 PICTURE X VALUE '1'.                       PJJPS1
10      CL-FB2 PICTURE X VALUE '1'.                       PJJPS1
05      LV-FB.
10      LV-FB1 PICTURE X VALUE '1'.                       PJJPS1
10      LV-FB2 PICTURE X VALUE '1'.                       PJJPS1
05      MV-FB.
10      MV-FB1 PICTURE X VALUE '1'.                       PJJPS1
10      MV-FB2 PICTURE X VALUE '1'.                       PJJPS1
10      MV-FB3 PICTURE X VALUE '1'.                       PJJPS1
10      MV-FB4 PICTURE X VALUE '1'.                       PJJPS1
10      MV-FB5 PICTURE X VALUE '1'.                       PJJPS1
10      MV-FB6 PICTURE X VALUE '1'.                       PJJPS1
05      CD-IB.
10      CD-IB1 PICTURE X VALUE '1'.                       PJJPS1
10      CD-IB2 PICTURE X VALUE '1'.                       PJJPS1
05      CL-IB.
10      CL-IB1 PICTURE X VALUE '1'.                       PJJPS1
10      CL-IB2 PICTURE X VALUE '1'.                       PJJPS1
05      LV-IB.
10      LV-IB1 PICTURE X VALUE '1'.                       PJJPS1
10      LV-IB2 PICTURE X VALUE '1'.                       PJJPS1
05      MV-IB.
10      MV-IB1 PICTURE X VALUE '1'.                       PJJPS1
10      MV-IB2 PICTURE X VALUE '1'.                       PJJPS1
10      MV-IB3 PICTURE X VALUE '1'.                       PJJPS1
10      MV-IB4 PICTURE X VALUE '1'.                       PJJPS1
10      MV-IB5 PICTURE X VALUE '1'.                       PJJPS1
10      MV-IB6 PICTURE X VALUE '1'.                       PJJPS1
05      VCF.
10      CD-CF.
15      CD-CF1 PICTURE X VALUE '1'.                       PJJPS1
15      CD-CF2 PICTURE X VALUE '1'.                       PJJPS1
15      CD-CF3 PICTURE X VALUE '1'.                       PJJPS1

```

10	CL-CF.			PJJPS1
15	CL-CF1	PICTURE X VALUE '1'.		PJJPS1
15	CL-CF2	PICTURE X VALUE '1'.		PJJPS1
15	CL-CF3	PICTURE X VALUE '1'.		PJJPS1
10	GL-CF.			PJJPS1
15	GL-CF1	PICTURE X VALUE '1'.		PJJPS1
15	GL-CF2	PICTURE X VALUE '1'.		PJJPS1
10	LV-CF.			PJJPS1
15	LV-CF1	PICTURE X VALUE '1'.		PJJPS1
15	LV-CF2	PICTURE X VALUE '1'.		PJJPS1
15	LV-CF3	PICTURE X VALUE '1'.		PJJPS1
10	MV-CF.			PJJPS1
15	MV-CF1	PICTURE X VALUE '1'.		PJJPS1
15	MV-CF2	PICTURE X VALUE '1'.		PJJPS1
15	MV-CF3	PICTURE X VALUE '1'.		PJJPS1
05	CD-OC.			PJJPS1
10	CD-OC1	PICTURE X VALUE '0'.		PJJPS1
10	CD-OC2	PICTURE X VALUE '0'.		PJJPS1
10	CD-OC3	PICTURE X VALUE '0'.		PJJPS1
05	CL-OC.			PJJPS1
10	CL-OC1	PICTURE X VALUE '0'.		PJJPS1
10	CL-OC2	PICTURE X VALUE '0'.		PJJPS1
10	CL-OC3	PICTURE X VALUE '0'.		PJJPS1
05	LV-OC.			PJJPS1
10	LV-OC1	PICTURE X VALUE '0'.		PJJPS1
10	LV-OC2	PICTURE X VALUE '0'.		PJJPS1
10	LV-OC3	PICTURE X VALUE '0'.		PJJPS1
05	FT.			PJJPS1
10	CD-FT	PICTURE X VALUE '0'.		PJJPS1
10	CL-FT	PICTURE X VALUE '0'.		PJJPS1
10	EN-FT	PICTURE X VALUE '0'.		PJJPS1
10	GL-FT	PICTURE X VALUE '0'.		PJJPS1
10	LV-FT	PICTURE X VALUE '0'.		PJJPS1
10	MV-FT	PICTURE X VALUE '0'.		PJJPS1
05	FI.			PJJPS1
10	CD-FI	PICTURE X VALUE '0'.		PJJPS1
10	CL-FI	PICTURE X VALUE '0'.		PJJPS1
10	LV-FI	PICTURE X VALUE '0'.		PJJPS1
10	MV-FI	PICTURE X VALUE '0'.		PJJPS1
01	INDICES	COMPUTATIONAL SYNC.		PJJPS1
05	I01	PICTURE S9(4) VALUE +1.		PJJPS1
05	I02	PICTURE S9(4) VALUE +4.		PJJPS1
05	I03	PICTURE S9(4) VALUE ZERO.		PJJPS1
05	I04	PICTURE S9(4) VALUE ZERO.		PJJPS1
05	I50	PICTURE S9(4) VALUE +006.		PJJPS1
05	I06	PICTURE S9(4) VALUE ZERO.		PJJPS1
05	I51	PICTURE S9(4) VALUE +002.		PJJPS1
05	J00	PICTURE S9(4) VALUE +1.		PJJPS1
05	J01	PICTURE S9(4) VALUE +1.		PJJPS1
05	J05	PICTURE S9(4) VALUE +0.		PJJPS1
05	J06	PICTURE S9(4) VALUE +0.		PJJPS1
05	J07	PICTURE S9(4) VALUE +0.		PJJPS1
05	JLI1DD	PICTURE S9(4) VALUE ZERO.		PJJPS1
05	JLI1DDM	PICTURE S9(4) VALUE ZERO.		PJJPS1
05	JED3FA	PICTURE S9(4) VALUE ZERO.		PJJPS1
05	IM000L	PICTURE S9(4) VALUE ZERO.		PJJPS1
05	IM000R	PICTURE S9(4) VALUE ZERO.		PJJPS1
05	IM000M	PICTURE S9(4) VALUE +0012.		PJJPS1
05	ITD01L	PICTURE S9(4) VALUE ZERO.		PJJPS1
05	ITD01R	PICTURE S9(4) VALUE ZERO.		PJJPS1
05	ITD01M	PICTURE S9(4) VALUE +0103.		PJJPS1
05	ITD02L	PICTURE S9(4) VALUE ZERO.		PJJPS1
05	ITD02R	PICTURE S9(4) VALUE ZERO.		PJJPS1
05	ITD02M	PICTURE S9(4) VALUE +0016.		PJJPS1
05	IWC02L	PICTURE S9(4) VALUE ZERO.		PJJPS1
05	IWC02R	PICTURE S9(4) VALUE ZERO.		PJJPS1
05	IWC02M	PICTURE S9(4) VALUE +0011.		PJJPS1

05	IWC03L PICTURE S9(4) VALUE ZERO.	PJJPS1
05	IWC03R PICTURE S9(4) VALUE ZERO.	PJJPS1
05	IWC03M PICTURE S9(4) VALUE +0011.	PJJPS1

---

## Key, validation, print areas

### KEY STORAGE AREAS: CONF-CALCULATION-AREA

**IND:** .Stores the major-most key level of all input data structures to be matched.

.Generated only if there are at least two input data structures to be matched.

**ddIND:** .Stores the current value of the key of the record on data structure dd.

.Generated only for an input data structure with file matching.

### RECORD COUNTERS: FILE-COUNTERS

5-dd00-RECCNT Record counter for data structure dd.

.This counter is generated for each data structure whose USAGE OF D.S. is not 'T' or 'X'.

.Incremented with each READ or WRITE of the d.s.

### VALIDATION PROCESSING (WORK AREAS AND VARIABLES)

**DE-TAB:** .Stores DATA ELEMENT PRESENCE VALIDATION specifications for each transaction file data element.

.Generated only if the program has a transaction file to be validated.

**DE-ERR:** .Stores the presence status of each data element of the transaction being processed.

Each elementary data element (eeeeee), other than FILLER, ENPR, GRPR, ERUT and their sub-elements, is provided with a status field within the table. This field is named ER-ss-eeeeee (ss = SEGMENT CODE).

The values vary at different points in the processing cycle:

0 = data element absent,

1 = data element present,

2 = invalid absence of data element,

3 = invalid presence of data element,

4 = erroneous class,

5 = invalid content.

**DE-TTE:** .Stores the presence validation (optional, required or not allowed) to be done on the data element being processed.

.Generated only if the program has a transaction file to be validated.

**ID-ER:** .The last field in the table is ID-ER and is used for storing the record identification status:

0 = record type and action code are valid values,

5 = error detected on record type,

6 = error detected on action code.

**DEL-ER:** .Stores the presence status of the data element being processed.

.Generated only if the program contains a transaction file (to be validated or not).

**DE-ERR:** .Used only to carry out transfers between DE-ERR and a data structure (USAGE OF D.S. = 'M', 'N' or 'E') with a reduced error array (RESERVED ERROR CODES IN TRANS. FILE = 'W').

**ER-ID:** .Will receive ID-ER.

**ER-PRR:** .Generated if a reduced error table has been requested on at least one of the D.S. (transaction file with or without errors detected).

**ER-PR0:** .Will receive the error status of each data element belonging to the common part of the data structure.

**ER-PRM:** .Will receive the error status of each data element belonging to the specific part segment being processed.

**SE-TAB:** .Stores the theoretical absence or presence of each record type of the transaction file for the various action codes specified. (See SEGMENT PRESENCE on the Segment Definition screen).

.Generated only if the program contains a transaction file to be validated.

**SE-ERR:** .Stores the presence status of each transaction file record type.

.Generated if the program contains a transaction file (to be validated or not).

Each record type is provided with a status field within this table. This field is named SE-ER(I01).

The values vary at different points in the processing cycle:

0 = record absent,

1 = record present,

2 = invalid absence of record,

3 = invalid presence of record,

7 = duplicate record,

8 = invalid creation,

9 = invalid modification or deletion.

**TR-ER:** .The last field in the table is named TR-ER and is used for storing errors detected.

1 = no error detected.

**SE-ERE:** .Stores the presence status of the record being pro\_ cessed.

.Generated if the program contains a transaction file (to be validated or not).

**GR-ER:** .Stores information concerning errors detected on a group of transactions which update a record, of at least one principal data structure.

.Generated only if the program updates one or more data structure.

**UT-ERUT:** .Stores the user's errors. If the program contains a transaction file, (USAGE OF D.S. = 'M', 'N' or 'E') with the user error table 'ERUT', the description generated will be as specified on the Call of Data Structures (-CD) screen, using sub-elements named UT-eeeeee.

#### TABLES USED FOR REPORTS

**CAT-TAB:** .Category table: stores all categories to be printed in this iteration.

.Generated only if categories have been defined for at least one report without direct printing, in the program.

**ST-TA:** .Table storing the structure number, constant part number, and page/line skip for the category to be printed.

.Generated only if categories have been defined for at least one report without direct printing, in the program.

1. .Table containing constants for report r.

#### STORE AREAS FOR PRINT PROCEDURES

**TS-r-cc:** .Definition of the contents of category cc of report r.

.Generated only for reports with categories not printed directly.

**ABS-r-cc:** .Variable indicating if category cc of report r begins after a page skip.

.Generated only for reports with categories not printed directly.

1. .Number of lines necessary for printing category cc of report r.

These areas are generated only if categories have been defined for the report.

#### ACCUMULATORS

rst-CPT OCCURS n.

Group level of the accumulators associated with structure st in report r. n is the lowest accumulation level for this structure appearing in the report definition (default 1).

Trst-eeeeee(n)

Accumulator at level n, for data element eeeee of structure st in report r.

Grst-eeeeee

Grand total accumulator, for data element eeeee of structure st in report r.  
Appears if the structure is used in a category with grand totaling (TYPE OF LINE IN REPORT = '0').

#### PRINT VARIABLES AND COUNTERS

ST-SLS .A table subdivided into:  
STX -STRUCTURE NUMBER (redefined by ST9),  
J02 -CONSTANT PART NUMBER,  
LSKP -SKIP to be executed before writing a line,  
NUPOL -CHAR. SET OPTION : SPECIAL PRINTER  
CATX .Stores the CATEGORY OF REPORT being printed.  
5-dd00-rPC .Page counter for report r of data structure dd.  
5-dd00-rLC .Line counter for report r of data structure dd,  
incremented at category table load time and  
indicating the line number of the last line of  
the category just printed. Initialized at 99 by  
value.  
5-dd00-rLC1 .Line counter for report r of data structure dd,  
incremented at each output line and indicating  
the line number of the last written line.  
5-dd00-rLCM .Counter for maximum number of lines per page.  
5-dd00-rRC .Counter for number of lines written for the  
report. Incremented after writing.  
5-dd00-rTP .Top of page indicator for report r of D.S. dd.

All these variables are generated for report r, of D.S. dd, for which structures have been defined.

#### ZONES DE MEMORISATION DES TACHES D'EDITION

Ces zones ne sont générées que pour les états pour lesquels on a défini des catégories sans demander l'édition ligne à ligne.

**TS-e-cc:** définition du contenu de la catégorie cc de l'Etat e.

**ABS-e-cc:** variable indiquant si la catégorie cc de l'Etat e commence après un saut canal.

N'est générée que pour des états dont les catégories ne sont pas éditées directement.

1. nombre de lignes requis pour éditer la catégorie cc de l'Etat e.

#### ZONES-TOTALISATION

ess-CPT OCCURS N.

Niveau de groupe des totalisateurs automatiques associés de la structure ss de l'Etat e. N est le plus bas niveau de totalisation apparaissant dans la description de l'état pour cette structure (1 par défaut).

Tess-CORUB (X)

totalisateur au niveau X associé à la rubrique CORUB de la structure ss de l'Etat e. Il

Gess-CORUB

totalisateur général associé à la rubrique CORUB de la structure ss de l'Etat e. Il apparaît si la structure intervient dans une catégorie total général (type 0).

```

01  CONF-CALCULATION-AREA.                                PJJPS1
    05  IND.                                              PJJPS1
    16  TIND3.                                           PJJPS1
    17  TIND2.                                           PJJPS1
    18  TIND1.                                           PJJPS1
    19  IND1  PICTURE X(001).                            PJJPS1
    18  IND2  PICTURE X(002).                            PJJPS1
    17  IND3  PICTURE X(002).                            PJJPS1
    05  CDIND.                                           PJJPS1
    10  CDIND1.                                          PJJPS1
    15  CD-IN-NOCL11 PICTURE X.                          PJJPS1
    10  CDIND2.                                          PJJPS1
    15  CD-IN-NOCL12 PICTURE XX.                         PJJPS1
    10  CDIND3.                                          PJJPS1
    15  CD-IN-NOCL2  PICTURE XX.                         PJJPS1
    05  CLIND.                                           PJJPS1
    10  CLIND1.                                          PJJPS1
    15  CL-IN-NOCL11 PICTURE X.                          PJJPS1
    10  CLIND2.                                          PJJPS1
    15  CL-IN-NOCL12 PICTURE XX.                         PJJPS1
    10  CLIND3.                                          PJJPS1
    15  CL-IN-NOCL2  PICTURE XX.                         PJJPS1
    05  GLIND.                                           PJJPS1
    10  GLIND1.                                          PJJPS1
    15  GL-IN-NOCL11 PICTURE X.                          PJJPS1
    10  GLIND2.                                          PJJPS1
    15  GL-IN-NOCL12 PICTURE XX.                         PJJPS1
    05  LVIND.                                           PJJPS1
    10  LVIND1.                                          PJJPS1
    15  LV-IN-NOCL11 PICTURE X.                          PJJPS1
    10  LVIND2.                                          PJJPS1
    15  LV-IN-NOCL12 PICTURE XX.                         PJJPS1
    10  LVIND3.                                          PJJPS1
    15  LV-IN-NOCL2  PICTURE XX.                         PJJPS1
    05  MVIND.                                           PJJPS1
    10  MVIND1.                                          PJJPS1
    15  MV-IN-NOCL11 PICTURE X.                          PJJPS1
    10  MVIND2.                                          PJJPS1
    15  MV-IN-NOCL12 PICTURE XX.                         PJJPS1
    10  MVIND3.                                          PJJPS1
    15  MV-IN-NOCL2  PICTURE XX.                         PJJPS1
01  FILE-COUNTERS COMPUTATIONAL-3.                       PJJPS1
    05  5-CD00-RECCNT PICTURE S9(9) VALUE ZERO.         PJJPS1
    05  5-CL00-RECCNT PICTURE S9(9) VALUE ZERO.         PJJPS1
    05  5-DC00-RECCNT PICTURE S9(9) VALUE ZERO.         PJJPS1
    05  5-EN00-RECCNT PICTURE S9(9) VALUE ZERO.         PJJPS1
    05  5-GL00-RECCNT PICTURE S9(9) VALUE ZERO.         PJJPS1
    05  5-LC00-RECCNT PICTURE S9(9) VALUE ZERO.         PJJPS1
    05  5-LV00-RECCNT PICTURE S9(9) VALUE ZERO.         PJJPS1
    05  5-MV00-RECCNT PICTURE S9(9) VALUE ZERO.         PJJPS1
    05  5-SE00-RECCNT PICTURE S9(9) VALUE ZERO.         PJJPS1
    05  5-VL00-RECCNT PICTURE S9(9) VALUE ZERO.         PJJPS1
    05  5-VM00-RECCNT PICTURE S9(9) VALUE ZERO.         PJJPS1
    05  5-WA00-RECCNT PICTURE S9(9) VALUE ZERO.         PJJPS1
    05  5-WR00-RECCNT PICTURE S9(9) VALUE ZERO.         PJJPS1
01  STATUS-AREA.                                        PJJPS1
    05  1-M000-STATUS PICTURE XX VALUE ZERO.            PJJPS1

```



```

01  VALIDATION-VARIABLES.                                PJJPS1
    05  DE-TAB.                                          PJJPS1
        10  EN-00NOCL11 PICTURE X(6) VALUE '000000'.    PJJPS1
        10  EN-00NOCL12 PICTURE X(6) VALUE '000000'.    PJJPS1
        10  EN-00NOCL2  PICTURE X(6) VALUE '000000'.    PJJPS1
        10  EN-00NUORD  PICTURE X(6) VALUE '000000'.    PJJPS1
        10  EN-00CODMV  PICTURE X(6) VALUE 'FFFFFF'.     PJJPS1
        10  EN-00NUCAR  PICTURE X(6) VALUE 'FFFFFF'.     PJJPS1
        10  EN-01NOMCL  PICTURE X(6) VALUE 'OFFFFF'.     PJJPS1
        10  EN-01ADRES  PICTURE X(6) VALUE 'OFFFFF'.     PJJPS1
        10  EN-01NUDEP  PICTURE X(6) VALUE 'OFFFFF'.     PJJPS1
        10  EN-02MREEL9 PICTURE X(6) VALUE 'FFFFFF'.     PJJPS1
        10  EN-02DALI  PICTURE X(6) VALUE 'FFFFFF'.     PJJPS1
    05  DE-T REDEFINES DE-TAB.                          PJJPS1
        10  DE-TTT OCCURS 011.                            PJJPS1
        15  DE-TT OCCURS 6 PICTURE X.                    PJJPS1
    05  DE-ERR.                                          PJJPS1
        10  DE-ER OCCURS 011 PICTURE X.                  PJJPS1
        10  ID-ER PICTURE X VALUE ZERO.                  PJJPS1
    05  DE-E REDEFINES DE-ERR.                          PJJPS1
    07  ER-00.                                          PJJPS1
    10  ER-00-NOCL.                                     PJJPS1
    11  ER-00-NOCL11 PICTURE X.                         PJJPS1
    11  ER-00-NOCL12 PICTURE X.                         PJJPS1
    11  ER-00-NOCL2  PICTURE X.                         PJJPS1
    10  ER-00-NUORD  PICTURE X.                         PJJPS1
    10  ER-00-CODMV  PICTURE X.                         PJJPS1
    10  ER-00-NUCAR  PICTURE X.                         PJJPS1
    07  ER-01.                                          PJJPS1
    10  ER-01-NOMCL  PICTURE X.                         PJJPS1
    10  ER-01-ADRES  PICTURE X.                         PJJPS1
    10  ER-01-NUDEP  PICTURE X.                         PJJPS1
    07  ER-02.                                          PJJPS1
    10  ER-02-MREEL9 PICTURE X.                         PJJPS1
    10  ER-02-DALI  PICTURE X.                         PJJPS1
    07  FILLER PICTURE X.                               PJJPS1
    05  DEL-ER PICTURE X.                               PJJPS1
    05  DE-TTE PICTURE X.                              PJJPS1
    05  ER-PRR.                                          PJJPS1
        10  ER-ID PICTURE X VALUE ZERO.                  PJJPS1
        10  ER-PRO PICTURE X(006).                      PJJPS1
        10  ER-PRM.                                       PJJPS1
        15  ER-PR OCCURS 003 PICTURE X.                  PJJPS1
    05  SE-TAB.                                          PJJPS1
        10  FILLER PICTURE X(6) VALUE 'OIIFFF'.         PJJPS1
        10  FILLER PICTURE X(6) VALUE 'OFI000'.         PJJPS1
    05  SE-T REDEFINES SE-TAB.                          PJJPS1
        10  SE-TTT OCCURS 002.                          PJJPS1
        15  SE-TT OCCURS 6 PICTURE X.                   PJJPS1
    05  SE-ERR.                                          PJJPS1
        10  SE-ER OCCURS 002 PICTURE X.                 PJJPS1
        10  TR-ER PICTURE X VALUE '1'.                 PJJPS1
    05  SEG-ER PICTURE X.                               PJJPS1
    05  GR-ER PICTURE X VALUE ZERO.                    PJJPS1
    05  LE-FIENR PICTURE X(4) VALUE 'MV00'.            PJJPS1
    05  UT-ERUT.                                        PJJPS1
    11  UT-UPR PICTURE X OCCURS 010.                   PJJPS1
01  CAT-TAB.                                           PJJPS1
    05  FILLER PICTURE X(100) VALUE SPACES.            PJJPS1
    05  FILLER PICTURE X(100) VALUE SPACES.            PJJPS1
01  CAT-TAB-R REDEFINES CAT-TAB.                       PJJPS1
    05  CAT PICTURE XX OCCURS 0100.                    PJJPS1
01  ST-TA.                                             PJJPS1
    05  ST-ABS PICTURE X VALUE SPACE.                  PJJPS1
    05  ST-T.                                          PJJPS1
    07  ST-TT OCCURS 40.                                PJJPS1

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	10	ST-ST	PICTURE XX.		PJJPS1
	10	ST-LI	PICTURE 99.		PJJPS1
	10	ST-SA	PICTURE 99.		PJJPS1
01		CONTENT-OF-CATEGORIES.			PJJPS1
	05		TS-3-DA.		PJJPS1
	10		ABS-3-DA PICTURE X VALUE '*'.		PJJPS1
	10	FILLER	PICTURE X(30) VALUE		PJJPS1
			'010101000201000302000401000301'.		PJJPS1
	05		TS-3-EA.		PJJPS1
	10		ABS-3-EA PICTURE X VALUE ' '.		PJJPS1
	10	FILLER	PICTURE X(12) VALUE		PJJPS1
			'000501020501'.		PJJPS1
	05		TS-3-FA.		PJJPS1
	10		ABS-3-FA PICTURE X VALUE ' '.		PJJPS1
	10	FILLER	PICTURE X(06) VALUE		PJJPS1
			'030501'.		PJJPS1
	05		TS-3-GA.		PJJPS1
	10		ABS-3-GA PICTURE X VALUE ' '.		PJJPS1
	10	FILLER	PICTURE X(12) VALUE		PJJPS1
			'000501040501'.		PJJPS1
	05		TS-3-HA.		PJJPS1
	10		ABS-3-HA PICTURE X VALUE ' '.		PJJPS1
	10	FILLER	PICTURE X(06) VALUE		PJJPS1
			'040501'.		PJJPS1
	05		TS-3-IA.		PJJPS1
	10		ABS-3-IA PICTURE X VALUE ' '.		PJJPS1
	10	FILLER	PICTURE X(06) VALUE		PJJPS1
			'040501'.		PJJPS1
	05		TS-3-IL.		PJJPS1
	10		ABS-3-IL PICTURE X VALUE ' '.		PJJPS1
	10	FILLER	PICTURE X(12) VALUE		PJJPS1
			'000501000301'.		PJJPS1
	05		TS-3-JA.		PJJPS1
	10		ABS-3-JA PICTURE X VALUE ' '.		PJJPS1
	10	FILLER	PICTURE X(06) VALUE		PJJPS1
			'040002'.		PJJPS1
01		SIZE-OF-CATEGORIES	COMPUTATIONAL-3.		PJJPS1
	05		1-BC-NL PICTURE S99 VALUE +11.		PJJPS1
	05		1-DD-NL PICTURE S99 VALUE +01.		PJJPS1
	05		1-EE-NL PICTURE S99 VALUE +01.		PJJPS1
	05		3-DA-NL PICTURE S99 VALUE +05.		PJJPS1
	05		3-EA-NL PICTURE S99 VALUE +02.		PJJPS1
	05		3-FA-NL PICTURE S99 VALUE +01.		PJJPS1
	05		3-GA-NL PICTURE S99 VALUE +02.		PJJPS1
	05		3-HA-NL PICTURE S99 VALUE +01.		PJJPS1
	05		3-IA-NL PICTURE S99 VALUE +01.		PJJPS1
	05		3-IL-NL PICTURE S99 VALUE +02.		PJJPS1
	05		3-JA-NL PICTURE S99 VALUE +02.		PJJPS1
01		TOTALLING-AREA	COMPUTATIONAL-3.		PJJPS1
	05		304-CPT OCCURS 2.		PJJPS1
	10	T304-QUCO	PICTURE S9(07).		PJJPS1
	10	T304-QTLI	PICTURE S9(07).		PJJPS1
	05	G304-QUCO	PICTURE S9(07)	VALUE ZERO.	PJJPS1
	05	G304-QTLI	PICTURE S9(07)	VALUE ZERO.	PJJPS1
01		PRINT-COUNTERS-AND-VARIABLES.			PJJPS1
	05		COUNTERS COMPUTATIONAL-3.		PJJPS1
	10		5-ED00-3LCM PICTURE S999 VALUE +60.		PJJPS1
	10		5-ED00-3RC PICTURE S9(9) VALUE ZERO.		PJJPS1
	10		5-ED00-3LC PICTURE S999 VALUE +60.		PJJPS1
	10		5-ED00-3LC1 PICTURE S999 VALUE +60.		PJJPS1
	10		5-ED00-3PC PICTURE S9(7) VALUE ZERO.		PJJPS1
	10		5-LI00-1LCM PICTURE S999 VALUE +60.		PJJPS1
	10		5-LI00-1RC PICTURE S9(9) VALUE ZERO.		PJJPS1
	10		5-LI00-1LC PICTURE S999 VALUE +60.		PJJPS1
	10		5-LI00-1LC1 PICTURE S999 VALUE +60.		PJJPS1
	10		5-LI00-1PC PICTURE S9(7) VALUE ZERO.		PJJPS1
	05		5-LI00-1TP PICTURE X VALUE '1'.		PJJPS1

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05      5-ED00-3TP PICTURE X    VALUE '1'.      PJJPS1
05      ST-SLS.                                PJJPS1
10      STX PICTURE XX.                        PJJPS1
10      ST9 REDEFINES STX PICTURE 99.          PJJPS1
10      J02 PICTURE 99.                        PJJPS1
10      LSKP PICTURE 99.                      PJJPS1
10      NUPOL PICTURE X.                      PJJPS1
05      CATX PICTURE XX VALUE SPACE.          PJJPS1
01 REPORT-CONSTANTS.                          PJJPS1
05      1-LAB.                                  PJJPS1
10      1-LAB01.                                PJJPS1
15      FILLER PICTURE X(44) VALUE            PJJPS1
'      UPDATE REPORT          XXXXXXXX      ' . PJJPS1
15      FILLER PICTURE X(01) VALUE            PJJPS1
' ' .                                          PJJPS1
10      1-LAB02.                                PJJPS1
15      FILLER PICTURE X(44) VALUE            PJJPS1
'NUMBER OF VALID TRANSACTIONS : 495      ' . PJJPS1
15      FILLER PICTURE X(01) VALUE            PJJPS1
' ' .                                          PJJPS1
10      1-LAB03.                                PJJPS1
15      FILLER PICTURE X(44) VALUE            PJJPS1
'NUMBER OF INVALID TRANSACTIONS : 55      ' . PJJPS1
15      FILLER PICTURE X(01) VALUE            PJJPS1
' ' .                                          PJJPS1
10      1-LAB04.                                PJJPS1
15      FILLER PICTURE X(44) VALUE            PJJPS1
'NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS : 550      ' . PJJPS1
15      FILLER PICTURE X(01) VALUE            PJJPS1
' ' .                                          PJJPS1
10      1-LAB05.                                PJJPS1
15      FILLER PICTURE X(44) VALUE            PJJPS1
'PERCENTAGE OF INVALID TRANSACTIONS : 10,00' . PJJPS1
15      FILLER PICTURE X(01) VALUE            PJJPS1
' ' .                                          PJJPS1
10      1-LAB06.                                PJJPS1
15      FILLER PICTURE X(44) VALUE            PJJPS1
'NUMBER OF FILE RECORDS :      ' . PJJPS1
15      FILLER PICTURE X(01) VALUE            PJJPS1
' ' .                                          PJJPS1
10      1-LAB07.                                PJJPS1
15      FILLER PICTURE X(44) VALUE            PJJPS1
'      ' . PJJPS1
15      FILLER PICTURE X(01) VALUE            PJJPS1
' ' .                                          PJJPS1
10      1-LAB08.                                PJJPS1
15      FILLER PICTURE X(44) VALUE            PJJPS1
'      CD : 100      ' . PJJPS1
15      FILLER PICTURE X(01) VALUE            PJJPS1
' ' .                                          PJJPS1
10      1-LAB09.                                PJJPS1
15      FILLER PICTURE X(44) VALUE            PJJPS1
'*****' . PJJPS1
15      FILLER PICTURE X(01) VALUE            PJJPS1
' * ' . PJJPS1
05      1-LAB-R REDEFINES 1-LAB.                PJJPS1
10      1-LI00-1 OCCURS 009.                    PJJPS1
15      FILLER PICTURE X(00045).                PJJPS1
05      3-LAB.                                  PJJPS1
10      3-LAB01.                                PJJPS1
15      FILLER PICTURE X(44) VALUE            PJJPS1
'      ORDER AND DELIVERY REPORT AT 07' . PJJPS1
15      FILLER PICTURE X(44) VALUE            PJJPS1
'/10/1986      PAGE 123      ' . PJJPS1
15      FILLER PICTURE X(08) VALUE            PJJPS1
'      ' . PJJPS1
10      3-LAB02.                                PJJPS1

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15 FILLER PICTURE X(44) VALUE PJJPS1
' *****' PJJPS1
15 FILLER PICTURE X(44) VALUE PJJPS1
'*****' PJJPS1
15 FILLER PICTURE X(08) VALUE PJJPS1
' ' PJJPS1
10 3-LAB03. PJJPS1
15 FILLER PICTURE X(44) VALUE PJJPS1
'*****' PJJPS1
15 FILLER PICTURE X(44) VALUE PJJPS1
'*****' PJJPS1
15 FILLER PICTURE X(08) VALUE PJJPS1
'*****' PJJPS1
10 3-LAB04. PJJPS1
15 FILLER PICTURE X(44) VALUE PJJPS1
'* CUSTOM * NAME * ' PJJPS1
15 FILLER PICTURE X(44) VALUE PJJPS1
' * ORDERED *DELIVERED * BA' PJJPS1
15 FILLER PICTURE X(08) VALUE PJJPS1
'LANCE *' PJJPS1
10 3-LAB05. PJJPS1
15 FILLER PICTURE X(44) VALUE PJJPS1
'* * * ' PJJPS1
15 FILLER PICTURE X(44) VALUE PJJPS1
' * * * ' PJJPS1
15 FILLER PICTURE X(08) VALUE PJJPS1
' *' PJJPS1
05 3-LAB-R REDEFINES 3-LAB. PJJPS1
10 1-LI00-3 OCCURS 005. PJJPS1
15 FILLER PICTURE X(00096). PJJPS1
05 4-LAB. PJJPS1
10 4-LAB01. PJJPS1
15 FILLER PICTURE X(44) VALUE PJJPS1
'***BATCH TOTAL ' PJJPS1
15 FILLER PICTURE X(26) VALUE PJJPS1
' ' PJJPS1
10 4-LAB02. PJJPS1
15 FILLER PICTURE X(44) VALUE PJJPS1
' **SUBTOTAL ' PJJPS1
15 FILLER PICTURE X(26) VALUE PJJPS1
' ' PJJPS1
10 4-LAB03. PJJPS1
15 FILLER PICTURE X(44) VALUE PJJPS1
' *CHECK TOTAL ' PJJPS1
15 FILLER PICTURE X(26) VALUE PJJPS1
' ' PJJPS1
10 4-LAB04. PJJPS1
15 FILLER PICTURE X(44) VALUE PJJPS1
' SUM TOTAL ' PJJPS1
15 FILLER PICTURE X(26) VALUE PJJPS1
' ' PJJPS1
05 4-LAB-R REDEFINES 4-LAB. PJJPS1
10 1-LI00-4 OCCURS 004. PJJPS1
15 FILLER PICTURE X(00070). PJJPS1

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## Data structure work areas

All input data structures for which a control break level has been entered, will be described completely, in the WORKING STORAGE SECTION.

The common part is named in the form 1-dd00. The variable parts either redefine each other or are defined successively, depending upon the RECORD TYPE/USE WITHIN D.S. value.

They are named 1-ddss where:

dd = DATA STRUCTURE CODE IN THE PROGRAM,

ss = SEGMENT CODE.

Each data element is named in the form 1-dd00-eeeeee, with its format, or sub-defined if it is a group level field.

When the D.S. has redefined variable length segments, each definition is completed with a FILLER so that each segment is the same length (equal to the longest).

The '1-' area is loaded at the READ of each d.s., from the data last read. Thus the read area of a data structure with control breaks will only be used for calculating these control breaks. The segment being processed is always in the '1-' (work) area.

A '2-' area is set up for each input principal file (USAGE OF D.S. = 'P') in which a common part is declared, as well as variable parts, through successive redefinition, according to the RECORD TYPE / USE WITHIN D.S. entered. The data elements are described in detail as in a '1-' area. All updating is done in this area.

An area in the WORKING-STORAGE SECTION is set up for each table D.S. For each segment to be loaded, an area will be allocated in the form 1-ddss OCCURS n, where:

n = OCCURRENCES OF SEGMENT IN TABLE.

If the D.S. has been defined with a USAGE of 'T', all data elements will be declared and loaded. If the USAGE is 'X', only data elements other than FILLER and the record type will appear. All elementary data elements at the 01 level, and all elementary or group data elements at the 02 level will be loaded.

The data element descriptions are the same as for the '1-' work areas for D.S.'s with control breaks, except for data elements of the common part which are described in each specific part segment.

For each print D.S., an area called 6-dd00 is set up, where dd is the DATA STRUCTURE CODE IN THE PROGRAM. All the lines of the different reports will be moved into this area before being written. This area is subdivided at level 05 by successive redefinitions for each report appearing in the print data structure. At the 10 level, the data elements common to all printed lines appear, as well as the different report structures. The names appear in the form 6-ddrst where:

dd = DATA STRUCTURE CODE IN THE PROGRAM,

r = LAST CHARACTER OF REPORT CODE,

st = STRUCTURE NUMBER.

The structure descriptions are redefinitions of each other. The descriptions contain all the receiving data elements, plus FILLER's whose length is calculated by the generator. The data-names are in the form 6-ddrst-eeeeee, where:

eeeeee = DATA ELEMENT CODE in the Report Call of  
Elements (-CE) screen.

#### NOTE

The user can modify the contents of D.S work areas through data structure descriptions. However, their location in the the generated program cannot be modified.

## THE USER WORK AREAS

Here, the user will find area or section names defined by Work Areas (-W) lines, where the CODE FOR COBOL PLACEMENT is numeric. If this code is alphabetic, the Work Areas (-W) lines are inserted at the beginning of WORKING-STORAGE.

The descriptions of some data structures with ORGANIZATION 'L' or 'D' are also located here.

There is a description among the user's areas generated for each d.s. with ORGANIZATION = 'L' or 'D' with an alphabetic CODE FOR COBOL PLACEMENT.

For these data structures, the user can request any possible description type in this area.

Moreover, using the level number and/or location, the D.S. description can appear under a level 01, or in a particular section (LINKAGE, IDS, ...) entered via the Work Areas (-W) screen.

### NOTE

The user can modify the work areas, with respect to content and location, using the CODE FOR COBOL PLACEMENT and the LINE NUMBER of the Work Areas (-W) screen with data structures with an ORGANIZATION = 'L' or 'D'.

01	6-ED00.		PJJPS1
05	6-ED00-3.		PJJPS1
10	6-ED300-LSKP	PICTURE X.	PJJPS1
10	6-ED300	PICTURE X(096).	PJJPS1
10	6-ED301	REDEFINES 6-ED300.	PJJPS1
15	FILLER	PICTURE X(045).	PJJPS1
15	6-ED301-DATEM	PICTURE X(10).	PJJPS1
15	FILLER	PICTURE X(020).	PJJPS1
15	6-ED301-PAGE	PICTURE ZZ9.	PJJPS1
15	FILLER	PICTURE X(018).	PJJPS1
10	6-ED302	REDEFINES 6-ED300.	PJJPS1
15	FILLER	PICTURE X(009).	PJJPS1
15	6-ED302-NOCL	PICTURE X(5).	PJJPS1
15	FILLER	PICTURE X(002).	PJJPS1
15	6-ED302-NOMCL	PICTURE X(20).	PJJPS1
15	FILLER	PICTURE X(060).	PJJPS1
10	6-ED303	REDEFINES 6-ED300.	PJJPS1
15	FILLER	PICTURE X(037).	PJJPS1
15	6-ED303-FILLER	PICTURE X(9).	PJJPS1
15	FILLER	PICTURE X(001).	PJJPS1
15	6-ED303-JED3FA	PICTURE 9.	PJJPS1
15	FILLER	PICTURE X(004).	PJJPS1
15	6-ED303-DATE	PICTURE X(6).	PJJPS1
15	FILLER	PICTURE X(016).	PJJPS1
15	6-ED303-QULI	PICTURE Z(4)9,99.	PJJPS1
15	FILLER	PICTURE X(014).	PJJPS1
10	6-ED304	REDEFINES 6-ED300.	PJJPS1
15	FILLER	PICTURE X(034).	PJJPS1
15	6-ED304-4	PICTURE X(20).	PJJPS1
15	FILLER	PICTURE X(001).	PJJPS1
15	6-ED304-NOCL11	PICTURE X.	PJJPS1
15	6-ED304-NOCL12	PICTURE XX.	PJJPS1
15	6-ED304-NOCL2	PICTURE XX.	PJJPS1
15	FILLER	PICTURE X(003).	PJJPS1
15	6-ED304-QUCO	PICTURE Z(4)9,99.	PJJPS1
15	FILLER	PICTURE X(003).	PJJPS1
15	6-ED304-QTLI	PICTURE Z(4)9,99.	PJJPS1

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15 FILLER PICTURE X(003). PJJPS1
15 6-ED304-SOLDE PICTURE -(5)9,99. PJJPS1
15 FILLER PICTURE X(002). PJJPS1
01 6-LI00. PJJPS1
05 6-LI00-1. PJJPS1
10 6-LI100-ETAT PICTURE X. PJJPS1
10 6-LI100-LSKP PICTURE 99. PJJPS1
10 6-LI100-PAGE PICTURE Z9. PJJPS1
10 6-LI100-NULIG PICTURE 9(3). PJJPS1
10 6-LI100 PICTURE X(045). PJJPS1
10 6-LI101 REDEFINES 6-LI100. PJJPS1
15 FILLER PICTURE X(038). PJJPS1
15 6-LI101-ACCEP PICTURE Z9. PJJPS1
15 FILLER PICTURE X(004). PJJPS1
10 6-LI102 REDEFINES 6-LI100. PJJPS1
15 FILLER PICTURE X(038). PJJPS1
15 6-LI102-REFUS PICTURE Z9. PJJPS1
15 FILLER PICTURE X(004). PJJPS1
10 6-LI103 REDEFINES 6-LI100. PJJPS1
15 FILLER PICTURE X(038). PJJPS1
15 6-LI103-TOTAL PICTURE Z9. PJJPS1
15 FILLER PICTURE X(004). PJJPS1
10 6-LI104 REDEFINES 6-LI100. PJJPS1
15 FILLER PICTURE X(038). PJJPS1
15 6-LI104-POURC PICTURE Z9,99. PJJPS1
15 FILLER PICTURE X(001). PJJPS1
10 6-LI105 REDEFINES 6-LI100. PJJPS1
15 FILLER PICTURE X(031). PJJPS1
15 6-LI105-NOFICH PICTURE XX. PJJPS1
15 FILLER PICTURE X(004). PJJPS1
15 6-LI105-CPTENR PICTURE Z(3)9. PJJPS1
15 FILLER PICTURE X(004). PJJPS1
10 6-LI106 REDEFINES 6-LI100. PJJPS1
15 6-LI106-ZLIB03 PICTURE 999999999999999. PJJPS1
15 FILLER PICTURE X(031). PJJPS1
01 1-CD00. PJJPS1
10 1-CD00-NOCL. PJJPS1
11 1-CD00-NOCL11 PICTURE X. PJJPS1
11 1-CD00-NOCL12 PICTURE XX. PJJPS1
11 1-CD00-NOCL2 PICTURE XX. PJJPS1
10 1-CD00-QUCO PICTURE S9(5)V99 PJJPS1
COMPUTATIONAL-3. PJJPS1
01 2-CD00. PJJPS1
10 2-CD00-NOCL. PJJPS1
11 2-CD00-NOCL11 PICTURE X. PJJPS1
11 2-CD00-NOCL12 PICTURE XX. PJJPS1
11 2-CD00-NOCL2 PICTURE XX. PJJPS1
10 2-CD00-QUCO PICTURE S9(5)V99 PJJPS1
COMPUTATIONAL-3. PJJPS1
01 1-CL00. PJJPS1
10 1-CL00-KEYCI. PJJPS1
11 1-CL00-NOCL. PJJPS1
12 1-CL00-NOCL11 PICTURE X. PJJPS1
12 1-CL00-NOCL12 PICTURE XX. PJJPS1
12 1-CL00-NOCL2 PICTURE XX. PJJPS1
10 1-CL00-NOMCL PICTURE X(20). PJJPS1
10 1-CL00-ADRES PICTURE X(43). PJJPS1
10 1-CL00-NUDEP PICTURE XXX. PJJPS1
10 1-CL00-LIDEP PICTURE X(24). PJJPS1
10 1-CL00-NUREG PICTURE XXX. PJJPS1
10 1-CL00-LIREG PICTURE X(24). PJJPS1
01 2-CL00. PJJPS1
10 2-CL00-KEYCI. PJJPS1
11 2-CL00-NOCL. PJJPS1
12 2-CL00-NOCL11 PICTURE X. PJJPS1
12 2-CL00-NOCL12 PICTURE XX. PJJPS1
12 2-CL00-NOCL2 PICTURE XX. PJJPS1

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	10	2-CL00-NOMCL	PICTURE	X(20).	PJJPS1
	10	2-CL00-ADRES	PICTURE	X(43).	PJJPS1
	10	2-CL00-NUDEP	PICTURE	XXX.	PJJPS1
	10	2-CL00-LIDEP	PICTURE	X(24).	PJJPS1
	10	2-CL00-NUREG	PICTURE	XXX.	PJJPS1
	10	2-CL00-LIREG	PICTURE	X(24).	PJJPS1
01		1-LV00.			PJJPS1
	10	1-LV00-NOCL.			PJJPS1
	11	1-LV00-NOCL11	PICTURE	X.	PJJPS1
	11	1-LV00-NOCL12	PICTURE	XX.	PJJPS1
	11	1-LV00-NOCL2	PICTURE	XX.	PJJPS1
	10	1-LV00-NBLIV	PICTURE	9.	PJJPS1
	10	1-LV00-QTLI	PICTURE	S9(5)V99	PJJPS1
		COMPUTATIONAL-3.			PJJPS1
	10	1-LV00-GROUPE			PJJPS1
		OCCURS	009		PJJPS1
		DEPENDING ON		1-LV00-NBLIV.	PJJPS1
	11	1-LV00-QULI	PICTURE	S9(5)V99	PJJPS1
		COMPUTATIONAL-3.			PJJPS1
	11	1-LV00-DALI	PICTURE	X(6).	PJJPS1
01		2-LV00.			PJJPS1
	10	2-LV00-NOCL.			PJJPS1
	11	2-LV00-NOCL11	PICTURE	X.	PJJPS1
	11	2-LV00-NOCL12	PICTURE	XX.	PJJPS1
	11	2-LV00-NOCL2	PICTURE	XX.	PJJPS1
	10	2-LV00-NBLIV	PICTURE	9.	PJJPS1
	10	2-LV00-QTLI	PICTURE	S9(5)V99	PJJPS1
		COMPUTATIONAL-3.			PJJPS1
	10	2-LV00-GROUPE			PJJPS1
		OCCURS	009		PJJPS1
		DEPENDING ON		2-LV00-NBLIV.	PJJPS1
	11	2-LV00-QULI	PICTURE	S9(5)V99	PJJPS1
		COMPUTATIONAL-3.			PJJPS1
	11	2-LV00-DALI	PICTURE	X(6).	PJJPS1
01		1-MO-TABLE.			PJJPS1
	02	1-M000T.			PJJPS1
	05	1-M000 OCCURS		0012.	PJJPS1
	10	1-M000-ANNUL	PICTURE	X.	PJJPS1
	10	1-M000-MOIS	PICTURE	99.	PJJPS1
	10	1-M000-LMOIS	PICTURE	X(9).	PJJPS1
	10	1-M000-FILLER	PICTURE	X(68).	PJJPS1
01		1-MV00.			PJJPS1
	05	1-MV00-00.			PJJPS1
	10	1-MV00-NOCL.			PJJPS1
	11	1-MV00-NOCL11	PICTURE	X.	PJJPS1
	11	1-MV00-NOCL12	PICTURE	XX.	PJJPS1
	11	1-MV00-NOCL2	PICTURE	XX.	PJJPS1
	10	1-MV00-NUORD	PICTURE	X.	PJJPS1
	10	1-MV00-CODMV	PICTURE	X.	PJJPS1
	10	1-MV00-NUCAR	PICTURE	X.	PJJPS1
	05	1-MV00-SUITE.			PJJPS1
	15	FILLER	PICTURE	X(00072).	PJJPS1
01		1-MV01 REDEFINES		1-MV00.	PJJPS1
	10	FILLER	PICTURE	X(00008).	PJJPS1
	10	1-MV01-NOMCL	PICTURE	X(20).	PJJPS1
	10	1-MV01-ADRES	PICTURE	X(43).	PJJPS1
	10	1-MV01-NUDEP	PICTURE	XXX.	PJJPS1
	10	1-MV01-FILLER	PICTURE	X(6).	PJJPS1
01		1-MV02 REDEFINES		1-MV00.	PJJPS1
	10	FILLER	PICTURE	X(00008).	PJJPS1
	10	1-MV02-MREEL9	PICTURE	9(5)V99.	PJJPS1
	10	1-MV02-MREEL9X	REDEFINES		PJJPS1
		1-MV02-MREEL9	PICTURE	X(007).	PJJPS1
	10	1-MV02-DALI	PICTURE	X(6).	PJJPS1
	10	FILLER	PICTURE	X(00059).	PJJPS1
01		1-TD-TABLE.			PJJPS1
	02	1-TD01T.			PJJPS1



```

05      1-TD01 OCCURS          0103.          PJJPS1
10      1-TD01-NUDEP PICTURE XXX.          PJJPS1
10      1-TD01-LIDEP PICTURE X(24).        PJJPS1
10      1-TD01-NUREG PICTURE XXX.          PJJPS1
02      1-TD02T.                PJJPS1
05      1-TD02 OCCURS          0016.          PJJPS1
10      1-TD02-NUREG PICTURE XXX.          PJJPS1
10      1-TD02-LIREG PICTURE X(24).        PJJPS1
01  USERS-AREAS          PICTURE X.        PJJPS1
*SD: WB BIB: WG SEL: 01_____ FORM: I DESC: 2 NIV: 2 ORG: _ SS: _ 790020
01      WB00.                    PJJPS1
02      WB01.                    PJJPS1
10      WB01-FILLER PICTURE X(18)          PJJPS1
        VALUE 'CDCLDCENGLLCLVMVSE'.        PJJPS1
10      WB01-FILLER PICTURE X(4)          PJJPS1
        VALUE 'VLVM'.                    PJJPS1
10      WB01-TABCPT PICTURE X(44)         PJJPS1
        VALUE SPACE.                    PJJPS1
01      WB00-R REDEFINES WB00.          791010
*SD: WC BIB: WG SEL: 0203_____ FORM: I DESC: 3 NIV: 3 ORG: _ SS: _ 791020
02      WC00.                    PJJPS1
03      WC02 OCCURS          0011.          PJJPS1
10      WC02-NOFICH PICTURE XX.          PJJPS1
03      WC03 OCCURS          0011.          PJJPS1
10      WC03-CPTENR PICTURE S9(7)        PJJPS1
        COMPUTATIONAL-3.                PJJPS1

```

## 0A Declaratives

### DECLARATIVES

The F0A function contains one F0Aff function for each indexed file called in the -CD lines.

```

PROCEDURE DIVISION.          PJJPS1
DECLARATIVES.                PJJPS1
SECMO SECTION.               PJJPS1
    USE AFTER ERROR PROCEDURE ON MO-FILE. PJJPS1
F0AMO. DISPLAY 'STATUS : ENT01 = ' 1-M000-STATUS. PJJPS1
F0AMO-A. GO TO F0A90.        PJJPS1
F0AMO-FN. EXIT.              PJJPS1
F0A90. STOP 'INPUT-OUTPUT ERROR CANCEL THE JOB '. PJJPS1
F0A90-FN. EXIT.              PJJPS1
END DECLARATIVES.           PJJPS1
SEC00 SECTION.               P000
N0DCA. NOTE *APPEL DU TRI          *.      P000
F0DCA.                          P010
    SORT          MV-FILE          P020
    ON ASCENDING KEY              P110
    MV00-NOCL MV00-NUORD          P120
    MV00-CODMV MV00-NUCAR          P500
    INPUT PROCEDURE ENTREE        P510
    OUTPUT PROCEDURE SORTIE.      P900
    STOP RUN.                     P900
F0DCA-FN. EXIT.                  P900
ENTREE SECTION.                 P000
N0F. NOTE *****.              P000
        *                          *      P000
        *PROCEDURE D'ENTREE        *      P000
        *                          *      P000
        *****.                  P000
F0F. EXIT.                       P000
N0FBA. NOTE *INITIALIZATION      *.      P000
F0FBA.                          P000
    OPEN INPUT          EN-FILE    P010
*PROCESSING DATE          P080

```

MOVE CURRENT-DATE TO DAT8	P100
MOVE DAT81 TO DATOM	P100
MOVE DAT82 TO DATOJ	P100
MOVE DAT83 TO DATOA	P100
MOVE DATCE	P110
TO DAT8E DAT6C	P110
MOVE DAT81E TO DAT63C	P110
MOVE DAT82E TO DAT61C MOVE DAT83E TO DAT62C	P110
MOVE DAT6C TO DATCE	P110
MOVE DATCE	P120
TO DAT8E DAT6C	P120
MOVE DAT61C TO DAT81C MOVE DAT62C TO DAT82C	P120
MOVE DAT63C TO DAT83C	P120
MOVE DAT8C TO DAT8C.	P120
F0FBA-FN. EXIT.	P120
N0FCA. NOTE *TRAITEMENT FICHER EN ENTREE *.	P000
F0FCA. IF EN-FT = 0	P000
NEXT SENTENCE ELSE GO TO F0FCA-FN.	P000
MOVE 0 TO IK	P010
READ EN-FILE	P010
AT END MOVE 1 TO IK.	P010
IF IK = 1	P020
MOVE 1 TO EN-FT	P020
GO TO F0FCA-FN.	P030
ADD 1 TO 5-EN00-RECCNT.	P040
N0FFF. NOTE *DELIVERY DATE SELECTION *.	P000
F0FFF. IF EN00-NUCAR = 'B'	P000
AND EN02-DALI < DATOR	P020
NEXT SENTENCE ELSE GO TO F0FFF-FN.	P020
GO TO F0FFF-FN.	P020
N0FZA. NOTE *ECRITURE *.	P000
F0FZA.	P000
MOVE EN00 TO MV00	P020
MOVE 0 TO IK	P030
RELEASE MV00.	P030
F0FZA-FN. EXIT.	P030
F0FFF-FN. EXIT.	P030
F0FCA-900. GO TO F0FCA.	P030
F0FCA-FN. EXIT.	P030
N0FZZ. NOTE *FERMETURE *.	P000
F0FZZ.	P000
CLOSE EN-FILE.	P010
F0FZZ-FN. EXIT.	P010
F0F-FN. EXIT.	P010
SORTIE SECTION.	P000

---

## Initializations (F01)

Function F01 is always generated. Data structures defined as commentary (ORGANIZATION = 'X') are not described in this function. Data Structures described in WORKING-STORAGE or LINKAGE (ORGANIZATION = 'W' or 'L') are not described in F01, except those with USAGE = 'C', and control breaks. For these files, see the note below.

Primary purpose: Function F01 OPENS files, loads and CLOSEs table files.

Sub-functions: Each data structure is initialized in its own sub-function. The sub-function code is created using the DATA STRUCTURE CODE IN THE PROGRAM.

The sub-functions are generated in alphabetical order.

Each sub-function contains:

- the OPEN instruction for the data structure if its ORGANIZATION is 'S', 'T' or 'V', or 'W' or 'L' with control breaks.
- the prime READ instruction, for data structures with control break processing specified,
- the loading of the table files from the description in WORKING-STORAGE, if the ACCESS MODE is sequential, and if the USAGE OF DATA STRUCTURE = 'T' or 'X'. For these files, a CLOSE instruction is generated once the table is loaded.

## NOTE

For input data structures (USAGE = 'C') described in WORKING STORAGE or LINKAGE (ORGANIZATION = 'W' or 'L'), with control breaks, an OPEN is generated followed by a PERFORM F95dd for the prime READ. It is the user's responsibility to code Sub-function F95dd, (normally using Procedural Code). This code may need to account for the end-of-processing and end-of-file indicators, as well as the OPEN and CLOSE of table files, etc.

```

N01.      NOTE *****
          *                               *
          *           INITIALIZATIONS     *
          *                               *
          *****
F01.      EXIT.                          PJJPS1
N01CD.    NOTE *INITIALIZATION OF FILE  CD-FILE  *.      PJJPS1
F01CD.    OPEN INPUT                      CD-FILE.      PJJPS1
F01CD-10. READ    CD-FILE          AT END      PJJPS1
          MOVE 1 TO                      CD-FI.        PJJPS1
F01CD-FN. EXIT.                          PJJPS1
N01CL.    NOTE *INITIALIZATION OF FILE  CL-FILE  *.      PJJPS1
F01CL.    OPEN INPUT                      CL-FILE.      PJJPS1
F01CL-10. READ    CL-FILE          AT END      PJJPS1
          MOVE 1 TO                      CL-FI.        PJJPS1
F01CL-FN. EXIT.                          PJJPS1
N01DC.    NOTE *INITIALIZATION OF FILE  DC-FILE  *.      PJJPS1
F01DC.    OPEN OUTPUT                    DC-FILE.      PJJPS1
F01DC-FN. EXIT.                          PJJPS1
N01ED.    NOTE *INITIALIZATION OF FILE  ED-FILE  *.      PJJPS1
F01ED.    OPEN OUTPUT                    ED-FILE.      PJJPS1
F01ED-FN. EXIT.                          PJJPS1
N01GL.    NOTE *INITIALIZATION OF FILE  GL-FILE  *.      PJJPS1
F01GL.    OPEN INPUT                      GL-FILE.      PJJPS1
F01GL-FN. EXIT.                          PJJPS1
N01LC.    NOTE *INITIALIZATION OF FILE  LC-FILE  *.      PJJPS1
F01LC.    OPEN OUTPUT                    LC-FILE.      PJJPS1
F01LC-FN. EXIT.                          PJJPS1
N01LI.    NOTE *INITIALIZATION OF FILE  LI-FILE  *.      PJJPS1
F01LI.    OPEN OUTPUT                    LI-FILE.      PJJPS1
F01LI-FN. EXIT.                          PJJPS1
N01LV.    NOTE *INITIALIZATION OF FILE  LV-FILE  *.      PJJPS1
F01LV.    OPEN INPUT                      LV-FILE.      PJJPS1
F01LV-10. READ    LV-FILE          AT END      PJJPS1
          MOVE 1 TO                      LV-FI.        PJJPS1
F01LV-FN. EXIT.                          PJJPS1
N01MO.    NOTE *INITIALIZATION OF FILE  MO-FILE  *.      PJJPS1
F01MO.    OPEN INPUT                      MO-FILE.      PJJPS1
          IF      1-M000-STATUS  NOT = ZERO      PJJPS1
          PERFORM  F0A00                      PJJPS1
          PERFORM  F0A90          THRU F0A90-FN. PJJPS1
F01MO-10. READ    MO-FILE          AT END      PJJPS1
          GO TO   F01MO-20.                  PJJPS1
          ADD 1 TO IM000L          IF IM000L NOT > 0012 PJJPS1
          MOVE   M000                      PJJPS1
          TO     1-M000          (IM000L).      PJJPS1

```

```

GO TO F01M0-10. PJJPS1
F01M0-20. PJJPS1
IF IM000L > IM000M PJJPS1
MOVE IM000L TO IM000R PJJPS1
MOVE IM000M TO IM000L. PJJPS1
F01M0-99. CLOSE MO-FILE. PJJPS1
F01M0-FN. EXIT. PJJPS1
N01MV. NOTE *INITIALIZATION OF FILE MV-FILE *. PJJPS1
F01MV-10. RETURN MV-FILE AT END PJJPS1
MOVE 1 TO MV-FI. PJJPS1
F01MV-FN. EXIT. PJJPS1
N01SE. NOTE *INITIALIZATION OF FILE SE-FILE *. PJJPS1
F01SE. OPEN OUTPUT SE-FILE. PJJPS1
F01SE-FN. EXIT. PJJPS1
N01TD. NOTE *INITIALIZATION OF FILE TD-FILE *. PJJPS1
F01TD. OPEN INPUT TD-FILE. PJJPS1
F01TD-10. READ TD-FILE AT END PJJPS1
GO TO F01TD-20. PJJPS1
IF TD00-NOTAB = 'D' PJJPS1
NEXT SENTENCE ELSE GO TO F01TD-01F. PJJPS1
ADD 1 TO ITD01L IF ITD01L NOT > 0103 PJJPS1
MOVE TD01-NUDEP TO PJJPS1
1-TD01-NUDEP (ITD01L) PJJPS1
MOVE TD01-LIDEP TO PJJPS1
1-TD01-LIDEP (ITD01L) PJJPS1
MOVE TD01-NUREG TO PJJPS1
1-TD01-NUREG (ITD01L) PJJPS1
GO TO F01TD-10. PJJPS1
F01TD-01F. PJJPS1
IF TD00-NOTAB = 'R' PJJPS1
NEXT SENTENCE ELSE GO TO F01TD-02F. PJJPS1
ADD 1 TO ITD02L IF ITD02L NOT > 0016 PJJPS1
MOVE TD02-NUREG TO PJJPS1
1-TD02-NUREG (ITD02L) PJJPS1
MOVE TD02-LIREG TO PJJPS1
1-TD02-LIREG (ITD02L) PJJPS1
GO TO F01TD-10. PJJPS1
F01TD-02F. PJJPS1
GO TO F01TD-10. PJJPS1
F01TD-20. PJJPS1
IF ITD01L > ITD01M PJJPS1
MOVE ITD01L TO ITD01R PJJPS1
MOVE ITD01M TO ITD01L. PJJPS1
IF ITD02L > ITD02M PJJPS1
MOVE ITD02L TO ITD02R PJJPS1
MOVE ITD02M TO ITD02L. PJJPS1
F01TD-99. CLOSE TD-FILE. PJJPS1
F01TD-FN. EXIT. PJJPS1
N01VL. NOTE *INITIALIZATION OF FILE VL-FILE *. PJJPS1
F01VL. OPEN OUTPUT VL-FILE. PJJPS1
F01VL-FN. EXIT. PJJPS1
N01VM. NOTE *INITIALIZATION OF FILE VM-FILE *. PJJPS1
F01VM. OPEN OUTPUT VM-FILE. PJJPS1
F01VM-FN. EXIT. PJJPS1
F01-FN. EXIT. PJJPS1

```

---

## Read sequential files with no control break (F05)

Function F05 is always generated, except in cases where the TYPE AND STRUCTURE OF PROGRAM selected does not generate the PROCEDURE DIVISION.

Primary purpose: Function F05 does the READ for all data structures without control breaks.

Special Note: Function F05 is the top of the iteration loop. Therefore it is important not to delete it, or if deleted, to insert the function number by other means.

Sub-functions: Each data structure without control breaks is given its own sub-function. The sub-function code is created using the DATA STRUCTURE CODE IN THE PROGRAM.

The data structures are read sequentially, (alphabetical order).

Each sub-function:

- contains the test giving access to the sub-function,
- contains the READ instruction,
- sets the end-of-processing indicator (dd-FT) AT END of READ,
- stores all data elements that make up the key for file matching, if a FILE MATCHING LEVEL NUMBER was entered (dd-IN-eeeeee),
- increments the record counter (5-dd00-RECCNT).

### NOTE

For input data structures (USAGE = 'C') described in WORKING STORAGE or LINKAGE (ORGANIZATION = 'W' or 'L') without control breaks, the READ is generated as a PERFORM F95dd. It is the user's responsibility to code sub-function F95dd, normally using Procedural Code). This code may need to account for the end-of-processing and end-of-file indicators, as well as the OPEN and CLOSE of table files, etc.

```

*          NOTE * BEGINNING OF PROGRAM ITERATION *.          PJJPS1
F05.      EXIT.          PJJPS1
N05.      NOTE *****.          PJJPS1
          *          *          PJJPS1
          *READ SEQ.FILES NO CONTROL BREAK *          PJJPS1
          *          *          PJJPS1
          *****.          PJJPS1
N05GL.    NOTE *READ FILE          GL          *.          PJJPS1
F05GL.    IF          FTB2 = '1' AND GL-CF2 = '1'          PJJPS1
          NEXT SENTENCE ELSE GO TO          F05GL-FN.          PJJPS1
F05GL-10. READ          GL-FILE          AT END          PJJPS1
          MOVE 1 TO          GL-FT          PJJPS1
          MOVE HIGH-VALUE TO          GLIND          PJJPS1
          GO TO          F05GL-FN.          PJJPS1
          MOVE          GL00-NOCL11 TO          GL-IN-NOCL11.          PJJPS1
          MOVE          GL00-NOCL12 TO          GL-IN-NOCL12.          PJJPS1
          ADD 1 TO 5-GL00-RECCNT.          PJJPS1
F05GL-FN. EXIT.          PJJPS1
F05-FN.   EXIT.          PJJPS1

```

---

## Read sequential files with control breaks (F10)

Function F10 is generated if there is at least one principal, consulted or transaction file (USAGE OF DATA STRUCTURE = 'P', 'C', 'M' or 'N') on which there is a control break.

Primary purpose: Function F10 MOVES the prime read data from the read area to the work area, and then does a READ for next data in the read area.

Sub-functions: Each data structure with a control break is given its own sub-function. The sub-function code is created using the DATA STRUCTURE CODE IN THE PROGRAM.

The data structures are read sequentially, (alphabetical order).

Each sub-function:

- contains the test giving access to the subfunction, if a FILE MATCHING LEVEL NUMBER has been entered for the data structure,
- sets the initial control break variables (dd-IB),
- sets the end-of-processing indicator (dd-FT), if the end-of-file indicator (dd-FI) has been set,
- transfers 'OCCURS DEPENDING ON' counters, if they are in the common part ('00' segment) of the D.S.,
- transfers the read area data (dd00) to the work area (all file processing will be done in the work area),
- stores all data elements that make up the key for file matching if a FILE MATCHING LEVEL NUMBER was entered (dd-IN-eeeeee),
- increments the record counter (5-dd00-RECCNT),
- contains the READ instructions,
- sets end-of-file indicator (dd-FI), AT END.

#### NOTE

For data structures described in WORKING-STORAGE or LINKAGE, (ORGANIZATION = 'W' or 'L'), it is the user's responsibility to code the READ instruction. This is normally done by a PERFORM of sub-function F95dd, using Procedural Code. The code may need to account for the end-of-processing and end-of-file, as well as the OPEN and CLOSE of table files, etc.

```

N10.      NOTE *****.                PJJPS1
          *                                *                PJJPS1
          *READ SEQ. FILES CONTROL BREAK *                PJJPS1
          *                                *                PJJPS1
          *****.                PJJPS1

F10.      EXIT.                PJJPS1
N10CD.    NOTE *READ CONTROL BREAK      CD-FILE *.        PJJPS1
F10CD.    IF      FTB3 = '1' AND CD-CF3 = '1'          PJJPS1
          NEXT SENTENCE ELSE GO TO      F10CD-FN.        PJJPS1
F10CD-10. MOVE    CD-FB      TO          CD-IB.          PJJPS1
          IF      CD-FI      = '1'          PJJPS1
          MOVE HIGH-VALUE TO              CDIND          PJJPS1
          MOVE 1 TO CD-FT      GO TO F10CD-FN.          PJJPS1
          MOVE    CD00      TO          1-CD00.          PJJPS1
          MOVE    CD00-NOCL11 TO          CD-IN-NOCL11    PJJPS1
          MOVE    CD00-NOCL12 TO          CD-IN-NOCL12    PJJPS1
          MOVE    CD00-NOCL2 TO          CD-IN-NOCL2      PJJPS1
          ADD 1 TO 5-CD00-RECCNT.          PJJPS1
          READ    CD-FILE      AT END          PJJPS1
          MOVE 1 TO              CD-FI.          PJJPS1
F10CD-FN. EXIT.                PJJPS1
N10CL.    NOTE *READ CONTROL BREAK      CL-FILE *.        PJJPS1
F10CL.    IF      FTB3 = '1' AND CL-CF3 = '1'          PJJPS1
          NEXT SENTENCE ELSE GO TO      F10CL-FN.        PJJPS1
F10CL-10. MOVE    CL-FB      TO          CL-IB.          PJJPS1
          IF      CL-FI      = '1'          PJJPS1
          MOVE HIGH-VALUE TO              CLIND          PJJPS1
          MOVE 1 TO CL-FT      GO TO F10CL-FN.          PJJPS1
          MOVE    CL00      TO          1-CL00.          PJJPS1
          MOVE    CL00-NOCL11 TO          CL-IN-NOCL11    PJJPS1
          MOVE    CL00-NOCL12 TO          CL-IN-NOCL12    PJJPS1
          MOVE    CL00-NOCL2 TO          CL-IN-NOCL2      PJJPS1
          ADD 1 TO 5-CL00-RECCNT.          PJJPS1
          READ    CL-FILE      AT END          PJJPS1

```

```

        MOVE 1 TO                CL-FI.                PJJPS1
F10CL-FN. EXIT.                PJJPS1
N10LV.  NOTE *READ CONTROL BREAK    LV-FILE *.        PJJPS1
F10LV.  IF      FTB3 = '1' AND LV-CF3 = '1'          PJJPS1
        NEXT SENTENCE ELSE GO TO    F10LV-FN.        PJJPS1
F10LV-10. MOVE  LV-FB      TO      LV-IB.            PJJPS1
        IF      LV-FI      = '1'                    PJJPS1
        MOVE HIGH-VALUE TO          LVIND            PJJPS1
        MOVE 1 TO  LV-FT      GO TO F10LV-FN.        PJJPS1
        MOVE  LV00-NBLIV TO      1-LV00-NBLIV        PJJPS1
        MOVE  LV00      TO      1-LV00.            PJJPS1
        MOVE  LV00-NOCL11 TO      LV-IN-NOCL11        PJJPS1
        MOVE  LV00-NOCL12 TO      LV-IN-NOCL12        PJJPS1
        MOVE  LV00-NOCL2 TO      LV-IN-NOCL2          PJJPS1
        ADD 1 TO 5-LV00-RECCNT.          PJJPS1
        READ  LV-FILE      AT END                    PJJPS1
        MOVE 1 TO                LV-FI.                PJJPS1
F10LV-FN. EXIT.                PJJPS1
N10MV.  NOTE *READ CONTROL BREAK    MV-FILE *.        PJJPS1
F10MV.  IF      MV-CF3      = '1'                    PJJPS1
        NEXT SENTENCE ELSE GO TO    F10MV-FN.        PJJPS1
F10MV-10. MOVE  MV-FB      TO      MV-IB.            PJJPS1
        IF      MV-FI      = '1'                    PJJPS1
        MOVE HIGH-VALUE TO          MVIND            PJJPS1
        MOVE 1 TO  MV-FT      GO TO F10MV-FN.        PJJPS1
        MOVE  MV00      TO      1-MV00.            PJJPS1
        MOVE  MV00-NOCL11 TO      MV-IN-NOCL11        PJJPS1
        MOVE  MV00-NOCL12 TO      MV-IN-NOCL12        PJJPS1
        MOVE  MV00-NOCL2 TO      MV-IN-NOCL2          PJJPS1
        ADD 1 TO 5-MV00-RECCNT.          PJJPS1
        RETURN MV-FILE      AT END                    PJJPS1
        MOVE 1 TO                MV-FI.                PJJPS1
F10MV-FN. EXIT.                PJJPS1
F10-FN.  EXIT.                PJJPS1

```

---

## END OF RUN (F20)

Function F20 is always generated. The execution condition is that FT = ALL '1'.

Primary purpose: Function F20 is used for closing files, and for the STOP RUN.

Sub-functions: Each data structure (other than those mentioned below) is given its own sub-function. The sub-function code is created using the DATA STRUCTURE CODE IN THE PROGRAM. A special Sub-function F2099 is generated for the STOP RUN instruction.

The data structures are closed sequentially according to their order on the Call of Data Structures (-CD) screen.

Each sub-function contains:

- the test giving access to the function,
- the CLOSE instruction for the data structure if its ORGANIZATION is S, I, or V, or W or L with control breaks.
- sub-function '99' contains the STOP RUN instruction if there is no sort data structure (FILE TYPE - INPUT / OUTPUT = 'T') in the program.

```

N20.    NOTE *****.                PJJPS1
        *                *                PJJPS1
        *      END OF RUN      *                PJJPS1
        *                *                PJJPS1
        *****.                PJJPS1
F20.    IF FT =      ALL '1'          PJJPS1
        NEXT SENTENCE ELSE GO TO    F20-FN.          PJJPS1

```

N20AA.	NOTE *END OF REPORTS	*	P000
F20AA.			P000
*UPDATE REPORT			P010
PERFORM	F81 THRU F81-FN		P100
*REPORT FOOTER			P150
MOVE	5-ED00-3LCM TO 5-ED00-3LC		P180
PERFORM	F83IL THRU F83-FN.		P200
F20AA-FN.	EXIT.		P200
F20CD.	CLOSE CD-FILE.		PJJPS1
F20CD-FN.	EXIT.		PJJPS1
F20CL.	CLOSE CL-FILE.		PJJPS1
F20CL-FN.	EXIT.		PJJPS1
F20DC.	CLOSE DC-FILE.		PJJPS1
F20DC-FN.	EXIT.		PJJPS1
F20ED.	CLOSE ED-FILE.		PJJPS1
F20ED-FN.	EXIT.		PJJPS1
F20GL.	CLOSE GL-FILE.		PJJPS1
F20GL-FN.	EXIT.		PJJPS1
F20LC.	CLOSE LC-FILE.		PJJPS1
F20LC-FN.	EXIT.		PJJPS1
F20LI.	CLOSE LI-FILE.		PJJPS1
F20LI-FN.	EXIT.		PJJPS1
F20LV.	CLOSE LV-FILE.		PJJPS1
F20LV-FN.	EXIT.		PJJPS1
F20SE.	CLOSE SE-FILE.		PJJPS1
F20SE-FN.	EXIT.		PJJPS1
F20VL.	CLOSE VL-FILE.		PJJPS1
F20VL-FN.	EXIT.		PJJPS1
F20VM.	CLOSE VM-FILE.		PJJPS1
F20VM-FN.	EXIT.		PJJPS1
N2099.	NOTE *FIN PROGRAMME	*	P000
F2099.			P000
	GO TO F9999-FN.		P010
F2099-FN.	EXIT.		P010
F20-FN.	EXIT.		P010

---

## Calculate file control breaks (F22)

Function F22 is generated if there is at least one principal consulted or transaction file (USAGE OF DATA STRUCTURE = 'P', 'C', 'M' or 'N') on which there is a control break.

Primary purpose: Function F22 detects the next control break level by comparing key data in the work area to that in the read area.

Sub-functions: Each data structure with a control break is given its own sub-function. The sub-function code is created using the DATA STRUCTURE CODE IN THE PROGRAM.

The data structures are processed sequentially, in alphabetical order.

Each sub-function:

- Sets final control break variables (dd-FB) to zero,
- Calculates final control breaks, by comparing the values of the key fields in the read area to the corresponding values in the work area. This is done in the sequence of the data elements belonging to the SORT KEY field, from major to minor (1 to n) 'n' being the number entered for the NUMBER OF CONTROL BREAKS on the Call of Data Structures (-CD) screen,
- sets up the 'FTB' variable when the program does not contain file matching. In this case, FTB is used as dd-FB and has the same meaning,



- sets up the 'FBL' and 'IBL' variables, when the program does not contain file matching.

```

N22.      NOTE *****
          *
          *CALCULATE FILE CONTROL BREAKS
          *
          *****
F22.      EXIT.
N22CD.    NOTE *CAL. CONTROL BREAK ON  CD-FILE *.
F22CD.    MOVE ZERO TO CD-FB.
          IF CD-FI = '1' GO TO F22CD-1.
          IF CD00-NOCL11 NOT = 1-CD00-NOCL11
          GO TO F22CD-1.
          IF CD00-NOCL12 NOT = 1-CD00-NOCL12
          GO TO F22CD-2.
          GO TO F22CD-FN.
F22CD-1. MOVE 1 TO CD-FB1.
F22CD-2. MOVE 1 TO CD-FB2.
F22CD-FN. EXIT.
N22CL.    NOTE *CAL. CONTROL BREAK ON  CL-FILE *.
F22CL.    MOVE ZERO TO CL-FB.
          IF CL-FI = '1' GO TO F22CL-1.
          IF CL00-NOCL11 NOT = 1-CL00-NOCL11
          GO TO F22CL-1.
          IF CL00-NOCL12 NOT = 1-CL00-NOCL12
          GO TO F22CL-2.
          GO TO F22CL-FN.
F22CL-1. MOVE 1 TO CL-FB1.
F22CL-2. MOVE 1 TO CL-FB2.
F22CL-FN. EXIT.
N22LV.    NOTE *CAL. CONTROL BREAK ON  LV-FILE *.
F22LV.    MOVE ZERO TO LV-FB.
          IF LV-FI = '1' GO TO F22LV-1.
          IF LV00-NOCL11 NOT = 1-LV00-NOCL11
          GO TO F22LV-1.
          IF LV00-NOCL12 NOT = 1-LV00-NOCL12
          GO TO F22LV-2.
          GO TO F22LV-FN.
F22LV-1. MOVE 1 TO LV-FB1.
F22LV-2. MOVE 1 TO LV-FB2.
F22LV-FN. EXIT.
N22MV.    NOTE *CAL. CONTROL BREAK ON  MV-FILE *.
F22MV.    MOVE ZERO TO MV-FB.
          IF MV-FI = '1' GO TO F22MV-1.
          IF MV00-NOCL11 NOT = 1-MV00-NOCL11
          GO TO F22MV-1.
          IF MV00-NOCL12 NOT = 1-MV00-NOCL12
          GO TO F22MV-2.
          IF MV00-NOCL2 NOT = 1-MV00-NOCL2
          GO TO F22MV-3.
          IF MV00-NUORD NOT = 1-MV00-NUORD
          GO TO F22MV-4.
          IF MV00-CODMV NOT = 1-MV00-CODMV
          GO TO F22MV-5.
          IF MV00-NUCAR NOT = 1-MV00-NUCAR
          GO TO F22MV-6.
          GO TO F22MV-FN.
F22MV-1. MOVE 1 TO MV-FB1.
F22MV-2. MOVE 1 TO MV-FB2.
F22MV-3. MOVE 1 TO MV-FB3.
F22MV-4. MOVE 1 TO MV-FB4.
F22MV-5. MOVE 1 TO MV-FB5.
F22MV-6. MOVE 1 TO MV-FB6.
F22MV-FN. EXIT.
F22-FN.   EXIT.

```

## File matching logic (F24)

Function F24 is generated if there is at least one input data structure on which there is file matching, or if there is one or more input(-output) principal data structure(s).

Primary purpose: Function F24 detects a new level of file matching. When the minor-most level has been attained, the work area is moved into the update area (1-dd00 --> 2-dd00).

Sub-functions: Each data structure with file matching is given its own sub-function. The sub-function code is created using the DATA STRUCTURE CODE IN THE PROGRAM. In addition to those sub-functions, a numeric code is created based on the number of levels of file matching - one sub-function per level.

The sub-functions using the data structure code are generated in alphabetical order.

The alphabetic sub-functions will:

- set the Configuration Flag according to the current status of the file matching level (dd-CFn).

The numeric sub-functions will:

- set the Occurrence Flag, once the file matching level processing has been completed (dd-OCn),
- at the minor-most level, for principal files, the work area is moved to the update area (1-dd00 --> 2-dd00).

```

N24.      NOTE *****.                                PJJPS1
          *                                           *
          *CAL. CONFIGURATIONS OCCURRENCES*         PJJPS1
          *                                           *
          *****.                                PJJPS1
F24.      MOVE ZERO TO VCF MOVE HIGH-VALUE TO IND.   PJJPS1
          IF TIND3 > CDIND MOVE CDIND TO IND.       PJJPS1
          IF TIND3 > CLIND MOVE CLIND TO IND.       PJJPS1
          IF TIND3 > LVIND MOVE LVIND TO IND.       PJJPS1
          IF TIND3 > MVIND MOVE MVIND TO IND.       PJJPS1
          IF TIND2 > GLIND MOVE GLIND TO IND.       PJJPS1
F24CD.    IF CDIND1 = IND1                          PJJPS1
          MOVE 1 TO CD-CF1.                          PJJPS1
          IF CDIND2 = IND2                          PJJPS1
          MOVE CD-CF1 TO CD-CF2.                     PJJPS1
          IF CDIND3 = IND3                          PJJPS1
          MOVE CD-CF2 TO CD-CF3.                     PJJPS1
F24CD-FN. EXIT.                                       PJJPS1
F24CL.    IF CLIND1 = IND1                          PJJPS1
          MOVE 1 TO CL-CF1.                          PJJPS1
          IF CLIND2 = IND2                          PJJPS1
          MOVE CL-CF1 TO CL-CF2.                     PJJPS1
          IF CLIND3 = IND3                          PJJPS1
          MOVE CL-CF2 TO CL-CF3.                     PJJPS1
F24CL-FN. EXIT.                                       PJJPS1
F24GL.    IF GLIND1 = IND1                          PJJPS1
          MOVE 1 TO GL-CF1.                          PJJPS1
          IF GLIND2 = IND2                          PJJPS1
          MOVE GL-CF1 TO GL-CF2.                     PJJPS1
F24GL-FN. EXIT.                                       PJJPS1
F24LV.    IF LVIND1 = IND1                          PJJPS1
          MOVE 1 TO LV-CF1.                          PJJPS1
          IF LVIND2 = IND2                          PJJPS1
          MOVE LV-CF1 TO LV-CF2.                     PJJPS1
          IF LVIND3 = IND3                          PJJPS1
          MOVE LV-CF2 TO LV-CF3.                     PJJPS1

```

```

F24LV-FN. EXIT. PJJPS1
F24MV. IF MVIND1 = IND1 PJJPS1
MOVE 1 TO MV-CF1. PJJPS1
IF MVIND2 = IND2 PJJPS1
MOVE MV-CF1 TO MV-CF2. PJJPS1
IF MVIND3 = IND3 PJJPS1
MOVE MV-CF2 TO MV-CF3. PJJPS1
F24MV-FN. EXIT. PJJPS1
F2401. PJJPS1
IF FTB1 = '1' PJJPS1
NEXT SENTENCE ELSE GO TO F2401-FN. PJJPS1
MOVE CD-CF1 TO CD-OC1. PJJPS1
MOVE CL-CF1 TO CL-OC1. PJJPS1
MOVE LV-CF1 TO LV-OC1. PJJPS1
F2401-FN. EXIT. PJJPS1
F2402. PJJPS1
IF FTB2 = '1' PJJPS1
NEXT SENTENCE ELSE GO TO F2402-FN. PJJPS1
MOVE CD-CF2 TO CD-OC2. PJJPS1
MOVE CL-CF2 TO CL-OC2. PJJPS1
MOVE LV-CF2 TO LV-OC2. PJJPS1
F2402-FN. EXIT. PJJPS1
F2403. PJJPS1
IF FTB3 = '1' PJJPS1
NEXT SENTENCE ELSE GO TO F2403-FN. PJJPS1
MOVE CD-CF3 TO CD-OC3. PJJPS1
MOVE CL-CF3 TO CL-OC3. PJJPS1
MOVE LV-CF3 TO LV-OC3. PJJPS1
IF CD-CF3 NOT = '1' PJJPS1
MOVE SPACE TO 2-CD00 PJJPS1
ELSE PJJPS1
MOVE 1-CD00 TO 2-CD00. PJJPS1
IF CL-CF3 NOT = '1' PJJPS1
MOVE SPACE TO 2-CL00 PJJPS1
ELSE PJJPS1
MOVE 1-CL00 TO 2-CL00. PJJPS1
IF LV-CF3 NOT = '1' PJJPS1
MOVE SPACE TO 2-LV00 PJJPS1
MOVE ZERO TO 2-LV00-NBLIV PJJPS1
ELSE PJJPS1
MOVE 1-LV00-NBLIV TO 2-LV00-NBLIV PJJPS1
MOVE 1-LV00 TO 2-LV00. PJJPS1
F2403-FN. EXIT. PJJPS1
F24-FN. EXIT. PJJPS1

```

---

## Total control break logic (F26)

Function F26 is generated if there is at least one principal, consulted or transaction file (USAGE OF DATA STRUCTURE = 'P', 'C', 'M' or 'N') with both control breaks and file matching.

Primary purpose: Function F26 detects when all processing on all files is complete, (the "total control break level"), and when the next READ on all files is ready to occur.

Sub-functions: none.

The Function will:

- set variables (ITB variables) indicating that a new cycle is about to begin on all files,
- set variables (FTB variables) to zero indicating that processing on the current set of data is ending,

- based on a series of tests (sequenced major to minor on the FILE MATCHING LEVEL NUMBER), calculate the level of total control breaks for the current iteration.

This function cannot be altered in any way.

```

N26.      NOTE *****.
          *
          *CALCULATE TOTAL CONTROL BREAKS *
          *
          *****.
F26.      MOVE FTB TO ITB. MOVE ZERO TO FTB.
          MOVE FBL TO IBL. MOVE ZERO TO FBL.
          IF (CD-CF1 = '0' OR CD-FB1 = '1'
          AND CD-CF3 = '1')
          IF (CL-CF1 = '0' OR CL-FB1 = '1'
          AND CL-CF3 = '1')
          IF (LV-CF1 = '0' OR LV-FB1 = '1'
          AND LV-CF3 = '1')
          IF (MV-CF1 = '0' OR MV-FB1 = '1'
          AND MV-CF3 = '1')
          MOVE 1 TO FBL GO TO F26-1.
          IF (CD-CF2 = '0' OR CD-FB2 = '1'
          AND CD-CF3 = '1')
          IF (CL-CF2 = '0' OR CL-FB2 = '1'
          AND CL-CF3 = '1')
          IF (LV-CF2 = '0' OR LV-FB2 = '1'
          AND LV-CF3 = '1')
          IF (MV-CF2 = '0' OR MV-FB2 = '1'
          AND MV-CF3 = '1')
          MOVE 2 TO FBL GO TO F26-2.
          IF MV-CF3 = '0' OR MV-FB3 = '1'
          MOVE 3 TO FBL GO TO F26-3.
          IF MV-CF3 = '0' OR MV-FB4 = '1'
          MOVE 4 TO FBL GO TO F26-4.
          IF MV-CF3 = '0' OR MV-FB5 = '1'
          MOVE 5 TO FBL GO TO F26-5.
          IF MV-CF3 = '0' OR MV-FB6 = '1'
          MOVE 6 TO FBL GO TO F26-6.
          GO TO F26-FN.
F26-1.   MOVE 1 TO FTB1.
F26-2.   MOVE 1 TO FTB2.
F26-3.   MOVE 1 TO FTB3.
F26-4.   MOVE 1 TO FTB4.
F26-5.   MOVE 1 TO FTB5.
F26-6.   MOVE 1 TO FTB6.
F26-FN.  EXIT.

```

---

## Calculate validation variables (F30)

Function F30 is generated if there is an input transaction data structure (USAGE OF DATA STRUCTURE = 'M' or 'N').

Primary purpose: Function F30 controls the initialization of the Error tables, as needed.

Sub-functions: none.

The Function contains:

.the test giving access to the function;

.the initialization of the error table fields:

A) For elements (DE-ERR and/or ER-PRR)

Source:

the error table from the transaction file with error fields detected (USAGE = 'E'), stored in PACBASE variable 'ENPR'.

Validation:

1. standard: direct initialization of DE-ERR,
2. reduced: initialization of ER-PRR and transfer into DE-ERR:  
ER-ID --> ID-ER  
ER-PR0 --> ER-00.

If the source is not as described above, the error table is initialized to zero;

B) For user-defined errors (UT-ERUT)

If ERUT is not a repeated data element:

1. using 'ERUT', if it is called into the transaction data structure (and selected in the RESERVED ERROR CODES IN TRANS. FILE field),
2. if not, initialized to zero;

C) For segments

For multi-record transaction processing, initialization of "group" variables:

According to the TRANSACTION CONTROL BREAK LEVEL indicator (dd-IBn), determine whether the transaction error table is being built, or if a new transaction cycle is beginning in this iteration:

1. If a new transaction cycle is beginning, set SE-ERR to zero,
2. If not, set SE-ERR from the error table contained on the record of the transaction file with error validations in the GRPR field;

For a new transaction cycle:

Initializing the "group" error variable (GR-ER): A new transaction cycle begins when all files match at the highest level (ITBn = '1' where n = highest FILE MATCHING LEVEL NUMBER).

This function cannot be altered in any way.

```
N30.    NOTE *****
        *                                     *
        * CALCULATE VALIDATION VARIABLES *
        *                                     *
        *****
F30.    IF      MV-CF3  = '1'
        NEXT SENTENCE ELSE GO TO      F30-FN.
        MOVE ZERO TO DE-ERR.
        MOVE ZERO TO UT-ERUT.
        IF      MV-IB5  = '1'
        MOVE ZERO TO SE-ERR MOVE 1 TO TR-ER.
        IF      ITB3    = '1'
        MOVE 0 TO GR-ER.
F30-FN. EXIT.
PJJPS1
PJJPS1
PJJPS1
PJJPS1
PJJPS1
PJJPS1
PJJPS1
PJJPS1
PJJPS1
PJJPS1
PJJPS1
PJJPS1
PJJPS1
PJJPS1
PJJPS1
PJJPS1
PJJPS1
PJJPS1
PJJPS1
PJJPS1
```

## Identification validation (F33)

Function F33 is generated if the transaction d.s. contains an element to identify the record type or one for the action: (CODE / VALUE OF RECORD TYPE ELEMENT or CODE / VALUE OF ACTION CODE ELEMENT on the Segment Definition screen.)

Primary purpose: Function F33 checks to see if the value in the record type and action code fields is one of the values designated as valid. The presence of the segment is also detected.

Sub-functions: 'AA' for validation of the record type,  
'BB' for validation of the action code.

The Function contains:

- the test giving access to the function, if the minormost FILE MATCHING LEVEL NUMBER for the data Structure has been achieved;
- Sub-function F33AA: record type validation which:
  - assigns a rank to the record according to its type (i.e. the position of this record type in relation to all the records of the file) in index 'I01',
  - in the case of a reduced error validation initialized by ENPR of the input D.S., transfer of ER-PRM into the part of DE-ERR corresponding to the record type (ER-NN),
  - sets the Identification Error indicator if the record type field does not contain one of the specified values (ID-ER = 5),
  - indicates record presence (via SE-ER (I01) = 1) if GRPR is not on the input data structure;
- Sub-function F33BB: Validation of the action, which:
  - assigns a rank to the action field value- (Create = 1; Modify = 2; Delete = 3; etc.), according to the value detected,
  - sets the Identification Error indicator if the action code field does not contain one of the specified values (ID-ER = 6).

```

N33.      NOTE *****.
          *                               *
          * IDENTIFICATION VALIDATION   *
          *                               *
          *                               *
          *                               *
          *****.
F33.      IF      MV-CF3 = '1'
          NEXT SENTENCE ELSE GO TO      F33-FN.
F33AA.
          IF      1-MV00-NUCAR = 'A'
          MOVE    'MV01'      TO LE-FIENR
          MOVE    001 TO I01   GO TO F33AA-01.
          IF      1-MV00-NUCAR = 'B'
          MOVE    'MV02'      TO LE-FIENR
          MOVE    002 TO I01   GO TO F33AA-01.
          MOVE    5 TO ID-ER GO TO F33-FN.
F33AA-01. IF ID-ER = '0' MOVE 1 TO SE-ER (I01).
F33AA-FN. EXIT.
F33BB.
          IF      1-MV00-CODMV = 'C'
          MOVE    1 TO I02   GO TO F33BB-FN.
          IF      1-MV00-CODMV = 'M'
          MOVE    2 TO I02   GO TO F33BB-FN.
          IF      1-MV00-CODMV = 'S'
          MOVE    3 TO I02   GO TO F33BB-FN.
          IF      1-MV00-CODMV = 'D'
          MOVE    4 TO I02   GO TO F33BB-FN.
          IF      1-MV00-CODMV = 'E'

```

```

                MOVE 5 TO I02   GO TO   F33BB-FN.           PJJPS1
                IF      1-MV00-CODMV   = 'F'             PJJPS1
                MOVE 6 TO I02   GO TO   F33BB-FN.           PJJPS1
                MOVE 6 TO ID-ER.           PJJPS1
F33BB-FN. EXIT.           PJJPS1
F33-FN.   EXIT.           PJJPS1

```

---

## Duplicate record validation (F36)

Function F36 is generated if the transaction file is to be validated in this program (USAGE OF DATA STRUCTURE = 'M'), if a control break has been specified, and also:

- either the record type element is part of the sort key and is the minor-most control break level,
- or the data structure has only one segment.

Primary purpose: Function F36 detects duplicate records.

Sub-functions: none.

The function contains:

- the test giving access to the function;
- the test to detect duplicate records, using dd-IBn and and dd-FBn, where n = the highest NUMBER OF CONTROL BREAKS (See also TRANSACTION CONTROL BREAK LEVEL);

If a duplicate is detected,

- setting the Segment Error Indicator (SE-ER (I01) = 7).

This function cannot be altered in any way.

```

N36.    NOTE *****.           PJJPS1
        *                               *           PJJPS1
        *   DUPLICATE RECORD VALIDATION   *           PJJPS1
        *                               *           PJJPS1
        *****.           PJJPS1
F36.    IF      MV-CF3   = '1'           PJJPS1
        NEXT SENTENCE ELSE GO TO F36-FN.   PJJPS1
        IF      MV-IB6   = '0' OR   MV-FB6 = '0'   PJJPS1
        MOVE 7 TO SE-ER (I01).           PJJPS1
F36-FN. EXIT.           PJJPS1

```

---

## Presence of data elements (F39)

Function F39 is generated if there is a transaction data structure (USAGE OF DATA STRUCTURE = 'M' or 'N').

Primary purpose: Function F39 determines the status of each key data element, i.e., which are present and which are absent.

Sub-functions: Each different record type is given its own sub-function. The sub-function code is a number allocated by the system at generation time.

The function contains:

- the test giving access to the function:

There must be no identification error (i.e. ID-ER = 0) and if file matching has been specified, the record must be at the minor-most level of matching- (dd-CFn = 1 with n = FILE MATCHING LEVEL NUMBER);

- sub-functions which:
- test the record type value (according to values specified on the Segment Definition (S) screen),
- store pointers to the first and last data elements of the record in relation to the beginning of the record (in Index 'I03'),
- indicate the status of key data element presence using DE-ER(n) or ER-ss-eeeeee,

The presence of a data element is detected by the fact that a value exists in the work area of the element. The test is done against blanks, zero or low-values, depending upon the option selected in the TYPE OF PRESENCE VALIDATION field on the Program Definition screen. This is only done for transactions without the error vector ENPR.

NOTE: The sub-functions are exclusive from one another.

```

N39.      NOTE *****
          *                                     * PJJPS1
          * PRESENCE OF DATA ELEMENTS      * PJJPS1
          *                                     * PJJPS1
          *****                              PJJPS1
F39.      IF     MV-CF3 = '1' AND ID-ER = '0' PJJPS1
          NEXT SENTENCE ELSE GO TO F39-FN. PJJPS1
F3900.
          IF     1-MV00-NOCL11 NOT = BLANC PJJPS1
          MOVE 1 TO ER-00-NOCL11. PJJPS1
          IF     1-MV00-NOCL12 NOT = BLANC PJJPS1
          MOVE 1 TO ER-00-NOCL12. PJJPS1
          IF     1-MV00-NOCL2 NOT = BLANC PJJPS1
          MOVE 1 TO ER-00-NOCL2. PJJPS1
          IF     1-MV00-NUORD NOT = BLANC PJJPS1
          MOVE 1 TO ER-00-NUORD. PJJPS1
          IF     1-MV00-CODMV NOT = BLANC PJJPS1
          MOVE 1 TO ER-00-CODMV. PJJPS1
          IF     1-MV00-NUCAR NOT = BLANC PJJPS1
          MOVE 1 TO ER-00-NUCAR. PJJPS1
F3900-FN. EXIT. PJJPS1
F3901.
          IF     1-MV00-NUCAR = 'A' PJJPS1
          NEXT SENTENCE ELSE GO TO F3901-FN. PJJPS1
          MOVE 007 TO I03. PJJPS1
          IF     1-MV01-NOMCL NOT = BLANC PJJPS1
          MOVE 1 TO ER-01-NOMCL. PJJPS1
          IF     1-MV01-ADRES NOT = BLANC PJJPS1
          MOVE 1 TO ER-01-ADRES. PJJPS1
          IF     1-MV01-NUDEP NOT = BLANC PJJPS1
          MOVE 1 TO ER-01-NUDEP. PJJPS1
          MOVE 009 TO I04. PJJPS1
          GO TO F39-FN. PJJPS1
F3901-FN. EXIT. PJJPS1
F3902.
          IF     1-MV00-NUCAR = 'B' PJJPS1
          NEXT SENTENCE ELSE GO TO F3902-FN. PJJPS1
          MOVE 010 TO I03. PJJPS1
          IF     1-MV02-MREEL9X NOT = BLANC PJJPS1
          MOVE 1 TO ER-02-MREEL9. PJJPS1
          IF     1-MV02-DALI NOT = BLANC PJJPS1
          MOVE 1 TO ER-02-DALI. PJJPS1
          MOVE 011 TO I04. PJJPS1
          GO TO F39-FN. PJJPS1
F3902-FN. EXIT. PJJPS1
F39-FN. EXIT. PJJPS1

```



---

## Record structure validation (F42)

Function F42 is generated if the transaction d.s. is to be validated (USAGE OF DATA STRUCTURES = 'M').

Primary purpose: Function F42 evaluates whether the key data elements are erroneously present or absent.

Sub-functions: '10' to validate data elements in the common part segment,

'20' to validate data elements in the specific part segments.

The function contains:

- the test giving access to the function:

There must be no identification error (ID-ER = 0) and the record on the transaction file must participate in this iteration (dd-CFn = 1). The latter test is done only if file matching has been specified;

- Sub-function F4210, which checks whether a data element of the common part should be present or absent, according to the specifications entered on the segment Call of Elements (-CE) screen. If an error is detected, DEL-ER takes on the following values:

2 = invalid absence,

3 = invalid presence;

- Sub-function F4220, (if the file has more than one record type), which checks whether a data element of a specific part segment should be present or absent. If an error is detected, DEL-ER takes on the same values as mentioned above.

```
N42.      NOTE *****.                PJJPS1
          *                      *                PJJPS1
          *   RECORD STRUCTURE VALIDATION   *      PJJPS1
          *                      *                PJJPS1
          *****.                PJJPS1
F42.      IF      MV-CF3 = '1' AND ID-ER = '0'    PJJPS1
          NEXT SENTENCE ELSE GO TO      F42-FN.  PJJPS1
F4210.    MOVE 1          TO I06.                PJJPS1
F4210-010. MOVE DE-TT (I06, I02) TO DE-TTE.      PJJPS1
          IF DE-TTE = 'F'          GO TO F4210-090. PJJPS1
          MOVE DE-ER (I06) TO DEL-ER.            PJJPS1
          IF DE-TTE = '0' AND DEL-ER = '0' MOVE 2 TO DEL-ER. PJJPS1
          IF DE-TTE = 'I' AND DEL-ER = '1' MOVE 3 TO DEL-ER. PJJPS1
          MOVE DEL-ER TO DE-ER (I06).           PJJPS1
F4210-090. IF I06 < I50 ADD 1 TO I06 GO TO F4210-010. PJJPS1
F4210-FN. EXIT.                                PJJPS1
F4220.    MOVE  I03          TO I06.            PJJPS1
F4220-010. MOVE DE-TT (I06, I02) TO DE-TTE.      PJJPS1
          IF DE-TTE = 'F'          GO TO F4220-090. PJJPS1
          MOVE DE-ER (I06) TO DEL-ER.            PJJPS1
          IF DE-TTE = '0' AND DEL-ER = '0' MOVE 2 TO DEL-ER. PJJPS1
          IF DE-TTE = 'I' AND DEL-ER = '1' MOVE 3 TO DEL-ER. PJJPS1
          MOVE DEL-ER TO DE-ER (I06).           PJJPS1
F4220-090. IF I06 < I04 ADD 1 TO I06 GO TO F4220-010. PJJPS1
F4220-FN. EXIT.                                PJJPS1
F42-FN.   EXIT.                                PJJPS1
```

---

## Data element contents validation (F45)

Function F45 is generated if the transaction d.s. is to be validated (USAGE OF DATA STRUCTURE = 'M').

Primary purpose: Function F45 checks the values in the key fields for valid class and contents.

Sub-functions: Each record type is given its own sub-function. The sub-function code is a number allocated by the system at generation time.

The function contains:

- the test giving access to the function:  
There must be no identification error (ID-ER = 0) and if file matching has been specified, the record on the transaction file participates in this iteration (dd-CFn = 1);
- The sub-functions are executed according to the value detected in the record type field. They are therefore exclusive from one another. If there are contents validations specified for data elements of the record type, (see DATA ELEMENT CONTENTS VALIDATIONS), each sub-function contains:
  - the test verifying the valid presence of this data element and its status of being error-free (ER-ss-eeeeee = 1),
  - class validation, if specified, can be:
    - purely numeric,
    - alphabetic with spaces,
    - numeric with spaces to the left,
    - numeric with spaces to the left or right,
 Failure results in ER-ss-eeeeee = 4,
  - contents validation, if specified, can:
    - check that the data element has (or does not have) some specified value(s),
    - check that the data element is within a given range(s),
    - check that the contents of data element are in a table accessed sequentially,
    - check that the contents correspond to a set of codes given on the Data Element Description (-D) screen,
 Failure results in ER-ss-eeeeee = 4,
  - if one of the types of validations specified for a data element is a PERFORM of a sub-function it is executed before or after the content validation depending upon the sequence in which it was entered on the Call of Elements (-CE) screen. (The sequence is determined by the LINE NUMBER value),

If it precedes the class/contents validations, the PERFORM is executed only if the data element is present and still error free,

If it follows the class/contents validations, the PERFORM is executed only if an error in the contents HAS been detected. This being the case the user must fill in the corresponding DE-ERR entity,

The PERFORM statement is never executed, after a Table validation.

```
N45.      NOTE *****.                                PJJPS1
          *                                           *                                PJJPS1
          * DATA ELEMENT CONTENTS VALIDATION *    PJJPS1
          *                                           *                                PJJPS1
          *****.                                PJJPS1
F45.      IF      MV-CF3 = '1' AND ID-ER = '0'      PJJPS1
          NEXT SENTENCE ELSE GO TO      F45-FN.    PJJPS1
F4500.    IF      ER-00-NOCL2 NOT = '1'            PJJPS1
          IF      ER-00-NOCL2 NOT = '1'            PJJPS1
```

```

                                GO TO F4500-003.           PJJPS1
IF      1-MV00-NOCL2 NOT NUMERIC           PJJPS1
MOVE 4 TO ER-00-NOCL2 GO TO F4500-003.     PJJPS1
F4500-003.                                PJJPS1
IF      ER-00-NUORD NOT = '1'              PJJPS1
                                GO TO F4500-004.         PJJPS1
IF      1-MV00-NUORD NOT NUMERIC           PJJPS1
MOVE 4 TO ER-00-NUORD GO TO F4500-004.     PJJPS1
IF      1-MV00-NUORD NOT < '1'            PJJPS1
AND     1-MV00-NUORD NOT > '8'            PJJPS1
OR      1-MV00-NUORD = '9'                PJJPS1
GO TO   F4500-004.                         PJJPS1
F4500-004C.                                PJJPS1
                                MOVE 5 TO ER-00-NUORD.    PJJPS1
F4500-004. EXIT.                           PJJPS1
F4500-FN. EXIT.                            PJJPS1
F4501.                                      PJJPS1
IF      1-MV00-NUCAR = 'A'                 PJJPS1
NEXT SENTENCE ELSE GO TO F4501-FN.         PJJPS1
IF      ER-01-NOMCL NOT = '1'              PJJPS1
                                GO TO F4501-007.         PJJPS1
IF      1-MV01-NOMCL NOT ALPHABETIC       PJJPS1
MOVE 4 TO ER-01-NOMCL GO TO F4501-007.     PJJPS1
F4501-007.                                PJJPS1
IF      ER-01-NUDEP NOT = '1'              PJJPS1
                                GO TO F4501-009.         PJJPS1
MOVE 1 TO ITD01R.                           PJJPS1
F4501-009A. IF ITD01R > ITD01L              PJJPS1
MOVE 5 TO ER-01-NUDEP GO TO F4501-009.     PJJPS1
IF      1-TD01-NUDEP (ITD01R) =           PJJPS1
1-MV01-NUDEP GO TO F4501-009.             PJJPS1
ADD 1 TO ITD01R. GO TO F4501-009A.         PJJPS1
F4501-009.                                PJJPS1
GO TO   F45-FN.                             PJJPS1
F4501-FN. EXIT.                            PJJPS1
F45-FN. EXIT.                              PJJPS1

```

---

## Record presence validation (F51)

Function F51 is generated if the transaction d.s. is to be validated in the program (USAGE OF DATA STRUCTURE = 'M'), and if it contains more than one record type.

Primary purpose: Function F51 detects an erroneous absence or presence of a segment.

Sub-functions: '10' to detect invalid absence of a segment,  
'20' to detect invalid presence of a segment.

The function contains:

- the test giving access to the function:
 

There must be no identification error (ID-ER = 0) and if file matching has been specified, the record on the transaction file participates in this iteration (dd-CFn = 1);
- Sub-function F5110 which verifies that the record is supposed to be present for this transaction (Segment Definition screen SEGMENT PRESENCE specifications), and if not, identifies the error: (SE-ER (I01) = 3);
- Sub-function F5120 is executed only when the minor- most TRANSACTION CONTROL BREAK LEVEL has been (dd-FBn = 1). This sub-function verifies that achieved all records needed for this transaction are present, and if not, flags the error for that particular record (SE-ER (I06) = 2 with I06 as the index specifying the record) and the transaction (TR-ER = 2).

```

N51.      NOTE *****
          *
          *   RECORD PRESENCE VALIDATION   *
          *
          *****
F51.      IF      MV-CF3 = '1' AND ID-ER = '0'
          NEXT SENTENCE ELSE      GO TO F51-FN.
F5110.    IF SE-ER (I01) = '1'
          AND SE-TT (I01, I02) = 'I' MOVE 3 TO SE-ER (I01).
F5110-FN. EXIT.
F5120.    IF      MV-FB5 = '1'
          NEXT SENTENCE ELSE      GO TO F51-FN.
          MOVE 1 TO I06.
F5120-010.
          IF SE-ER (I06) = '0' AND SE-TT (I06, I02) = 'O'
          MOVE 2 TO SE-ER (I06) MOVE 2 TO TR-ER.
          IF I06 < 002 ADD 1 TO I06 GO TO F5120-010.
F5120-FN. EXIT.
F51-FN.   EXIT.

```

```

PJJPS1
PJJPS1
PJJPS1
PJJPS1
PJJPS1
PJJPS1
PJJPS1
PJJPS1
PJJPS1
PJJPS1
PJJPS1
PJJPS1
PJJPS1
PJJPS1
PJJPS1
PJJPS1
PJJPS1
PJJPS1
PJJPS1
PJJPS1
PJJPS1
PJJPS1
PJJPS1
PJJPS1

```

---

## Existence validation (F70)

Function F70 is generated if a transaction d.s. (USAGE OF DATA STRUCTURE = 'M' or 'N') contains data elements that update one or more Principal d.s.'s (USAGE = 'P') accessed in program.

Primary purpose: Function F70 evaluates the compatibility of the intended action with the status of segment presence or absence.

Sub-functions: Each principal data structure to be updated is given its own sub-function. The sub-function code is created using the DATA STRUCTURE CODE IN THE PROGRAM.

The function contains:

- the condition test giving access to the function:
 

There must be no identification error (ID-ER = 0) and if file matching has been specified, the record on the transaction file participates in this iteration (dd-CFn = 1) and a new transaction cycle is beginning ginning (dd-IBn = 1 where n = the minor-most TRANSACTION CONTROL BREAK LEVEL specified);
- Each sub-function contains:
  - the test for erroneous existence on the principal file of a record to be created,
  - if detected, SE-ER (I01) = 8,
  - the test for erroneous absence on the principal file of a record to be deleted or modified,
  - if detected, SE-ER (I01) = 9.

```

N70.      NOTE *****
          *
          *CORRESPONDENCE VALIDATION      *
          *
          *****
F70.      IF      MV-CF3 = '1' AND ID-ER = '0'
          NEXT SENTENCE ELSE GO TO      F70-FN.
          IF      MV-IB5 = '1'
          NEXT SENTENCE ELSE GO TO F70-FN.
N70CD.    NOTE *CORRESPONDENCE VALID. FILE CD *.
F70CD.    IF I02 = 1 AND CD-OC3 = '1'
          MOVE 8 TO SE-ER (I01).
          IF I02 NOT = 1 AND CD-OC3 = '0'
          MOVE 9 TO SE-ER (I01).

```

```

PJJPS1
PJJPS1
PJJPS1
PJJPS1
PJJPS1
PJJPS1
PJJPS1
PJJPS1
PJJPS1
PJJPS1
PJJPS1
PJJPS1
PJJPS1
PJJPS1
PJJPS1
PJJPS1
PJJPS1
PJJPS1
PJJPS1
PJJPS1
PJJPS1
PJJPS1
PJJPS1
PJJPS1

```

```

F70CD-FN. EXIT. PJJPS1
N70CL. NOTE *CORRESPONDENCE VALID. FILE CL *. PJJPS1
F70CL. IF I02 = 1 AND CL-OC3 = '1' PJJPS1
        MOVE 8 TO SE-ER (I01). PJJPS1
        IF I02 NOT = 1 AND CL-OC3 = '0' PJJPS1
        MOVE 9 TO SE-ER (I01). PJJPS1
F70CL-FN. EXIT. PJJPS1
N70LV. NOTE *CORRESPONDENCE VALID. FILE LV *. PJJPS1
F70LV. IF I02 = 1 AND LV-OC3 = '1' PJJPS1
        MOVE 8 TO SE-ER (I01). PJJPS1
        IF I02 NOT = 1 AND LV-OC3 = '0' PJJPS1
        MOVE 9 TO SE-ER (I01). PJJPS1
F70LV-FN. EXIT. PJJPS1
F70-FN. EXIT. PJJPS1

```

## Update (F73)

Function F73 is generated if a transaction d.s. has at least one data element that updates at least one data element of a Principal Data Structure in this program.

Primary purpose: Function F73 updates the principal file.

Note: A transaction record may be used to update more than one principal file, or conversely, a single principal file may be updated by more than one transaction record. Each occurrence of one transaction and one principal file shall be referred to as a "record pair".

Sub-functions: There is one sub-function for each Principal- Transaction record pair. The sub-function code is allocated by the system at generation time.

The function contains:

- the test giving access to the function:
 

There must be no identification error (ID-ER = 0) and if file matching has been specified, the record on the transaction file participates in this iteration (dd-CFn = 1) and a new transaction cycle is beginning, (dd-IBn = 1, where n = the minor-most TRANSACTION CONTROL BREAK LEVEL specified);
- two types of sub-functions:
  1. Update the common part segment of the principal file:
 

The Occurrence variable at the minor-most control break level on the principal file (dd-OCn) is set to 1 or 0, depending upon whether a record is being created or deleted;
  2. Update the specific part segments (non-'00'):
 

These sub-functions are conditioned by a test on the SEGMENT CODE of the record concerned;
- in both sub-function types, the update is carried out data element by data element, as specified on transaction file Call of Elements (-CE) screen (see TYPE: VALIDATION, UPDATE, VALUES):
  - with unconditional replacement of a data element in the principal file by the corresponding transaction file data element (MOVE),
  - with replacement, addition or subtraction conditioned by the fact that the transaction file data element is present and error-free.

```

N73. NOTE ***** PJJPS1
      * * PJJPS1
      * UPDATE * PJJPS1
      * * PJJPS1
      ***** PJJPS1

```

```

F73.      IF      MV-CF3  = '1'  AND ID-ER = '0'          PJJPS1
          NEXT SENTENCE ELSE GO TO      F73-FN.          PJJPS1
          IF SE-ER (I01) NOT = '1' GO TO F73-FN.          PJJPS1
N7301.    NOTE *   UPDATE  OF LV 00 BY MV 00   *.          PJJPS1
F7301.
          IF      I02 = 3 MOVE 0 TO      LV-OC3          PJJPS1
          GO TO                                F7301-FN.    PJJPS1
          IF      I02 = 1 MOVE 1 TO      LV-OC3.          PJJPS1
          MOVE 1-MV00-NOCL TO      2-LV00-NOCL.          PJJPS1
F7301-FN. EXIT.                                PJJPS1
F73-FN.   EXIT.                                PJJPS1

```

---

## Store errors and backout (F76)

Function F76 is generated if there is a transaction file in this program.

Primary purpose: Function F76 detects errors found in various validations and marks bad transactions (TR-ER), and/or bad group transactions (GR-ER). If an error has been detected, a backout procedure retrieves the initial state of the principal file.

Sub-functions: There is one sub-function generated for each Principal data structure (USAGE OF DATA STRUCTURE = 'P') to be updated. The sub-function code is created using the DATA STRUCTURE CODE IN THE PROGRAM of the Principal D.S.

The function contains:

- the condition test giving access to the function:
  - The record on the transaction d.s. must participate in this iteration (dd-CFn = 1).
- if there is an identification error, (ID-ER), mark the transaction (TR-ER),
- if there is an erroneous record, (SE-ER (I01)), mark the transaction (TR-ER),
- if there are any errors detected on data elements of a particular record, (DE-ER (I06)), mark the transaction (TR-ER = 4),
- if any user errors have been detected (UT-ERUT), mark the transaction (TR-ER).
  - Note: this is true when the data element 'ERUT' has been called into a transaction d.s. (USAGE OF DATA STRUCTURE = 'M', 'N' or 'E') and that it does not have an OCCURS clause,
- if the transaction has been marked as bad, the group error indicator is also marked (GR-ER = 1),
- if no reserved data element was selected, (see RESERVED ERROR CODES IN TRANS. FILE field on the Call of Data Structures (-CD) screen), and if the program calls for an update report D.S., set up the output area, (see Function F90 for other conditions),
- Each sub-function contains:
  - the condition test for the file matching level, (FTBn = 1 with n = highest file matching level),
  - the condition test for the detection of an error on the transaction group (GR-ER = 1),

If both conditions are true, the data structure is restored to its original state. This is done by the re-initialization of the Occurrence variable (dd-OCn) from the Configuration variable (dd-CFn) and if necessary, the transfer of the work area to the update area.

```

N76.      NOTE *****.                                PJJPS1
          *                                           *          PJJPS1
          * STORE ERRORS, RETRIEVE INIT. STATE*       PJJPS1

```

```

*
*****
F76.      IF      MV-CF3      = '1'      PJJPS1
          NEXT SENTENCE ELSE GO TO      F76-FN.      PJJPS1
N76-A.    NOTE *      STORE ERRORS      *.      PJJPS1
F76-A.    IF ID-ER NOT = '0' MOVE ID-ER TO TR-ER      PJJPS1
          GO TO F76-C. MOVE SE-ER (I01) TO SEG-ER.      PJJPS1
          IF SEG-ER < '0' OR SEG-ER > '1'      PJJPS1
          MOVE SEG-ER TO TR-ER GO TO F76-C.      PJJPS1
          MOVE 1 TO I06.      PJJPS1
F76-B.    MOVE DE-ER (I06) TO DEL-ER.      PJJPS1
          IF DEL-ER = '1' OR DEL-ER = '0' GO TO F76-B1.      PJJPS1
          MOVE 4 TO TR-ER GO TO F76-C.      PJJPS1
F76-B1.   IF I06 = I50 MOVE I03 TO I06 GO TO F76-B.      PJJPS1
          IF I06 < I04 ADD 1 TO I06 GO TO F76-B.      PJJPS1
F76-B2.   IF UT-ERUT NOT = ZERO MOVE 4 TO TR-ER.      PJJPS1
F76-C.    IF TR-ER NOT = '1' MOVE '1' TO GR-ER.      PJJPS1
N76CD.    NOTE *RETRIEVE INITIAL STATE ON CD-FILE *.      PJJPS1
F76CD.    IF      FTB3      = '1'      PJJPS1
          AND GR-ER      = '1'      PJJPS1
          NEXT SENTENCE ELSE GO TO      F76CD-FN.      PJJPS1
          MOVE      CD-CF3      TO      CD-OC3.      PJJPS1
          IF      CD-CF3      = '1'      PJJPS1
          MOVE 1-CD00      TO      2-CD00.      PJJPS1
F76CD-FN. EXIT.      PJJPS1
N76CL.    NOTE *RETRIEVE INITIAL STATE ON CL-FILE *.      PJJPS1
F76CL.    IF      FTB3      = '1'      PJJPS1
          AND GR-ER      = '1'      PJJPS1
          NEXT SENTENCE ELSE GO TO      F76CL-FN.      PJJPS1
          MOVE      CL-CF3      TO      CL-OC3.      PJJPS1
          IF      CL-CF3      = '1'      PJJPS1
          MOVE 1-CL00      TO      2-CL00.      PJJPS1
F76CL-FN. EXIT.      PJJPS1
N76LV.    NOTE *RETRIEVE INITIAL STATE ON LV-FILE *.      PJJPS1
F76LV.    IF      FTB3      = '1'      PJJPS1
          AND GR-ER      = '1'      PJJPS1
          NEXT SENTENCE ELSE GO TO      F76LV-FN.      PJJPS1
          MOVE      LV-CF3      TO      LV-OC3.      PJJPS1
          IF      LV-CF3      = '1'      PJJPS1
          MOVE 1-LV00-NBLIV TO 2-LV00-NBLIV      PJJPS1
          MOVE 1-LV00      TO      2-LV00.      PJJPS1
F76LV-FN. EXIT.      PJJPS1
F76-FN.   EXIT.      PJJPS1

```

---

## Report logic (F8r)

Function F8r is generated if there is a Print d.s. (USAGE OF DATA STRUCTURE = 'T' or 'J').

**NOTE::** The Function Code is created using the LAST CHARACTER OF REPORT CODE for the last character of the function code (replacing the 'r' of F8r).

Primary purpose: Function F8r controls the printing of reports. This includes moving the contents line to the output area, computing totals, moving the variable values, keeping track of the line counters, etc.

Sub-functions: One sub-function per Report Category to be printed, plus one sub-function per Report Structure is generated. The sub-function code is created using the alphabetic CATEGORY OF REPORT value, and the numeric STRUCTURE NUMBER values respectively.

The function contains:

- the condition for printing the report as defined by the user on the Report Description (-D) screen (Top);
- a sub-function per category, containing:
  - the condition for printing the category, as defined by the user on the body of the Report Description screen,
  - the update of the line counter (5-dd00-1LC),
  - depending upon the value entered in the NO. OF INSTANCES IN CATEGORY TABLE, either:
    1. loading the category code into the category table (CAT (J00)), or
    2. the direct printing of each line of the category (via a PERFORM of sub-function 'ZZ' - detailed explanation will follow),

If the category is repetitive (TYPE OF LINE IN REPORT = 'I'), its loading, or calling its lines to print, is done in a loop controlled by an index (Jddrcc). If a page overflow is detected when the table is being loaded, the top-of-page and end-of-page categories are automatically printed,

Since each iteration of the repetitive category loop causes an additional entry in the category table, the user must ensure that the total number of categories to be printed is less than (or equal to) the NO. OF INSTANCES IN CATEGORY TABLE (default = 100),

If there is totaling, the following paragraphs are generated:

- 090: puts zero in accumulators up to the highest initial control break level detected in this iteration (IBL),
- 150: loads the category if the condition is satisfied (generated if TYPE OF LINE IN REPORT = '\*') and adds source data elements into the accumulators at the major-most level,
- 200 and 300: add accumulators of the major-most level to those at the next level, up to the minor-most final control break level detected in the iteration (FBL),
- Sub-function 'F8rZZ', which determines the next line to be printed and loads the information (STRUCTURE NUMBER, CONSTANT PART NUMBER, SKIP, etc.), necessary for printing this line;

For direct printing, the loading is done for each line at the category level, and sub-function 'F8rZZ' begins by an unconditional skip to the end of function F8r; This Sub-function is the link for printing. Depending on the USAGE value, it contains:

- Paragraph 005 which moves data on each category into the Structure table (ST-TA),
- Paragraph 010 which:
  - resets the print line to spaces if necessary,
  - increments the page counter if necessary,
  - transfers the constants to be printed on the print line if necessary;
- Sub-function 'F8r00', if the report is to be printed by a spooling program (USAGE OF DATA STRUCTURE = 'J'), which contains:
  - transfer of data to the common part segment,
  - branch to the sub-function that prints the next structure;
- a sub-function per structure which contains:



- any 'PERFORM' commands the user has specified on the Report Description (-D) screen,
- incrementation of index Jddrcc, if the structure printed is the first of a repetitive category when the report is printed by category loading,
- the transfer of data to each data element in the structure,
- for structures containing totaling fields, the transfer of data is accomplished in three steps:
  - non-totaled data elements,
  - data elements to be totaled (where TYPE OF LINE IN REPORT = '\*'),
  - accumulator fields: (the CATEGORY OF REPORT being processed determines the level of accumulator to be moved);
- Sub-function 'F8r99' which contains:
  - the WRITE commands for the report:
 

For a direct print file (USAGE OF D. S. = 'T'), the commands vary according to the page/line skip characteristics,

For a spooled file, there is only one WRITE command if the carriage control character is not the first element of the common part (00) structure.

Otherwise, the commands vary as in the non-spooled file,

If no category is defined, a simple WRITE statement is generated,
  - incrementation of the counter of printed lines.

```

N81.      NOTE *****.                                PJJPS1
          *                                           *                                PJJPS1
          *PRINTING OF REPORT  1                       *                                PJJPS1
          *                                           *                                PJJPS1
          *****.                                PJJPS1
F81.      IF      FT = ALL '1'                          PJJPS1
          NEXT SENTENCE ELSE GO TO F81-FN.             PJJPS1
N81BC.   NOTE *  LOADING  CATEGORY  BC  *.             PJJPS1
F81BC.   MOVE          01 TO 5-LI00-1LC               PJJPS1
          ADD      1-BC-NL TO 5-LI00-1LC              PJJPS1
          MOVE      'BC' TO CATX.                      PJJPS1
          MOVE      '*' TO ST-ABS                       PJJPS1
          MOVE      '0001011' TO ST-SLS.               PJJPS1
          PERFORM   F81ZZ-010 THRU  F8199-FN.          PJJPS1
          MOVE      '0102021' TO ST-SLS.               PJJPS1
          PERFORM   F81ZZ-010 THRU  F8199-FN.          PJJPS1
          MOVE      '0203022' TO ST-SLS.               PJJPS1
          PERFORM   F81ZZ-010 THRU  F8199-FN.          PJJPS1
          MOVE      '030402 ' TO ST-SLS.               PJJPS1
          PERFORM   F81ZZ-010 THRU  F8199-FN.          PJJPS1
          MOVE      '040502 ' TO ST-SLS.               PJJPS1
          PERFORM   F81ZZ-010 THRU  F8199-FN.          PJJPS1
          MOVE      '000602 ' TO ST-SLS.               PJJPS1
          PERFORM   F81ZZ-010 THRU  F8199-FN.          PJJPS1
          MOVE      '000701 ' TO ST-SLS.               PJJPS1
          PERFORM   F81ZZ-010 THRU  F8199-FN.          PJJPS1
F81BC-FN. EXIT.                                       PJJPS1
N81DD.   NOTE *  LOADING  CATEGORY  DD  *.             PJJPS1
F81DD.   MOVE          012 TO JLI1DD.                  PJJPS1
          MOVE JLI1DD TO JLI1DDM.                      PJJPS1
          MOVE 1 TO JLI1DD.                             PJJPS1
F81DD-A. IF      JLI1DD > JLI1DDM GO TO F81DD-FN.     PJJPS1
          ADD      1-DD-NL TO 5-LI00-1LC              PJJPS1
          MOVE      'DD' TO CATX.                      PJJPS1
          MOVE      '050801 ' TO ST-SLS.               PJJPS1

```

```

PERFORM F81ZZ-010 THRU F8199-FN. PJJPS1
ADD 1 TO JLI1DD PJJPS1
GO TO F81DD-A. PJJPS1
F81DD-FN. EXIT. PJJPS1
N81EE. NOTE * LOADING CATEGORY EE *. PJJPS1
F81EE. PJJPS1
ADD 1-EE-NL TO 5-LI00-1LC PJJPS1
MOVE 'EE' TO CATX. PJJPS1
MOVE '000901' TO ST-SLS. PJJPS1
PERFORM F81ZZ-010 THRU F8199-FN. PJJPS1
F81EE-FN. EXIT. PJJPS1
F81ZZ. MOVE SPACE TO CATX. GO TO F81-FN. PJJPS1
F81ZZ-010. PJJPS1
IF J02 = '00' MOVE SPACE TO 6-LI100 ELSE PJJPS1
MOVE 1-LI00-1 (J02) TO 6-LI100. PJJPS1
IF ST-ABS NOT = ' ' AND LSKP = '01' PJJPS1
ADD 1 TO 5-LI00-1PC. PJJPS1
F81ZZ-FN. EXIT. PJJPS1
N8100. NOTE * STRUCTURE 00 REPORT 1 *. PJJPS1
F8100. PJJPS1
PERFORM F91BC THRU F91BC-FN. PJJPS1
MOVE 'B' TO 6-LI100-ETAT. PJJPS1
MOVE LSKP TO 6-LI100-LSKP. PJJPS1
MOVE 5-LI00-1PC TO 6-LI100-PAGE. PJJPS1
IF STX = '00' GO TO F8199. PJJPS1
GO TO F8101 PJJPS1
F8102 PJJPS1
F8103 PJJPS1
F8104 PJJPS1
F8105 PJJPS1
F8106 PJJPS1
DEPENDING ON ST9. PJJPS1
F8100-FN. EXIT. PJJPS1
N8101. NOTE * PRINT STRUCTURE 01 *. PJJPS1
F8101. PJJPS1
MOVE WA04-ACCEP TO 6-LI101-ACCEP. PJJPS1
F8101-99. GO TO F8199. PJJPS1
F8101-FN. EXIT. PJJPS1
N8102. NOTE * PRINT STRUCTURE 02 *. PJJPS1
F8102. PJJPS1
MOVE WA04-REFUS TO 6-LI102-REFUS. PJJPS1
F8102-99. GO TO F8199. PJJPS1
F8102-FN. EXIT. PJJPS1
N8103. NOTE * PRINT STRUCTURE 03 *. PJJPS1
F8103. PJJPS1
COMPUTE 6-LI103-TOTAL = PJJPS1
WA04-ACCEP PJJPS1
+ WA04-REFUS. PJJPS1
F8103-99. GO TO F8199. PJJPS1
F8103-FN. EXIT. PJJPS1
N8104. NOTE * PRINT STRUCTURE 04 *. PJJPS1
F8104. PJJPS1
MOVE ZERO TO 6-LI104-POURC. PJJPS1
IF WA04-ACCEP > 0 OR WA04-REFUS > 0 PJJPS1
COMPUTE 6-LI104-POURC ROUNDED = PJJPS1
100 PJJPS1
* WA04-REFUS PJJPS1
/ (WA04-ACCEP PJJPS1
+ WA04-REFUS). PJJPS1
F8104-99. GO TO F8199. PJJPS1
F8104-FN. EXIT. PJJPS1
N8105. NOTE * PRINT STRUCTURE 05 *. PJJPS1
F8105. PJJPS1
MOVE WC02-NOFICH (JLI1DD) PJJPS1
TO 6-LI105-NOFICH. PJJPS1
MOVE WC03-CPTENR (JLI1DD) PJJPS1
TO 6-LI105-CPTENR. PJJPS1

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F8105-99. GO TO F8199. PJJPS1
F8105-FN. EXIT. PJJPS1
N8106. NOTE * PRINT STRUCTURE 06 *. PJJPS1
F8106. EXIT. PJJPS1
F8106-99. GO TO F8199. PJJPS1
F8106-FN. EXIT. PJJPS1
N8199. NOTE * WRITE REPORT 1 *. PJJPS1
F8199. MOVE 6-LI00 TO LI00. PJJPS1
MOVE ' ' TO ST-ABS. PJJPS1
WRITE LI00. PJJPS1
F8199-20. ADD 1 TO 5-LI00-1RC. PJJPS1
F8199-FN. EXIT. PJJPS1
F81-FN. EXIT. PJJPS1
N83. NOTE *****. PJJPS1
* * PJJPS1
*PRINTING OF REPORT 3 * PJJPS1
* * PJJPS1
*****. PJJPS1
F83. PJJPS1
IF LV-OC3 = ZERO OR FTB3 = ZERO PJJPS1
NEXT SENTENCE ELSE GO TO F83-FN. PJJPS1
N83DA. NOTE * LOADING CATEGORY DA *. PJJPS1
F83DA. PJJPS1
IF 5-ED00-3LC + 2-LV00-NBLIV NOT < PJJPS1
5-ED00-3LCM PJJPS1
MOVE 01 TO 5-ED00-3LC PJJPS1
ADD 3-DA-NL TO 5-ED00-3LC PJJPS1
MOVE 'DA' TO CAT (J00) ADD 1 TO J00. PJJPS1
F83DA-FN. EXIT. PJJPS1
N83EA. NOTE * LOADING CATEGORY EA *. PJJPS1
F83EA. PJJPS1
ADD 3-EA-NL TO 5-ED00-3LC PJJPS1
MOVE 'EA' TO CAT (J00) ADD 1 TO J00. PJJPS1
F83EA-FN. EXIT. PJJPS1
N83FA. NOTE * LOADING CATEGORY FA *. PJJPS1
F83FA. EXIT. PJJPS1
F83FA-A. PJJPS1
IF JED3FA = ZERO GO TO F83FA-FN. PJJPS1
IF 5-ED00-3LC NOT < 5-ED00-3LCM PJJPS1
PERFORM F83IL PJJPS1
PERFORM F83DA. PJJPS1
ADD 3-FA-NL TO 5-ED00-3LC PJJPS1
MOVE 'FA' TO CAT (J00) ADD 1 TO J00. PJJPS1
SUBTRACT 1 FROM JED3FA PJJPS1
GO TO F83FA-A. PJJPS1
F83FA-FN. EXIT. PJJPS1
N83GA. NOTE * LOADING CATEGORY GA *. PJJPS1
F83GA. PJJPS1
IF IBL = ZERO PJJPS1
OR IBL > 2 GO TO F83GA-100. PJJPS1
MOVE IBL TO J05. PJJPS1
F83GA-090. PJJPS1
MOVE ZERO TO T304-QUCO (J05). PJJPS1
MOVE ZERO TO T304-QTLI (J05). PJJPS1
ADD 1 TO J05. PJJPS1
IF J05 NOT > 2 GO TO F83GA-090. PJJPS1
F83GA-100. EXIT. PJJPS1
F83GA-150. PJJPS1
ADD 2-CD00-QUCO TO T304-QUCO (2). PJJPS1
ADD 2-LV00-QTLI TO T304-QTLI (2). PJJPS1
ADD 3-GA-NL TO 5-ED00-3LC PJJPS1
MOVE 'GA' TO CAT (J00) ADD 1 TO J00. PJJPS1
F83GA-200. PJJPS1
IF FBL = ZERO GO TO F83GA-FN. PJJPS1
MOVE 2 TO J07. PJJPS1
F83GA-300. SUBTRACT 1 FROM J07 GIVING J06. PJJPS1
IF J07 < FBL OR J07 = 1 GO TO F83GA-400. PJJPS1

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	ADD T304-QUCO (J07) TO T304-QUCO (J06).	PJJPS1
	ADD T304-QTLI (J07) TO T304-QTLI (J06).	PJJPS1
	SUBTRACT 1 FROM J07 GO TO F83GA-300.	PJJPS1
F83GA-400.	EXIT.	PJJPS1
F83GA-500.	IF FBL NOT = 1 GO TO F83GA-FN.	PJJPS1
	ADD T304-QUCO (1) TO G304-QUCO.	PJJPS1
	ADD T304-QTLI (1) TO G304-QTLI.	PJJPS1
F83GA-FN.	EXIT.	PJJPS1
N83HA.	NOTE * LOADING CATEGORY HA *	PJJPS1
F83HA.		PJJPS1
	IF FTB2 = 1 AND LV-IB2 = 1	PJJPS1
	ADD 3-HA-NL TO 5-ED00-3LC	PJJPS1
	MOVE 'HA' TO CAT (J00) ADD 1 TO J00.	PJJPS1
F83HA-FN.	EXIT.	PJJPS1
N83IA.	NOTE * LOADING CATEGORY IA *	PJJPS1
F83IA.		PJJPS1
	IF FTB1 = 1 AND LV-CF1 = 1	PJJPS1
	ADD 3-IA-NL TO 5-ED00-3LC	PJJPS1
	MOVE 'IA' TO CAT (J00) ADD 1 TO J00.	PJJPS1
F83IA-FN.	EXIT.	PJJPS1
N83IL.	NOTE * LOADING CATEGORY IL *	PJJPS1
F83IL.		PJJPS1
	IF 5-ED00-3LC NOT < 5-ED00-3LCM	PJJPS1
	ADD 3-IL-NL TO 5-ED00-3LC	PJJPS1
	MOVE 'IL' TO CAT (J00) ADD 1 TO J00.	PJJPS1
F83IL-FN.	EXIT.	PJJPS1
N83JA.	NOTE * LOADING CATEGORY JA *	PJJPS1
F83JA.		PJJPS1
	IF FT = ALL '1'	PJJPS1
	ADD 3-JA-NL TO 5-ED00-3LC	PJJPS1
	MOVE 'JA' TO CAT (J00) ADD 1 TO J00.	PJJPS1
F83JA-FN.	EXIT.	PJJPS1
F83ZZ.	MOVE 1 TO J00.	PJJPS1
F83ZZ-005.	MOVE CAT (J00) TO CATX. IF CATX = ' '	PJJPS1
	MOVE 1 TO J00 MOVE SPACE TO CAT-TAB	PJJPS1
	GO TO F8399-FN. MOVE 0 TO J01.	PJJPS1
	IF CATX = 'DA'	PJJPS1
	MOVE TS-3-DA TO ST-TA GO TO F83ZZ-009.	PJJPS1
	IF CATX = 'EA'	PJJPS1
	MOVE TS-3-EA TO ST-TA GO TO F83ZZ-009.	PJJPS1
	IF CATX = 'FA'	PJJPS1
	MOVE TS-3-FA TO ST-TA GO TO F83ZZ-009.	PJJPS1
	IF CATX = 'GA'	PJJPS1
	MOVE TS-3-GA TO ST-TA GO TO F83ZZ-009.	PJJPS1
	IF CATX = 'HA'	PJJPS1
	MOVE TS-3-HA TO ST-TA GO TO F83ZZ-009.	PJJPS1
	IF CATX = 'IA'	PJJPS1
	MOVE TS-3-IA TO ST-TA GO TO F83ZZ-009.	PJJPS1
	IF CATX = 'IL'	PJJPS1
	MOVE TS-3-IL TO ST-TA GO TO F83ZZ-009.	PJJPS1
	IF CATX = 'JA'	PJJPS1
	MOVE TS-3-JA TO ST-TA GO TO F83ZZ-009.	PJJPS1
F83ZZ-009.	ADD 1 TO J01.	PJJPS1
F83ZZ-010.	MOVE ST-TT (J01) TO ST-SLS.	PJJPS1
	IF ST-SLS = SPACE	PJJPS1
	ADD 1 TO J00 GO TO F83ZZ-005.	PJJPS1
	IF J02 = '00' MOVE SPACE TO 6-ED300 ELSE	PJJPS1
	MOVE 1-LI00-3 (J02) TO 6-ED300.	PJJPS1
	IF ST-ABS NOT = ' ' AND LSKP = '01'	PJJPS1
	ADD 1 TO 5-ED00-3PC.	PJJPS1
F83ZZ-FN.	EXIT.	PJJPS1
N8300.	NOTE * STRUCTURE 00 REPORT 3 *	PJJPS1
F8300.		PJJPS1
	IF STX = '00' GO TO F8399.	PJJPS1
	GO TO F8301	PJJPS1
	F8302	PJJPS1
	F8303	PJJPS1

		F8304	PJJPS1
	DEPENDING ON ST9.		PJJPS1
F8300-FN.	EXIT.		PJJPS1
N8301.	NOTE * PRINT STRUCTURE 01 *		PJJPS1
F8301.			PJJPS1
	PERFORM F9101 THRU F9101-FN.		PJJPS1
	MOVE DAT8C TO 6-ED301-DATEM.		PJJPS1
	MOVE 5-ED00-3PC TO 6-ED301-PAGE.		PJJPS1
F8301-99.	GO TO F8399.		PJJPS1
F8301-FN.	EXIT.		PJJPS1
N8302.	NOTE * PRINT STRUCTURE 02 *		PJJPS1
F8302.			PJJPS1
	MOVE 2-CL00-NOCL TO 6-ED302-NOCL.		PJJPS1
	MOVE 2-CL00-NOMCL TO 6-ED302-NOMCL.		PJJPS1
F8302-99.	GO TO F8399.		PJJPS1
F8302-FN.	EXIT.		PJJPS1
N8303.	NOTE * PRINT STRUCTURE 03 *		PJJPS1
F8303.			PJJPS1
	ADD 1 TO JED3FA.		PJJPS1
	MOVE 'DELIVERY' TO 6-ED303-FILLER.		PJJPS1
	MOVE JED3FA TO 6-ED303-JED3FA.		PJJPS1
	MOVE 2-LV00-DALI (JED3FA)		PJJPS1
		TO 6-ED303-DATE.	PJJPS1
	MOVE 2-LV00-QULI (JED3FA)		PJJPS1
		TO 6-ED303-QULI.	PJJPS1
F8303-99.	GO TO F8399.		PJJPS1
F8303-FN.	EXIT.		PJJPS1
N8304.	NOTE * PRINT STRUCTURE 04 *		PJJPS1
F8304.			PJJPS1
	MOVE 1-LI00-4 (J05)		PJJPS1
		TO 6-ED304-4.	PJJPS1
	IF J05 < 4		PJJPS1
	MOVE 2-CL00-NOCL11 TO 6-ED304-NOCL11.		PJJPS1
	IF J05 = 2 OR J05 = 3		PJJPS1
	MOVE 2-CL00-NOCL12 TO 6-ED304-NOCL12.		PJJPS1
	IF J05 = 3		PJJPS1
	MOVE 2-CL00-NOCL2 TO 6-ED304-NOCL2.		PJJPS1
	IF J05 = 3		PJJPS1
	COMPUTE 6-ED304-SOLDE =		PJJPS1
	2-CD00-QUCO		PJJPS1
	- 2-LV00-QTLI.		PJJPS1
	IF J05 NOT = 3		PJJPS1
	COMPUTE 6-ED304-SOLDE =		PJJPS1
	T304-QUCO (J05)		PJJPS1
	- T304-QTLI (J05).		PJJPS1
	IF CATX NOT = 'GA' GO TO F8304-TOT.		PJJPS1
	MOVE 2-CD00-QUCO TO 6-ED304-QUCO.		PJJPS1
	MOVE 2-LV00-QTLI TO 6-ED304-QTLI.		PJJPS1
	GO TO F8399.		PJJPS1
F8304-TOT.			PJJPS1
	IF CATX NOT = 'IA'		PJJPS1
		GO TO F8304-IAF.	PJJPS1
	MOVE T304-QUCO (1) TO 6-ED304-QUCO.		PJJPS1
	MOVE T304-QTLI (1) TO 6-ED304-QTLI.		PJJPS1
		GO TO F8304-99.	PJJPS1
F8304-IAF.			PJJPS1
	IF CATX NOT = 'HA'		PJJPS1
		GO TO F8304-HAF.	PJJPS1
	MOVE T304-QUCO (2) TO 6-ED304-QUCO.		PJJPS1
	MOVE T304-QTLI (2) TO 6-ED304-QTLI.		PJJPS1
		GO TO F8304-99.	PJJPS1
F8304-HAF.			PJJPS1
	IF CATX NOT = 'JA'		PJJPS1
		GO TO F8399.	PJJPS1
	MOVE G304-QUCO TO 6-ED304-QUCO.		PJJPS1
	MOVE G304-QTLI TO 6-ED304-QTLI.		PJJPS1
F8304-99.	GO TO F8399.		PJJPS1

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F8304-FN. EXIT. PJJPS1
N8399. NOTE * WRITE REPORT 3 *. PJJPS1
F8399. MOVE 6-ED00 TO ED00. PJJPS1
      IF ST-ABS = ' ' GO TO F8399-10. PJJPS1
      MOVE ' ' TO ST-ABS. PJJPS1
      IF LSKP = '01' MOVE 1 TO 5-ED00-3LC1 PJJPS1
      WRITE ED00 AFTER ADVANCING LSKPP PJJPS1
      GO TO F8399-20. PJJPS1
      SUBTRACT 5-ED00-3LC1 FROM LSKP. PJJPS1
F8399-10. IF LSKP = '00' PJJPS1
          WRITE ED00 AFTER ADVANCING LSKP0 ELSE PJJPS1
          WRITE ED00 AFTER ADVANCING LSKP PJJPS1
          ADD LSKP TO 5-ED00-3LC1. PJJPS1
F8399-20. ADD 1 TO 5-ED00-3RC. GO TO F83ZZ-009. PJJPS1
F8399-FN. EXIT. PJJPS1
F83-FN. EXIT. PJJPS1

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## Write files (F90)

Function F90 is generated for all output sequential files with USAGE D, S, R, or E.

Primary purpose: Function F90 does the WRITE to the segment. Also, it unconditionally causes a loop back to Function F05.

Sub-functions: There is one sub-function per output d.s. (as described above). The sub-function code is created using the DATA STRUCTURE CODE IN THE PROGRAM.

This function contains:

- no execution conditions for the function;
- a sub-function per output file containing:
  - the test giving access to the sub-function write:
    - For USAGE OF DATA STRUCTURE = 'D', 'S' or 'R':
      - a) The highest file matching level is occurring,
      - b) all control breaks have been processed,
    - For USAGE OF DATA STRUCTURE = 'E':
      - a) The highest file matching level is occurring;
  - the transfer of 'OCCURS DEPENDING ON' counters if the file, linked to a principal file, contains the counter in the common part;
  - transfer from the update area to the segment, (for USAGE = 'S', 'R' or 'D');
  - the transfer of data into the reserved data elements (ENPR, GRPR, ERUT) from error tables, and into the element dd00-SUITE from the read area of the transaction file (for USAGE = 'E', if these elements are in the file, - see RESERVED ERROR CODES IN TRANS. FILE on the Call of Data Structures (-CD) screen);

**NOTE::** If not selected, the transfer is done in Function F76;

- The WRITE command:
  - For a variable length record, (RECORDING MODE = 'V'), there is one WRITE per record type, preceded by a test on record type;
- increment record counter;
- Paragraph F9099-ITER-FN, an unconditional GO TO F05.

By default, the date processing function is generated in F9520. However you may change this by coding, in an 'O'-type line, the DATPRO=ffss parameter, where ffss is the specified function-subfunction code.

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N90.      NOTE *****.                                PJJPS1
          *                                           PJJPS1
          *          WRITE                            *       PJJPS1
          *                                           *       PJJPS1
          *****.                                PJJPS1
F90.      EXIT.                                       PJJPS1
N90DC.    NOTE *          WRITE RECORDS ON   DC-FILE  *.   PJJPS1
F90DC.
          IF          CD-OC3   = '1'                PJJPS1
          AND FTB3   = '1'                PJJPS1
          NEXT SENTENCE ELSE GO TO          F90DC-FN.   PJJPS1
          MOVE 2-CD00   TO          DC00.           PJJPS1
          WRITE DC00.                               PJJPS1
F90DC-99. ADD 1 TO 5-DC00-RECCNT.                PJJPS1
F90DC-FN. EXIT.                                       PJJPS1
N90LC.    NOTE *          WRITE RECORDS ON   LC-FILE  *.   PJJPS1
F90LC.
          IF          CL-OC3   = '1'                PJJPS1
          AND FTB3   = '1'                PJJPS1
          NEXT SENTENCE ELSE GO TO          F90LC-FN.   PJJPS1
          MOVE 2-CL00   TO          LC00.           PJJPS1
          WRITE LC00.                               PJJPS1
F90LC-99. ADD 1 TO 5-LC00-RECCNT.                PJJPS1
F90LC-FN. EXIT.                                       PJJPS1
N90SE.    NOTE *          WRITE RECORDS ON   SE-FILE  *.   PJJPS1
F90SE.
          IF          CL-OC3   = '1'                PJJPS1
          AND FTB3   = '1'                PJJPS1
          NEXT SENTENCE ELSE GO TO          F90SE-FN.   PJJPS1
          MOVE 2-CL00   TO          SE00.           PJJPS1
          WRITE SE00.                               PJJPS1
F90SE-99. ADD 1 TO 5-SE00-RECCNT.                PJJPS1
F90SE-FN. EXIT.                                       PJJPS1
N90VL.    NOTE *          WRITE RECORDS ON   VL-FILE  *.   PJJPS1
F90VL.
          IF          LV-OC3   = '1'                PJJPS1
          AND FTB3   = '1'                PJJPS1
          NEXT SENTENCE ELSE GO TO          F90VL-FN.   PJJPS1
          MOVE 2-LV00-NBLIV TO          VL00-NBLIV     PJJPS1
          MOVE 2-LV00   TO          VL00.           PJJPS1
          WRITE VL00.                               PJJPS1
F90VL-99. ADD 1 TO 5-VL00-RECCNT.                PJJPS1
F90VL-FN. EXIT.                                       PJJPS1
N90VM.    NOTE *          WRITE RECORDS ON   VM-FILE  *.   PJJPS1
F90VM.
          IF          MV-CF3   = '1'                PJJPS1
          NEXT SENTENCE ELSE GO TO          F90VM-FN.   PJJPS1
          MOVE ID-ER      TO          ER-ID.         PJJPS1
          MOVE ER-00      TO          ER-PR0.        PJJPS1
          IF I01          = 001                    PJJPS1
          MOVE ER-01      TO          ER-PRM.        PJJPS1
          IF I01          = 002                    PJJPS1
          MOVE ER-02      TO          ER-PRM.        PJJPS1
          MOVE ER-PRR     TO          VM00-ENPR.     PJJPS1
          MOVE SE-ERR     TO          VM00-GRPR.     PJJPS1
          MOVE UT-ERUT    TO          VM00-ERUT.     PJJPS1
          MOVE 1-MV00     TO          VM00-SUITE.     PJJPS1
          WRITE VM00.                               PJJPS1
F90VM-99. ADD 1 TO 5-VM00-RECCNT.                PJJPS1
F90VM-FN. EXIT.                                       PJJPS1
F90-FN.   EXIT.                                       PJJPS1
F9099-ITER-FN. GO TO F05.                          PJJPS1
N91BC.    NOTE *LINE NUMBER IMPLEMENT            *.       P000

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F91BC.			P000
	IF	ST-ABS NOT = SPACE	P001
	AND	LSKP = '01'	P120
	MOVE	ZERO TO 6-LI100-NULIG.	P001
	ADD	1 TO 6-LI100-NULIG.	P200
F91BC-FN.	EXIT.		P200
N9101.	NOTE	*SAME PLAYER SHOOTS AGAIN	*. P000
F9101.	EXIT.		P000
F9101-FN.	EXIT.		P000
N9999.	NOTE	*RETOUR DU TRI	*. P000
F9999.	EXIT.		P000
F9999-FN.	EXIT.		P000