



VisualAge Pacbase 2.5

**BATCH SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT
REFERENCE MANUAL**

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BATCH SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT
INTRODUCTION

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. PACBASE

THE VisualAge Pacbase Application Development Solution

VisualAge Pacbase is an Application Development tool operating on mainframe, OS/2, UNIX or Windows NT. It has been designed to ensure the complete management of various information systems.

Consistency is ensured by all the data being stored in one Specification database and managed in a unique way by the System.

VISUALAGE PACBASE PRODUCTS

VisualAge Pacbase is a modular AD solution which is composed of two main products - Pacdesign for application design, Pacbench for application development.

Pacdesign and Pacbench are used to populate the Specifications Database and to ensure the maintenance of existing applications. Each product includes several functions.

Basic Functions

Dictionary
Structured Code
Personalized Documentation Manager (PDM-PDM+)

Generators

On-Line Systems Development
Pacbench Client/Server
Batch Systems Development
COB / Generator

Database Description

DBD
DBD-SQL

Application Revamping

Pacbench Automatic Windowing (PAW) (releases older than VisualAge Pacbase 2.0)

Pacbase Web Connection

Quality Control

Pacbench Quality Control (PQC)
Quality Control Extensibility

Table Management

Pactables

Production Turnover and Follow-up

Production Environment (PEI)
PacTransfer
Development Support Management System (DSMS)
PC function: revamped DSMS (in releases older than VisualAge Pacbase 2.0)

Additional services

Pac/Impact
Dictionary Extensibility
Pacbase Access Facility (PAF-PAF+)
DSMS Access Facility (DAF)
Methodology (Merise, YSM, etc.)
Sub-networks comparison utilities
Rename/move entity utility (RMEN)
Journal Statistics utility (ACTI)
RACF / TOPSECRET Security Interface
ENDEVOR
VisualAge Smalltalk-VisualAge Pacbase bridge
Team Connection-VisualAge Pacbase bridge

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1.2. PURPOSE OF THE MANUAL

PURPOSE OF THE MANUAL

The purpose of this reference manual is to describe the entire 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 USER'S Reference Manual,
- .The SPECIFICATIONS DICTIONARY Reference Manual,
- .The STRUCTURED CODE Reference Manual.

1.3. PRINCIPLES OF DESCRIPTION

DESCRIPTION PRINCIPLES

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 both on-line (screens) and batch (forms) data entry into the Database.

Since input screens and batch forms usually contain the same fields, their descriptions are often identical.

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. The numbers are circled on the batch forms.

For certain descriptions, there may be slight differences between the screen and the corresponding batch form. This can be explained by the fact that batch mode is less flexible than on-line mode and often needs additional input fields for some indicators which already exist on the screen.

In addition, the user may find that the field sequence on a screen is different from the field sequence on the corresponding batch form. If that occurs, the numbers referencing the fields may not appear in ascending sequence on either the screen example or the batch form.

>>>> If you use the VisualAge Pacbase WorkStation, the graphical interface of the corresponding windows is described in the VisualAge Pacbase WorkStation Reference Manual.

NOTE For the Segment entity, there are two descriptions, one for the Segment Definition screen and one for Batch Form '2'.

Descriptions of the different screens do not list the different values of the ACTION CODE field.

The most common uses for the on-line ACTION CODE field are:

- . 'C' = Creation of a line,
- . 'M' = Modification of a line,
- . 'D' = Deletion of a line,
- . '?' = Access to documentation ('HELP' function).

The most common values of the batch ACTION CODE field are:

- . ' ' = Creation or modification of a line depending on its presence in the library,
- . 'C' = Creation of a line,
- . 'M' = Modification of a line,
- . 'D' = Deletion of a line,
- . 'X' = Creation or modification of a line with possible use of ampersand (&).

All other batch ACTION CODE values are described in this manual in the "BATCH ACCESS COMMANDS" Subchapters.

All on-line ACTION CODE values are described in detail in the USER'S Reference Manual.

1.4. 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.).

1.5. 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.

For complete details, please refer to the COBOL GENERATOR Reference Manual.

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BATCH SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMS

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2. PROGRAMS

2.1. DEFINITION (P)

DEFINITION

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, keywords, TYPE OF COBOL TO GENERATE, etc.),
- . Documentation lines entered on the General Documentation 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,
 - 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 Reference Manual.

PROGRAMS
DEFINITION

(P)

PAGE

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2
1

```
-----  
! PURCHASING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM SG000008.LILI.CIV.1583 !  
! PROGRAM DEFINITION..... PO0001 1 !  
! ! !  
! PROGRAM NAME.....: VENDOR REPORTS 2 !  
! ! !  
! CODE FOR SEQUENCE OF GENERATION....: PO0001 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.....: PO0001 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 !  
! ! !  
! SESSION NUMBER.....: 0059 LIBRARY.....: CIV LOCK.....: !  
! ! !  
! O: C1 CH: Ppo0001 ACTION: !  
-----
```

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
1	6		PROGRAM CODE (REQUIRED) Code identifying the program in the library.
2	30		PROGRAM NAME (REQ. IN CREATION) 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 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.
		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
		2	Adaptation to COBOL : IBM 36
		3	Adaptation to COBOL : MICROFOCUS, IBM VISUAL SET
		4	Adaptation to COBOL : BULL DPS7
		5	Adaptation to ANSI COBOL: (74) BULL DPS8
		6	Adaptation to COBOL : (BCD) BULL DPS8
		7	Adaptation to COBOL : HP-3000
		8	Adaptation to ANSI COBOL: BURROUGHS (large systems) : UNISYS A Series
		9	Adaptation to ANSI COBOL: UNISYS 90/30
		A	Adaptation to COBOL : (74) PRIME
		B	Adaptation to COBOL : BURROUGHS (Medium systems) : UNISYS V Series
		C	Extraction of COBOL Source Code. (Refer to chapter "APPENDIX: PURE COBOL SOURCE CODE" in the STRUCTURED CODE Reference Manual).

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
		D	Adaptation to ANSI COBOL: (74) CONTROL DATA CORP.
		E	Adaptation to ANSI COBOL: (68) CONTROL DATA CORP.
		F	Adaptation to COBOL : TANDEM
		I	Adaptation to COBOL : DEC/VAX VMS
		J	Adaptation to ANSI COBOL: PERKIN-ELMER-7-32
		K	Adaptation to ANSI COBOL: ICL 2900
		M	Adaptation to COBOL : BULL DPS6
		O	Adaptation to COBOL : AS 400
		R	Adaptation to COBOL : IBM 34
		S	Adaptation to COBOL : SFENA
		T	Adaptation to ANSI COBOL: SIEMENS
		U	Adaptation to ANSI COBOL: (74) UNISYS 1100 Series
		V	Adaptation to ANSI COBOL: UNISYS 90/60
		W	Adaptation to COBOL : DPPX IBM 8100
		X	Adaptation to ANSI COBOL: IBM MVS VS COBOL II
		Y	Adaptation to COBOL : IBM 38, AS 400
5	1		<p>COBOL NUMBERING AND ALIGNMENT OPTION</p> <p>This option can be used to suppress numbering or the identification of a program or to modify the justification of the generated program lines.</p> <p>blank Numbering, justification and identification of program in accordance with the standard COBOL line (default value).</p> <p>1 Suppression of numbering.</p> <p>2 Suppression of numbering and justification of statements (columns 8 to 71 inclusive) in column 1.</p> <p>3 Standard numbering and justification, suppression of program identification.</p> <p>4 Suppression of numbering and program identification.</p> <p>5 Suppression of numbering and of program identifica-</p>

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
			tion and justification of instructions (columns 8 to 71 inclusive) in column 1.
6	1		<p>CONTROL CARDS IN FRONT OF PROGRAMS</p> <p>Enter the one-character code that identifies the job card to be inserted before the generated program.</p> <p>Default: Code entered on the Library Definition Screen</p> <p>NOTE: This value may be overridden on the relevant entities' definition screens. It may also be overridden at generation time.</p>
7	1		<p>CONTROL CARDS IN BACK OF PROGRAMS</p> <p>Enter the one-character code that identifies the job card to be inserted after the generated program.</p> <p>Default: Code entered on the Library Definition Screen</p> <p>NOTE: This value may be overridden on the relevant entities' definitions screens. It may also be overridden at generation time.</p>
8	8		<p>COBOL PROGRAM-ID</p> <p>(Default value at generation: CODE FOR SEQUENCE OF GENERATION.)</p> <p>This code identifies the generated program:</p> <p>.in the IDENTIFICATION DIVISION,</p> <p>.in a source module library,</p> <p>.in the library of executable modules.</p> <p>This code intervenes (totally or partially) in the job control language lines generated before or after the program.</p>
9	1	P S	<p>MODE OF PROGRAMMING</p> <p>Default value when creating a library. Programming in Structured Code on Procedural Code '-P' lines.</p> <p>This value can be used for the following functions:</p> <p>COBOL GENERATOR function: ----- (in conjunction with the Reverse Engineering function)</p> <p>Specific procedures composed of Source Code (-SC) and Procedural Code (-P).</p>

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
			<p>With this value, the TYPE AND STRUCTURE OF PROGRAM field must also be 'S'.</p> <p>For more details on Source Code (-SC), refer to the COBOL GENERATOR Reference Manual.</p> <p>C LANGUAGE MANAGER function: -----</p> <p>Specific procedures composed of Source Code (-SC) lines.</p> <p>With this value, the TYPE AND STRUCTURE OF PROGRAM field must be 'Y'.</p> <p>Use the COBOL variant 0 to generate the program.</p>
10	1	<p>B</p> <p>S</p> <p>T</p>	<p>TYPE AND STRUCTURE OF PROGRAM</p> <p>This identifies the type of program to generate:</p> <p>Standard Batch program structure (default option).</p> <p>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).</p> <p>Suppress automatic structure generation:</p> <p>Structured code function: -----</p> <p>This type can be used to describe the TDS 'system generation', the IDS II 'schema', ...</p> <p>.suppression of COBOL divisions, .the program is made up of Beginning Insertions (-B), Work Areas (-W) and Call of Data Structures (-CD) lines.</p> <p>COBOL Generator function: -----</p> <p>.the program is made up of '-W', '-P', '-SC' and '-CP' lines.</p> <p>On-line program structure.</p> <p>Suppression of the loop, i.e: .no beginning of loop (F05), .no end of run (F20), .no end of loop (F9099. GO TO F05).</p>

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
		C	<p>C.I.C.S. on-line program structure.</p> <p>Suppression of the loop, i.e: .no beginning of loop (F05), .no end of run (F20), .no end of loop (F9099. GO TO F05).</p> <p>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.</p>
		M	<p>Parameterized macro-structure type. (For documentation purposes only).</p> <p>This is used for programs to be inserted into other programs. It cannot be generated alone.</p>
		F	<p>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.</p> <p>For more information see chapter "APPENDIX: PURE COBOL SOURCE CODE" in the STRUCTURED CODE Reference Manual.</p>
		D	<p>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.</p> <p>The PROCEDURE DIVISION is written entirely on Pure COBOL Source Code (-9) lines.</p>
		P	<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.</p> <p>The PROCEDURE DIVISION is entirely written in Structured Code.</p>
		Y	<p>Program written in C LANGUAGE and composed of Work Areas (-W), Source Code (-SC) and Call of P.M.S. (-CP) lines.</p>
11	1		<p>PROGRAM CLASSIFICATION CODE</p> <p>This value is used primarily for documentation purposes. The label corresponding to the selected code</p>

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
			<p>will be displayed on reports and screens.</p> <p>It is also used to select the non-expansion option for macro-structures.</p> <p>A TP System</p> <p>D Sub-program</p> <p>G Screen map</p> <p>M Macro-structure</p> <p>N Non-expanded macro-structure</p> <p>P Program</p> <p>S Schema</p> <p>T On-line program (screen)</p> <p>U Utility</p> <p>V Sub-schema</p>
12	1		<p>TYPE OF PRESENCE VALIDATION</p> <p>In validation programs, the presence of numeric data element will be determined according to this code:</p> <p>For numeric fields:</p> <p>blank Field present if not blank (default value).</p> <p>0 Field present if not zero.</p> <p>For alphabetic and numeric fields:</p> <p>L Field present if not low-value.</p>
13	1		<p>SQL INDICATORS GENERATION WITH '-'</p> <p>Cross-references available for the use of SQL indicators in Structured Language.</p> <p>BLANK SQL indicators generated in the format: VXXNNCORUB:</p> <p>- SQL indicators generated in the format: V-XXNN-CORUB.</p>
14	55		<p>EXPLICIT KEYWORDS</p> <p>This field allows the user to enter additional (explicit) keywords. By default, keywords are generated from an occurrence's clear name (implicit keywords).</p>

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
			<p>This field only exists on-line. In batch mode, keywords are entered on Batch Form 'G'.</p> <p>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 not permitted in keywords.</p> <p>Keywords are not case-sensitive: upper-case and lower-case letters are equivalent.</p> <p>NOTE: Characters bearing an accent and special characters can be declared as equivalent to an internal value in order to facilitate occurrence search by keywords.</p> <p>Refer to the Operations Manual - Part II "Administrator's Guide", Chapter "Database Management Utilities", Subchapter "PARM: Update of User Parameters".</p> <p>A maximum of ten explicit keywords can be assigned to one entity.</p> <p>For more details, refer to Chapter "KEYWORDS" Subchapter "BUILDING THE THESAURUS" in the SPECIFICATIONS DICTIONARY Reference Manual.</p>

2.2. CALL OF DATA STRUCTURES (-CD)

INTRODUCTION

CALL OF DATA STRUCTURES (-CD SCREEN)

The purpose of this screen 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 (PMS), the '-W' is generated in the calling program, not the '-CD'.

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CALL OF DATA STRUCTURES (-CD)		2

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 PACBASE 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 systems development' 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.

PROGRAMS

2

CALL OF DATA STRUCTURES (-CD)

2

```

-----
! 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 PMSCO SSFOU 0 R D I 1 !
! : STAT.FLD: 28 ACC. KEY: 29 RECTYPEL 30 !
! OI : OI PMSPOF VSFID 0 R 1 C I 1 !
! : STAT.FLD: ACC. KEY: RECTYPEL !
! SO : CO SORT SSFTU 0 R D I 1 !
! : STAT.FLD: ACC. KEY: RECTYPEL !
! WO : CO WORK WSFOU 0 R D I 1 !
! : STAT.FLD: ACC. KEY: RECTYPEL !
! : : : !
! : STAT.FLD: ACC. KEY: RECTYPEL !
! : : : !
! : STAT.FLD: ACC. KEY: RECTYPEL !
! : : : !
! : STAT.FLD: ACC. KEY: RECTYPEL !
! : : : !
! O: C1 CH: -CD !
-----

```

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
1	6		PROGRAM CODE (REQUIRED) Code identifying the program in the library.
2	1		ACTION CODE (REQUIRED)
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. 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. blank	CONTINUATION OF D.S. DESCRIPTION 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 explanations, refer to the PACBENCH C/S Reference Manual. FOR SQL ORGANIZATIONS: This field must contain the VisualAge Pacbase code of the SQL block.

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
			<p>For explanations, refer to the "Structured Code" Manual, Chapter "Modifying the Procedure Division", Subchapter "Procedural Code Screen (-P)", and to the "Relational Database Description" Manual, Chapter "SQL Accesses", Subchapter "Customized SQL Accesses".</p> <p>FOR ALL THE OTHER ORGANIZATIONS:</p> <p>IBM MVS (COBOL Variant 0): DDNAME in 1 to 6 positions.</p> <p>IBM MVS VS2 (COBOL Variant X): DDNAME in 1 to 6 positions.</p> <p>IBM DOS (COBOL Variant 1), three forms:</p> <p>.SYSnnn Symbolic unit name.</p> <p>.xxxxnn Specifies at the same time the symbolic unit name and the external name of the data structure.</p> <p>.xxxxxx External name: The symbolic unit is generated with SYSnnn, nnn being incremented by one for each data structure starting with SYS010.</p> <p>DPS7 (COBOL Variant 4): .INTERNAL-FILE-NAME in 1 to 6 positions.</p> <p>DPS8 ASCII (COBOL Variant 5): .File code (2 characters).</p> <p>BURROUGHS large system (COBOL Variant 8), UNISYS A Series (COBOL Variant 8): .nnppp numeric, generate AREA nn, AREASIZE pppp.</p> <p>CDC (COBOL Variants D and E): Indicate output for a printer. Otherwise, external name in 1 to 6 positions.</p> <p>DPS8 BCD (COBOL Variant 6): 2 alphabetic characters.</p> <p>PRIME (COBOL Variant A): Taken into account if UNIT TYPE is D or U.</p> <p>BURROUGHS medium system (COBOL Variant B), UNISYS V Series (COBOL Variant B): Does not correspond to the external name, but to the space occupied on disk:</p> <p>.Number of areas in 2 numeric characters.</p>

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
			<p>.Number of records per area in 4 numeric characters.</p> <p>PERKIN-ELMER (COBOL Variant J): With ORGANIZATION 'S', indicate LUnn, varying nn from 00 to 99.</p> <p>HONEYWELL mini-6 (COBOL Variant M): 2 numeric or alphabetic characters.</p> <p>SIEMENS (COBOL Variant T): SYS000 to SYS099.</p> <p>IBM VS2 (COBOL Variant X): DDNAME in 1 to 6 positions.</p> <p>TANDEM (COBOL Variant F): external name in 1 to 6 positions.</p> <p>DEC/VMS (COBOL Variant I): external name in 1 to 6 positions.</p> <p>For an Y organization, this field corresponds to the Pachbase code of the server which contains the logical view. For more information, refer to the PACBENCH C/S Reference Manual.</p>
			PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF FILE
7	1		<p>ORGANIZATION</p> <p>S Sequential (Default value).</p> <p>I Indexed sequential (ISP for DPS8 BCD).</p> <p>An ISP file with a code of 'LE' will be generated in 3 work areas: LE-FILE, LE-DATA and INVKEY.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>V VSAM (IBM), UFAS (Honeywell), etc.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>W File descriptions are generated in WORKING-STORAGE before the constant 'WSS-BEGIN'.</p> <p>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).</p>

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
		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 PACTABLE Reference Manual.
		Y	Call of the CLAUSE COPY which corresponds to the communication area between the client and the server. For more information, refer to the CLIENT/SERVER ON-LINE SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT Reference Manual.
			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.

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
		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.
		3	Reserved for the description of an SQL SERVER 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, or INGRES/SQL database structure.
			The use of the System with the different DBMS's is documented in specific DATABASE DESCRIPTION Reference 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
		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 re-

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
		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 and 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.
		T	Sort (on Input or Output, depending on the USAGE OF DATA STRUCTURE value).
		R	Input-Output (direct access data structures only).
		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).
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 when the TYPE OF COBOL TO GENERATE variant, the "ASSIGN" clause, the FD level or the WRITE statements depend on the UNIT TYPE.
12	5	NUMER.	BLOCK SIZE BLANCS ET ZEROS EQUIVALENTS
			PURE NUMERIC FIELD
			(Note: In this discussion the term 'COBOL Variant' = the value in the TYPE OF COBOL TO GENERATE field)
		0	Default value.
			The blocking factor can be zero for IBM OS (COBOL Variant 0) except for indexed data structures.
			The corresponding COBOL clause (BLOCK CONTAINS) is not

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
			<p>generated in the following cases:</p> <p>.sort data structure,</p> <p>.disk data structure (file stored on a disk) if no number is mentioned,</p> <p>.file with UNIT TYPE = 'R' in: .IBM DOS : (COBOL Variant 1) .PRIME : (COBOL Variant A)</p> <p>.fixed D.S. or with BLOCK ='0' for: .DPS8 BCD : (COBOL Variant 6)</p> <p>.BLOCK ='0' for : .CDC : (COBOL Variants D and E) .BURROUGHS large systems : (COBOL Variant 8) .UNISYS A Series : (COBOL Variant 8) .IBM 8100 : (COBOL Variant W) .IBM 36 : (COBOL Variant 2) .IBM 38 : (COBOL Variant Y) .AS 400 : (COBOL Variant O)</p> <p>This field is not used for: .ICL 2900 : (COBOL Variant K) .PERKIN-ELMER : (COBOL Variant J).</p>
13	1	R C	<p>BLOCK SIZE UNIT TYPE</p> <p>Records (default value).</p> <p>Characters.</p>
14	1	0 1 to 9	<p>NUMBER OF CONTROL BREAKS</p> <p>(BATCH SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT Function) All spaces are replaced with zeroes.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Default.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>When there is control break processing on one or more data structures, two indicators keep track of the status of the records being processed:</p> <p>Note: The term 'nth key data element' includes all key</p>

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
			<p>data elements up to and including the nth level.</p> <p>.dd-IBn = '1': the nth key data element of the current record of data structure dd contains a new value,</p> <p>.dd-FBn = '1': the nth key data element of the current record of data structure dd contains the last occurrence of the present value.</p> <p>When these files are synchronized with others, (see FILE MATCHING LEVEL NUMBER) the control breaks are kept synchronized via two additional switches:</p> <p>.ITBn = '1': a new value in the nth key data element has been detected. This signals beginning processing on all synchronized d.s's.</p> <p>.FTBn = '1': the present value of the nth key data element is occurring for the last time. This signals end processing for the records in this iteration for all synchronized d.s's.</p> <p>For output files (USAGE OF DATA STRUCTURE value 'D'):</p> <p>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.</p>
15	1	<p>0</p> <p>1 to 9</p>	<p>FILE MATCHING LEVEL NUMBER</p> <p>BLANKS REPLACED BY ZEROES.</p> <p>For sequentially accessed files:</p> <p>Used to establish the synchronization of two or more files.</p> <p>Default.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>For an automatic file matching, the following conditions must be met:</p> <p>. The Data Structure control break level must be equal to the file matching level - 1, except for a transaction Data Structure, whose control break</p>

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	<p>DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE</p> <p>level must be equal or superior to the file matching level.</p> <p>. The Data Element(s) which constitute(s) the sort keys of a Data Structure must be sorted in ascending order.</p> <p>. The Data Element(s) which constitute(s) the sort keys of a Data Structure must have the same length for the same level.</p> <p>. These Data Elements must have a display format (if they are numeric, they must be whole numbers and unsigned).</p> <p>Switches generated to control the file matching are:</p> <p>.dd-CFn: which indicates whether a file should be processed or bypassed in this iteration, ('1' = process, '0' = bypass).</p> <p>.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</p>
16	1	<p>C</p> <p>D</p> <p>T</p> <p>X</p> <p>S</p>	<p>USAGE OF DATA STRUCTURE</p> <p>This code defines the role of the data structure in the program and determines the generated functions.</p> <p>Consult: Any input file (data structure).</p> <p>Direct: Any output file (default).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Table: A file to be partially stored in memory. (Only 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.</p> <p>Selected: Output file extracted from another file.</p>

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
			<p>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'.</p> <p>The following values are specific to the BATCH SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT function:</p>
		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 D.S. 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' D.S. 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. (See Chapter "REPORTS" Sub-chapters "CALL OF ELEMENTS SCREEN" and "DIRECT PRINT/APPLIC. SPOOLING RTN.")
		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		<p>RESULTING FILE DATA STRUCTURE CODE</p> <p>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</p>

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
18	2		<p>CODE IN THE PROGRAM of the input principal D.S.</p> <p>SOURCE OR ERROR DATA STRUCTURE CODE</p> <p>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 D. S. = 'E') if one has been called.</p> <p>For a transaction file with the error field (USAGE OF D.S. = 'E'), enter the DATA STRUCTURE CODE IN THE PROGRAM of the corresponding transaction file (USAGE OF D.S. = 'M' or 'N').</p> <p>For a selected file (USAGE OF D.S. = '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.</p>
19	1		<p>TRANSACTION CONTROL BREAK LEVEL</p> <p>ALL SPACES REPLACED BY ZEROS.</p> <p>Default option: NUMBER OF CONTROL BREAKS</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
20	4	DK or blank	<p>PHYSICAL UNIT TYPE</p> <p>(NOTE: The term 'COBOL Variant' = the value in the TYPE OF COBOL TO GENERATE field)</p> <p>Generates the following in the SELECT clause of some COBOL variants:</p> <p>IBM DOS (COBOL Variant 1): Enter the model type (examples: 2314, 3330, 2400).</p> <p>IBM 36 (COBOL Variant 2): Disk.</p>

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
		PT	Printer.
		EXT	MICROFOCUS, COBOL II, IBM VISUAL SET (COBOL Variant 3) 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
		SSF OUT	DPS7 (COBOL Variant 4): Option WITH SSF in the SELECT clause Option -SYSOUT suffix after the filename in the SELECT clause (WITH SSF is generated).
		PT CR SSF	DPS8 ASCII (COBOL Variant 5): Printer. Card reader. ORGANIZATION IS GFRC SEQUENTIAL SSF CODE SET IS IS GBCD.
		IBM xxx ...V	ORGANIZATION IS IBM-OS SEQUENTIAL. WITH xxx. A 'V' in the 4th position generates the clause 'VALUE OF FILE-ID is 3-FF00-IDENT' (FF is the program D.S. code). The field 3-FF00-IDENT must be defined in -W by the user.
		DK or blank DKS DKM RD PT PO TP	BURROUGHS large system (COBOL Variant 8) UNISYS A Series: Disk. Sort Disk (with T opening). Merge Disk (with T opening). Reader. Printer. File. Tape.
		..P ..R ..L ..S ...V	For the 2-character codes, a third character can specify a particular final disposition: Purge. Release. Lock. Save. A 'V' in the 4th position generates the clause 'VALUE OF D.S. NAME IS 3-FF00-IDENT'.

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
			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 These 4 data-names are to be declared in Work Areas (-W) lines with their appropriate values.
			DPS8 BCD (COBOL Variant 6):
		LIST	Printer.
		LINE	Card reader.
			UNISYS 90/30 (COBOL Variant 9):
		84	Disk with external name.
		PT	Printer.
		CR	Card reader.
		CP	Card punch.
		TP	Tape.
			PRIME (COBOL Variant A):
		blank	PMFS.
		T7	7 track tape.
		T9	9 track tape.
		RD	Reader.
		PR	Printer.
		PU	Puncher.
		OP	Offline printer.
		TL	Terminal.
			BURROUGHS medium system (COBOL Variant B) UNISYS V Series:
		RD	Card reader.
		DK	Fixed disk.
		DP	Removable disk.
		TP	Magnetic tape.
		PT	Printer.

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
		PC PP PR T7	Card punch. Tape punch. Punch tape reader. 7-track tape.
		..P ..R	The third character specifies a particular final disposition for the data structure: Purge. Release.
		blank TP PR RD CA PT	PERKIN-ELMER (COBOL Variant J): Disk. Tape. Printer. Reader. Cassette. Paper tape.
			SIEMENS (COBOL Variant T): Examples 590, 432, etc.
		DB RD CP PT TP DK or blank	IBM SYSTEM 38 (COBOL Variant Y) or AS 400 (COBOL Variant O): Database. Reader. Card Punch. Printer. Tape. Disk.
21	1		COMPLEMENTARY PHYSICAL UNIT TYPE In this discussion 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. DPS8 ASCII (COBOL Variant 5):

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
		S	EBCDIC Set code.
		C	ASCII Set code.
			CDC COBOL 68 (COBOL Variant E):
		S	Recording mode is EBCDIC.
			UNISYS 2200 (U variant):
		S	Recording followed by lock mode.
			BULL DPS7 (COBOL Variant 4) and DPS8 (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.
22	9		<p>SORT KEY / SEG SELECT / REPORT CODES</p> <p>This field has three mutually exclusive uses:</p> <p>1. Composition of the sort key -----</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>2. Selection of segments in a data structure</p>

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
			<p>-----</p> <p>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').</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>When segments come from different D.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.</p> <p>3. Report selection for a print data structure -----</p> <p>Enter the LAST CHARACTER OF THE REPORT CODE (max. 9). If not used, all reports specified for the data structure are printed.</p> <p>Generally, continuation lines are created if more than four segments or nine reports are selected.</p> <p>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 by an "=" sign. Follow the same procedure to rename the SEGMENT CODE, but precede the old segment code with an asterisk.</p> <p>EXAMPLE:</p> <p>1=2 Rename report code 1 report code 2</p> <p>*01=02 Rename segment code 01 segment code 02.</p>
23	1		<p>NON-PRINTING DATA STRUCTURE FORMAT</p> <p>This option is reserved for data structures with a USAGE OF DATA STRUCTURE other than 'T' or 'J'.</p>

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
		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 Data 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 PACTABLE function, it specifies the number of sub-schemas desired. (Refer to the PACTABLE

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE 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.
		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,

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
		6	<p>the index is not generated.</p> <p>A COBOL 02 level is used to access the table made up of repetitions of the same record (ddssT).</p> <p>A COBOL 01 level is used to group the whole D.S. together - common or specific parts, whether repeated or not.</p> <p>A group level field that incorporates all occurrences is generated.</p> <p>For data structures that do not have a value specified for the OCCURRENCES OF SEGMENT IN TABLE, use ORGANIZATION = 'W' with USAGE OF D.S. = 'T'.</p> <p>To be used only with the GIP interface. The number of levels are the same as the one of the record type 4.</p>
26	1	1	<p>LEVEL NUMBER (COBOL) OF THE RECORD</p> <p>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.</p> <p>In the following descriptions, the term 'D.S. Area' is meant as the area 'dd00' (possibly 1-dd00, 2-dd00).</p> <p>COBOL 01 level for D.S. Area and segments. (Default value).</p> <p>If the data structure description appears in the COBOL FILE SECTION, the segments must be redefined.</p> <p>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.</p>
		2	<p>COBOL 01 level for D.S. Area and segments at 02 level.</p> <p>If the RECORD TYPE / USE WITHIN D.S. = blank, both the D.S. Area and the Segments will be described at the 02 level. (To define the 01 level, use ORGANIZATION = 'L' and Work Areas (-W) lines.)</p>
		3	<p>Reserved for D.S. with an ORGANIZATION = 'W' or 'L'.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>01 level for the D.S. Area and segments at 03 level</p>

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
		4	<p>when associated with RECORD TYPE / USE WITHIN D.S.= 4.</p> <p>03 level for both the D.S. Area and the segments when associated with RECORD TYPE / USE WITHIN D.S. = blank.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>COBOL 02 level for group data elements or elementary elements that are not part of a group.</p> <p>Elementary elements that are part of a group appear. The D.S. Area and segment levels disappear.</p>
		5	<p>Reserved for data structures in ORGANIZATION 'L' or 'W' and with a USAGE OF DATA STRUCTURE = 'D'.</p> <p>COBOL 01 level for group data elements or elementary elements that are not part of a group.</p> <p>Elementary elements that are part of a group appear. The D.S. Area and segment levels disappear.</p>
		6	<p>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).</p> <p>COBOL 02 level for group data elements or elementary elements that are not part of a group.</p> <p>Elementary elements that are part of a group disappear as well as D.S. Area and segment levels.</p> <p>For standard OLSD Screens only.</p>
		7	<p>Reserved for data structures in ORGANIZATION 'L' or 'W' and with a USAGE OF DATA STRUCTURE = 'D'.</p> <p>COBOL 01 level for group data elements or elementary elements that are not part of a group.</p> <p>Elementary elements that are part of a group disappear as well as D.S. Area and segment levels.</p> <p>For standard OLSD Screens only.</p>
27	2		<p>CODE FOR COBOL PLACEMENT</p> <p>PSEUDO-NUMERIC FIELD, blanks replaced by zeros.</p> <p>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).</p>

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
			<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>To have a data structure described in WORKING-STORAGE it is preferable to use the Work Areas (-W) lines. (Refer to the STRUCTURED CODE Reference Manual.)</p>
		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.
			<p>The description and Work Areas (-W) lines are found at the beginning of the generated program WORKING-STORAGE SECTION.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>(Do not use this field with a data structure whose ORGANIZATION = 'W'.)</p>
		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.
			<p>Location is indicated on the first line of the D.S. call (CONTINUATION OF D.S. DESCRIPTION field = blank), and is repeated (by default) on all of its continuation lines.</p> <p>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 for each one.</p> <p>Therefore the data structure must have an unpacked description, whether implicit or explicit.</p>

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
			<p>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).</p>
28	10		<p>STATUS FIELD - FILE INDICATOR</p> <p>(Note: In this discussion, the term 'COBOL Variant' = the value in the TYPE OF COBOL TO GENERATE field)</p> <p>Enter the DATA STRUCTURE, SEGMENT and DATA ELEMENT CODEs in the following format:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">ddsseeeee</p> <p>(Recommendation: ss = 00).</p> <p>This field is used in one of three ways:</p> <p>For VSAM files:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">.The FILE STATUS IS clause is generated using 1-ddss-eeeeee (declared as a two byte field).</p> <p>For hardware other than DPS8 BCD and non-VSAM files:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">.The NOMINAL, SYMBOLIC or ACTUAL KEY depending on the COBOL Variant.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">The user must define the corresponding work area: 1-ddss-eeeeee.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">The positioning of this key as well as the read of the D.S. must be programmed by using Procedural Code (-P).</p> <p>For DPS8 BCD (COBOL Variant 6):</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">.Identification of the data structure</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">.The corresponding 'VALUE OF' clause will be generated only if it's filled in</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">.The return-code area of the input-output operations</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">.The corresponding 'FILE STATUS IS' clause will be generated only if it's filled in</p>
29	6		<p>INDEXED DATA STRUCTURE ACCESS KEY</p> <p>Required for indexed data structures: Enter the DATA ELEMENT CODE of the access key element.</p>
30	6		<p>CODE OF RECORD TYPE ELEMENT</p>

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
			<p>Enter the code of the data element whose values define different record types of a data structure.</p> <p>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.</p>

2.3. ZOOM ON DATA STRUCTURE CALL (-HCD)

ZOOM ON DATA STRUCTURE CALL (-HCD)

The Call of Data Structures (-CD) screen is used to enter a great deal of diversified information. This may be confusing especially for a new user.

In order to simplify basic data entry, a ZOOM facility has been developed. Each ZOOM screen corresponds to a single data structure. The user may consult these screens for information already entered, or update directly.

ZOOM ACCESS

The user accesses the ZOOM facility via the following CHOICE:

CH: P.....HCDdd

where dd represents the DATA STRUCTURE CODE IN THE PROGRAM of the data structure being called.

It is also possible to access this screen from the Call of Data Structures (-CD) screen by placing the cursor on the line of a data structure already called on this screen, and pressing the appropriate PFKey (standard : PF11) or using the corresponding choice (.11) if PFKEYS are not available.

To go back to the -CD screen via a normal paging, or to access another screen, the user may press the appropriate PFkey (standard: PF7) or use the corresponding choice (.07).

GENERAL INFORMATION

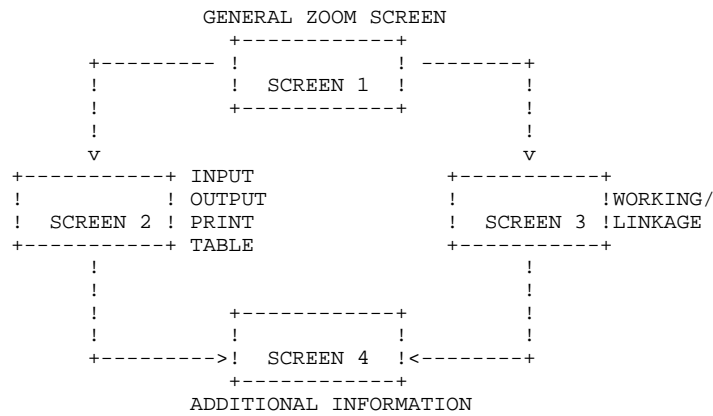
The ZOOM facility is based on a four-screen network : a General or Initial screen, Screen 2, Screen 3 and the Additional screen.

Once the initial ZOOM screen has been accessed, the system will display the next logical screen. This varies according to whether the data structure is to be used in LINKAGE/WORKING-STORAGE or not. An "additional" screen may be requested via an option on the initial screen. This causes the fourth of the ZOOM screens to be displayed, following the display of screen 2 or 3.

Note: These screens are accessed sequentially by pressing the ENTER key.

The user may enter any character in the one-character fields that offer a selection of alternatives. This character will be converted automatically into an 'X' when redisplayed, and will transmit the appropriate value to the corresponding field or fields on the Call of Data Structures (-CD) screen.

THE FOUR-SCREEN ZOOM NETWORK



GENERAL ZOOM SCREEN

The General or Initial ZOOM screen is used to input the basic characteristics of the data structure.

Prerequisites: The Program must have been defined; the DATA STRUCTURE CODE IN THE LIBRARY must have been defined.

The fields on this screen are as follows:

!SCREEN LABEL	! USER ENTRY	! -CD FIELD NUM!
!D.S CODE IN THE PROGRAM (DP)	! The data structure code that is to be used in the generated program.	3
!D.S CODE IN PACBASE LIBRARY (DL)	! The data structure code that is stored in the PACBASE library.	5
!IN THE PROGRAM THE D.S. IS USED	! Enter an X to select the appropriate value. ! Note: X in "W.S. or LINKAGE" corresponds to an ORGANIZATION. ! The other selections correspond to USAGE OF D.S.	16
!ADDITIONAL INFO.	! Enter an X to cause the Additional Information screen to appear	none
!EXTERNAL NAME	! The 6-character external name of the file	6
!ACCESS KEY	! The data element code for the access key of indexed data structures	29
!ORGANIZATION	! Enter an X to select the appropriate value	7
!RECORDING MODE	! Enter an X to select the appropriate value	9

If the user checks incompatible items, the following error message is displayed:

'TOO MANY ITEMS CHECKED, PLEASE REDUCE YOUR CHOICE'

The next screen displayed by the system depends upon whether the data structure is a WORKING-STORAGE/LINKAGE data structure or not.

SCREEN 2

Screen 2 of the ZOOM facility is used to enter data relevant for data structures used as input, output, tables, or print files.

The fields on this screen are as follows:

```

-----
!SCREEN LABEL      ! USER ENTRY          ! -CD FIELD NUM!
!-----!-----!-----!
!D.S CODE IN THE  !The system uses the value!      3      !
! PROGRAM (DP)    !from the Initial screen !      !
!                !                !      !
!D.S CODE IN PAC- !The system uses the value!      5      !
!BASE LIBRARY (DL)!from the Initial screen !      !
!                !                !      !
!ACCESS MODE (A)  ! Enter an X to select   !      8      !
!                !   Random or Dynamic    !      !
!                !                !      !
!STATUS FIELD     ! The 10-character STATUS !     28     !
!                ! FIELD : ddsseeeeeee    !      !
!                !                !      !
!CO :             ! The 2-character alpha-  !      4      !
!                ! betic code: CONTINUATION!      !
!                ! OF D.S. DESCRIPTION    !      !
!                !                !      !
!DL :             ! DATA STRUCTURE CODE IN !      5      !
!                ! THE LIBRARY of the d.s. !      !
!                ! for this line          !      !
!                !                !      !
!SORT CRITERIA    ! The 1-character code per!     22     !
!                ! sort key element in sort! (point 1) !
!                ! order (from Segment -CE)!      !
!                !                !      !
!_____          ! The 2-character segment !     22     !
!                !code of selected segments!(points 2  3)!
!                !preceded by '*'; report !      !
!                !selection; reassignment !      !
!                !of the report or segment !      !
!                !code (with '=' between) !      !
!                !                !      !
!UNIT TYPE        !The PHYSICAL UNIT TYPE   !     20     !
!                !for this d.s.          !      !
!                !                !      !
!ADDITIONAL UNIT  !The 1-character COMPLE-  !     21     !
!TYPE             !MENTARY PHYSICAL UNIT   !      !
!                !TYPE for this d.s.     !      !
-----

```


SCREEN 3

Screen 3 of the ZOOM facility is used to enter data relevant for data structures used in the WORKING-STORAGE or LINKAGE SECTIONS.

The fields on this screen are as follows:

!SCREEN LABEL	! USER ENTRY	! -CD FIELD NUM!
!D.S CODE IN THE PROGRAM (DP)	!The system uses the value! from the Initial screen !	3
!D.S CODE IN PAC-BASE LIBRARY (DL)	!The system uses the value! from the Initial screen !	5
!DATA STRUCTURE USED IN	! Enter an X to select the! WORKING-STORAGE or LINKAGE SECTION !	7
!CO :	! The 2-character alpha-! betic code: CONTINUATION! OF D.S. DESCRIPTION !	4
!DL :	! DATA STRUCTURE CODE IN! THE LIBRARY of the d.s. ! for this line !	5
!_____	! The 2-character segment ! code of selected segments! preceded by '*'; report ! selection; reassignment ! of the report or segment ! code (with '=' between) !	22 (points 2 3)
!RECORD / USE	! Enter an X to select the! REDEFINES / VALUE clause ! appropriate for this d.s.!	25
!LEVEL	! Enter an X to select the! COBOL level numbers to be! generated. !	26
!PLACEMENT IN CODE (PL)	! Used only with d.s. in ! LINKAGE - enter the 2- ! character code which ! places the code relative! to the Work Areas (-W) ! lines. !	27

SCREEN 4

The Additional screen is used to enter information that normally concerns transaction files, principal files and selected files: (USAGE OF DATA STRUCTURE values 'M', 'N', 'E', 'P', 'R' or 'S'.) Note: these USAGES may be entered on the Call of Data Structures (-CD) screen directly, or via the Additional screen. The technique to use is as follows: First, select INPUT or OUTPUT and the WORKING/LINKAGE option if applicable. Request the Additional screen explicitly, by entering an X in the appropriate field. This will cause the Additional screen to appear after Screen 2 (or 3), when the ENTER key is pressed. Select the appropriate values on this screen.

The fields on this screen are as follows:

!SCREEN LABEL	! USER ENTRY	! -CD FIELD NUM!
!D.S CODE IN THE PROGRAM (DP)	!The system uses the value! from the Initial screen !	3
!D.S CODE IN PAC-BASE LIBRARY (DL)	!The system uses the value! from the Initial screen !	5
!IN THE PROGRAM IT IS A D.S (USAGE)	! Enter an X to select the! appropriate USAGE. ! Note: with VALIDATION ! REVIEW and SELECTED, an ! entry for SOURCE/SELECTED! is expected; with UPDATE! RESULT, an entry for ! RESULTING FILE D.S is ! expected.	16
!FORMAT (F)	! Enter an X to select the! FORMAT to be used (for ! non-print type d.s.'s) !	23

(continues)

SCREEN LABEL	USER ENTRY	-CD FIELD NUM
ENPR-GRPR-ERUT(E)	Enter an X to select the appropriate usage of the reserved error codes.	24
RESULTING FILE DS	The 2-character d.s. code that relates the principal d.s. to the result or vice versa.	17
SOURCE/SELECTED	The 2-character d.s. code that relates the validation review d.s. to the transaction d.s., or the source d.s. for selected data structures.	18
CONTROL BREAK	The number of control break levels	14
FILE MATCHING LEVEL NUMBER	The number of d.s.'s that need to be matched	15
ON TRANSACTION	The number of the position of the ACTION CODE ELEMENT within the key from the Segment -CE (count left to right)	19
RECORD TYPE ELEMENT CODE	The code of the data element used to identify the RECORD TYPE (the structure of the record)	30

CALL WINDOW

On Screens 2 and 3 the user may open windows, to view or update sort criteria, selected reports or records. The windows are opened by placing the cursor anywhere within the field, (on a line used to select records/reports or in the area used to specify the sort keys), and pressing PF10.

If PFKEYs are not available on site, it is done by :

- . Entering a '/' in the selected field (last one for sort keys),
- . Using the corresponding choice (Standard .10).

It is possible to open a calling window on the following lines:

- . Sort criteria,
- . Selected reports,
- . Selected records.

When opening a window for selected records or reports, the window will display the record or report codes defined to the data structure, as well as the first 11 characters of the clear name of each one. For the sort criteria window, the system displays the KEY INDICATOR FOR ACCESS OR SORT as described on the 00 segment's Call of Elements (-CE) screen, as well as the DATA ELEMENT CODE for each element assigned a value in that field.

A tab position to the left of the data but within the window locates an entry field. For selecting records, enter an X beside the record code to select. For the sort key data or reports, enter a number to identify the desired sequence. The appropriate information will appear in the corresponding locations on the ZOOM screen, as well as on the Call of Data Structures (-CD) screen.

EXAMPLE

A data structure is used for printing. Once the user has selected the 'AS REPORT' option on the Initial ZOOM screen, the system displays Screen 2. The user may then wish to view this data structure's report list. By placing the cursor in the SELECTED REPORTS field and pressing PF10, a window containing this information will be displayed.

The user may select reports by entering a sequence number beside whichever reports are needed.

```
SELECTED REPORTS:  _ _ _ _ !
```

```
      +-----+
      ! LIST OF REPORTS !
      +-----+
      !   1 1 SUPPLIERS !
      !                   !
      !                   !
      !                   !
      !                   !
      +-----+
```

The SELECTED REPORTS field then becomes:

```
SELECTED REPORTS: 1 _ _ _
```

DISPLAYING DATA INSIDE THE WINDOW

The physical size of the window makes it impossible at times to display a complete list. A continuation of the display is requested by pressing PF10.

The system indicates that there is no more data on the list by displaying the following message:

```
'END OF DISPLAY FOR DATA ELEMENTS, SEGMENTS OR REPORTS.'
```

PROGRAMS
ZOOM ON DATA STRUCTURE CALL (-HCD)

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LIMITATION

The maximum number of '-CD' lines per data structure is 7.

IMPORTANT

The Continuation field in the SELECTED RECORDS area is used in cases where the one line provided for selecting segments is insufficient in length. The user enters a value in this field explicitly. A "continuation line" will then be created and entries made will apply to the same data structure.

PREREQUISITES

The program must have been previously defined.

NOTE

Each update performed on a ZOOM screen is automatically incorporated onto the Call of Data Structures (-CD) screen.

2.4. ON-LINE ACCESS COMMANDS

<u>PROGRAMS: ON-LINE ACCESS</u>		
<u>LIST OF PROGRAMS</u>		
CHOICE -----	SCREEN -----	UPD ---
LCPaaaaaa	List of programs by code (starting with program 'aaaaaa').	NO
LTPnPaaaaaa	List of programs of type 'n' (starting with program 'aaaaaa').	NO
LEPeeeeeeee	List of programs by external name (starting with external name 'eeeeeeee').	NO
 <u>DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM 'aaaaaa'</u>		
CHOICE -----	SCREEN -----	UPD ---
Paaaaaa	Definition of program 'aaaaaa'.	YES
PaaaaaaGbbb	General documentation for program 'aaaaaa' (starting with line 'bbb').	YES
PaaaaaaXVbbbbbb	X-references of program 'aaaaaa' to volumes (starting with volume 'bbbbbb').	NO
PaaaaaaATbbbbbb	Text assigned to program 'aaaaaa' (starting with text 'bbbbbb').	NO
PaaaaaaX	X-references of program 'aaaaaa'.	NO
PaaaaaaXVbbbbbb	X-references of program 'aaaaaa' to volumes (starting with volume 'bbbbbb')	YES
PaaaaaaXPbbbbbb	X-references of program 'aaaaaa' to programs (starting with program 'bbbbbb')	YES
PaaaaaaXObbbbbbb	X-references of program 'aaaaaa' to screens (starting with screen 'bbbbbb').	NO
PaaaaaaXQrrrrrr	List of entities linked to program 'aaaaaa' through user-defined relation- ship 'rrrrrr'.	NO
PaaaaaaCDbb	Call of data structures of program 'aaaaaa' (starting with data structure 'bb').	YES
PaaaaaaHCDbb	ZOOM on data structure 'bb' called into program 'aaaaaa'.	YES
PaaaaaaCPbbbbbb	Call of parameterized macro-struc- tures 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

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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 'Paaaaaa', 'Paaaaaa' can be replaced with '-'.

All notations between parentheses are optional.

PROGRAMS

2

ON-LINE ACCESS COMMANDS

4

```

-----
!           PURCHASING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM           SG000008.LILI.CIV.1583 !
! PROGRAMS CROSS-REFERENCES           A APR20 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 !
-----

```

```

-----
!           PURCHASING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM           SG000008.LILI.CIV.1583 !
! PROGRAM CROSS-REFERENCES           AVJIA1 Validation and Update !
!
! A T PG/SC LN C : COMMENTS OR PARAMETER VALUES           D E !
!   O JIE020      : 020/A/ !
!   O JIE050      : 050/A/ !
!           : !
!           : !
!           : !
!           : !
!           : !
!           : !
!           : !
!           : !
!           : !
!           : !
!           : !
!           : !
!           : !
!           : !
!           : !
!           : !
!           : !
!           : !
! O: C1 CH: PavjialXO !
-----

```

2.5. BATCH ACCESS COMMANDS

BATCH FORM

Batch Form '0' is used to define a program. It must always precede all description lines of a program (Batch 'D', 'M', '1' '7' 'P' and '9').

ACTION CODES

- C = Creation of a line in the library.
- M = Modification of a line.
- blank = Creation or modification, depending on the state of the library.
- X = Creation or modification with the possible use of ampersand ('&').
- B = Deletion of a program: entities '0' and 'CO' as well as all program description lines (D, 7, 1, P, 9 and M). Text lines associated to a program are not deleted.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: CALL OF DATA STRUCTURES

BATCH FORM

Batch Form '1' is used for the 'Call of Data Structures'.

ACTION CODES

- C = Creation of the line in the library.
- M = Modification of the line.
- blank = Creation or modification, depending on the state of the library.
- X = Creation or modification, with possible use of ampersand ('&').
- D = Deletion of the line, or all lines of a data structure, if the code belongs to the first data structure.
- B = Deletion of several lines, starting from and including the indicated line.
- R = End of the multiple deletion up to and including this line. If no 'R' line follows the 'B' line, the deletion ends with the last line of the data structure.

2.6. GENERATION AND/OR PRINTING

GENERATION AND/OR PRINTING

Programs can be generated and printed by entering certain commands, either on-line, on the Generation and Print Commands (GP) screen (used for documentation and generation requests), or in batch mode, by using Batch Form 'Z'. The COMMANDS FOR PRINT REQUESTS are listed below:

LCP: List of all programs.

C1 option: without keywords,
C2 option: with keywords.

LKP: List of programs by keywords. The user may limit the keywords to explicit or implicit only. The keywords are specified on a continuation line (on-line mode, corresponding to columns 31 to 80 in batch mode; see User's Manual).

C1 option: same as LCP.

DCP: 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 option: without assigned text,
C2 option: with the assigned text.

GCP: Generation & description of a program whose code must be indicated.

C1 option: without assigned text,
C2 option: with the assigned text.

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

C1 option only.

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3. SEGMENTS

3.1. 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

General Documentation (-G). These lines are used for documentation purposes.

They can also be used to customize SQL accesses.

Refer to the "Relational Database Description" Reference Manual, Chapter "SQL Accesses", Subchapter "Customized SQL Accesses".

NOTE: A Segment may be defined on-line or in batch mode. Since the two are significantly different, they are described separately, the screen first, followed by Batch Form '2'.

Batch Form '2' has two different structures: one to define the clear name, and one to define all additional data (batch, table, DBD).

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3.2. DEFINITION SCREEN (S)

```
-----  
! PURCHASING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM SG000008.LILLI.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 : !  
!  
!  
! O: C1 CH: Spr00 ACTION: !  
-----
```


NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
			<p>TYPE = 3, or 4.</p> <p>For tables (USAGE OF DATA STRUCTURE 'T' or 'X'), the default value at generation time is 100.</p> <p>Pactables:</p> <p>This field is strictly for documentation purposes.</p> <p>PACBENCH CLIENT/SERVER:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
		999	Maximum authorized value.
5	9		<p>ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSTANCES</p> <p>PURE NUMERIC FIELD</p> <p>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.</p> <p>For the METHODOLOGY function, this field is used for activity calculation on the record or set using the Segment (on-line only).</p> <p>For the DBD function, this field is used to specify the application number of an entity in a SOCRATE/CLIO Block.</p>
6	10		<p>CODE/VALUE OF RECORD ELM. - TABLE ID</p> <p>For the Batch Systems Development function:</p> <p>-----</p> <p>CODE OF RECORD TYPE ELEM for the '00' segment:</p> <p>Enter the code of the data element used to identify the type of record (left-justified, six characters maximum).</p>

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
			<p>VALUE OF RECORD TYPE ELEM for the non-00 segments:</p> <p>Enter the value to differentiate the individual segments from one another.</p> <p>This information is required every time a variable1 file is used in a Segment.</p> <p>DL/1, SQL: -----</p> <p>Enter the external name of the segment or object (1 to 8 characters, between quotes).</p> <p>For Pactables table segments: -----</p> <p>Enter the END USER TABLE ID on 6 characters.</p>
7	6		<p>CODE OF ACTION CODE ELEMENT</p> <p>In the BATCH SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT FUNCTION:</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . transaction 1 creation, . transaction 2 modification, . transaction 3 deletion, . transaction 4 modification . transaction 5 modification, . transaction 6 modification. <p>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.</p> <p>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'.</p>
8	5		<p>CREATE : ACTN CODE VALUE / SEG PRES.</p> <p>(Specific to the Batch Systems Development function).</p>

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
			<p>ACTION CODE VALUE:</p> <p>On the '00' segment, enter the value that stands for "create" for this file: Example: 'ADD'. Note: for alphabetic characters use quotes.</p> <p>SEGMENT PRESENCE:</p> <p>On the non-00 segments, enter the presence specifications for the individual segment.</p> <p>O Obligatory: the segment must be present on a "create"</p> <p>I Invalid: the segment must not be present on a "create"</p> <p>F Optional (default).</p>
9	5		<p>MODIFY : ACTN CODE VALUE / SEG PRES.</p> <p>(Specific to the Batch Systems Development function).</p> <p>ACTION CODE VALUE:</p> <p>On the '00' segment, enter the value that stands for "modify" for this file: Example: 'CHG'. Note: for alphabetic characters use quotes.</p> <p>SEGMENT PRESENCE:</p> <p>On the non-00 segments, enter the presence specifications for the individual segment.</p> <p>O Obligatory: the segment must be present on a "modify"</p> <p>I Invalid: the segment must not be present on a "mofify"</p> <p>F Optional (default)</p>
10	5		<p>DELETE : ACTN CODE VALUE / SEG PRES.</p> <p>(Specific to the Batch Systems Development function).</p> <p>ACTION CODE VALUE:</p> <p>On the '00' segment, enter the value that stands for "delete" for this file: Example: 'DEL'. Note: for alphabetic characters use quotes.</p> <p>SEGMENT PRESENCE:</p> <p>On the non-00 segments, enter the presence specifications for the individual segment.</p> <p>O Obligatory: the segment must be present on a "delete"</p>

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

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
		<p>O</p> <p>I</p> <p>F</p>	<p>SEGMENT PRESENCE:</p> <p>On the non-00 segments, enter the presence specifications for the individual segment.</p> <p>Obligatory: the segment must be present.</p> <p>Invalid: the segment must not be present.</p> <p>Optional (default)</p>
14	55		<p>EXPLICIT KEYWORDS</p> <p>This field allows the user to enter additional (explicit) keywords. By default, keywords are generated from an occurrence's clear name (implicit keywords).</p> <p>This field only exists on-line. In batch mode, keywords are entered on Batch Form 'G'.</p> <p>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 not permitted in keywords.</p> <p>Keywords are not case-sensitive: upper-case and lower-case letters are equivalent.</p> <p>NOTE: Characters bearing an accent and special characters can be declared as equivalent to an internal value in order to facilitate occurrence search by keywords.</p> <p>Refer to the Operations Manual - Part II "Administrator's Guide", Chapter "Database Management Utilities", Subchapter "PARM: Update of User Parameters".</p> <p>A maximum of ten explicit keywords can be assigned to one entity.</p> <p>For more details, refer to Chapter "KEYWORDS" Subchapter "BUILDING THE THESAURUS" in the SPECIFICATIONS DICTIONARY Reference Manual.</p>

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE and action code values.
5	10		<p>CODE/VALUE OF RECORD ELEM. - TABLE ID</p> <p>For the Batch Systems Development function: -----</p> <p>CODE OF RECORD TYPE ELEM for the '00' segment:</p> <p>Enter the code of the data element used to identify the type of record (left-justified, six characters maximum).</p> <p>VALUE OF RECORD TYPE ELEM for the non-00 segments:</p> <p>Enter the value to differentiate the individual segments from one another.</p> <p>This information is required every time a variable1 file is used in a Segment.</p> <p>DL/1, SQL: -----</p> <p>Enter the external name of the segment or object 1 to 8 characters, between quotes).</p> <p>For Pactables table segments: -----</p> <p>Enter the END USER TABLE ID on 6 characters.</p>
6	36		<p>SEGMENT CLEAR NAME (REQ. IN CREATION)</p> <p>This name must be as explicit as possible because it is used in the automatic building of keywords, as detailed in chapter "Keywords" in the SPECIFICATIONS DICTIONARY.</p>
7	6		<p>CODE OF ACTION CODE ELEMENT</p> <p>In the BATCH SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT FUNCTION:</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . transaction 1 creation, . transaction 2 modification, . transaction 3 deletion, . transaction 4 modification

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	<p>DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE</p> <p>. transaction 5 modification, . transaction 6 modification.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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'.</p>
8	5		<p>CREATION : ACTION CODE VALUE</p> <p>(Specific to the Batch Systems Development function).</p> <p>On the '00' segment, enter the value that stands for "create" for this file: Example: 'ADD'.</p> <p>Note: for alphabetic characters use quotes.</p> <p>In batch mode use columns 28 to 32.</p>
9	5		<p>MODIFICATION : ACTION CODE VALUE</p> <p>(Specific to the Batch Systems Development function).</p> <p>On the '00' segment, enter the value that stands for "modify" for this file: Example: 'CHG'.</p> <p>Note: for alphabetic characters use quotes.</p> <p>In batch mode use columns 33 to 37.</p>
10	5		<p>DELETION : ACTION CODE VALUE</p> <p>(Specific to the Batch Systems Development function).</p> <p>On the '00' segment, enter the value that stands for "delete" for this file: Example: 'DEL'.</p> <p>Note: for alphabetic characters use quotes.</p> <p>In batch mode use columns 38 to 42.</p>
11	5		<p>MOD-4:ACTION CODE VALUE</p> <p>(Specific to the Batch Systems Development function).</p> <p>On the '00' segment, enter the value that stands for implicit action codes - (creates or modifications).</p> <p>Note: for alphabetic characters use quotes.</p> <p>In batch mode use columns 43 to 47.</p>

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
12	5		<p>MOD-5:ACTION CODE VALUE</p> <p>(Specific to the Batch Systems Development function).</p> <p>On the '00' segment, enter the value that stands for this user defined action.</p> <p>Note: for alphabetic characters use quotes.</p> <p>In batch mode use columns 48 to 52.</p>
13	5		<p>MOD-6:ACTION CODE VALUE</p> <p>(Specific to the Batch Systems Development function).</p> <p>On the '00' segment, enter the value that stands for this user defined action.</p> <p>Note: for alphabetic characters use quotes.</p> <p>In batch mode use columns 53 to 57.</p>
14	1	O I F	<p>CREATE : SEGMENT PRESENCE</p> <p>(Specific to the Batch Systems Development function).</p> <p>For non-00 segments:</p> <p>Obligatory: the segment must be present on a "create"</p> <p>Invalid: the segment must not be present on a "create"</p> <p>Optional (default value).</p> <p>Note: In batch mode, use column 58.</p>
15	1	O I F	<p>MODIFY : SEGMENT PRESENCE</p> <p>(Specific to the Batch Systems Development function).</p> <p>For non-00 segments:</p> <p>Obligatory: the segment must be present on a "modify"</p> <p>Invalid: the segment must not be present on a "modify"</p> <p>Optional (default value).</p> <p>Note: In batch mode, use column 59.</p>
16	1	O	<p>DELETE : SEGMENT PRESENCE</p> <p>(Specific to the Batch Systems Development function).</p> <p>For non-00 segments:</p> <p>Obligatory: the segment must be present on a "delete"</p>

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
		I F	Invalid: the segment must not be present on a "delete" Optional (default value). Note: In batch mode, use column 60.
17	1	O I F	MOD-4 : SEGMENT PRESENCE (Specific to the Batch Systems Development function). For non-00 segments: Obligatory: the segment must be present for this type of modification. Invalid: the segment must not be present for this type of modification. Optional (default value). Note: In batch mode, use column 61. Note: For segments without action code fields, enter specifications for segment presence.
18	1	O I F	MOD-5 : SEGMENT PRESENCE (Specific to the Batch Systems Development function). For non-00 segments: Obligatory: the segment must be present for this type of modification. Invalid: the segment must not be present for this type of modification. Optional (default value). Note: In batch mode, use column 62.
19	1	O I F	MOD-6 : SEGMENT PRESENCE (Specific to the Batch Systems Development function). For non-00 segments: Obligatory: the segment must be present for this type of modification. Invalid: the segment must not be present for this type of modification. Optional (default).

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE Note: In batch mode, use column 63.
20	4		<p>OCCURRENCES OF SEGMENT IN TABLE</p> <p>PURE NUMERIC FIELD</p> <p>WITH THE BATCH SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT function:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>For tables (USAGE OF DATA STRUCTURE 'T' or 'X'), the default value at generation time is 100.</p> <p>Pactables:</p> <p>This field is strictly for documentation purposes.</p> <p>PACBENCH CLIENT/SERVER:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
		999	Maximum authorized value.
21	9		<p>ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSTANCES</p> <p>PURE NUMERIC FIELD</p> <p>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.</p> <p>For the METHODOLOGY function, this field is used for activity calculation on the record or set using the Segment (on-line only).</p> <p>For the DBD function, this field is used to specify the application number of an entity in a SOCRATE/CLIO Block.</p>

3.4. CALL OF ELEMENTS SCREEN (-CE)

SEGMENT DESCRIPTION: CALL OF ELEMENTS

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, PACTABLE information..).

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 clear 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 is an additional General Documentation (-G) screen associated (via the LINE NUMBER) with each of the entities called onto the Segment Call of Elements (-CE) screen.

These screens are used for additional information concerning Database Blocks (Database Description function), error message generation and/or 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  !
!-----!
!S CL10 CE  DELCO2   ! 10 level:  Delco2     !
!          DL20    ** !          Segment DL20  !
!-----!
!S DL20 CE  DELCO3   ! 15 level:  Delco3     !
!          DELCO4   !          Delco4       !
!          AA30    !          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 the programs, for each transaction data structure.

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
			<p>istics defined at the Specifications Dictionary level.</p> <p>If the Data Element is used as a group, its format depends on the characteristics of the elementary Elements that make up the group.</p> <p>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.</p>
			<p>DATA ELEMENT NOT DEFINED IN THE DICTIONARY -----</p>
			<p>The name and/or format of undefined Data Elements must be indicated at the segment level.</p>
			<p>RESERVED DATA ELEMENT CODES -----</p>
		SUITE	<p>Prohibited. This code is reserved for the System for program generation.</p>
		FILLER	<p>Data Element that is used for the alignment of fields.</p>
			<p>OPTIONS OF THE BATCH SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT FUNCTION -----</p>
			<p>These codes (when used) precede other entries made in this field, in the sequence described below.</p>
		ENPR	<p>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.</p>
		GRPR	<p>Used to store Segment error verifications. Its length is $n + 1$ where n = the number of records.</p>
		ERUT	<p>Used to store error verifications for users.</p>
			<p>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.</p>

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
			<p>FILE field. (Note: this will affect the elementary Elements within the group as well.)</p> <p>CALLING DATA AGGREGATES -----</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The NO. OF ELEMENTARY ELEMENTS IN GROUP field is used to identify data aggregate calls.</p> <p>Enter the code at the location the elements are to be included in the Segment description.</p> <p>In O:C2, the level of 'nesting' is displayed in the Action Code (up to four levels).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>CONTINUATION LINES -----</p> <p>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.</p>
6	18		<p>NAME OF DATA ELEMENT</p> <p>It is required for a Data Element which is not defined in the Specifications Dictionary.</p> <p>However, it is optional for a data aggregate or a FILLER.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>To define an Element at the Segment level :</p> <p>- Enter the Element code (and possibly the format)</p>

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
			<p>on the -CE, line nnn,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On the 'name' line, repeat the line number (nnn), and indicate the name (18 characters maximum), - Use the C2 option to view the name and format. <p>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.</p> <p>Example: O: C2 CH: -ce130</p> <p>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.</p>
7	10		<p>DATA ELEMENT INTERNAL FORMAT</p> <p>It is required only in the following cases :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. <p>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.</p>
8	1		<p>INTERNAL USE</p> <p>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).</p> <p>For valid values, see the USAGE field on the Data Element Definition Screen.</p>
9	3		<p>OCCURRENCES (COBOL "OCCURS" CLAUSE)</p> <p>PURE NUMERIC FIELD</p> <p>This field represents the 'OCCURS' clause at an elementary Data Element level, or at a group level (Maximum of 3 levels).</p>

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
			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).
			DATA ELEMENT PRESENCE VALIDATION
12	1		CREATE : ELEMENT PRESENCE
		O	Required.

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
			<p>Generation of a level 'E' (transaction refused) in standard error messages.</p> <p>P Required. Generation of a level 'C' (data element refused) in standard error messages.</p> <p>F Optional (default value).</p> <p>I Not allowed.</p> <p>Relational Databases ----- (Refer to the corresponding DBD Reference manual) It indicates the presence of a Column in a Table.</p>
13	1		<p>MODIFY : ELEMENT PRESENCE</p> <p>O Required. Generation of a level 'E' (transaction refused) in standard error messages.</p> <p>P Required. Generation of a level 'C' (data element refused) in standard error messages.</p> <p>F Optional (default value).</p> <p>I Not allowed.</p>
14	1		<p>DELETE : ELEMENT PRESENCE</p> <p>O Required. Generation of a level 'E' (transaction refused) in standard error messages.</p> <p>P Required. Generation of a level 'C' (data element refused) in standard error messages.</p> <p>F Optional (default value).</p> <p>I Not allowed.</p>
15	1		<p>MOD-4 : ELEMENT PRESENCE</p> <p>O Required. Generation of a level 'E' (transaction refused) in standard error messages.</p> <p>P Required. Generation of a level 'C' (data element refused) in standard error messages.</p> <p>F Optional (default value).</p>

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
		I	Not allowed Note: for segments without action code elements, enter element presence specifications.
16	1	O P F I	MOD-5 : ELEMENT PRESENCE Required. Generation of a level 'E' (transaction refused) in standard error messages. Required. Generation of a level 'C' (data element refused) in standard error messages. Optional (default value). Not allowed
17	1	O P F I	MOD-6 : ELEMENT PRESENCE Required. Generation of a level 'E' (transaction refused) in standard error messages. Required. Generation of a level 'C' (data element refused) in standard error messages. Optional (default value). Not allowed.
			DATA ELEMENT CONTENTS VALIDATION
18	1	A L U 9 B Z BLANK	CLASS (ALPHA / NUMERIC) Must appear on the first line for the data element. Validate the data element contents: Alpha or spaces are valid. Alpha Lowercase. Alpha Uppercase. Numeric values only. Numeric with leading spaces to be replaced by zeroes. 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). No class validations on the contents.
19	1		OPERATORS (AND / OR)

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
		E O	Must not appear on the first line for a data element. AND, OR.
20	1	N blank	NEGATION (NOT) NEGATION ('NOT' is generated). No negation.
21	1		<p>TYPE : VALIDATION, UPDATE, VALUES</p> <p>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.</p> <p>1. Definition of the type of validation -----</p> <p>A. Contents Validation:</p> <p>= Equal to the value entered in the VALUES/SUB-FUNCTION CODE field.</p> <p>> Greater than the value entered (as above).</p> <p>< Less than the value entered (as above).</p> <p>T Must be in the table indicated in the UPDATE TARGET field. Content validations entered following a 'T' type validation are not executed.</p> <p>E Must have one of the values defined on the Description screen (-D) for this data element.</p> <p>B. Validation by PERFORM:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The following operations are executed:</p> <p>.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.</p>

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
			<p>.PERFORM the sub-function entered (left-justified) in the VALUES / SUB-FUNCTION CODE field.</p> <p>This sub-function may check and modify (as needed) the data element.</p> <p>The result of the validation is indicated in the error indicator (DEL-ER), which is automatically generated.</p> <p>.This result is automatically transferred to the error table (DE-ERR) in the location that corresponds to the element being processed.</p> <p>.transfer of data from the work area to the initial data element, thereby incorporating any modifications made as a result of the performed function.</p> <p>This option is recommended for date validation, with possible inversion. In this case, the date must be defined as an elementary data element.</p> <p>In the description of a data element in a transaction, a "Validation by PERFORM" can be executed before or after a "Content Validation".</p> <p>If it appears before, it is executed only if the data is present with no error.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>2. Definition of the type of update: -----</p>
		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 "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.
			<p>3. Definition of an initial value -----</p>

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
		V	<p>Initial value: generates a value using the literal entered in the VALUES / SUB-FUNCTION CODE field.</p> <p>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 Reference Manual).</p> <p>The RECORD TYPE / USE WITHIN D.S. field on the Call of Data Structures (-CD) screen must allow for the generation of VALUES clauses.</p>
		W	<p>Same as 'V', but the literal can be continued into the UPDATE TARGET field. The two fields together would be considered as one.</p> <p>4. Special usages: -----</p> <p>DL/1 GROUP KEY DATA ELEMENTS -----</p>
		M	<p>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)".</p> <p>PACTABLE FUNCTION -----</p>
		S	<p>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.</p> <p>If the data element belongs to a group element, you must enter a sub-schema number on the group element line.</p> <p>SQL RELATIONAL DBD FUNCTION -----</p> <p>The VALUE / SUBFUNCTION CODE field is used to indicate the sub-schema(s) a Column belongs to.</p>
22	10		<p>VALUES / SUB-FUNCTION CODE</p> <p>The input made in this field depends upon the value of the TYPE : VALIDATION, UPDATE, VALUES field:</p> <p>Numeric or alphanumeric literal, name of manually positioned work area or sub-function code (left-justified), called by PERFORM in a data element validation.</p>

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
			<p>With '=', '>' or '<', enter the value to be compared.</p> <p>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)".</p> <p>With '+', '-' or 'M' enter the value to be added, subtracted, or moved.</p> <p>With 'V' enter the literal to use as the initial value</p> <p>With 'W' enter the first part of the literal (which extends into the next field).</p> <p>With 'S' (PACTABLE 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:</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre style="text-align: center;"> CONT VALUE/SFC DELCO S O 000 </pre> <p>In this example, the data element 'DELCO' belongs to sub-schemas 1,3,4 and 5.</p>
			<p>UPDATE TARGET</p> <p>This field has several different usages:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To identify the target of the update; 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		<p>UPDATE TARGET / FIRST PART</p> <p>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'.</p> <p>The data structure code for the target of an update.</p> <p>It can also be the WORKING data structure code for the data element communication area in a 'PERFORM' (TYPE :</p>

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE VALIDATION, UPDATE, VALUES = 'P').
		**	<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.</p>
		R*	<p>Generation of an OCCURS DEPENDING ON clause. Transfers of the counter between input, WORKING and output areas are carried out automatically by PACBASE if this counter belongs to the common part.</p> <p>To redefine a data element within a segment. The data element named in the DATA ELEMENT CODE field will redefine the first data element that precedes it which is generated at the same COBOL level.</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre> ELEM. GR GRPFLD 2 ELEM1 ELEM2 R* <--- or NEWVAL R* <---</pre> <p>If 'R*' is entered opposite ELEM2, ELEM2 will redefine ELEM1. If 'R*' is entered opposite NEWVAL, NEWVAL will redefine GRPFLD.</p>
		A*	<p>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.</p> <p>SQL Relational Databases ----- (Refer to the corresponding DBD Reference Manual)</p> <p>.UPD/TRGET:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
24	2		<p>UPDATE TARGET / SECOND PART</p> <p>SEGMENT CODE (default).</p>

SEGMENTS

3

CALL OF ELEMENTS SCREEN (-CE)

4

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
			<p>When applicable:</p> <p>Enter the continuation of a literal.</p> <p>Enter the SEGMENT CODE.</p> <p>Enter the first two characters of the DL/1 external name.</p>
25	6		<p>UPDATE TARGET / LAST PART</p> <p>(Default Option: data element code)</p> <p>The default option also works for a modification.</p>
26	1	*	<p>DOCUMENTATION INDICATOR</p> <p>This field is used in on-line mode only. It is a read-only field.</p> <p>General documentation exists for the element on this line.</p> <p>Access to line nnn: -CEnnn Access to the documentation of line nnn: -CEnnnG</p> <p>For more details, see the "GENERAL DOCUMENTATION" chapter in the SPECIFICATIONS DICTIONARY Reference Manual.</p>

SEGMENTS

CALL OF ELEMENTS SCREEN (-CE)

3

4

```

-----
!           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    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                D         1 U 0059 !
!   VENUMB VENDOR NUMBER      X(5)      X(5)      D         B 0059 !
!   PR01                        **         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
-----

```


SEGMENTS

3

CALL OF ELEMENTS SCREEN (-CE)

4

```

-----
!          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           !
!                                                                    !
!                                                                    !
!                                                                    !
!                                                                    !
!                                                                    !
!                                                                    !
!                                                                    !
!                                                                    !
!                                                                    !
! *** END ***                                                    !
! O: C1 CH: -STA                                                !
-----

```

3.5. ON-LINE ACCESS COMMANDS

<u>SEGMENTS: ON-LINE ACCESS</u>		
<u>LIST OF SEGMENTS</u>		
CHOICE -----	SCREEN -----	UPD ---
LCSaaaa	List of segments by code (starting with segment 'aaaa').	NO
DESCRIPTION OF SEGMENT 'aaaa' -----		
CHOICE -----	SCREEN -----	UPD ---
Saaaa	Definition of segment 'aaaa'.	YES
SaaaaGbbb	General documentation 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	List of entities linked to segment 'aaaa' through user-defined relation- ship 'bbbbbb'.	NO
SaaaaXVbbbbbb	X-references of segment 'aaaa' to volumes starting with the 'bbbbbb' volume.	NO
SaaaaXPbbbbbb	X-references of segment 'aaaa' to programs (starting with program 'bbbbbb').	NO
SaaaaXPbbbbbbCPcccccc	X-references of segment 'aaaa' to Call of P.M.S. (-CP) of program 'bbbbbb' starting with macro-structure 'cccccc').	NO
SaaaaXPbbbbbbWccddd	X-references of segment 'aaaa' to work areas (-W) of program 'bbbbbb' (starting with work area 'cc', line number 'ddd').	NO
SaaaaXObbbbbbb	X-references of segment 'aaaa' to screens (starting with screen 'bbbbbb').	NO

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SaaaaXObbbbbCPccccc	X-refernces of segement 'aaaa' to Call of P.M.S.(-CP) of screen 'bbbbbb' (starting with macro-structure 'ccccc').	NO
SaaaaXObbbbbWccnnn	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 PACTABLE function (starting with sub-schema 'n' with 'b' = 's', or sub-system 'n' with 'b' = 'y').	YES
SaaaaCEbbb	Call of elements/attributes of seg- ment 'aaaa'(starting with line num- ber 'bbb').	YES
SaaaaCEbbbGccc	General Documentation for the ele- ment/attribute called on line 'bbb' of segment 'aaaa' (starting with general documentation 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.	NO
SaaaaCNbbbbbb	List of constraints of segment 'aaaa' integrity (from the block 'bbbbbb')	NO
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.

SEGMENTS

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ON-LINE ACCESS COMMANDS

5

```

-----
!                PURCHASING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM                SG000008.LILI.CIV.1583 !
! ACTIVITY               AG00   test for segment common part               !
!                                                                 !
! TEXT   PA LIN DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTIVITY                     LIBR.!
! TEST01 AG 000 activity calculation                               0377 !
!         060 TEST                                           3*N    N=  357 0377 !
!         080 TEST                                           N+1    N=  357 0377 !
!         100 TEST                                           N/2    N=  357 0377 !
!         120 TEST                                           12     0377 !
! FREQUENCY           1 SUB-TOTAL  -->           1619             !
!                                                                 !
!                               TOTAL  -->           1619             !
!                                                                 !
!                                                                 !
!                                                                 !
!                                                                 !
!                                                                 !
!                                                                 !
! ***  END  ***                                                  !
! O: C1 CH: Sag00ACT                                             !
-----

```

3.6. BATCH ACCESS COMMANDS

BATCH ACCESS COMMANDS

DEFINITION

Batch Form '2' is used to define a segment.

ACTION CODES

- C = Creation of a line in the library.
- M = Modification of a line.
- Blank = Creation or modification of a line, depending on its presence or absence in the library.
- X = Creation or modification with possible use of ampersand (&).
- D = Deletion of a segment definition line (if no description lines).
- B = Deletion of a segment including all its description lines and its use in other entities.

DESCRIPTION

Batch Form '3' is used to call elements into a segment.

ACTION CODES

- C = Creation of a line in the library.
- M = Modification of a line.
- Blank = Creation or modification of a line, depending on its presence or absence in the library.
- X = Creation or modification with possible use of ampersand (&).
- D = Deletion of a line.
- B = Deletion of a data element/property in a segment starting from this line.
NOTE: You cannot delete several data elements with transaction code 'B'.
- R = End of multiple deletion.

3.7. GENERATION AND/OR PRINTING

SEGMENTS: GENERATION-PRINT

Lists and description reports on data structures may be obtained by entering certain commands, either on-line on the Generation and Print Commands (GP) screen, or in batch mode by using batch form 'Z'. The COMMANDS FOR PRINT REQUEST are listed below:

LISTS

LCS: List of Segments sequenced by code.

C1 OPTION: Without explicit keywords,
C2 OPTION: With explicit keywords.

LKS: List of Segments sequenced by keyword.

After typing LKS, a selection field (SEL:) enables the user to choose implicit ('L') or explicit ('M') keywords, or both (''). Keywords are entered on a continuation line or in columns 31 to 80 in batch mode.

DESCRIPTION

DCS : Segment description

- On-line (GP screen)

Enter the Data Structure code in the ENTITY field. The segment selection is made by listing the 2-characters numbers (00,10,20..) on the continuation line. To get the continuation line, put an '*' in the 'S' field.

The format of the elements may be selected. After typing 'DCS', a FORMAT: field appears.

The valid values are :

.I = internal,

.E = input,

.S = output.

.R = internal, but if there is a relational name, it replaces the Data Element label.

- Batch Form :

Columns 9 and 10 for the data structure code
Columns 31 to 80 for the segment selection
Column 17 for Format selection

Whatever the library selection code happens to be, 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 documentation 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 general documentation 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 documentation),

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.

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4. REPORTS

4.1. DEFINITION SCREEN (R)

REPORT DEFINITION

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

CH : Rdde

where dd is replaced by the two-character data structure code and e is replaced by an identifying character which completes the report code.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Each report belongs to a Data Structure called a 'Report-type'. This Data Structure must be defined first before defining a report. 'Report-type' Data Structures can contain up to 36 reports.

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

- . Print all the reports of the data structure,
- . Print only selected reports.

Thus, most applications need only one 'Report-type' Data Structure.

GENERATION

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.

REPORTS

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DEFINITION SCREEN

(R)

1

```

-----
! PURCHASING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM SG000008.LILI.CIV.1583 !
! 1 2 !
! REPORT DEFINITION.....: 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 !
! !
! !
! SESSION NUMBER.....: 0059 LIBRARY.....: CIV LOCK : !
! !
! O: C1 CH: Reol ACTION: !
-----

```

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
			REPORT CODE The REPORT CODE is formed by the DATA STRUCTURE CODE followed by an additional identifying character.
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	1	0	LAST CHARACTER OF REPORT CODE (REQUIRED) Alphabetic or numeric character. For most applications, one data structure is sufficient, since it can contain 36 reports. At the program level (on the Call of Data Structures (-CD) screen), the user may: .print all reports of the data structure, .select some reports. For ICL 1900: Zero cannot be used (not checked).
3	30		NAME OF REPORT (REQ. IN CREATION) 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 Subchapter "HOW TO BUILD THE THESAURUS", in Chapter "KEYWORDS", in the SPECIFICATIONS DICTIONARY Reference Manual.
4	36		REPORT COMMENTS For documentary purposes only: Enter comments.
5	1	E K L	NATURE CODE This code is for documentary purposes. It identifies the nature of the report and is used to restrict listings of reports to those of the specified nature: (CH: LTRnRddr where n = NATURE CODE). Report, Indicates a screen layout: a report can be used as a way to paint a screen layout prior to implementation. Table,

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
		I	Indicates a report that is a form, to be subsequently filled in.
6	1	L P S	<p>REPORT PRINTER TYPE</p> <p>This field contents cannot be blank.</p> <p>Default option: standard line printing.</p> <p>Layout of a report to be printed on a 3800 printer, with character set codes specified in the Report Layout lines (in column labelled 'C').</p> <p>NOTE: These character sets are not taken into account when the Report occurrence is used as a Volume Print Layout.</p> <p>Layout of a report to be printed on a 3800 printer, without definition of character sets.</p>
7	3	1 to 264	<p>LINE LENGTH (MAXIMUM)</p> <p>PURE NUMERIC FIELD</p> <p>This value identifies the length of the longest report constant line.</p> <p>Default option: 132.</p> <p>The length indicated here will be the one considered at generation time for the calculation of the WORKING-STORAGE length for report descriptions.</p> <p>Note: The actual length of the report to be printed is determined from the value entered on the Report Description (-D) Screen Top.</p> <p>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.</p>
			<p>FORMAT FOR TOTALS</p> <p>Internal accumulators, (counters) are generated by PACBASE when the report contains data elements that are to be totaled.</p> <p>The default value is 9(11)V9(7).</p> <p>The total number of digits must remain within the limit allowed by the compiler (this is not verified by PACBASE).</p>
8	2		NO. OF DIGITS LEFT OF THE DECIMAL

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
		>00	PURE NUMERIC FIELD Default option: 11.
9	2		NO. OF DIGITS RIGHT OF THE DECIMAL PURE NUMERIC FIELD Default option: 7.
10	55		<p>EXPLICIT KEYWORDS</p> <p>This field allows the user to enter additional (explicit) keywords. By default, keywords are generated from an occurrence's clear name (implicit keywords).</p> <p>This field only exists on-line. In batch mode, keywords are entered on Batch Form 'G'.</p> <p>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 not permitted in keywords.</p> <p>Keywords are not case-sensitive: upper-case and lower-case letters are equivalent.</p> <p>NOTE: Characters bearing an accent and special characters can be declared as equivalent to an internal value in order to facilitate occurrence search by keywords.</p> <p>Refer to the Operations Manual - Part II "Administrator's Guide", Chapter "Database Management Utilities", Subchapter "PARM: Update of User Parameters".</p> <p>A maximum of ten explicit keywords can be assigned to one entity.</p> <p>For more details, refer to Chapter "KEYWORDS" Subchapter "BUILDING THE THESAURUS" in the SPECIFICATIONS DICTIONARY Reference Manual.</p>

4.2. LAYOUT SCREEN (-L)

LAYOUT SCREEN

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).

While painting the report layout, the user must assign a CONSTANT PART NUMBER to the lines containing literals which are to appear on the actual 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) the user enters the following in the CHOICE field:

CH: RddeLnnCp

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

Using other commands the user can view a specific part of the layout:

- . '<': shift to the left; for example the user enters <20 to shift 20 columns to the left. Default shift is 66 columns.
- . '>': shift to the right; for example the user enters >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-type data structure for all tables to be used,
- . 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.

REPORTS

4

LAYOUT SCREEN

(-L)

2

```

-----
!          PURCHASING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM          SG000008.LILI.CIV.1583 !
! REPORT LAYOUT :          1 EO2 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
!
!
!
!
!
!
! O: C1 CH: -L
-----

```

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
1	3		REPORT CODE (REQUIRED) The REPORT CODE is formed by the DATA STRUCTURE CODE followed by an additional identifying character.
2	1		ACTION CODE
3	2	00-99	LINE NUMBER (REQUIRED) PURE NUMERIC FIELD It is advisable to leave gaps in the numbering sequence to allow for future line insertions as necessary.
4	2	NUMER. blank 01-99	LINE LABEL NUMBER (REQUIRED) PURE NUMERIC FIELD This value identifies lines that contain literals to be printed in the actual report. When on the Report Description (-D), this same value indicates the layout of a line and its constant values. BATCH SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT Function: ----- Lines without constant parts. 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 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.

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
			<p>In some cases, it may be necessary to create several lines of the same label number.</p> <p>For complete information, refer to the PERSONALIZED DOCUMENTATION MANAGER Reference Manual.</p> <p>NOTE: ALL print windows must have a minimum length of 30 characters.</p> <p>1. VOLUME PRINT LAYOUT:</p> <p>1 - Line for setting parameters' values</p> <p>10 - Line for page header or footer</p> <p>70 - Referential print window. Its frame elements are also used in Generated Section Title lines, \$VT=nm (and Generated Title lines, \$GT=1 with GV or GA print option) printed in the section's (or call's) first page.</p> <p>71 to 79 - Print window No.1 to print window No.9</p> <p>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.</p> <p>2. SPECIFIC LAYOUT:</p> <p>NOTE: Line labels must be entered in increasing order.</p> <p>20 - Title-page header</p> <p>25 - When used for titles printed in title-page: . Print window . Framing characteristics</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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. By default, the number specified in the 70-labeled line of the Volume Print Layout will apply.</p>

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
			Also used for title-page blank lines to specify framing characteristics
	29		- Title-page footer
	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 requested.
	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
	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 requested.
	59		- Index footer
	60		- Index title
	61		- Print window & framing characteristics for Index Entries
	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.
	71 to 79		- Print windows for Level-1 to Level-9: . Generated Section Titles printed in sections' first pages (\$VT=nm), . Generated Titles printed in calls' first pages (\$GT=1, GV or GA print option).

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
5	1		<p>PAGE BREAK - LINE SKIP</p> <p>BATCH SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT Function: -----</p> <p>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 a R...L call in a Volume Description.</p> <p>Paging and line spacing for the actual printed Report is specified in the SKP-labeled fields in the Report Description (-D) screen.</p> <p>* Page break.</p> <p>NOTE: A page break is automatically generated on the first line of a report layout.</p> <p>1 to 9 Line spacing from single spacing (1) to 9x spacing (9) (1 is the default value).</p> <p>0 Overprinting. This value is reserved for type 3800 layouts. It is interpreted as single line spacing in the layout description with formatting.</p> <p>P.D.M. Extension: Volume Print Layout -----</p> <p>Page break or line skip associated with the print window unless specified otherwise in the Text occurrence.</p> <p>* Page break.</p> <p>1 to 9 Line spacing from single spacing (1) to 9x spacing (9) (1 is the default value).</p>
6	132		<p>PRINTED LITERAL/VOLUME PRINT LAYOUT</p> <p>Note: the simple or double quote is replaced by a blank in this area if the same quote is the delimiter chosen on the Library definition screen. This replacement is carried out in order to prevent COBOL compilation errors due to the presence of this delimiter in the 'values'.</p>

4.3. CALL OF ELEMENTS SCREEN (-CE)

REPORT CALL OF ELEMENTS SCREEN

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

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 conditions, 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.

REPORTS

4

CALL OF ELEMENTS SCREEN (-CE)

3

```

-----
! PURCHASING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM SG000008.LILI.CIV.1583 !
! REPORT CALL OF ELEMENTS1 EOL 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 CO00PRNUMB CATX = 'CA' 0059 !
! 03 PRDESC 0 : 16 M PRO0PRDESC CATX = 'CA' 0059 !
! 03 PRPRIC 0 : 48 M PRO0PRPRIC CATX = 'CA' 0059 !
! 03 ITQREC 0 : 60 M CO00ITQREC 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 !
! !
! O: C1 CH: -CE !
-----

```

```

-----
! PURCHASING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM SG000008.LILI.CIV.1583 !
! REPORT CALL OF ELEMENTS1 EOL 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 CO00PRNUMB X(12) : 0059 !
! 03 PRDESC 0 : 16 M PRO0PRDESC X(20) : 0059 !
! 03 PRPRIC 0 : 48 M PRO0PRPRIC ZZ9,99 : 0059 !
! 03 ITQREC 0 : 60 M CO00ITQREC 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 !
! !
! O: C2 CH: -CE !
-----

```

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
1	3		REPORT CODE (REQUIRED) The REPORT CODE is formed by the DATA STRUCTURE CODE followed by an additional identifying character.
2	1		ACTION CODE (REQUIRED)
3	2		STRUCTURE NUMBER (REQUIRED) PURE NUMERIC FIELD
		01 to 98	The structure number sequence must start from 01 (or 00) and contain no gaps. 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.

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE The two data elements 'LSKP' and 'LIGNE' are reserved. LSKP is a pointer to the SKIP field which controls line skips. LIGNE controls the placement and align- ment of the layout line. At generation, structure '00' is taken into consider- ation only if the USAGE OF DATA STRUCTURE = 'J'.
4	6	<p>SUITE</p> <p>FILLER</p> <p>ENPR GRPR ERUT</p> <p>LIGNE</p> <p>LSKP</p> <p>SAUT</p>	<p>DATA ELEMENT CODE (REQUIRED)</p> <p>Enter the mnemonic code which references the data ele- ment independently from any data structure, report or screen to which the data element might belong.</p> <p>There is no need to include a report, screen or seg- ment code in the Data Element code since the System does it automatically.</p> <p>This code consists of alphabetic or numeric characters only.</p> <p>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:</p> <p>Prohibited. This code is reserved for the System for program generation.</p> <p>Data Element that is used for the alignment of fields.</p> <p>Options of the BSD Function:</p> <p>Error Verification fields on transaction files:</p> <p>Used for Data Element error verification. Used for Segment error verification. Used for user defined errors.</p> <p>For more information see DATA ELEMENT CODE on the Segment Call of Elements (-CE) screen.</p> <p>For Reports:</p> <p>Reserved for the placement and alignment of the lay- out line.</p> <p>Reserved usage only in the '00' Report Structure. See STRUCTURE NUMBER on the Report Call of Elements (-CE) screen.</p> <p>Reserved usage. This code is the counterpart of LSKP and used with the French version of the System.</p> <p>Options of the OLSA Function:</p>

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
		ERMSG LIERR PFKEY *PASWD	<p>Data Element for the placement of the error message.</p> <p>Reserved usage. This code is the counterpart of ERMSG and used with the French version of the System.</p> <p>Used to represent the programmable function keys.</p> <p>(IMS only): Used for passwords on a specific screen.</p> <p>The code of the Data Elements provided by the product begins with ".". For the Data Elements you define, you should not use codes beginning with a ".".</p> <p>For more information, see DATA ELEMENT CODE OR SCREEN CODE TO CALL on the On-Line Screen Call of Elements (-CE) screen.</p>
5	1	blank or 0	<p>CONTINUATION LINE NUMBER</p> <p>BLANKS REPLACED BY ZEROS.</p> <p>Alphabetic or numeric character.</p> <p>Default value.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The maximum number of lines per data element within a structure is 36.</p>
6	3		<p>STARTING ADDRESS (COLUMN NUMBER)</p> <p>PURE NUMERIC FIELD</p> <p>Enter the column number, in which the data element field begins. (Required in creation).</p> <p>This value is to be specified on the first line that concerns the data element - that is, not on a continuation line.</p>
7	1	blank *	<p>CONTINUATION OF CONDITION OR SOURCE</p> <p>The source or the condition of a data element may take more than one line to describe.</p> <p>Indicates the first line.</p> <p>Indicates continuation lines.</p>
8	1		OPERATION ON SOURCE FIELD

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
		blank	<p>This value is used on a continuation line. (The CONTINUATION OF CONDITION OR SOURCE field contains an asterisk (*')).</p> <p>NOTE: There must be at least as many continuation lines as there are lines needed to complete the condition.</p>
		M	<p>Move (default option if the SOURCE FIELD area contains an entry).</p>
		+	Add.
		-	Subtract.
		*	Multiply.
		/	Divide.
			<p>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.</p> <p>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 '*'.</p>
		R	<p>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).</p>
		U	<p>Transfer of data via user-specified procedures. Only the description of the corresponding 6- Data Element is generated.</p> <p>A U-type line may be used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . 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.
		D	<p>Print a date in extended format: XX/XX/XX. The target data element must be 8 characters long, and the source, 6 characters.</p>
		I	<p>Same as with the 'D' value, except that a machine date is used and is formatted as follows: MM/DD/YY.</p>
		C	<p>A date of the form XXYZZZZZ becomes XX/YY/ZZZZ</p>

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
		E	<p>A date of the form <code>XXYYZZZZ</code> becomes <code>YY/XX/ZZZZ</code> Be sure that the sending field is 8 characters long and the receiving field is 10 characters long.</p>
		T	<p>Data element to be totaled, and the total printed.</p> <p>When the TYPE OF LINE IN REPORT on the Report Description (-D) screen = '*' or 'T':</p> <p>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.</p> <p>When the TYPE OF LINE IN REPORT on the Report Description (-D) screen = '0' to '9':</p> <p>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.)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The maximum number of data elements to be totaled is 99 per program.</p> <p>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 PACBASE-generated indicator 'CATX'.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Example: The following is correct:</p> <pre> NN 071 1 QTTIT T DDSSQTTIT NN 071 2 QTTIT M * ZERO Condition </pre>

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
		S	<p>while the next two lines do not generate the total:</p> <p>NN 071 1 QTTIT M * ZERO NN 071 2 QTTIT T DDSSQTTIT Condition</p> <p>Transfer of data after table search.</p> <p>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.</p>
			SOURCE FIELD
9	1	*	<p>WORKING-STORAGE PREFIX OF SOURCE</p> <p>Indicates the WORKING-STORAGE prefix area the source data element comes from.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The values below may be used for areas other than the ones mentioned in the description.</p>
		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

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
			<p>For sources that are data elements:</p> <p>Enter the DATA STRUCTURE CODE IN THE PROGRAM of the data structure containing the source data element.</p> <p>For sources that are literals:</p> <p>Enter the beginning of the literal (starting with a quote).</p> <p>Note: For literals longer than 11 characters, you must use the Work Areas (-W) screen and define a specific VALUE clause.</p>
11	2		<p>SOURCE FIELD - SECOND PART</p> <p>For sources that are data elements:</p> <p>Enter the SEGMENT CODE of the segment containing the source data element.</p> <p>For sources that are literals:</p> <p>Enter a continuation of the literal. If the literal value ends in this field, enter the close quote.</p>
12	6		<p>SOURCE FIELD - THIRD PART</p> <p>For sources that are data elements:</p> <p>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).</p> <p>For sources that are literals:</p> <p>Enter a continuation of the literal. If the literal value ends in this field, enter the close quote.</p>
13	3	<p>blank</p> <p>001 to 999</p> <p>nnn</p> <p>I**</p>	<p>SOURCE FIELD - LAST PART</p> <p>FALSE NUMERIC FIELD</p> <p>For sources that are data elements:</p> <p>This field is used to identify indexes.</p> <p>No index</p> <p>Number of repetitions (OCCURS)</p> <p>User defined index name</p> <p>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</p>

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
		*cc	<p>ddss = DATA STRUCTURE and SEGMENT CODEs.</p> <p>The standard index for repetitive category cc. The index is generated in the form Jddrcc, where ddr = REPORT CODE cc = CATEGORY CODE (repetitive category).</p> <p>For sources that are literals: Where relevant, enter the continuation of the literal. Enter the close quote character to end the literal.</p>
14	32		<p>CONDITION</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Format of entry:</p> <p>For IF conditions, use COBOL format but omit the 'IF'.</p> <p>For ANDs, ORs etc., use COBOL format.</p> <p>Note: The period (full stop) is generated automatically and therefore should not be entered by the user.</p>
15	14		<p>PICTURE : OUTPUT FORMAT</p> <p>This field is viewed with OPERATION field value C2: O: C2 CH: -CE</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
16	1		<p>GENERATION CLAUSE BLANK WHEN ZERO</p> <p>This field is viewed with OPERATION field value C2: O: C2 CH: -CE</p> <p>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.</p> <p>For data elements not defined in the Specifications Dictionary, this field may be used to cause the gen-</p>

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NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
		Z	eration of the BLANK WHEN ZERO clause. Generate the BLANK WHEN ZERO clause.

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4.4. DESCRIPTION SCREEN (-D)

REPORT DESCRIPTION SCREEN

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.

4.5. DESCRIPTION SCREEN TOP

```
-----  
! PURCHASING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM SG000008.LILLI.CIV.1583 !  
! REPORT DESCRIPTION: 1 EO1 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-EO00-1LC NOT < 5-EO00-1LCM !  
! 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-EO00-1LC NOT < 5-EO00-1LCM !  
! ----- !  
! 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 is formed by the DATA STRUCTURE CODE followed by an additional identifying character.
2	1	C	ACTION CODE (REQUIRED) The different ACTION CODE values are listed in the USER'S Reference Manual for on-line mode and for those used in batch mode, see "OPTIONS SPECIFIC TO BATCH MODE" or "GENERATION AND/OR PRINTING" Subchapters. 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.
4	2		LINES PER PAGE PURE NUMERIC FIELD Default option: 60.
5	4	100 0000	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). Default. 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, it does not appear in the generated COBOL.
6	1	Blank N	WRITE OPTION : BEFORE OR AFTER Print options are generated according to the hardware variant indicated at the library level. Example: 'WRITE AFTER' for IBM hardware, 'WRITE BEFORE' for BULL hardware. In the case of conversion libraries, the print options are automatically reformulated according to the library variant. Prohibits any automatic reformulation of the print

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
		*	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 reference 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: 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.

4.6. DESCRIPTION SCREEN BODY

```
-----  
! PURCHASING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM SG000008.LILLI.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
			<p>To designate a Header, repetitive area, or Footer:</p>
		A	<p>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.</p>
		I	<p>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.</p> <p>For a fixed number:</p> <p>.enter a number in the TOTALING LINE INDICATOR field</p> <p>For a variable number:</p> <p>.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.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>.use the standard PACBASE index (Jddrcc), generated for the category:</p> <p>Note: ddr = REPORT CODE, cc = CATEGORY OF REPORT (repetitive)</p> <p>See SOURCE FIELD - LAST PART on the Report Call of Elements (-CE) screen, with value '*cc'.</p>
		Z	<p>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.</p> <p>To identify detail lines with fields to accumulate:</p>
		*	<p>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)".)</p> <p>A category containing a detail line:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . can contain only one detail line, . cannot contain a total line, . cannot be iterative, . can include other ordinary lines.

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
		<p>T</p> <p>0</p> <p>1 to 9</p>	<p>The logic for data elements to be totaled is generated only if the conditions specified for the '*' line category are met.</p> <p>Same as '*', but the category containing this line is not to be printed.</p> <p>Note: For information concerning other lines that may or may not be included with lines of this type, see CATEGORY OF REPORT.</p> <p>One program may use several reports. There can only be 12 '*' and 'T' type lines (combined) per program.</p> <p>To identify lines displaying accumulated totals:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Indicates a line for totaling at the control break level corresponding to this value.</p> <p>A category containing a total line:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . may contain several of them, . cannot contain a detail line, . cannot be iterative, . can include other ordinary lines. <p>See CATEGORY OF REPORT for information on other lines that may or may not be included in a category with totaling-type lines.</p> <p>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.</p>
6	3		<p>TOTALLING LINE INDICATOR</p> <p>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:</p>

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
		blank	<p>.first character: LAST CHARACTER OF REPORT CODE of the report containing the description,</p> <p>.2nd and 3rd characters: STRUCTURE NUMBER.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>For a fixed number:</p> <p>.enter an absolute number value.</p> <p>For a variable number:</p> <p>.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.)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>.use the standard PACBASE index (Jddrcc), generated for the category.</p>
7	2		<p>STRUCTURE OF THE LINE FOR PRINTING</p> <p>PURE NUMERIC FIELD</p> <p>It is the variable part of the line, called 'structure'. Enter here the number of the chosen structure, which must have been defined on the 'Call of elements' screen (-CE).</p>
8	2		<p>CONSTANT PART NUMBER</p> <p>FALSE NUMERIC FIELD</p> <p>The constant part is defined on the Report Layout (-L) screen. Enter here its corresponding number, also defined on the Layout.</p>
			SKIP
9	2		<p>LINE SKIP</p> <p>PURE NUMERIC FIELD</p> <p>(default option: 01).</p> <p>Enter the number of lines to skip, or an absolute line number.</p>
10	1	blank	<p>LINE SKIP TYPE</p> <p>Skips the number of lines indicated in the field. (Default option).</p>

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE *	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
11	4		<p>Absolute line number, when indicated on the first line of a category (except for the heading category).</p> <p>FUNCTION SUB-FUNCTION PRIOR TO PRINT</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>In cases where several functions are to be performed with the same structure, the execution sequence may be problematic.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
12	13		<p>COMMENTS</p> <p>The comment entered on the screen top refers to the whole report. Comments entered on the screen body normally refer to the individual lines.</p>
13	35		<p>CONDITIONS OF REPORT EXECUTION</p> <p>On the screen top - (the "E-line"):</p> <p>Enter conditions relevant for report execution.</p> <p>On the screen body:</p> <p>Enter conditions concerning the execution of the CATEGORY OF REPORT.</p> <p>Format of entry:</p> <p>For IF conditions, use COBOL format but omit the 'IF'.</p> <p>For ANDs, ORs etc., use COBOL format.</p> <p>Note: The period (full stop) is generated automatical-</p>

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DESCRIPTION SCREEN BODY

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NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
			ly and therefore should not be entered by the user.

4.7. 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'.

4.8. ON-LINE ACCESS COMMANDS

REPORTS

LIST OF REPORTS

CHOICE -----	SCREEN -----	UPD ---
LCRaaa	List of reports by code (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
RaaaGbbb	General documentation for report 'aaa' starting with line 'bbb').	YES
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 volumes (starting with volume 'bbbbbb').	NO
RaaaXPbbbbbb	X-references of report 'aaa' to programs (starting with program 'bbbbbb').	NO
RaaaXQbbbbbb	List of entities linked to report 'aaa' through user-defined 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.

REPORTS
ON-LINE ACCESS COMMANDS

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

PURCHASING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM SG000008.LILI.CIV.1583
! REPORT GENERAL DOCUMENTATION ED1 FOLLOW-UP AND STATISTICS
! A LIN : T COMMENT LIB
! 100 : THIS EDITION SHOULD BE EXECUTED EVERY NIGHT.
! :
! :
! :
! :
! :
! :
! :
! :
! :
! :
! :
! :
! :
! :
! :
! :
! :
! :
! :
! :
! :
! :
! O: C1 CH: -G

4.9. BATCH ACCESS COMMANDS

REPORT DEFINITION

BATCH FORM

Batch Form 'B' is used to define a report.

ACTION CODES

- C = Creation of the line in the library.
- M = Modification of the line.
- Blank = Creation or modification, depending on the state of the library.
- X = Creation or modification with use of '&'.
- B = deletion of the report (definition and description lines).

REPORT LAYOUT

BATCH FORM

Batch Form '4' is used to describe a report layout.

ACTION CODES

- C = creation of the line in the library,
- M = modification of the line,
- Blank = creation or modification, depending on the state of the library,
- X = creation or modification, with use of '&',
- D = deletion of the line (parts 1, 2, 3 and 4) if the code is associated with the first line, deletion of the corresponding part, if the code is associated with the 2nd, 3rd or 4th part,
- B = deletion of several lines in a report layout, starting from and including the given line,
- R = end of the multiple deletion.

REPORT DESCRIPTION

BATCH FORM

Batch Form '5' is used to describe the report categories.

Batch Form '5' (type E) is used to describe the report characteristics.

ACTION CODES

- C = creation of the line in the library,
- M = modification of the line,
- Blank = creation or modification,
depending on the state of the library,
- X = creation or modification with use of '&',
and no conversion of lowercase characters into
uppercase characters.
- D = deletion of the line,
- B = Deletion of several lines in a category
starting from the given line number inclusive,
- R = end of multiple deletion. If no 'R' line
follows a 'B' line, the deletion ends at the
end of the category.

REPORT CALL OF ELEMENTS

BATCH FORM

Batch Form '6' is used to call data elements into structures.

ACTION CODES

- C = creation of the line in the library,
- M = modification of the line,
- Blank = creation or modification,
depending on the state of the library,
- X = creation or modification with use of '&', and
no conversion of lowercase characters into
uppercase characters.
- D = deletion of the line,
- B = deletion of the data element from the report
and from the indicated structure starting from
the given line number inclusive.

Note: the 'B' action code is not used to dele-
te several data elements within a struc-
ture,
- R = end of multiple delete.

4.10. GENERATION AND/OR PRINTING

GENERATION AND/OR PRINTING

With COMMAND FOR PRINT REQUEST = 'DCR':

The ENTITY CODE is optional. When selecting a report or reports, enter the DATA STRUCTURE CODE as the ENTITY CODE, and the LAST CHARACTER OF REPORT CODE(s) in the continuation area (beginning in column 31 in batch mode).

Whatever the library selection code happens to be, the output option for a report can be only '1' or '2' (C1, U1, ..., C2, U2...).

The '1' option generates the printing of:

.the definition line of the Report type data structure:

- associated keywords and general documentation lines,
- cross-references to programs,
- the list of reports belonging to this data structure,

.the definition line of reports:

- associated keywords and general documentation lines,
- cross-references to programs,

.description lines of reports:

- report layouts,
- report descriptions (general characteristics and list of categories),
- report call of elements.

The '2' option provides the same listings as above, but adds a listing of the data structure assigned text and the report assigned text.

With COMMAND FOR PRINT REQUEST = 'LCR':

A list of reports in report code sequence is provided.

With COMMAND FOR PRINT REQUEST = 'LKR':

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.

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ERROR MESSAGES

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5. ERROR MESSAGES

5.1. 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 PACBASE 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 generalized documentation lines assigned to data element call lines in the Segments (SddssCEnnnG, 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 Reference 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 by the general documentation (-G) Segments.
- . Documentation lines (type 'D') introduced by the general documentation (-G) assigned to the Data element call lines (SddsCEnnnG).

Replacing automatic messages and defining documentation labels are not possible with the generation of PACBASE 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 DELI! VERIES
!
! Text or comment lines associated with type 4 Data
! element errors
!
5 E ! INVALID VALUE FOR DATA ELEMENT NUMBER OF
! DELIVERIES
```

5.2. 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 Segment Call of Elements General Documentation screen (S...CEnnnG), 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 COMMENT      !  
!      010 : S 5 E THIS VENDOR IS SUSPENDED      !  
!  
!O: C1 CH: -ce120g      !  
-----
```

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 COMMENT      !  
!      010 : D 0 T TEXTCDPP !  
!  
!O: C1 CH: -ce230g      !  
-----
```

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 product 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 !  
!  
!O: 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.

5.3. 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 !  
! ! !  
! LU1IDO000116 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		<p>LIBRARY CODE</p> <p>This code identifies a library. The library code is assigned at the time a library is created and cannot be modified.</p> <p>Special characters are not allowed in a library code but any alphanumeric character can be used.</p> <p>INTER-LIBRARY MODE -----</p> <p>*** Reserved for selection of all the libraries (referred to as 'Inter-library' mode). This is commonly used when viewing the Database.</p> <p>AUTHORIZATION TO MANAGE THE PEI FUNCTION -----</p> <p>\$E A specific library code has been reserved for the management of the Production Environment Interface function.</p> <p>This library does not have to be defined in the Database and cannot be accessed when you log on normally to the Database.</p> <p>ACCESS TO THE USER PARAMETERS -----</p> <p>\$P This library cannot be accessed when you log on to the Database normally.</p>
2	1		<p>ENTITY TYPE</p> <p>Used to specify the type of entity.</p> <p>A For data structures or Segments (BSD error messages).</p> <p>H For screens (OLSD error messages).</p> <p>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.</p>
3	6		ENTITY CODE
4	3		<p>ERROR NUMBER</p> <p>For automatically generated error messages:</p> <p>It is the data element position (or sequence number) in the segment or screen.</p> <p>For user-defined error messages:</p>

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
			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	2 3 4 5 0 1	<p>ERROR TYPE</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 . Invalid absence. 3 . Invalid presence. 4 . Erroneous class. 5 . Erroneous value. <p>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.</p> <p>Documentary messages assigned to data elements are identified by the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 Documentation placed prior to Data Element Description information. 1 Documentation placed after Data Element Description information.
6	3	000 001-999	<p>LINE NUMBER</p> <p>This number is managed by the system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 000 Error messages 001-999 Documentary messages <p>Note: For an ENTITY TYPE 'I' record, this number is managed by the system and contains the LINE NUMBER of the erroneous field on the screen.</p>
7	1		<p>ERROR GRAVITY</p> <p>The value of this zone may be controlled by the user in order to restrict transaction rejections.</p> <p>For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> '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.

NUM	LEN	CLASS VALUE	DESCRIPTION OF FIELDS AND FILLING MODE
			Standard PACBASE does not check the value of this field, and rejects all erroneous transactions.
8	30		<p>ERROR MESSAGE FIRST PART</p> <p>For automatic error messages, this part of the message remains constant and is used to indicate the type of error:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>For ENTITY TYPE = 'T' records, the value in this field identifies the column of the erroneous field.</p>
9	36		<p>ERROR MESSAGE 2ND PART</p> <p>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.</p> <p>For explicit error messages, this is the part of the message entered in the CONDITION field of the Procedural Code (-P) screen.</p>

5.4. GENERATION AND/OR PRINTING

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.

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EXAMPLE OF GENERATED PROGRAM

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6. EXAMPLE OF GENERATED PROGRAM

6.1. INTRODUCTION

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'                             !  
!                   O = '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: O   MO: 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              O      A                            !  
!ADRES              O                                    !  
!NUDEP              O      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: O   MO:   DE: I                       !  
!                  M4: O   M5: O   M6: O                   !  
!                  !                                       !  
!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... !  
!01 1 * 1 UPDATE REPORT XXXXXXXX !  
!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                   !  
!  
!O: 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: MO00STATUS 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 !
!
!O: C1 CH: p pjps1 cd
-----

```

EXAMPLE OF GENERATED PROGRAM
IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

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6.2. 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
```

6.3. ENVIRONMENT DIVISION

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 eeeeee 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.)

EXAMPLE OF GENERATED PROGRAM
ENVIRONMENT DIVISION

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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

6.4. DATA DIVISION: FILE SECTION

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.

EXAMPLE OF GENERATED PROGRAM

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DATA DIVISION: FILE SECTION

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```

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 PJJPS1
        COMPUTATIONAL-3.                      PJJPS1
        10      EN02-DALI PICTURE X(6).      PJJPS1
        10      FILLER PICTURE X(00062).     PJJPS1
FD      GL-FILE                                PJJPS1
        BLOCK          00000 RECORDS          PJJPS1

```

EXAMPLE OF GENERATED PROGRAM
 DATA DIVISION: FILE SECTION

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	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	PJJPS1
		COMPUTATIONAL-3.	PJJPS1
	10	LV00-GROUPE	PJJPS1
		OCCURS 009 TIMES	PJJPS1
		DEPENDING ON LV00-NBLIV.	PJJPS1
	11	LV00-QULI PICTURE S9(5)V99	PJJPS1
		COMPUTATIONAL-3.	PJJPS1
	11	LV00-DALI PICTURE X(6).	PJJPS1
FD		MO-FILE	PJJPS1
	BLOCK	00000 RECORDS	PJJPS1
	DATA RECORD		PJJPS1
		MO00	PJJPS1
		LABEL RECORD STANDARD.	PJJPS1
01		MO00.	PJJPS1
	10	MO00-ANNUL PICTURE X.	PJJPS1
	10	MO00-MOIS PICTURE 99.	PJJPS1
	10	MO00-LMOIS PICTURE X(9).	PJJPS1
	10	MO00-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

EXAMPLE OF GENERATED PROGRAM
 DATA DIVISION: FILE SECTION

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		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

6.5. BEGINNING OF WORKING STORAGE

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 current 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'.

EXAMPLE OF GENERATED PROGRAM
BEGINNING OF WORKING STORAGE

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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.

EXAMPLE OF GENERATED PROGRAM
BEGINNING OF WORKING STORAGE

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```

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

```

EXAMPLE OF GENERATED PROGRAM
BEGINNING OF WORKING STORAGE

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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

6.6. VARIABLES AND INDEXES

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:

- a) data structures defined as tables, or
- b) data structures with a non-redefined description with OCCURs, where there is a maximum number of records specified, or
- c) 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.

EXAMPLE OF GENERATED PROGRAM
VARIABLES AND INDEXES

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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.		PJJPS1
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.		PJJPS1
10	CD-FB1	PICTURE X VALUE '1'.	PJJPS1
10	CD-FB2	PICTURE X VALUE '1'.	PJJPS1
05	CL-FB.		PJJPS1
10	CL-FB1	PICTURE X VALUE '1'.	PJJPS1
10	CL-FB2	PICTURE X VALUE '1'.	PJJPS1
05	LV-FB.		PJJPS1
10	LV-FB1	PICTURE X VALUE '1'.	PJJPS1
10	LV-FB2	PICTURE X VALUE '1'.	PJJPS1
05	MV-FB.		PJJPS1
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.		PJJPS1
10	CD-IB1	PICTURE X VALUE '1'.	PJJPS1
10	CD-IB2	PICTURE X VALUE '1'.	PJJPS1
05	CL-IB.		PJJPS1
10	CL-IB1	PICTURE X VALUE '1'.	PJJPS1
10	CL-IB2	PICTURE X VALUE '1'.	PJJPS1
05	LV-IB.		PJJPS1
10	LV-IB1	PICTURE X VALUE '1'.	PJJPS1
10	LV-IB2	PICTURE X VALUE '1'.	PJJPS1
05	MV-IB.		PJJPS1
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.		PJJPS1
10	CD-CF.		PJJPS1
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

EXAMPLE OF GENERATED PROGRAM
 VARIABLES AND INDEXES

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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	IMO00L	PICTURE S9(4) VALUE ZERO.		PJJPS1
05	IMO00R	PICTURE S9(4) VALUE ZERO.		PJJPS1
05	IMO00M	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

6.7. KEY, VALIDATION, PRINT AREAS

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 processed.

.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.

r-LAB .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.

r-cc-NL .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.

EXAMPLE OF GENERATED PROGRAM
KEY, VALIDATION, PRINT AREAS

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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-MO00-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

EXAMPLE OF GENERATED PROGRAM
KEY, VALIDATION, PRINT AREAS

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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 'OFIOOO'.	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
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 '010101000201000302000401000301'.	PJJPS1
05	TS-3-EA.	PJJPS1
10	ABS-3-EA PICTURE X VALUE ' '.	PJJPS1
10	FILLER PICTURE X(12) VALUE '000501020501'.	PJJPS1
05	TS-3-FA.	PJJPS1
10	ABS-3-FA PICTURE X VALUE ' '.	PJJPS1
10	FILLER PICTURE X(06) VALUE '030501'.	PJJPS1
05	TS-3-GA.	PJJPS1
10	ABS-3-GA PICTURE X VALUE ' '.	PJJPS1
10	FILLER PICTURE X(12) VALUE '000501040501'.	PJJPS1
05	TS-3-HA.	PJJPS1
10	ABS-3-HA PICTURE X VALUE ' '.	PJJPS1
10	FILLER PICTURE X(06) VALUE '040501'.	PJJPS1
05	TS-3-IA.	PJJPS1
10	ABS-3-IA PICTURE X VALUE ' '.	PJJPS1
10	FILLER PICTURE X(06) VALUE '040501'.	PJJPS1
05	TS-3-IL.	PJJPS1
10	ABS-3-IL PICTURE X VALUE ' '.	PJJPS1

EXAMPLE OF GENERATED PROGRAM
KEY, VALIDATION, PRINT AREAS

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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 TOTTALLING-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
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

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EXAMPLE OF GENERATED PROGRAM
 KEY, VALIDATION, PRINT AREAS

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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
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

EXAMPLE OF GENERATED PROGRAM
KEY, VALIDATION, PRINT AREAS

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```
' 05          4-LAB-R REDEFINES 4-LAB.  
10 1-LI00-4 OCCURS 004.  
15 FILLER          PICTURE X(00070).
```

```
PJJPS1  
PJJPS1  
PJJPS1  
PJJPS1
```

6.8. DATA STRUCTURE WORK AREAS

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 'I-' 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'.

EXAMPLE OF GENERATED PROGRAM
DATA STRUCTURE WORK AREAS

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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
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 ZZ9.	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 ZZ9.	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 ZZ9.	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 ZZ9.	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 ZZ9,99.	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 99999999999999.	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

EXAMPLE OF GENERATED PROGRAM
DATA STRUCTURE WORK AREAS

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	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
	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
01	11	1-LV00-DALI	PICTURE	X(6).	PJJPS1
		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
01	11	2-LV00-DALI	PICTURE	X(6).	PJJPS1
		1-MO-TABLE.			PJJPS1
	02	1-MO00T.			PJJPS1
	05	1-MO00	OCCURS	0012.	PJJPS1
	10	1-MO00-ANNUL	PICTURE	X.	PJJPS1
	10	1-MO00-MOIS	PICTURE	99.	PJJPS1
	10	1-MO00-LMOIS	PICTURE	X(9).	PJJPS1
	10	1-MO00-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

EXAMPLE OF GENERATED PROGRAM
DATA STRUCTURE WORK AREAS

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```

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
10          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
10          VALUE 'CDCLDCENGLLCLVMVSE'.                 PJJPS1
10          WB01-FILLER PICTURE X(4)                   PJJPS1
10          VALUE 'VLVM'.                                 PJJPS1
10          WB01-TABCPT PICTURE X(44)                   PJJPS1
10          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
10          COMPUTATIONAL-3.                              PJJPS1

```


EXAMPLE OF GENERATED PROGRAM
0A DECLARATIVES

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6.9. 0A DECLARATIVES

DECLARATIVES

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

EXAMPLE OF GENERATED PROGRAM

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0A DECLARATIVES

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```

PROCEDURE DIVISION.                                PJJPS1
DECLARATIVES.                                     PJJPS1
SECMO SECTION.                                     PJJPS1
    USE AFTER ERROR PROCEDURE ON    MO-FILE.       PJJPS1
FOAMO. DISPLAY 'STATUS : ENT01 = ' 1-MO00-STATUS. PJJPS1
FOAMO-A. GO TO   FOA90.                          PJJPS1
FOAMO-FN. EXIT.                                   PJJPS1
FOA90.  STOP 'INPUT-OUTPUT ERROR CANCEL THE JOB '. PJJPS1
FOA90-FN. EXIT.                                   PJJPS1
END DECLARATIVES.                                 PJJPS1
SEC00 SECTION.                                     P000
NODCA.  NOTE *APPEL DU TRI                        *.      P000
FODCA.                                     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
FODCA-FN. EXIT.                                  P900
ENTREE SECTION.                                  P000
NOF.     NOTE *****.                          P000
        *                                           P000
        *PROCEDURE D'ENTREE                        *      P000
        *                                           P000
        *****.                                  P000
FOF.     EXIT.                                    P000
NOFBA.   NOTE *INITIALIZATION                    *.      P000
FOFBA.                                     P010
    OPEN INPUT      EN-FILE                      P080
*PROCESSING DATE
    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
FOFBA-FN. EXIT.                                  P120
NOFCA.   NOTE *TRAITEMENT FICHIER EN ENTREE      *.      P000
FOFCA.   IF  EN-FT = 0                          P000
        NEXT SENTENCE ELSE GO TO   FOFCA-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   FOFCA-FN.                        P030
    ADD          1 TO 5-EN00-RECCNT.            P040
NOFFF.   NOTE *DELIVERY DATE SELECTION          *.      P000
FOFFF.   IF  EN00-NUCAR = 'B'                   P000
        AND  EN02-DALI < DATOR                  P020
        NEXT SENTENCE ELSE GO TO   F0FFF-FN.    P020
        GO TO   F0FFF-FN.                       P020
NOFZA.   NOTE *ECRITURE                          *.      P000
FOFZA.                                     P020
    MOVE  EN00 TO MV00                          P030
    MOVE 0 TO IK                                 P030
    RELEASE MV00.                               P030
FOFZA-FN. EXIT.                                  P030
FOFFF-FN. EXIT.                                  P030
FOFCA-900. GO TO FOFCA.                         P030
FOFCA-FN. EXIT.                                  P030
NOFZZ.   NOTE *FERMETURE                        *.      P000
FOFZZ.                                     P010
    CLOSE          EN-FILE.                     P010
FOFZZ-FN. EXIT.                                  P010
FOF-FN.  EXIT.                                  P010
SORTIE SECTION.                                 P000

```

6.10. INITIALIZATIONS

(F01)

INITIALIZATIONS

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 Subfunction 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.

EXAMPLE OF GENERATED PROGRAM

INITIALIZATIONS

(F01)

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```

N01.      NOTE *****
          *
          *           INITIALIZATIONS
          *
          *****
F01.      EXIT.
N01CD.    NOTE *INITIALIZATION OF FILE CD-FILE *.
F01CD.    OPEN INPUT CD-FILE.
F01CD-10. READ CD-FILE AT END
          MOVE 1 TO CD-FI.
F01CD-FN. EXIT.
N01CL.    NOTE *INITIALIZATION OF FILE CL-FILE *.
F01CL.    OPEN INPUT CL-FILE.
F01CL-10. READ CL-FILE AT END
          MOVE 1 TO CL-FI.
F01CL-FN. EXIT.
N01DC.    NOTE *INITIALIZATION OF FILE DC-FILE *.
F01DC.    OPEN OUTPUT DC-FILE.
F01DC-FN. EXIT.
N01ED.    NOTE *INITIALIZATION OF FILE ED-FILE *.
F01ED.    OPEN OUTPUT ED-FILE.
F01ED-FN. EXIT.
N01GL.    NOTE *INITIALIZATION OF FILE GL-FILE *.
F01GL.    OPEN INPUT GL-FILE.
F01GL-FN. EXIT.
N01LC.    NOTE *INITIALIZATION OF FILE LC-FILE *.
F01LC.    OPEN OUTPUT LC-FILE.
F01LC-FN. EXIT.
N01LI.    NOTE *INITIALIZATION OF FILE LI-FILE *.
F01LI.    OPEN OUTPUT LI-FILE.
F01LI-FN. EXIT.
N01LV.    NOTE *INITIALIZATION OF FILE LV-FILE *.
F01LV.    OPEN INPUT LV-FILE.
F01LV-10. READ LV-FILE AT END
          MOVE 1 TO LV-FI.
F01LV-FN. EXIT.
N01MO.    NOTE *INITIALIZATION OF FILE MO-FILE *.
F01MO.    OPEN INPUT MO-FILE.
          IF 1-MO00-STATUS NOT = ZERO
          PERFORM F0AMO
          PERFORM F0A90 THRU F0A90-FN.
F01MO-10. READ MO-FILE AT END
          GO TO F01MO-20.
          ADD 1 TO IM000L IF IM000L NOT > 0012
          MOVE MO00
          TO 1-MO00 (IM000L).
          GO TO F01MO-10.
F01MO-20.
          IF IM000L > IM000M
          MOVE IM000L TO IM000R
          MOVE IM000M TO IM000L.
F01MO-99. CLOSE MO-FILE.
F01MO-FN. EXIT.
N01MV.    NOTE *INITIALIZATION OF FILE MV-FILE *.
F01MV-10. RETURN MV-FILE AT END
          MOVE 1 TO MV-FI.
F01MV-FN. EXIT.
N01SE.    NOTE *INITIALIZATION OF FILE SE-FILE *.
F01SE.    OPEN OUTPUT SE-FILE.
F01SE-FN. EXIT.
N01TD.    NOTE *INITIALIZATION OF FILE TD-FILE *.
F01TD.    OPEN INPUT TD-FILE.
F01TD-10. READ TD-FILE AT END
          GO TO F01TD-20.
          IF TD00-NOTAB = 'D'
          NEXT SENTENCE ELSE GO TO F01TD-01F.
          ADD 1 TO ITD01L IF ITD01L NOT > 0103
          MOVE TD01-NUDEP TO
          1-TD01-NUDEP (ITD01L)
          MOVE TD01-LIDEP TO
          1-TD01-LIDEP (ITD01L)
          MOVE TD01-NUREG TO
          1-TD01-NUREG (ITD01L)
          GO TO F01TD-10.
F01TD-01F.
          IF TD00-NOTAB = 'R'
          NEXT SENTENCE ELSE GO TO F01TD-02F.

```

EXAMPLE OF GENERATED PROGRAM
INITIALIZATIONS

(F01)

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	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.	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

6.11. READ SEQUENTIAL FILES WITH NO CONTROL BREAK (F05)

READ SEQUENTIAL FILES WITH NO CONTROL BREAK

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.

EXAMPLE OF GENERATED PROGRAM
 READ SEQUENTIAL FILES WITH NO CONTROL BREAK (F05)

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*	NOTE	* BEGINNING OF PROGRAM ITERATION *	PJJPS1
F05.	EXIT.		PJJPS1
N05.	NOTE	*****	PJJPS1
	*		*
	*READ SEQ.FILES NO CONTROL BREAK	*	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

6.12. READ SEQUENTIAL FILES WITH CONTROL BREAKS (F10)

READ SEQUENTIAL FILES WITH CONTROL BREAKS

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.

EXAMPLE OF GENERATED PROGRAM

READ SEQUENTIAL FILES WITH CONTROL BREAKS (F10)

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```

N10.      NOTE *****
          *
          *READ SEQ. FILES CONTROL BREAK *
          *
          *****
F10.      EXIT.
N10CD.   NOTE *READ CONTROL BREAK      CD-FILE *.
F10CD.   IF      FTB3 = '1' AND CD-CF3 = '1'
NEXT SENTENCE ELSE GO TO      F10CD-FN.
F10CD-10. MOVE    CD-FB      TO      CD-IB.
          IF      CD-FI      = '1'
MOVE HIGH-VALUE TO            CDIND
MOVE 1 TO CD-FT      GO TO F10CD-FN.
MOVE    CD00      TO      1-CD00.
MOVE    CD00-NOCL11 TO      CD-IN-NOCL11
MOVE    CD00-NOCL12 TO      CD-IN-NOCL12
MOVE    CD00-NOCL2 TO      CD-IN-NOCL2
ADD 1 TO 5-CD00-RECCNT.
READ    CD-FILE      AT END
MOVE 1 TO            CD-FI.
F10CD-FN. EXIT.
N10CL.   NOTE *READ CONTROL BREAK      CL-FILE *.
F10CL.   IF      FTB3 = '1' AND CL-CF3 = '1'
NEXT SENTENCE ELSE GO TO      F10CL-FN.
F10CL-10. MOVE    CL-FB      TO      CL-IB.
          IF      CL-FI      = '1'
MOVE HIGH-VALUE TO            CLIND
MOVE 1 TO CL-FT      GO TO F10CL-FN.
MOVE    CL00      TO      1-CL00.
MOVE    CL00-NOCL11 TO      CL-IN-NOCL11
MOVE    CL00-NOCL12 TO      CL-IN-NOCL12
MOVE    CL00-NOCL2 TO      CL-IN-NOCL2
ADD 1 TO 5-CL00-RECCNT.
READ    CL-FILE      AT END
MOVE 1 TO            CL-FI.
F10CL-FN. EXIT.
N10LV.   NOTE *READ CONTROL BREAK      LV-FILE *.
F10LV.   IF      FTB3 = '1' AND LV-CF3 = '1'
NEXT SENTENCE ELSE GO TO      F10LV-FN.
F10LV-10. MOVE    LV-FB      TO      LV-IB.
          IF      LV-FI      = '1'
MOVE HIGH-VALUE TO            LVIND
MOVE 1 TO LV-FT      GO TO F10LV-FN.
MOVE    LV00-NBLIV TO      1-LV00-NBLIV
MOVE    LV00      TO      1-LV00.
MOVE    LV00-NOCL11 TO      LV-IN-NOCL11
MOVE    LV00-NOCL12 TO      LV-IN-NOCL12
MOVE    LV00-NOCL2 TO      LV-IN-NOCL2
ADD 1 TO 5-LV00-RECCNT.
READ    LV-FILE      AT END
MOVE 1 TO            LV-FI.
F10LV-FN. EXIT.
N10MV.   NOTE *READ CONTROL BREAK      MV-FILE *.
F10MV.   IF      MV-CF3 = '1'
NEXT SENTENCE ELSE GO TO      F10MV-FN.
F10MV-10. MOVE    MV-FB      TO      MV-IB.
          IF      MV-FI      = '1'
MOVE HIGH-VALUE TO            MVIND
MOVE 1 TO MV-FT      GO TO F10MV-FN.
MOVE    MV00      TO      1-MV00.
MOVE    MV00-NOCL11 TO      MV-IN-NOCL11
MOVE    MV00-NOCL12 TO      MV-IN-NOCL12
MOVE    MV00-NOCL2 TO      MV-IN-NOCL2
ADD 1 TO 5-MV00-RECCNT.
RETURN  MV-FILE      AT END
MOVE 1 TO            MV-FI.
F10MV-FN. EXIT.
F10-FN.  EXIT.

```

EXAMPLE OF GENERATED PROGRAM
END OF RUN

(F20)

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6.13. END OF RUN

(F20)

END OF RUN

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.

EXAMPLE OF GENERATED PROGRAM

END OF RUN

(F20)

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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

6.14. CALCULATE FILE CONTROL BREAKS (F22)

CALCULATE FILE CONTROL BREAKS

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.

EXAMPLE OF GENERATED PROGRAM
 CALCULATE FILE CONTROL BREAKS

(F22)

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```

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.

```

6.15. FILE MATCHING LOGIC

(F24)

FILE MATCHING LOGIC

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).

EXAMPLE OF GENERATED PROGRAM

FILE MATCHING LOGIC

(F24)

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```

N24.      NOTE *****
          *
          *CAL.   CONFIGURATIONS   OCCURRENCES*
          *
          *****
F24.      MOVE  ZERO TO VCF   MOVE HIGH-VALUE TO IND.
          IF TIND3 > CDIND   MOVE CDIND TO IND.
          IF TIND3 > CLIND   MOVE CLIND TO IND.
          IF TIND3 > LVIND   MOVE LVIND TO IND.
          IF TIND3 > MVIND   MOVE MVIND TO IND.
          IF TIND2 > GLIND   MOVE GLIND TO IND.
F24CD.    IF      CDIND1     =      IND1
          MOVE  1 TO         CD-CF1.
          IF      CDIND2     =      IND2
          MOVE  CD-CF1 TO    CD-CF2.
          IF      CDIND3     =      IND3
          MOVE  CD-CF2 TO    CD-CF3.
F24CD-FN. EXIT.
F24CL.    IF      CLIND1     =      IND1
          MOVE  1 TO         CL-CF1.
          IF      CLIND2     =      IND2
          MOVE  CL-CF1 TO    CL-CF2.
          IF      CLIND3     =      IND3
          MOVE  CL-CF2 TO    CL-CF3.
F24CL-FN. EXIT.
F24GL.    IF      GLIND1     =      IND1
          MOVE  1 TO         GL-CF1.
          IF      GLIND2     =      IND2
          MOVE  GL-CF1 TO    GL-CF2.
F24GL-FN. EXIT.
F24LV.    IF      LVIND1     =      IND1
          MOVE  1 TO         LV-CF1.
          IF      LVIND2     =      IND2
          MOVE  LV-CF1 TO    LV-CF2.
          IF      LVIND3     =      IND3
          MOVE  LV-CF2 TO    LV-CF3.
F24LV-FN. EXIT.
F24MV.    IF      MVIND1     =      IND1
          MOVE  1 TO         MV-CF1.
          IF      MVIND2     =      IND2
          MOVE  MV-CF1 TO    MV-CF2.
          IF      MVIND3     =      IND3
          MOVE  MV-CF2 TO    MV-CF3.
F24MV-FN. EXIT.
F2401.    IF      FTB1      = '1'
          NEXT SENTENCE ELSE GO TO      F2401-FN.
          MOVE  CD-CF1 TO    CD-OC1.
          MOVE  CL-CF1 TO    CL-OC1.
          MOVE  LV-CF1 TO    LV-OC1.
F2401-FN. EXIT.
F2402.    IF      FTB2      = '1'
          NEXT SENTENCE ELSE GO TO      F2402-FN.
          MOVE  CD-CF2 TO    CD-OC2.
          MOVE  CL-CF2 TO    CL-OC2.
          MOVE  LV-CF2 TO    LV-OC2.
F2402-FN. EXIT.
F2403.    IF      FTB3      = '1'
          NEXT SENTENCE ELSE GO TO      F2403-FN.
          MOVE  CD-CF3 TO    CD-OC3.
          MOVE  CL-CF3 TO    CL-OC3.
          MOVE  LV-CF3 TO    LV-OC3.
          IF      CD-CF3     NOT = '1'
          MOVE  SPACE      TO    2-CD00
          ELSE
          MOVE  1-CD00     TO    2-CD00.
          IF      CL-CF3     NOT = '1'
          MOVE  SPACE      TO    2-CL00
          ELSE
          MOVE  1-CL00     TO    2-CL00.
          IF      LV-CF3     NOT = '1'
          MOVE  SPACE      TO    2-LV00
          MOVE  ZERO       TO    2-LV00-NBLIV
          ELSE
          MOVE  1-LV00-NBLIV TO    2-LV00-NBLIV

```

EXAMPLE OF GENERATED PROGRAM
FILE MATCHING LOGIC

(F24)

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MOVE 1-LV00 TO 2-LV00.
F2403-FN. EXIT.
F24-FN. EXIT.

PJJPS1
PJJPS1
PJJPS1

6.16. TOTAL CONTROL BREAK LOGIC (F26)

TOTAL CONTROL BREAK LOGIC

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.

EXAMPLE OF GENERATED PROGRAM
TOTAL CONTROL BREAK LOGIC

(F26)

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N26.	NOTE *****.	PJJPS1
	* * * * *	PJJPS1
	*CALCULATE TOTAL CONTROL BREAKS *	PJJPS1
	* * * * *	PJJPS1
	*****.	PJJPS1
F26.	MOVE FTB TO ITB. MOVE ZERO TO FTB.	PJJPS1
	MOVE FBL TO IBL. MOVE ZERO TO FBL.	PJJPS1
	IF (CD-CF1 = '0' OR CD-FB1 = '1'	PJJPS1
	AND CD-CF3 = '1')	PJJPS1
	IF (CL-CF1 = '0' OR CL-FB1 = '1'	PJJPS1
	AND CL-CF3 = '1')	PJJPS1
	IF (LV-CF1 = '0' OR LV-FB1 = '1'	PJJPS1
	AND LV-CF3 = '1')	PJJPS1
	IF (MV-CF1 = '0' OR MV-FB1 = '1'	PJJPS1
	AND MV-CF3 = '1')	PJJPS1
	MOVE 1 TO FBL GO TO F26-1.	PJJPS1
	IF (CD-CF2 = '0' OR CD-FB2 = '1'	PJJPS1
	AND CD-CF3 = '1')	PJJPS1
	IF (CL-CF2 = '0' OR CL-FB2 = '1'	PJJPS1
	AND CL-CF3 = '1')	PJJPS1
	IF (LV-CF2 = '0' OR LV-FB2 = '1'	PJJPS1
	AND LV-CF3 = '1')	PJJPS1
	IF (MV-CF2 = '0' OR MV-FB2 = '1'	PJJPS1
	AND MV-CF3 = '1')	PJJPS1
	MOVE 2 TO FBL GO TO F26-2.	PJJPS1
	IF MV-CF3 = '0' OR MV-FB3 = '1'	PJJPS1
	MOVE 3 TO FBL GO TO F26-3.	PJJPS1
	IF MV-CF3 = '0' OR MV-FB4 = '1'	PJJPS1
	MOVE 4 TO FBL GO TO F26-4.	PJJPS1
	IF MV-CF3 = '0' OR MV-FB5 = '1'	PJJPS1
	MOVE 5 TO FBL GO TO F26-5.	PJJPS1
	IF MV-CF3 = '0' OR MV-FB6 = '1'	PJJPS1
	MOVE 6 TO FBL GO TO F26-6.	PJJPS1
	GO TO F26-FN.	PJJPS1
F26-1.	MOVE 1 TO FTB1.	PJJPS1
F26-2.	MOVE 1 TO FTB2.	PJJPS1
F26-3.	MOVE 1 TO FTB3.	PJJPS1
F26-4.	MOVE 1 TO FTB4.	PJJPS1
F26-5.	MOVE 1 TO FTB5.	PJJPS1
F26-6.	MOVE 1 TO FTB6.	PJJPS1
F26-FN.	EXIT.	PJJPS1

6.17. CALCULATE VALIDATION VARIABLES (F30)

CALCULATE VALIDATION VARIABLES

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:

- a) standard: direct initialization of DE-ERR,
- b) 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:

- a) using 'ERUT', if it is called into the transaction data structure (and selected in the RESERVED ERROR CODES IN TRANS. FILE field),
- b) 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:

- a) If a new transaction cycle is beginning, set SE-ERR to zero,
- b) 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.

EXAMPLE OF GENERATED PROGRAM
CALCULATE VALIDATION VARIABLES

(F30)

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

6.18. IDENTIFICATION VALIDATION (F33)

IDENTIFICATION VALIDATION

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).

EXAMPLE OF GENERATED PROGRAM
IDENTIFICATION VALIDATION

(F33)

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N33.	NOTE *****.	PJJPS1
	* * * * *	PJJPS1
	IDENTIFICATION VALIDATION	PJJPS1
	* * * * *	PJJPS1
	*****.	PJJPS1
F33.	IF MV-CF3 = '1'	PJJPS1
	NEXT SENTENCE ELSE GO TO F33-FN.	PJJPS1
F33AA.		PJJPS1
	IF 1-MV00-NUCAR = 'A'	PJJPS1
	MOVE 'MV01' TO LE-FIENR	PJJPS1
	MOVE 001 TO I01 GO TO F33AA-01.	PJJPS1
	IF 1-MV00-NUCAR = 'B'	PJJPS1
	MOVE 'MV02' TO LE-FIENR	PJJPS1
	MOVE 002 TO I01 GO TO F33AA-01.	PJJPS1
	MOVE 5 TO ID-ER GO TO F33-FN.	PJJPS1
F33AA-01.	IF ID-ER = '0' MOVE 1 TO SE-ER (I01).	PJJPS1
F33AA-FN.	EXIT.	PJJPS1
F33BB.		PJJPS1
	IF 1-MV00-CODMV = 'C'	PJJPS1
	MOVE 1 TO I02 GO TO F33BB-FN.	PJJPS1
	IF 1-MV00-CODMV = 'M'	PJJPS1
	MOVE 2 TO I02 GO TO F33BB-FN.	PJJPS1
	IF 1-MV00-CODMV = 'S'	PJJPS1
	MOVE 3 TO I02 GO TO F33BB-FN.	PJJPS1
	IF 1-MV00-CODMV = 'D'	PJJPS1
	MOVE 4 TO I02 GO TO F33BB-FN.	PJJPS1
	IF 1-MV00-CODMV = 'E'	PJJPS1
	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

6.19. DUPLICATE RECORD VALIDATION (F36)

DUPLICATE RECORD VALIDATION

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 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.

EXAMPLE OF GENERATED PROGRAM
DUPLICATE RECORD VALIDATION

(F36)

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

PJJPS1
PJJPS1
PJJPS1
PJJPS1
PJJPS1
PJJPS1
PJJPS1
PJJPS1
PJJPS1
PJJPS1

6.20. PRESENCE OF DATA ELEMENTS (F39)

PRESENCE OF DATA ELEMENTS

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.

EXAMPLE OF GENERATED PROGRAM

PRESENCE OF DATA ELEMENTS

(F39)

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N39.	NOTE *****.	PJJPS1
	* * * * *	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.		PJJPS1
	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.		PJJPS1
	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.		PJJPS1
	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

6.21. RECORD STRUCTURE VALIDATION (F42)

RECORD STRUCTURE VALIDATION

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.

EXAMPLE OF GENERATED PROGRAM
RECORD STRUCTURE VALIDATION

(F42)

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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 = 'O' 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 = 'O' 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

6.22. DATA ELEMENT CONTENTS VALIDATION (F45)

DATA ELEMENT CONTENTS VALIDATION

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.

EXAMPLE OF GENERATED PROGRAM
 DATA ELEMENT CONTENTS VALIDATION

(F45)

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N45.	NOTE *****	PJJPS1
	* DATA ELEMENT CONTENTS VALIDATION *	PJJPS1
	*****	PJJPS1
F45.	IF MV-CF3 = '1' AND ID-ER = '0'	PJJPS1
	NEXT SENTENCE ELSE GO TO F45-FN.	PJJPS1
F4500.		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.	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

6.23. RECORD PRESENCE VALIDATION (F51)

RECORD PRESENCE VALIDATION

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 achieved (dd-FBn = 1). This sub-function verifies that 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 identifying the record) and the transaction (TR-ER = 2).

6.24. EXISTENCE VALIDATION

(F70)

EXISTENCE VALIDATION

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 (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.

6.25. UPDATE

(F73)

UPDATE

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 d.s. 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.

EXAMPLE OF GENERATED PROGRAM

UPDATE

(F73)

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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.		PJJPS1
	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

6.26. STORE ERRORS AND BACKOUT

(F76)

STORE ERRORS AND BACKOUT

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.

EXAMPLE OF GENERATED PROGRAM

STORE ERRORS AND BACKOUT

(F76)

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

6.27. REPORT LOGIC

(F8r)

REPORT LOGIC

Function F8r is generated if there is a Print d.s. (USAGE OF DATA STRUCTURE = 'I' 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:
 - a) loading the category code into the category table (CAT (J00)), or
 - b) 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. = 'I'), 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.

EXAMPLE OF GENERATED PROGRAM

REPORT LOGIC

(F8r)

6

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N81.	NOTE *****.	PJJPS1
	*	PJJPS1
	*PRINTING OF REPORT 1	PJJPS1
	*	PJJPS1
	*****.	PJJPS1
F81.		PJJPS1
	IF FT = ALL '1'	PJJPS1
	NEXT SENTENCE ELSE GO TO F81-FN.	PJJPS1
N81BC.	NOTE * LOADING CATEGORY BC *	PJJPS1
F81BC.		PJJPS1
	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.		PJJPS1
	MOVE 012 TO JLI1DD.	PJJPS1
	MOVE JLI1DD TO JLI1DDM.	PJJPS1
	MOVE 1 TO JLI1DD.	PJJPS1
F81DD-A.		PJJPS1
	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	PJJPS1
	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

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N8102.  NOTE *   PRINT      STRUCTURE   02      *.          PJJPS1
F8102.  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.  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.  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.  MOVE      WC02-NOFICH      (JLI1DD)          PJJPS1
          TO      6-LI105-NOFICH.          PJJPS1
          MOVE      WC03-CPTENR      (JLI1DD)          PJJPS1
          TO      6-LI105-CPTENR.          PJJPS1
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.    IF      LV-OC3 = ZERO OR FTB3 = ZERO          PJJPS1
          NEXT SENTENCE ELSE GO TO F83-FN.          PJJPS1
N83DA.  NOTE *   LOADING   CATEGORY   DA          *.          PJJPS1
F83DA.  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.  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. 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.

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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
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
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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
MOVE 2-LV00-QULI TO 6-ED303-DATE.	PJJPS1
MOVE 2-LV00-QULI (JED3FA)	PJJPS1
MOVE 2-LV00-QULI 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
F8304-FN. EXIT.	PJJPS1

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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.	PJJPS1
	GO TO	F83ZZ-009.			PJJPS1
F8399-FN.	EXIT.				PJJPS1
F83-FN.	EXIT.				PJJPS1

6.28. WRITE FILES

(F90)

WRITE FILES

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;

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WRITE FILES

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. 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 *****
          *                               *
          *           WRITE               *
          *                               *
          * *****
F90.      EXIT.
N90DC.    NOTE *       WRITE RECORDS ON   DC-FILE *
F90DC.    IF          CD-OC3 = '1'
          AND FTB3 = '1'
          NEXT SENTENCE ELSE GO TO      F90DC-FN.
          MOVE 2-CD00 TO                  DC00.
          WRITE DC00.
F90DC-99. ADD 1 TO 5-DC00-RECCNT.
F90DC-FN. EXIT.
N90LC.    NOTE *       WRITE RECORDS ON   LC-FILE *
F90LC.    IF          CL-OC3 = '1'
          AND FTB3 = '1'
          NEXT SENTENCE ELSE GO TO      F90LC-FN.
          MOVE 2-CL00 TO                  LC00.
          WRITE LC00.
F90LC-99. ADD 1 TO 5-LC00-RECCNT.
F90LC-FN. EXIT.
N90SE.    NOTE *       WRITE RECORDS ON   SE-FILE *
F90SE.    IF          CL-OC3 = '1'
          AND FTB3 = '1'
          NEXT SENTENCE ELSE GO TO      F90SE-FN.
          MOVE 2-CL00 TO                  SE00.
          WRITE SE00.
F90SE-99. ADD 1 TO 5-SE00-RECCNT.
F90SE-FN. EXIT.
N90VL.    NOTE *       WRITE RECORDS ON   VL-FILE *
F90VL.    IF          LV-OC3 = '1'
          AND FTB3 = '1'
          NEXT SENTENCE ELSE GO TO      F90VL-FN.
          MOVE 2-LV00-NBLIV TO           VL00-NBLIV
          MOVE 2-LV00 TO                  VL00.
          WRITE VL00.
F90VL-99. ADD 1 TO 5-VL00-RECCNT.
F90VL-FN. EXIT.
N90VM.    NOTE *       WRITE RECORDS ON   VM-FILE *
F90VM.    IF          MV-CF3 = '1'
          NEXT SENTENCE ELSE GO TO      F90VM-FN.
          MOVE ID-ER TO                  ER-ID.
          MOVE ER-00 TO                  ER-PR0.
          IF I01 = 001
          MOVE ER-01 TO                  ER-PRM.
          IF I01 = 002
          MOVE ER-02 TO                  ER-PRM.
          MOVE ER-PRR TO                 VM00-ENPR.
          MOVE SE-ERR TO                 VM00-GRPR.
          MOVE UT-ERUT TO                 VM00-ERUT.
          MOVE 1-MV00 TO                 VM00-SUITE.
          WRITE VM00.
F90VM-99. ADD 1 TO 5-VM00-RECCNT.
F90VM-FN. EXIT.
F90-FN.   EXIT.
F9099-ITER-FN. GO TO F05.
N91BC.    NOTE *LINE NUMBER IMPLEMENT *
F91BC.    IF          ST-ABS NOT = SPACE
          AND LSKP = '01'
          MOVE ZERO TO 6-LI100-NULIG.
          ADD 1 TO 6-LI100-NULIG.
F91BC-FN. EXIT.
N9101.    NOTE *SAME PLAYER SHOOT AGAIN *
F9101.    EXIT.
F9101-FN. EXIT.
N9999.    NOTE *RETOUR DU TRI *
F9999.    EXIT.
F9999-FN. EXIT.

```

P000