DDS PROGRAMMING FOR DISPLAY AND PRINTER FILES pdf

1: Marc's Place - AS/ - DDS Essentials

DDS Programming for Display & Printer Files, Second Edition will help you master DDS and thus improve the quality of your display presentations. To get you started, in this introduction will provide a brief overview of DDS: why DDS exists, what it does, and how it's coded.

Managers may be surprised to learn how easy it is to provide users with sample report layouts that can be designed with an on-line tool. Because many programmers find its interface to be confusing, not many have become proficient RLU users. Read on and you will learn to create report layouts quickly and easily. This is similar to the way DDS is used to make display files. Similarly, RLU, is an on-line tool to design reports. Suppose a user needs a report showing: Figure 1 shows the finished report that we will design with RLU. Enter the library name and CUSW as the source member. Since this is a narrow report, enter 65 for the page width. For a standard width report, you would use for the page width. RLU uses so many function keys that there is a base set of function keys and an alternate set of keys. F22 is used to toggle between the base keys and the alternate keys. The simplest way to use RLU is to define each line as a separate record. RLU then adds a line above the record to show the field information. On the line with RCD, key in the heading. Then, convert this string of characters to a constant. Now, create a second record. This will be used to print the customer fields. First insert a line to work with. Next, use RLU to retrieve the field definitions from the master file. Enter the record name of the CUST file. Select the fields for the report. The names of the fields you selected are at the bottom of the screen. Each field is sequentially numbered. To insert the first field in the report, key 1 in the text area of the FLD record above the detail record line. RLU has re-sequenced the remaining fields. Place the remaining fields in the report. If you overlap fields, RLU can get confusing. The simplest way to recover is to delete the record by keying a D in the command area of the record. Then start the record over. If you want to remove a field, put the cursor on the field and hit F If you need to move a field, use F13 to mark where the cursor is positioned and then F15 to move the field to a new location. Now that you have placed the fields in a detail record, create headings for the detail line. Insert a line above the detail line. Simply key the headings in the text area of the blank record that you inserted. Then convert each field to a constant by putting the cursor on the first character of each literal and hitting F11 twice. To help visualize the report, create some sample data lines. Make 5 copies of the detail line by keying SD5 on the command line of the detail line. Now, add a line at the bottom of the report for the total annual purchases. Do this by keying I in the command line of the last record on the screen. As always, key DR and then VF in the command area of the record. Convert the word to a constant by placing the cursor on the first letter of the word and hitting F11 twice. Now, add a new field for the accumulated total. This can get confusing. Place the cursor where you want the total amount to print. Change the length of data to 9. Finally, add the date and page counter to the first heading line. Do this by adding a field of the appropriate length, converting it to a constant and then selecting the appropriate keyword. Exit RLU with F3. You can save the DDS, compile it and generate a prototype report all from the exit screen. Figure 2 shows the complete RPG program to print the report. Figure 1 - This is the finished report designed by RLU.

With DDS, an AS/ programmer can create physical, logical, display, printer, and ICF files. Although using DDS to create physical and logical files is relatively simple, the same cannot be said when it comes to creating display and printer files.

The DDS syntax rules are: Code all DDS entries in uppercase except for character values enclosed in single quotation marks and extended names enclosed in quotation marks. Code keywords on the same or subsequent line as the entry with which they are associated. Separate multiple keywords with at least one blank. Parameter values for keywords must be enclosed in parentheses. The initial parenthesis must immediately follow the keyword. When coding control language, the parameter values can be positional. Syntax for DDS requires that the keyword be specified, except when specifying either a constant or the parameter value for the DFT Default keyword. Separate multiple parameter values for the same keyword with at least one blank. Generally, the first value within the expression is a special value. The special value begins with an asterisk and must immediately follow the left parenthesis. One or more parameter values follow the special value. Separate the special value and the parameter value s by at least one blank. The last parameter value must immediately precede the right parenthesis. A parameter expression represents one parameter value and must be separated from other parameter values by at least one blank. Numeric values appear without single quotation marks. Character values can appear in two places in the syntax: As a parameter value for some keywords. Other keywords, such as CAnn and CFnn, use character strings as text descriptions for response indicators. As the default value of a constant field either with or without the DFT keyword for display and printer files only. In display files, a character constant can also be specified for named fields. To specify a single quotation mark within a character string, specify two single quotation marks so that one single quotation mark appears in the output. The sign must be the last nonblank character in the functions field. A single statement can be continued for a maximum of character positions. A minus â€" sign means that the continuation begins in position 45 of the next line the first position in the functions field. If you specify a continuation character within a parameter value, any blanks preceding the continuation character are included in the parameter value. This is helpful when a condition includes several option indicators and applies to several keywords. The operating system continues a DDS statement until you specify one of the following fields: A record format name R in position A field specification field name or location. For physical or logical files, a key field specification K in position For logical files, a select or omit specification S or O in position For join logical files, a join specification J in position For display files, a help specification H in position For device files, an option indicator or condition name that conditions a keyword, field, or field location. The maximum length of a DDS statement characters. The fixed length entries positions 1 through 44 of the first line are included in the statement, so the maximum space available for keywords is DDS naming conventions Data description specifications DDS require that files, records, fields, and other labels and identifiers that are described in DDS keywords follow specific rules. The naming conventions used in DDS are as follows: Qualified names Use a slash to separate the parts of a qualified name. Embedded blanks are not allowed. Specify a maximum of 10 characters for object names. If you enclose the name in quotation marks, you can specify up to 8 characters between the quotation marks. This rule is different from that in CL, which allows a basic name of up to 10 characters to be specified between the quotation marks. Record and field names The DDS syntax rules for record and field names are: Names must be 10 characters or less. There can be no embedded blanks. Specify qualified field names similar to qualified names. Check the appropriate high-level language reference guide for the syntax requirements for your high-level language processor. The first character must be A through Z. Because DDS does not perform any language-specific syntax checking, you must make sure that the alternative field names you specify conform to the naming conventions of the high-level language that uses the names. The high-level language compiler checks the syntax of the names when they are brought into the program. Message identifiers Message identifiers must be 7 characters long. The first 3 characters are the message prefix. The last 4 characters must be a hexadecimal value 0 through 9, A through F. The label name cannot contain a comma, a single quotation mark, or an embedded blank. A document name and a simple folder name must be a 1 to 8 character part. It

can be followed by a period and a 1 to 3 character part called an extender. The total length of the folder name cannot exceed 63 characters. In DDS, a document, simple folder name, or online help information label name can be enclosed in single quotation marks. The enclosing single quotation marks are required when the name contains an opening or closing parenthesis or a single quotation mark character. When the name is enclosed in single quotation marks, specify two single quotation marks for each single quotation mark character within the name. If a folder name is concatenated, the enclosing single quotation marks, if specified, must be around the entire concatenated name.

3: DDS Programming for Display and Printer Files

DDS Programming for Display and Printer Files has 1 rating and 1 review. New AS/ programmers will find in this text a systematic approach to data desc.

SAVE Save changes and continue editing. Function Keys in SEU When a member is being edited, the Edit display supports a diverse set of function keys that allow you to perform specific tasks. F3 Exit End the current task, returns to previous entry point. F4 Prompt Provides assistance for the options selected in the list or a command on a command line. PDM will fill in the default values. F5 Refresh Refresh the current display. Rebuilds display and shows it again. F11 Previous Record Places the previous record in the prompt. F16 Repeat Find Perform find or repeat current find. F17 Repeat Change Perform change or repeat current change function. F19 Left View the info. F20 Right View the info. F24 More keys View the other function keys available for the current display. To use a line command, type the command over the digits that make up the sequence number. The following is a list of all the valid commands: Copy n records to the specified targets and keep this command on the display. We will also demonstrate how to find compilation errors when they occur, and how to obtain information about certain compilation and runtime errors. The intention here is not to teach CL programming. The CL program is very simple; all it does is make the library that you have created in my case, YOURLIB the current library while retaining the existing current library on the library list. ALIBRARY represents the library that has the same name as your user profile or your other library, that is the one you created in an earlier section. This will start the SEU editor. You will enter a SEU editing session. Type in the following program: Also, note that CL programs are "free format" in that components of CL statements do not have to be placed in particular columns on the screen some source types, such as RPG, are "fixed-format"; the IP line command can help enormously in coding such programs. This variable will be used to save the name of the existing current library. The variable will be used to hold a character string with a maximum length of SEU will highlight that statement, indicating that there is a syntax error. SEU will not let you exit an editing session that has syntax errors unless you explicitly specify that you want to exit in the exit screen. Put the parameters back on the DCL statement. The reason for this step will be explained shortly. Notice that we have intentionally introduced an error in this statement. Note that SEU cannot detect this kind of error. This error will be detected during compilation. This step is needed if we want this library to stay on the library list. Now, exit and save the program as it is i. Option 14 will invoke a different "create program" command for a different source type e. If you prompt on the option ie. This name defaults to name of the source member. The default is the library that contains the source member. You can change these default values. If there are no compilation errors, you will receive a message saying that the job completed normally. Since there is an error in the above program, a message will return saying that the job has ended abnormally, meaning there are compilation errors. There should be a message stating that the program was not created because of compilation error. The message will refer you to the compiler listing of the program. Type 5 to display the contents of the compiler listing of the program. A segment of that listing is presented here: Maximum error severity The second error is only an information message; it is not the cause of the compilation failure. The meaning of first error is evident; it is the cause of the failure. Using SEU to Find Compilation Errors You may want to use SEU to view your compiler listing instead of the way discussed above, especially if the compiler listing is too lengthy to scan by eye. SEU provides special support for locating compilation errors. Enter 2 in the selection field. Select the appropriate spool file. On return to the editing session, you should see a split screen with the member you are editing on top and the spooled file on the bottom. An advantage of using SEU for this purpose is that you can see both the source member and the compiler listing on the same screen, and make the corrections to the source member on the spot. The program should compile normally after this change. The rest of the source remain files same as before except for removing the ampersand character. Respond with a "Y". The program should compile normally. But if you created a program that requires an input parameter s , you can pass the parameter value s by prompting on either the option 16 or the CALL command. This will bring another screen that allows you to enter multiple

parameters. You can also us pass parameters using the command line method. Diagnosing Runtime Errors In any case, when you run the program, you will get a runtime or object error message similar to the one below: You see a screen similar to the one below. The message text, in this case, indicated clearly what the problem is, i. Message text for CPF is: This inquiry message can be avoided bychanging the program. To continue, choose a reply value. Possible choices for replying to message. C -- Cancel the CL program. I -- Ignore the failing command. Press Enter to continue. Go back to the source member, fix the error, and recompile. The next time you run the program, it should run without any problems. It is executed when the user logs on. The initial program has to reside in your default library i. For instance, you can make the above CL program your initial program. These authorities must be set to secure object to the level of security required. Likewise, if objects are to be shared or used between users, the object authorities must be relaxed correctly to maintain object integrity. This section is designed to help users maintain correct authorities and to understand the authorities on the objects that they own. The user with this authority can delete, save, and transfer ownership of the object. Data Authorities Data authority is the authority to access data contained in an object, for example records in a database file. This includes the ability to view, update, add, or delete records. Combinations of Object and Data Authorities These are keywords, each representing predefined combination of object and data authorities. They reduce the time required to assign specific authorities to users. In addition to these, users can create customized combinations of object and data authorities. Note that your default library, i. Edit Object Authority Object. Object secured by authorization list. If you want to edit a specific authority, type "X" in the position relating to that authority to grant authority or a space to delete that authority. To allow them to copy the entire file i. To do that, type "X" under "Mgt" in the detail screen for that user. Fill in the library name, object name, object type along with the user you are granting authorities and the respective authority being granted. Sending and Receiving Network Files Users can send and receive network files to and from each other. When the network file arrives at its destination, a message is sent to both the sender and receiver. The following screen will show up. Note that the receiving file must already exist before trying to receive members. These sub objects are called "spooled files. There are several ways by which spooled files are generated.

4: Read Dds Programming for Display Printer Files Ebook Free - Video Dailymotion

For display files, considers subfile processing, windows (not Windows), menu bars and choice fields, on-line help, bar charts for dumb terminals, and other aspects. Both simple printer control and printing beyond text are covered.

5: End-of-service documentation

DDS Programming for Display and Printer Files. zoom in: DDS Programming for Display and Printer Files by Coolbaugh, James ISBN: File Formats: DDS.

6: Introductory Reference to the IBM AS/

*DDS Programming for Display and Printer Files, Second Edition [James Coolbaugh] on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. New AS/ programmers will find this text a systematic approach to data description specifications concepts and the foundation needed to take on complex tasks.*

7: - DDS Programming for Display and Printer Files, Second Edition by James Coolbaugh

Alien Life (Pictures of Real Aliens) - ufo files - alien - files - area 51 files - extraterrestrial.

8: Programming Guide for DDS | Microsoft Docs

DDS PROGRAMMING FOR DISPLAY AND PRINTER FILES pdf

This example program shows the use of externally described data in a program. If you enter the DDS for these files on your system and create them using the Create Physical File (CRTPF) command, the Create Display File (CRTDSPF) command, and the Create Printer File (CRTPRTF) command, this program.

9: ibm midrange - How to add editing and validation rules to CL programming? (As) - Stack Overflow

DDS for physical and logical files DDS for display files DDS for printer files DDS for ICF files Printable PDF Use this to Programming DDS concepts. File type.

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