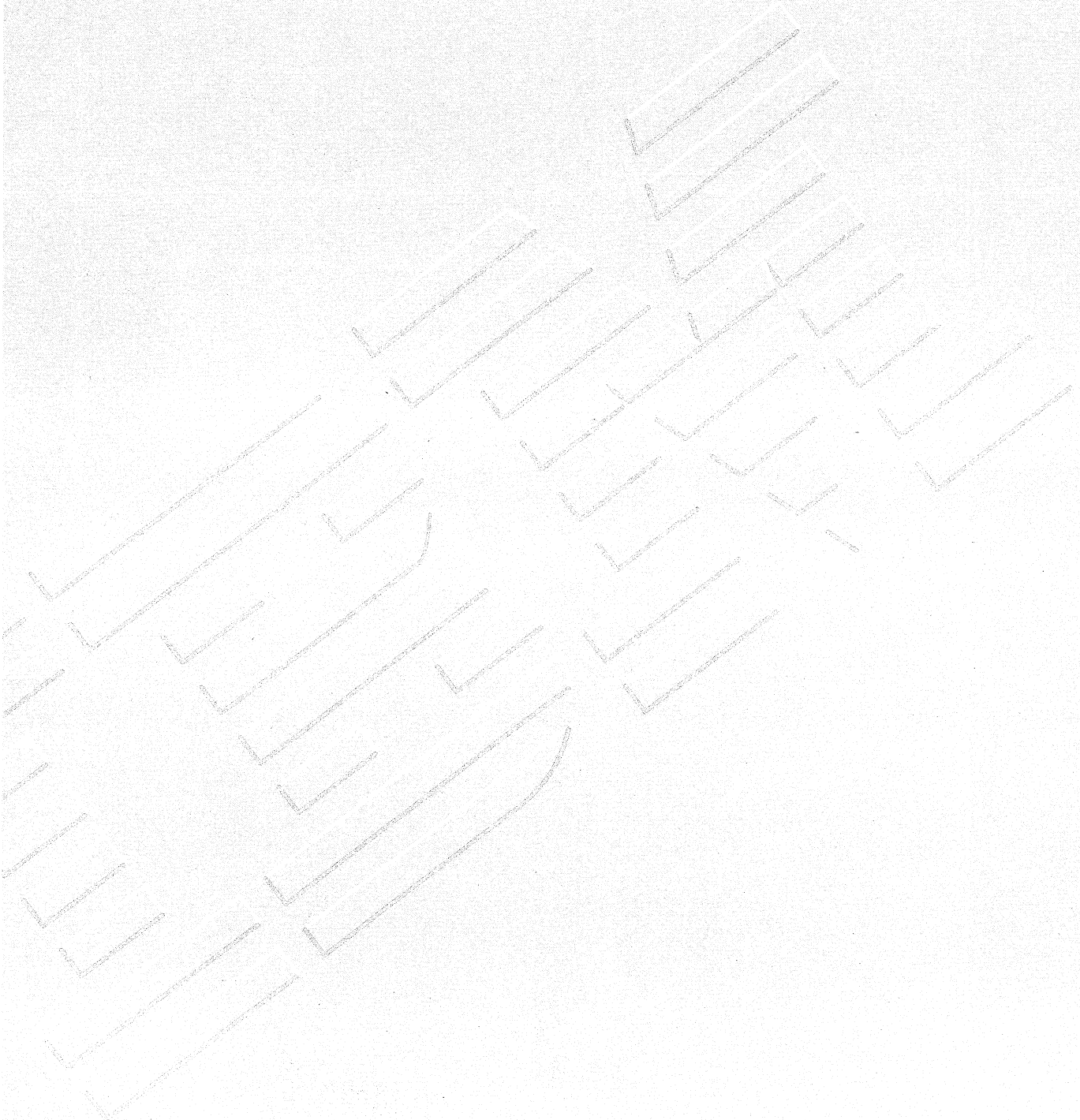




Application System/400™

SC21-9590-1

**Communications:  
Programmer's Guide**







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**Second Edition (September 1989)**

This major revision makes obsolete SC21-9590-0.

See "About This Manual" for major changes to this edition of the manual.

This edition applies to Release 2, Modification Level 0, of the IBM Operating System/400 Licensed Program (Program 5728-SS1), and to all subsequent releases and modifications until otherwise indicated in new editions or technical newsletters.

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## About This Manual

This reference manual contains programming information for writing application programs that use the OS/400 intersystem communications function (OS/400-ICF), hereafter referred to as ICF.

This manual may refer to products that are announced but are not yet available.

This manual contains small programs which are furnished by IBM as simple examples to provide an illustration. These examples have not been thoroughly tested under all conditions. IBM, therefore, cannot guarantee or imply reliability, serviceability, or function of these programs. All programs contained herein are provided to you "AS IS". THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMED.

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## Who Should Use This Manual

This manual is intended primarily for the AS/400 system application programmers and remote system application programmers who write communications programs that use ICF.

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## What You Should Know

Before using this manual, you should be familiar with the following information:

- The AS/400 system programming terminology and programming using C/400, COBOL/400, or RPG/400.
- Concepts of data communications as described in *Data Communications Concepts*, GC21-5169.

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## How This Manual Is Organized

This manual is organized as follows:

- Chapter 1 introduces you to AS/400 system communications and describes system planning, installing, configuring and writing programs that use ICF.
- Chapter 2 discusses the types of communications you can accomplish using the AS/400 system ICF.
- Chapter 3 through Chapter 5 provide information about ICF sessions and files.
- Chapter 6 through Chapter 8 discuss the use of DDS keywords and system-supplied formats, as well as AS/400 system programming considerations.
- Chapter 9 through Chapter 11 provide program explanations and examples for C/400, COBOL/400, and RPG/400.
- Chapter 12 shows how to trace intersystem communications functions and operations using the TRCICF command.
- Appendix A contains tables of language operations, DDS keywords, and system-supplied formats.

- Appendix B contains information about communications error handling, and provides tables and descriptions of ICF return codes as well as reason codes for failed program start requests.
- Appendix C contains information about the open and I/O feedback area.
- Appendix D provides charts that show the EBCDIC and ASCII character sets.
- Appendix E describes the File Transfer Support (FTS) function.

The last part of this manual contains a glossary and an index. Use the glossary to find the meaning of an unfamiliar term. Use the index to look up a topic and the page on which the topic is covered.

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## How This Manual Has Changed

The following major changes were made since the previous edition of this manual:

- A description of the three new communications types supported by ICF: finance, intrasystem, and retail communications.
- A description of selective prompting for the CMNTYPE parameter on the program device entry commands in Chapter 4.
- The addition of C/400 program segments showing how system-supplied formats are used, described in Chapter 7.
- A description of prestart jobs for communications in Chapter 8.
- C/400 program explanations and examples in Chapter 9.
- Improvements made to all COBOL/400 and RPG/400 program examples in Chapter 10 and Chapter 11.
- A description of the Trace ICF function in Chapter 12.
- Changes to the presentation of major and minor return codes in Appendix B. Tables have been added to show all the communications types and the return codes that are valid for each. Descriptions of the return codes have also been updated.
- The addition of C/400 and CL program examples for file transfer support in Appendix E. Improvements have also been made to the COBOL/400 and RPG/400 program listings for file transfer support.

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## Related Online Information

The following online information is available on the AS/400 system. After pressing the Help key on any menu, you can press the Help key a second time to see an explanation of how the online information works, including the index search function. You can press either the Help key or F1 for help.

### Help for Displays

You can press the Help key on any display to see information about the display. There are two types of help available:

- Field
- Extended

Field help explains the field on which the cursor is positioned when you press the Help key. For example, it describes the choices available for a prompt. If a system message appears at the bottom of the display, position the cursor on the message and press the Help key to see information about the cause of the message and the appropriate action to take.

Extended help explains the purpose of the display. Extended help appears if you press the Help key when the cursor is outside the areas for which field help is available.

To exit the online information, press F3 (Exit). You return to the display on which you pressed the Help key.

## Index Search

Index search allows you to specify words or phrases that identify the information that you want to see. To use index search, press the Help key, then press F11 (Search index). You can also use index search by entering the Start Index Search (STRIDXSCH) command on any command line or by selecting option 2 on the User Support and Education menu.

## Help for Control Language Commands

To see prompts for parameters for a control language command, type the command, then press F4 (Prompt) instead of the Enter key. To see extended help for the command, type the command on any command line and press the Help key.

## Online Education

AS/400 online education provides training on a wide variety of topics. To use the online education, press F13 (User support) on any system menu to show the User Support menu. Then select the option to use online education.

## Question-and-Answer Function

The question-and-answer (Q & A) function provides answers to questions you may have about using the AS/400 system. To use the Q & A function, press F13 (User support) on any system menu to show the User Support menu. Then select the option to use the question-and-answer function. You can also use the question-and-answer function by entering the Start Question and Answer (STRQST) command on any command line.

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## Related Printed Information

The following AS/400 system manuals contain information you may need.

- *Communications: Advanced Program-to-Program Communications and Advanced Peer-to-Peer Networking User's Guide*, SC21-9598, provides the information necessary to define and use the AS/400 system Advanced Program-to-Program (APPC) and Advanced Peer-to-Peer Networking (APPN).
- *Communications: Asynchronous Communications Programmer's Guide*, SC21-9592, contains information for creating an asynchronous communications definition, writing programs that use asynchronous communications, and responding to return codes.

- *Communications: BSC Equivalence Link Programmer's Guide*, SC21-9593, provides information on using the Binary Synchronous Communications Equivalence Link with the IBM AS/400 system.
- *Communications: Intrasystem Communications Programmer's Guide*, SC21-9864, contains information about how two application programs can communicate with each other on the same AS/400 system.
- *Communications: Communications and Systems Management User's Guide*, SC21-9661, contains information about preparing a system for remote management activities and about using the change management feature distributed systems node executive (DSNX).
- *Communications: Distributed Data Management User's Guide*, SC21-9600, contains the information needed to use DDM on a network. It includes AS/400 system DDM concepts, preparing for DDM communications, and all DDM-related programming information needed by the DDM programmer.
- *Communications: Finance Communications Programmer's Guide*, SC21-8099, provides information on financial communications between devices at multiple locations.
- *Communications: Retail Communications Programmer's Guide*, SC21-9858, provides information for setting up and starting retail communications between devices at multiple locations.
- *Communications: Remote Job Entry Facility User's Guide and Reference*, SC09-1168, provides information for using the Communications Utilities remote job entry (RJE) to submit jobs to an IBM host processor.
- *Communications: SNA Upline Facility Programmer's Guide*, SC21-9594, contains information on using the Systems Network Architecture Upline Facility with the IBM AS/400 system.
- *Communications: Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol Guide* (available at a later date), provides information on TCP/IP configurations, IBM-supplied applications, and user-written applications.
- *Communications: User's Guide*, SC21-9601, provides communications support information for the AS/400 system. This includes setting and changing communications values, and starting and stopping communications.
- *Communications: 3270 Device Emulation User's Guide*, SC21-9602, provides information on setting up and starting either 3270 Binary Synchronous Communication (BSC) or Systems Network Architecture (SNA) device emulation.
- *Network Planning Guide*, GC21-9861, provides an overview of network planning tasks and helps you determine which communications functions to use. This manual is a starting point for network planning.
- *Data Communications Planning Guide*, GA21-9902, provides information on how to order and plan for communications lines and modems, and also helps the customer gather communications configuration information at planning time.
- *Languages: C/400 User's Guide* (available at a later date), provides the information needed to use the C/400 programming language to code programs for the AS/400 system.
- *Languages: COBOL/400 User's Guide*, SC09-1158, provides the information needed to write, test and maintain COBOL/400 programs for the AS/400 system.



- *Languages: RPG/400 User's Guide*, SC09-1161, provides the information needed to use the RPG/400 programming language to code programs for the AS/400 system.
- *Programming: Control Language Programmer's Guide*, SC21-8077, provides a wide-ranging discussion of AS/400 system programming topics.
- *Programming: Control Language Reference*, SBOF-0481, provides information on Control Language commands.
- *Programming: Data Description Specifications Reference*, SC21-9620, contains information about coding data description specifications for physical, logical, display, printer, and ICF files.
- *Programming: Data Management Guide*, SC21-9658, provides information to help the system programmer manage key aspects of the system, such as how to override and copy files, describe device files to the system, and create jobs and output queues.
- *Programming: Database Guide*, SC21-9659, provides information about the AS/400 database management system, and describes how to set up and use a database on the AS/400 system.
- *Programming: Security Concepts and Planning*, SC21-8083, contains information about general security concepts for the system.
- *Programming: System Reference Summary*, SC21-8104, contains information summaries of system values, DDS keywords, and summary charts.
- *Programming: Work Management Guide*, SC21-8078, contains information on how to create and change a work management environment.
- *System/36 System Reference*, SC21-9020 contains information on System/36 naming conventions you might need for file transfer support (FTS).
- *System Operations: Operator's Guide*, SC21-8082, provides information for the system operator on how to use the system unit control panel.



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# Chapter 1. Introduction to AS/400 System Communications

This chapter describes, in general, the different sources and background information needed to use communications on the AS/400<sup>1</sup> system. Detailed instructions are available in other manuals referred to in this chapter.

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## Planning for Data Communications

Data communications planning should already be complete. The *Network Planning Guide* contains information to help you determine which communications functions to use. The *Data Communications Planning Guide* contains information to help you plan for communications lines and modems.

---

## Installing Communications Hardware

Communications hardware, such as modems and cables, must be installed before you can start running your programs. However, if your hardware is not yet installed, you can read this manual and begin writing your programs.

---

## Configuring Your System for Data Communications

The *Communications User's Guide* explains data communications configuration. Although you cannot run your programs until the system is properly configured, you can read this manual and begin writing your programs.

You may need to configure the remote system to allow communications with the AS/400 system. The *Communications User's Guide* contains configuration considerations for remote systems that require configuration for the AS/400 system.

---

## Writing Programs That Use the Intersystem Communications Function (ICF)

You can write communications programs using C/400<sup>1</sup>, COBOL/400<sup>1</sup>, or RPG/400<sup>1</sup>. For an explanation of the communications application interface provided by the intersystem communications function (ICF), read Chapter 3 through Chapter 8. You can then refer to Chapter 9 through Chapter 11 for programming examples that you can use to help write and run programs on the AS/400 system.

You also need the appropriate communications programming manual for the communications type you are using (for example, the *APPC and APPN User's Guide*), the programming language manuals for the language you plan to use, and the *DDS Reference*.

---

<sup>1</sup> AS/400, C/400, COBOL/400, and RPG/400 are trademarks of the International Business Machines Corporation.

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## Operating Communications on the AS/400 System

To use communications on the AS/400 system, you must be familiar with the base operating system as well as the commands unique to communications. Refer to the *Operator's Guide*, the *Command Reference Summary*, and the *CL Reference* for information on the general operation of the system.

---

## Chapter 2. Communications Features

This chapter introduces the AS/400 system communications features, including:

- ICF communications types
- AS/400 system communications line support
- Base operating system support
- High-level language support
- Additional programming support

---

### Intersystem Communications Function Communications Types

Communications between application programs are accomplished using the AS/400 system ICF and underlying support provided by various **communications types**.

Several communications types are provided so that the AS/400 system can communicate with remote systems having different communications methods. Some of the communications methods are:

- Binary synchronous communications (BSC)
- Systems Network Architecture (SNA). Examples of SNA are:
  - Systems Network Architecture upline facility (SNUF)
  - Advanced program-to-program communications (APPC)
  - Finance communications
  - Retail communications
- Asynchronous communications

A communications type, designed for a specific remote system, makes it unnecessary to handle most system-dependent and protocol considerations when coding the AS/400 system application programs. The following communications types are supported by ICF:

- Advanced program-to-program communications (APPC)
- Systems network architecture upline facility (SNUF)
- Binary synchronous communications equivalence link (BSCSEL)
- Asynchronous communications
- Intrasystem communications
- Finance communications
- Retail communications

An AS/400 system program uses high-level language operations and **communications functions** to communicate with a remote system through ICF. A **return code**, made up of major and minor return codes, informs the program of the success or failure of each operation. You can use several of the communications functions and return codes with any of the communications types. You can use some functions and return codes with only one or two communications types. You can use a program written for use with one communications type, with little or no change, to communicate with a different communications type. The level of change required in the program depends on the two communications types, the communications functions, and the return codes.

Your configuration device descriptions identify the devices on your local system with which communications occur. Each communications type has a corresponding configuration device description of the same type.

---

## AS/400 System Communications Types

The following is a description of the AS/400 system communications types supported by ICF, including a brief overview of the remote systems and devices supported by each type.

### Advanced Program-to-Program Communications (APPC)

APPC allows the system to communicate with other IBM systems that support the SNA logical unit type 6.2 (LU6.2) architecture. Using APPC allows the system to communicate with:

- Another AS/400 system
- A System/38
- A System/36
- Any other IBM systems (such as the Customer Information Control System for Virtual Storage, CICS/VS) with similar levels of APPC support (refer to the *APPC and APPN User's Guide* for more specific information on supported systems).

APPC allows AS/400 system application programs to start programs on remote systems, and allows remote programs to start programs on the AS/400 system. The networking capability of Advanced Peer-to-Peer Networking (APPN) is available through the APPC interface.

Refer to the *APPC and APPN User's Guide* for more information.

### Systems Network Architecture Upline Facility (SNUF)

SNUF allows the system to communicate with CICS and Information Management System (IMS) applications on other IBM systems. You can use SNUF to communicate with the following host systems:

- System/370
- 30xx
- 43xx

SNUF allows AS/400 system application programs to start programs on remote host systems, and allows programs on remote host systems to start programs on the AS/400 system. Both interactive and batch operations are supported.

**3270 Application Program Interface (3270 API):** The SNUF 3270 API allows an AS/400 application to communicate with a 370, 30xx, or 43xx VTAM host application by sending and receiving 3270 data streams.

Refer to the *SNA Upline Facility Programmer's Guide* for more information.

### Binary Synchronous Communication Equivalence Link (BSCCEL)

AS/400 system BSCCEL provides the following:

- Distributed data processing support to the AS/400 system users who want to communicate with another system or device at a remote location using BSC.
- Online and batch communications between application programs on different systems (such as System/38) using BSC.
- Communications with another AS/400 system, System/36, or System/34 using BSCCEL.
- Communications with another AS/400 system, System/36, or System/34, with RPG II support for telecommunications.



BSCCEL allows AS/400 system applications to start programs on remote systems that support BSCCEL, and allows remote programs to start programs on the AS/400 system.

Refer to the *BSC Equivalence Link Programmer's Guide* for more information.

## Asynchronous Communications

The system can use asynchronous communications support to communicate with another asynchronous communications location or with a packet assembler/disassembler (PAD) that gives the system access to an X.25 packet-switching data network (PSDN). The system can use X.25 support to communicate directly through an X.25 network, or to emulate a PAD using the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT) recommendations X.3, X.28, and X.29.

The system can use the AS/400 system asynchronous communications support to communicate with:

- Another AS/400 system
- A System/36
- Asynchronous devices

Asynchronous communications support allows AS/400 system applications programs to start programs on remote systems, and allows remote programs to start programs on the AS/400 system.

Refer to the *Asynchronous Communications Programmer's Guide* for more information.

## Intrasystem Communications

Intrasystem communications allows communication between two application programs on the same AS/400 system. A source program can acquire more than one session for a given device description, and can have more than one transaction at the same time. However, a source program cannot have a transaction with two different programs on the same session.

**Note:** Intrasystem communications does not support the concept of a remote system or a remote program. When these terms are used in this manual with regard to intrasystem communications, they refer to the program with which your program is communicating.

Refer to the *Intrasystem Communications Programmer's Guide* for more information.

## Finance Communications

Finance communications allows the AS/400 system to communicate with banking terminals or devices attached to 3694, 4701, and 4702 controllers that support the SNA logical unit type 0 (LU0) architecture.

The AS/400 system communicates with the 3694, 4701, and 4702 finance controllers using the synchronous data link control (SDLC) protocol. The 4701 and 4702 controllers can also use the X.25 data link protocol, and can share the X.25 line with any AS/400 session types possible for X.25 communications.

Refer to the *Finance Communications Programmer's Guide* for more information.

## Retail Communications

Retail communications allows you to attach retail controllers (3651, 3684, 4680, 4681, 4684, and 4692) to the AS/400 system using the SDLC protocol.

**Note:** The 4681 controller is the double-byte character set (DBCS) equivalent of the 4680 controller, and the 4692 is the DBCS equivalent of the 4684 controller.

In addition, retail communications allows the AS/400 system to act as an in-store processor in the retail environment.

You can use the AS/400 system in several different retail environments:

- Retail in-store processor environment

You can have a host system such as a System/370 at a remote site with several retail controllers and terminals in your store. The AS/400 system can be installed in your store as an in-store processor to coordinate communications between the host and the retail controllers.

- Retail host processor environment

The AS/400 system can also function as a host system to several retail controllers.

Refer to the *Retail Communications Programmer's Guide* for more information.

---

## Non-Intersystem Communications Function Communications

You can also run non-ICF communications on the AS/400 system, such as the following:

- 3270 device emulation and 3270 BSC application program interface
- Remote job entry (RJE)
- Finance communications
- Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol programs (TCP/IP)

Because these communications functions are not part of ICF, they are described in other manuals, identified in the list of related manuals in "About This Manual" on page iii. Refer also to the *Information Directory*.

## Communicating with Remote Work Stations

No communications programming is required to communicate with remote work stations. The necessary communications programs are provided by the system based on the information provided when the remote work station is configured. The application program interface for remote work stations is the same as the program interface for local work stations. Refer to the *Data Management Guide* for information on the application interface to remote work stations.

## Combinations of Communications Types

You can configure multiple communications device descriptions in the AS/400 system. Multiple communications configurations can be active at the same time. All active configurations do not have to be of the same type. The number of configurations that can be active is determined by the number of communications lines available, and whether any lines are being shared by SNA-type communications. A configuration becomes active when you vary on the configuration, as described in "Varying on Communications Configurations" on page 3-3.

---

## AS/400 System Communications Line Support

The AS/400 system supports the following telecommunication lines (all the lines do not have to be the same):

- Switched point-to-point (manual or automatic answer, manual or automatic call)
- Nonswitched point-to-point
- Nonswitched multipoint
- IBM Token-Ring Local Area Network
- X.25 network

Each ICF communications type (except intrasystem communications) requires at least one communications line to communicate with a remote system.

Refer to the *Communications User's Guide* for more information.

---

## Operating System/400

Following is a description of the Operating System/400 (OS/400) support provided for AS/400 system communications.

### Communications Configuration

Before you can use communications on the AS/400 system, you must define the environment through the communications configuration function. This support allows you to create, change, display, and delete the communications line, controller, and device descriptions.

APPC/APPN requires mode descriptions and class-of-service descriptions. The configuration support provides this function.

Refer to the *Communications User's Guide* for more information on communications configuration. APPN support provides the ability to communicate with a remote system without having to manually configure the remote system. Refer to the *APPC and APPN User's Guide* for more information.

### Intersystem Communications Function File

The ICF file is used to send and receive data between two application programs, and to describe how to present that data. The ICF file contains the file description identifying the record formats used by the communications application program.

The ICF file allows you to define a single file and the program devices used by that file. An ICF file supports any combination of program devices for all the supported communications types. The application program can then write data to or receive data from any of the program devices defined in the file.

Refer to Chapter 4 for information on creating and using the ICF file.

### Data Description Specifications (DDS)

DDS defines the format of the data and the characteristics of the operation used on the data. This information is specified as part of the ICF file, the display file, and the printer file.

Certain DDS functions are unique to communications. These functions are described in Chapter 6. (For general information on coding DDS, refer to the *DDS Reference*.)

## System-Supplied Formats

System-supplied formats that provide functions similar to those accomplished by using DDS keywords are provided as part of the ICF support, and can be used to do specific communications functions. Refer to Chapter 7 for more information about system-supplied formats.

## Control Language

With control language (CL) commands, you can create, change, display, and delete the various communications configurations. A menu interface is also provided to assist you in this function.

ICF file commands are provided that allow you to create, change, and override the file descriptions. Commands are also provided that allow you to add, change, remove or override device entries for the file. Chapter 4 describes the file commands and their use.

You cannot use CL commands to do ICF communications functions.

For more information on the CL commands for configuring communications, refer to the *Communications User's Guide*.

## Security

The security provided on the AS/400 system controls who can use communications device descriptions, and the commands that are used with the device descriptions. Security on both the local and remote systems must be considered in writing and running applications.

See the *Security Concepts and Planning* for general system security information and Chapter 8 for communications-specific security considerations.

## Error Handling

Major and minor return codes are provided to the application program so that error conditions can be properly handled. Applications written in C/400, COBOL/400 and RPG/400 can access the return codes to help diagnose problems. In addition, messages are entered in the job log to identify the error that occurred. COBOL/400 and RPG/400 provide language-defined file status that can be used either in place of, or in addition to, the major and minor return code. C/400 does not have file status values.

You can recover from many communications errors with little or no operator involvement. You may be able to reestablish the session or close and reopen the file to accomplish recovery within the user program. The *Communications User's Guide* describes line errors. Appendix B discusses program error recovery.

---

## High-Level Language Support

You can use AS/400 system communications support to write application programs in the supported high-level languages.

C/400, COBOL/400, and RPG/400 support the ICF interface. Chapter 9 through Chapter 11 provide program examples written in C/400, COBOL/400, and RPG/400.

The programs presented in this manual serve as examples only. They are used to show concepts and techniques and may not represent the most efficient programming methods.

---

## Additional Programming Support

Support is also provided in addition to the ICF interface to allow the application program to send or retrieve database file members from one system to another. This support is provided by file transfer support (FTS).

Appendix E describes this support.



## Chapter 3. Introduction to Intersystem Communications Function

ICF allows program-to-program communications between the AS/400 system and other systems. It also provides program-to-device communications between the AS/400 system and hardware devices.

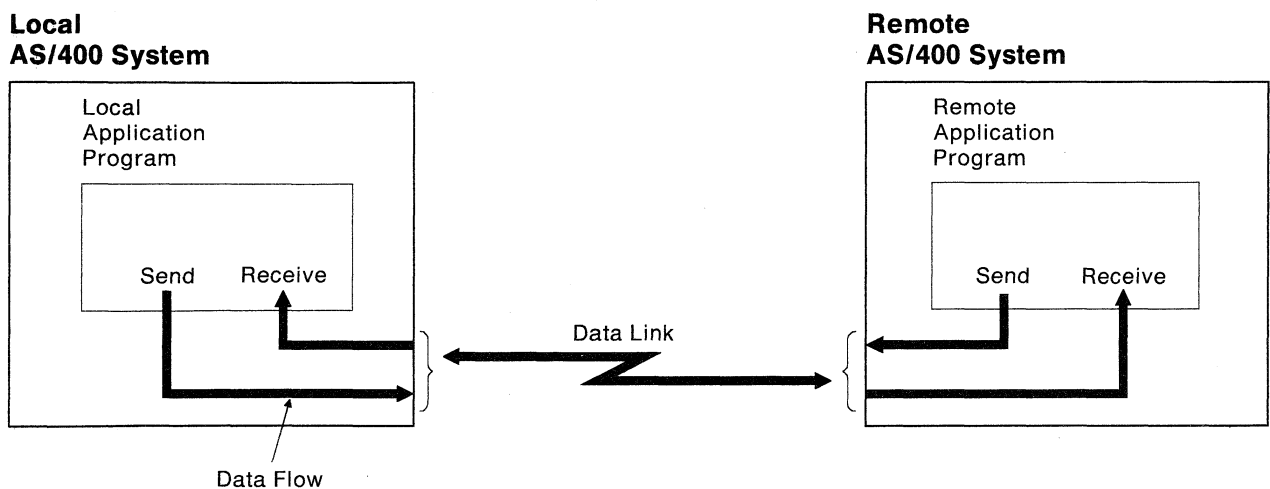
This chapter provides an introduction to:

- How ICF works
- Some of the terms used to describe ICF
- Configuring for and starting communications
- Defining your ICF file
- How to write a program to use ICF

### Notes:

1. The two examples shown in this chapter allow two AS/400 systems to communicate with each other. One program is started by the local AS/400 system operator, which then starts the program on the remote AS/400 system.
2. Although both communications types in these examples must be advanced program-to-program communications (APPC) or binary synchronous communications equivalence link (BSC/EL), the examples give you a general understanding of how to write a program that uses any communications type under ICF.
3. Not all communications types require all the operations shown in this chapter. Refer to the appropriate communications programming manual for the communications type you are using for information about a specific communications type.

In Figure 3-1, an application program on the local AS/400 system (local program) sends data to an application program on a remote AS/400 system (remote program) and then receives data.



RSLS106-3

Figure 3-1. Sending Data from a Local Program to a Remote Program

Either program can send data first. You must determine which system is to send data first before you write a program, so you know which operations to do first. Use **ICF communications functions** and high-level language operations to handle communications within an application program. The ICF functions are described in Chapter 6 and Chapter 7. The language operations you use are the same operations you use when your program is not using ICF. Although these operations are summarized in Chapter 9 through Chapter 11, they are not fully described in this manual. Refer to the appropriate language reference manual for more information.

Figure 3-2 shows the major parts of ICF. The local **application program** is the program you write to allow your system to communicate with a remote system. **ICF data management** handles the communications functions and data from your program. The underlying support provided by the communications type handles the communications protocol needed to connect your AS/400 system to the remote system.

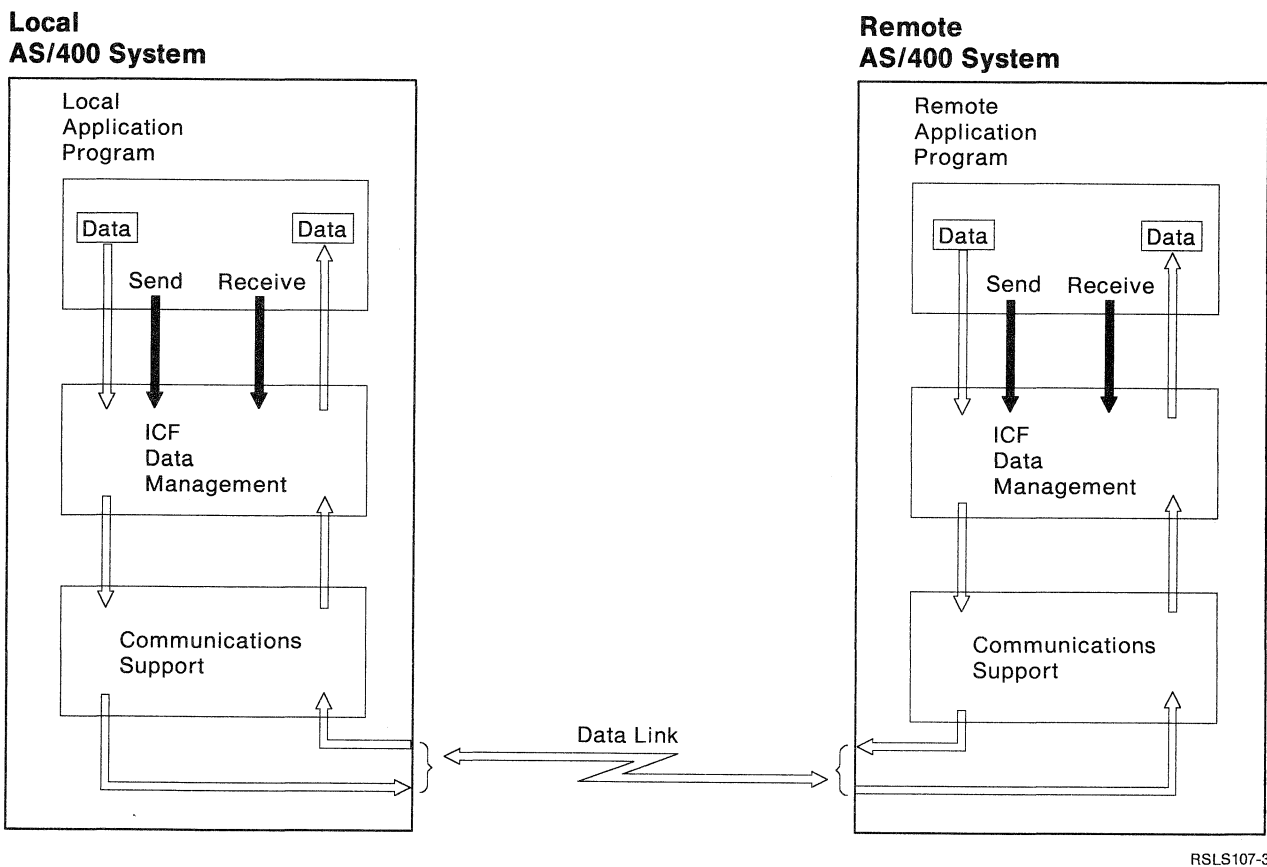


Figure 3-2. Major Parts of ICF Data Management

ICF data management supports several communications types. Use the communications type that enables you to communicate with your remote system. Refer to Chapter 2 for a list of the communications types and for an overview of the remote systems they support. See the appropriate communications programming manual for a complete description of the remote systems supported by a specific communications type.

Hardware and system-supplied programs handle sending and receiving data on the communications line. Since you do not need to know about these system programs



to write an application program using ICF, these programs and hardware are not described in this manual.

---

## Configuring for Communications

Before communications can occur between two systems, both systems must be configured. You must configure your system to define the appropriate communications hardware and characteristics before you can use your programs. The AS/400 system communications configuration support allows you to create, change, delete, display, and print the following configurations:

- Line descriptions
- Controller descriptions
- Device descriptions
- Mode descriptions (APPC/APPN only)
- Class-of-service descriptions (APPN only)
- Configuration lists

Not all of the listed configurations are used by all the communications types.

The *Communications User's Guide* explains how to configure the system for use with communications. The APPN support provides the ability to communicate with the remote system without having to manually configure devices on the local system. Refer to the *APPC and APPN User's Guide* for more information.

Part of the connection between the application and configuration is through the remote location name which is defined as part of the device description. Refer to "The Intersystem Communications Function File" on page 3-4 for more information.

If programs on your system can be started from a remote system, you can define the distribution of work across your subsystems. The AS/400 system considers the communications device to be another source of work for a subsystem. Therefore, you must define a communications entry within the subsystem description to identify the communications devices for which work can be received by the subsystem.

Default communications entries are shipped with the system. However, you can change these entries with the Add, Change, and Remove Communications Entry (ADDCMNE, CHGCMNE, and RMVCMNE) commands. See the *Communications User's Guide* for more information on using these commands. Refer to the *Work Management Guide* for information on subsystems and communications entries.

---

## Varying on Communications Configurations

You must vary on the particular communications configurations you want to use before running your communications applications. (The configurations must already be defined.) The Vary Configuration (VRYCFG) command is used to vary on the appropriate line, controller, and device configurations.

**Note:** You can specify that the configurations be automatically varied on at IPL when you create your configurations.

The VRYCFG command does the following:

- Ensures compatibility between the configuration and the communications hardware.

- Determines whether the requested data link is available.
- Establishes a physical connection with the remote system. For SNA configurations, SNA communications may be established with the remote system, depending on the line type (switched or nonswitched) and the configuration parameters you have chosen.

The VRYCFG command prepares only the local end of the link to communicate with the remote system. You must also prepare the remote system. Communication can begin when you have prepared both ends and have established a physical connection between the two. For APPC communications, a mode must be started before you establish a session. Generally, the mode starts automatically when the device is varied on or when a request to establish a session is received. You can also use the Start Mode (STRMOD) command to start a mode.

Refer to the *Communications User's Guide* for more information on the VRYCFG command. Refer to the *APPC and APPN User's Guide* and the *Communications User's Guide* for more information on starting modes.

---

## The Intersystem Communications Function File

An ICF device file defines the layout of the data sent and received between two application programs and links you to the configuration objects that you will use to communicate with the remote system. You identify and use this file in your high-level language application.

### Defining the File

The following commands are used to define the file:

- The Create Intersystem Communications Function File (CRTICFF) command is used to create the ICF file.
 

**Note:** If you use system-supplied formats (described in Chapter 7) IBM supplies a file called QICDMF for your use and you do not need to do this step.
- The Add Intersystem Communications Function Device Entry (ADDICFDEVE) or Override Intersystem Communications Function Device Entry (OVRICFDEVE) command is used to define a program device entry. This program device entry is that part of the file that provides the connection to the configuration objects that you will use to communicate with the remote system.

### Using the File

An application program uses the file as follows:

- A program communicates through a program device name. The program device name used in the application maps you to the program device entry in the ICF file that contains the same program device name.
- The program device entry also contains a remote location name. This remote location name (specified as part of the device description) provides the final step in completing the link between the application and the device description.

Refer to Chapter 4 for more information on creating the ICF file and on defining program device entries to the ICF file. Also refer to Chapter 4 for more information on the remote location name.

Figure 3-3 on page 3-5 shows the relationship between the program, the ICF file, and the communications configurations.

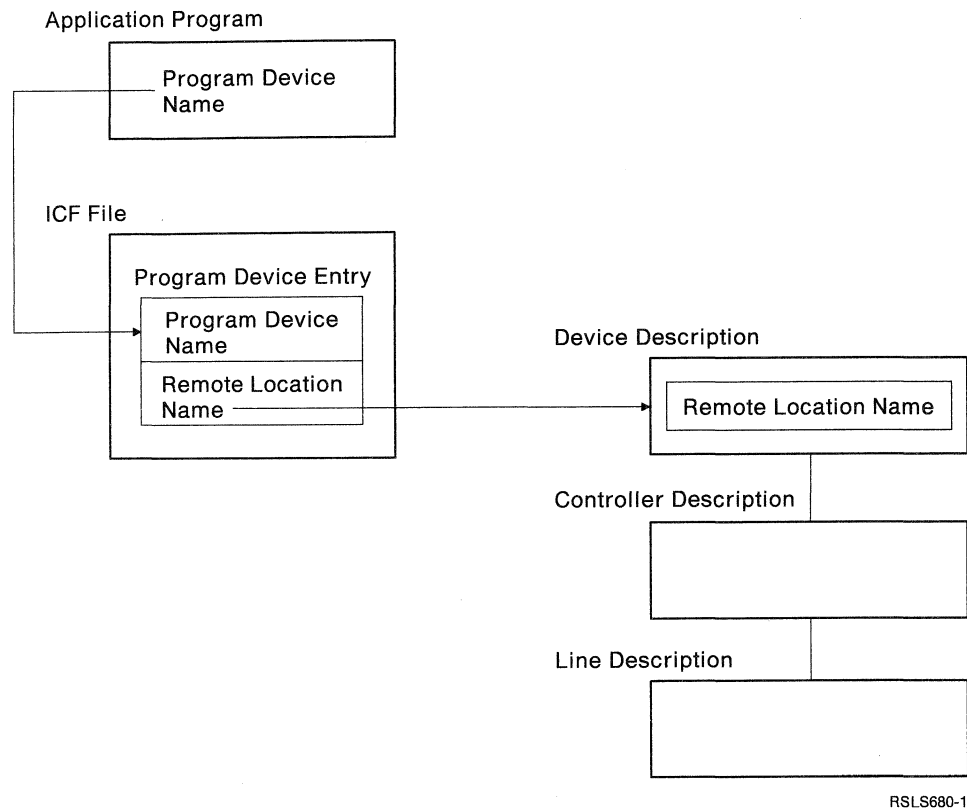


Figure 3-3. ICF File-Configuration Relationship

Not all of the communications types require that all of these configurations be explicitly created.

---

## Starting Your Program

Your application program can be started by an operator at your system, or by a request from the remote system.

A remote system starts an application program on your local AS/400 system by sending a special record, called a program start request, to your system. Refer to "Starting a Program on the Remote System" on page 3-9 for more information about the **program start request**. Refer to the appropriate communications programming manual for the communications type you are using for a description of this special record.

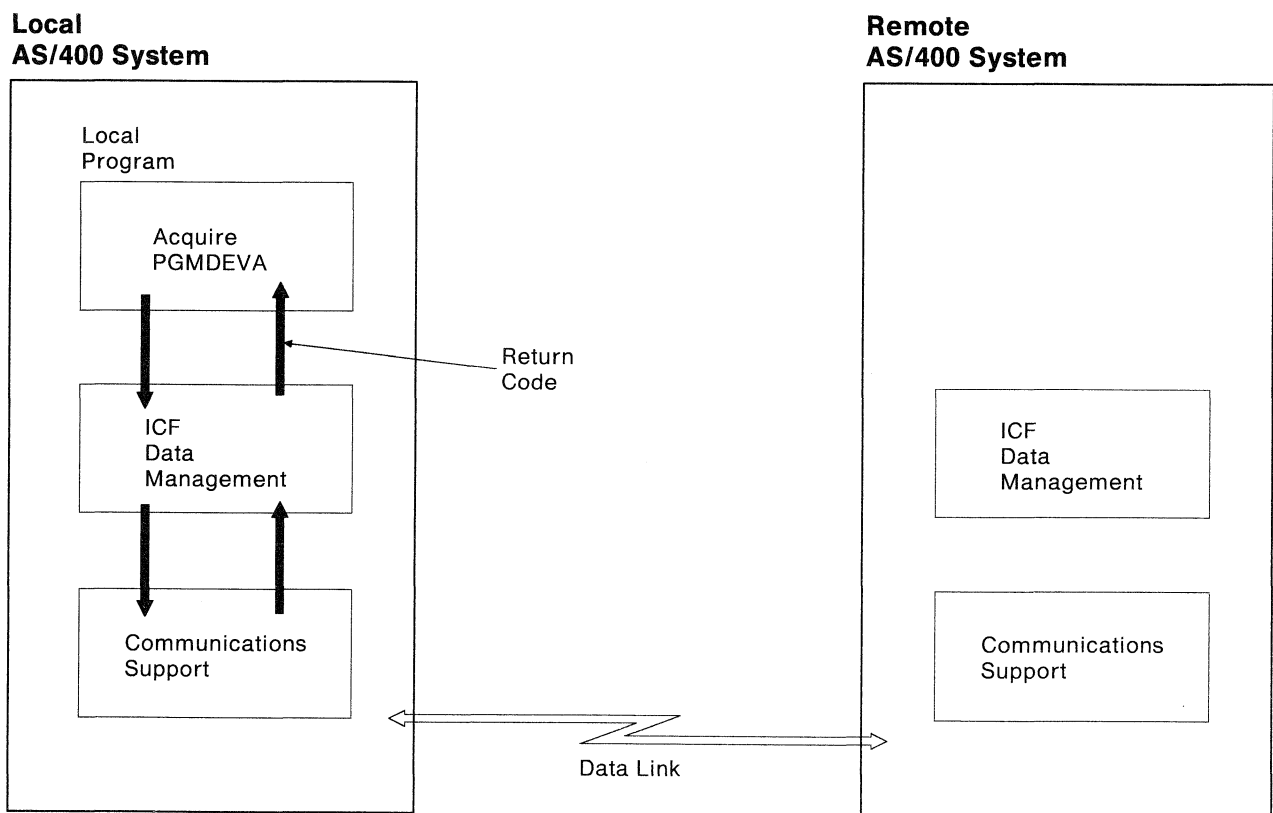
## Opening the Intersystem Communications Function File

Before communications can occur, your program must open an ICF file (previously created with the CRTICFF command). All communications functions are issued through the ICF file.

## Starting Communications with the Remote System

Before your local program can communicate with the remote system, you must establish a **communications session**. A communications session is a logical connection between two systems through which a local program can communicate with a program at a remote location. A communications session is established with an acquire operation and is ended with a release operation or end-of-session function.

In Figure 3-4, your program establishes a session using an **acquire** operation with PGMDEVA specified as the program device name.



RSLS110-5

Figure 3-4. Establishing a Session

The program device name specified on an acquire operation must correspond to a program device entry in the ICF file with the same program device name. The remote location name associated with that program device entry identifies the remote system with which the session is to be established.

The program device entry is defined with the ADDICFDEVE or OVRICFDEVE command. The PGMDEV parameter specifies the program device name. The RMTLOCNAME parameter specifies the remote location name. The remote location name (also specified as part of the device description) provides the link between the program device entry and the device description.

The following is an example of how a control language program and a high-level language application program are used to acquire a program device. You can use either the ADDICFDEVE or OVRICFDEVE command. This example uses the ADDICFDEVE command.

```
YOURCL
  ADDICFDEVE FILE(ICFFILE) PGMDEV(PGMDEVA) RMTLOCNAME(CHICAGO)
                                     |
                                     | Identifies the remote
                                     | location with which
                                     | your program will
                                     | communicate.
                                     |
                                     | Identifies the name known
                                     | by the program (PGMDEVA).
                                     |
                                     | Identifies the ICF file
                                     | to which the definition is added.
CALL YOURPROG
```

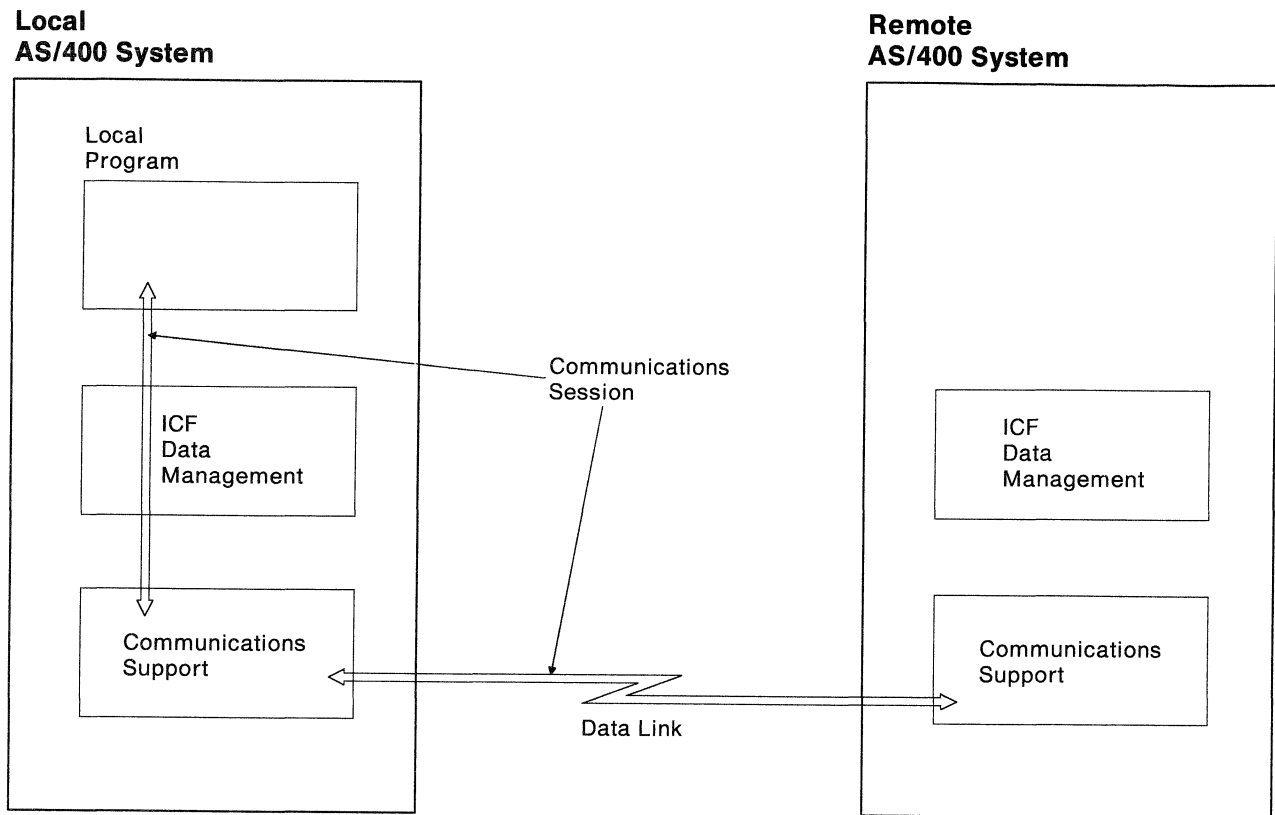
```
YOURPROG
.
.
.
ACQUIRE PGMDEVA
.
.
.
```

**Note:** You can use other parameters with the ADDICFDEVE and OVRICFDEVE commands to define attributes, such as format selection (FMTSLT), to be used during this session. See Chapter 4 for more information about the ADDICFDEVE and OVRICFDEVE commands and their parameters.

When the program issues an acquire operation, ICF data management returns a return code to your program indicating whether it can communicate (whether a session is established) with the remote system at this time. If communications cannot be established, the return code tells your program why communications failed. See Appendix B for more information about return codes.

Your program cannot send or receive data until the acquire operation succeeds. Therefore, your program must check the return code. In our example, the return code indicates that communications was started. Therefore, a communications

session exists between the local AS/400 system and the remote AS/400, as shown in Figure 3-5.



RSLS111-4

Figure 3-5. Communications Session Established

The acquire can be done automatically as a part of the open file operation by specifying the desired program device name (in this example PGMDEVA) on the ACQPGMDEV parameter of the CRTICFF command. Refer to Chapter 4 for more information.

Even though the session has been started, the application program at the remote system has not yet started. "Starting a Program on the Remote System" on page 3-9 describes how an application program is started at the remote system.

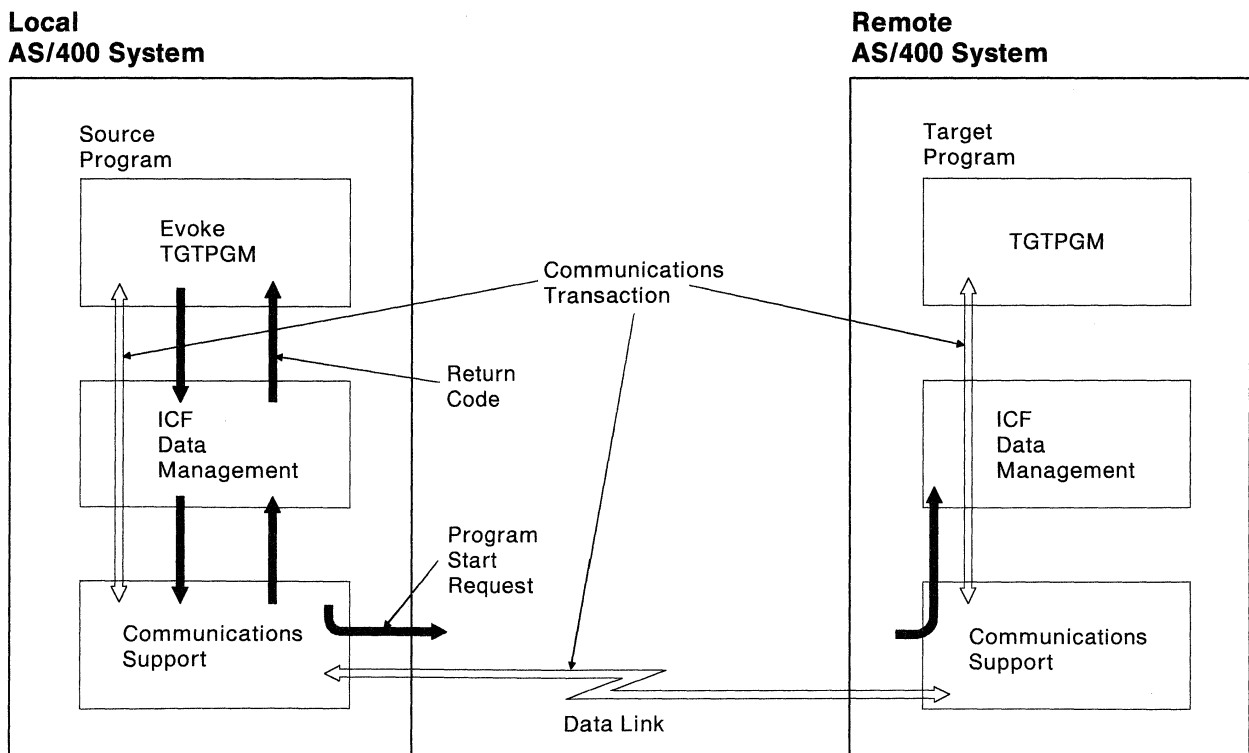
## Starting a Program on the Remote System

Your program must specify and start the program at the remote system with which it will communicate. After this remote program has been started, a **communications transaction** has been started. A communications transaction is a logical connection between two programs on a session. A communications transaction is started by an **evoke** function and is ended by a detach function. After the communications transaction starts, data can be exchanged between the two programs.

Use the evoke function with the necessary parameters to send the name of the program that you want started at the remote system. These parameters include the program name (from either a high-level language program or a control language program), the remote system library where the program is stored, and security information (when required). When your program issues a write operation with the evoke function specified, a program start request is sent to the remote system.

The program that issues the evoke function is the **source program**. The program started on the remote system is the **target program**. In this example, the local program is the source program (it issued the evoke), and the remote program is the target program.

In Figure 3-6, the evoke function is used to start the program named TGTPGM at the remote system.



RSLS112-4

Figure 3-6. Program Started at Remote System by Evoke Function

A return code is always given to your program to indicate the status of the evoke function. In Figure 3-6, the return code tells your program that the evoke request was accepted and a program start request was sent to the remote system. If the

program start request succeeds, the remote system program and the communications transaction start.

Your program can also send program initialization parameters with the evoke function. If the remote system is an AS/400 system, the target program can access any parameters specified with the evoke as if they were parameters passed on a call command.

The type of evoke function you use depends on the communications type you use and on the type of remote system with which you communicate. For more information about the evoke functions, refer to Chapter 6, Chapter 7, and to the appropriate communications programming manual for the communications type you are using.

---

## Connecting to the Session — Target Program

Before a target program can send or receive data, it must first be associated with the session in which the program start request was received. This association is established by opening an ICF file and acquiring a program device associated with a special remote location name of **\*REQUESTER**.

A remote location name of \*REQUESTER specifies that:

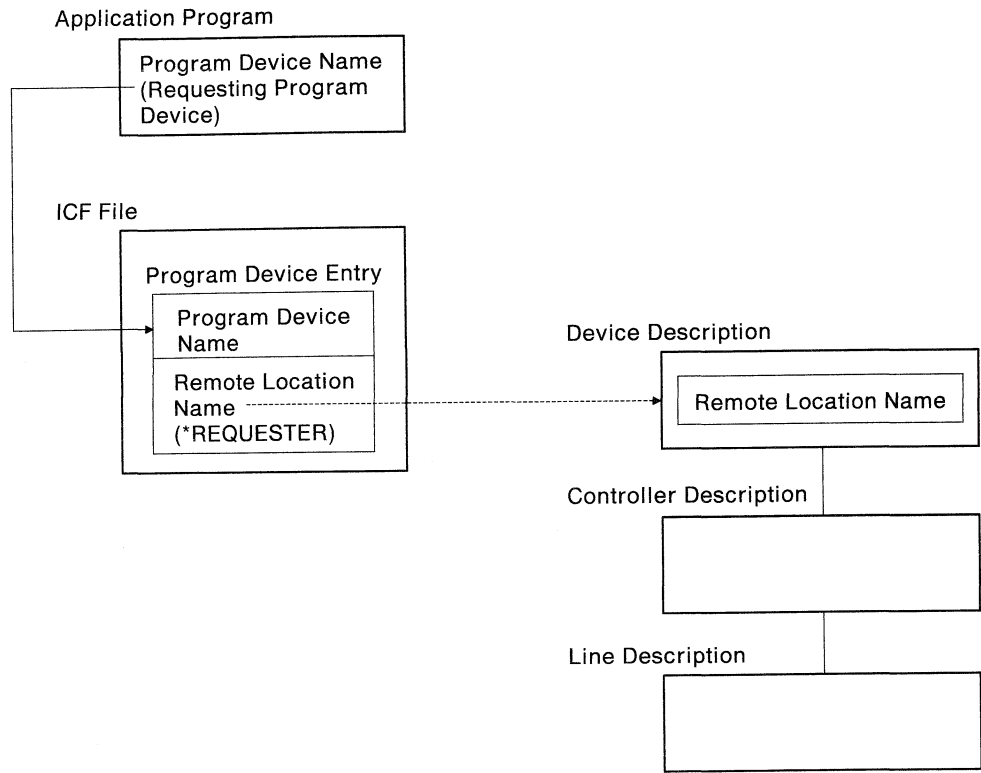
- The remote location used is the remote location specified in the device description that received the program start request.
- There is no specific remote location assigned to the program device by the ADDICFDEVE or the OVRICFDEVE command.

Any program device name defined in a program device entry with a remote location name of \*REQUESTER is referred to as a **requesting program device**.

The target program identifies the requesting program device in the same way that the source program does. The target program specifies, on an acquire operation, the same program device name as the name specified on the PGMDEV parameter on the ADDICFDEVE or the OVRICFDEVE command.

Figure 3-7 on page 3-11 shows the relationship between the program, the ICF file, and the communications configurations for a requesting program device.





RSLS681-1

Figure 3-7. Requesting Program Device Relationship

**Note:** The device description that receives the program start request is the device description that is selected when the acquire operation is issued to the requesting program device.

When the target program issues an acquire operation to the requesting program device, a new session does not start. The acquire only establishes a logical connection between the target program and the session and transaction that were started by the source program.

The remote program cannot send or receive data until the acquire operation is successful.

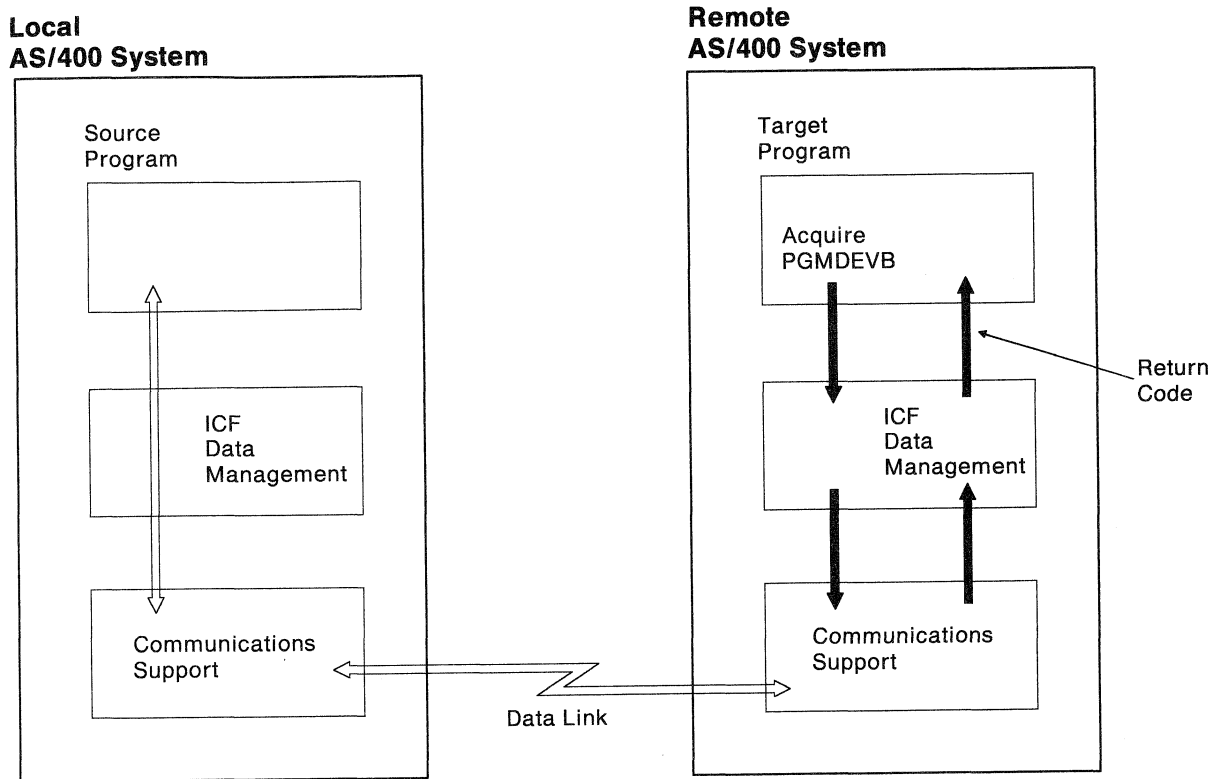
The following shows how a control language program and high-level language application program can be used to acquire a requesting program device.

```
TGTCLPGM
OVRICFDEVE PGMDEV(PGMDEVB)  RMTLOCNAME(*REQUESTER)
|                               |
|                               | Identifies that you want to
|                               | communicate with the device
|                               | description that receives the
|                               | program start request.
|                               |
|                               | Identifies the name known
|                               | by the program (PGMDEVB).
CALL TGTPGM
```

```
TGTPGM
.
.
.
ACQUIRE PGMDEVB
.
.
.
```

**Note:** The target program started as a result of a program start request can be a high-level language program or a control language (CL) program. In this example, the CL program containing the OVRICFDEVE command and the call statement is the program that is started as a result of the program start request. The CL program calls the high-level language program.

In Figure 3-8, the target program establishes a logical connection to the session and transaction (started by the source program) by acquiring the requesting program device named PGMDEVB (as assigned by the ADDICFDEVE or OVRICFDEVE command).



RSLS659-4

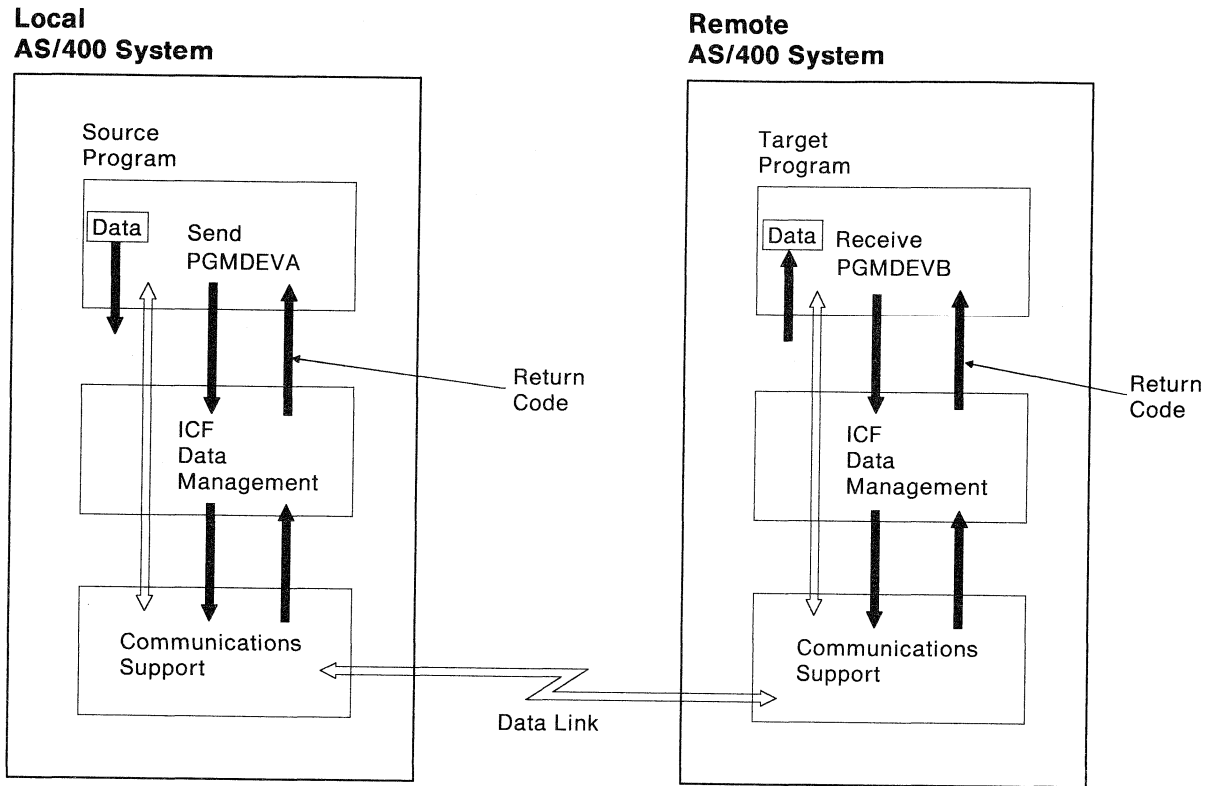
Figure 3-8. Establishing a Logical Connection between the Target Program and the Session

The acquire can be done automatically as part of the open file operation, by specifying the requesting program device (in this example, PGMDEVB) on the ACQPGMDEV parameter of the CRTICFF command. Refer to Chapter 4 for more information.

## Sending and Receiving Data

In Figure 3-9, the source program sends data first. To obtain that data, the target program must issue a receive request as the first operation following the acquire.

You use the same program device name specified on the acquire operation on each send and receive request. In the example, the source program uses the program device name PGMDEVA and the target program uses PGMDEVB.



RSL5113-5

Figure 3-9. Data Sent by a Send Request

Again, the source program gets a return code indicating the status of the send request. Since the remote system in this example is an AS/400 system, the target program is also given a return code indicating the status of the receive request.

## Ending Communications with the Remote System

You must end both the communications transaction and the communications session to end communications with the remote system. You can end the communications session in one of the following two ways:

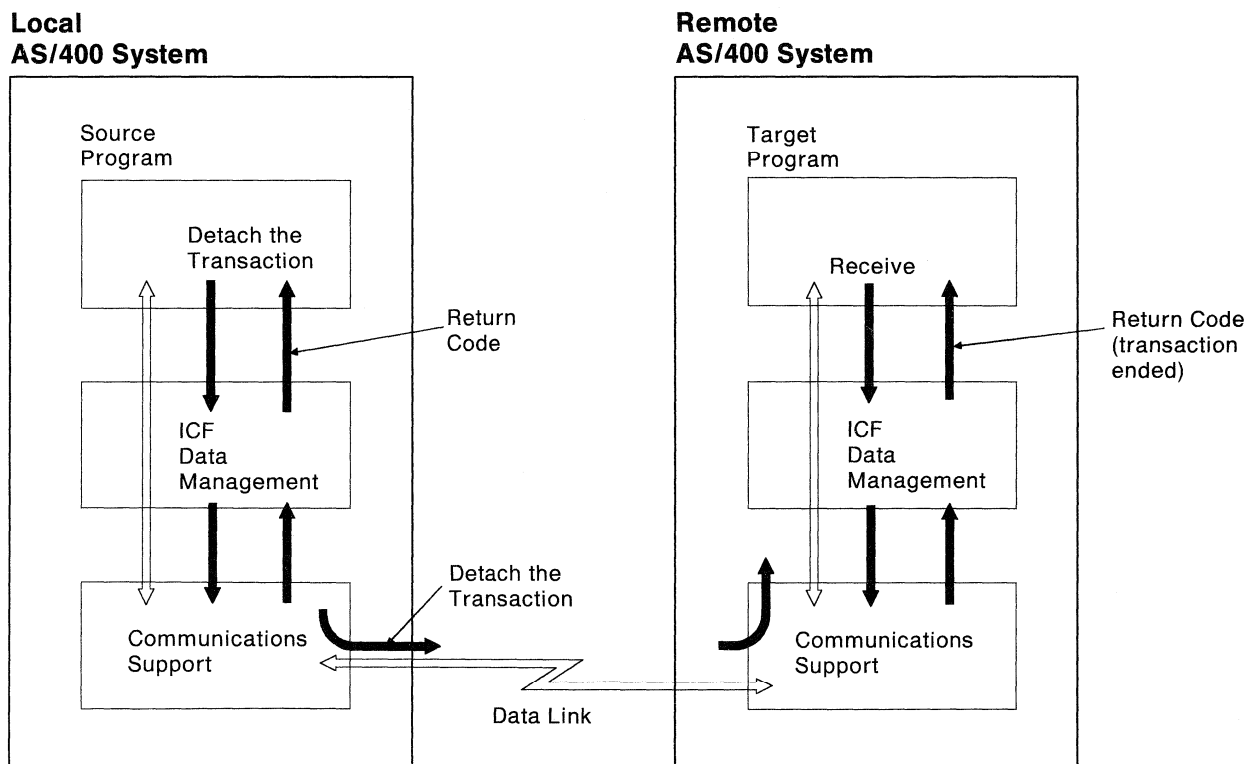
- Explicitly by the program, as shown in Figure 3-10 and Figure 3-11
- Implicitly ending all sessions and transactions associated with the source program by a close of the ICF file

The transaction and session can be ended by either the source or target program.

### Ending the Transaction

The sending and receiving of data continues until one of the two programs ends the communications transaction (either the source or target program can end the transaction). The **detach** function is used to tell the remote program that your program has no more data to send and has ended the communications transaction.

Figure 3-10 shows the source program issuing a detach function to end the communication transaction.



RSL5114-7

Figure 3-10. Ending a Communications Transaction: Detach Function

In this example, the target program is given a return code indicating that the transaction has ended. The target program can continue or end processing, but it can no longer communicate with the source program. However, the target program must end the logical connection to the session by ending the session.

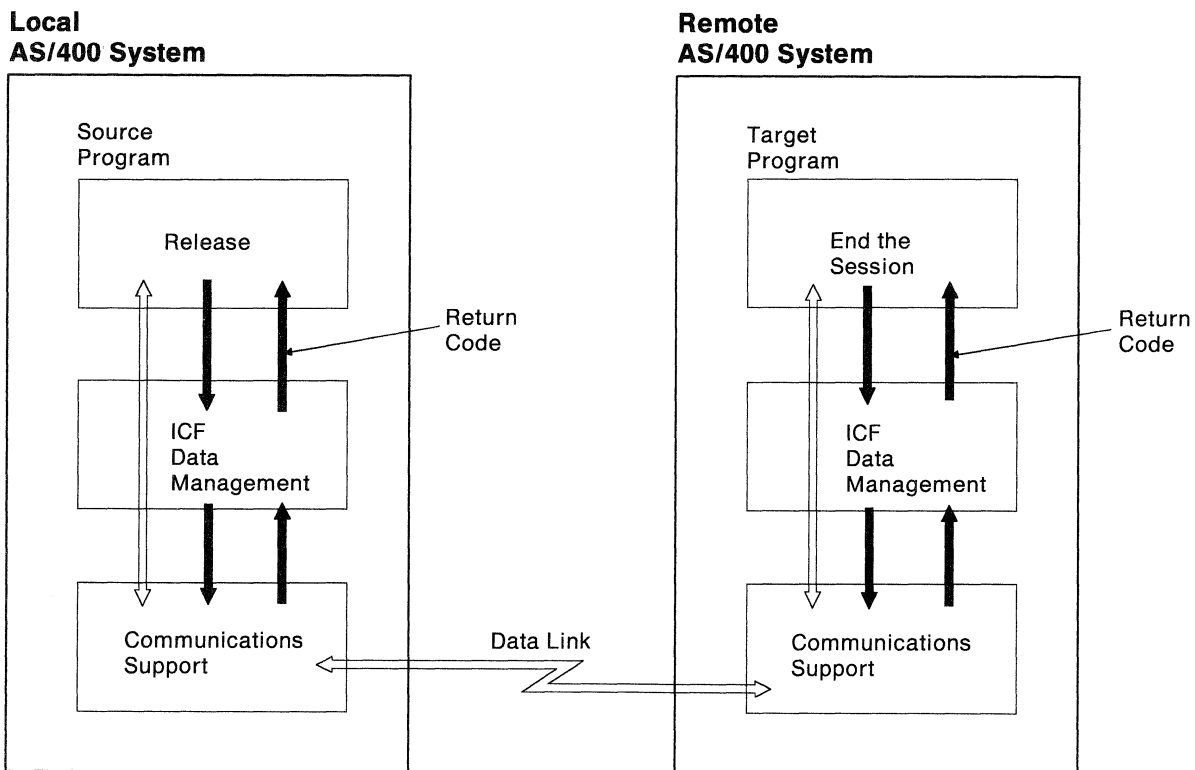
The communications session still exists for the source program. The source program can start another program at the remote system and another transaction, or it can end the communications session and stop communicating with the remote system.

If a target program issues the detach, its logical connection to the session as well as the transaction is ended.

## Ending the Session

When a session is no longer needed, it should be ended. A source program ends the session by issuing a **release** operation or **end-of-session** function. However, a target program must also sever the connection to the session by issuing a release operation or end-of-session function.

Figure 3-11 shows the source program using the release operation and the target program using an end-of-session function to end the session.



RSL5115-4

Figure 3-11. Ending a Session: Release Operation and End-of-Session Function

When the source program issues the release operation, ICF data management tries to end the session. If the communications transaction has ended, the session ends and the source program receives a return code indicating that the session has ended.

If the session cannot be ended, the source program receives a return code indicating that the release operation was not successful. (For example, the transaction may not have ended.) If your program cannot recover from the error, you can use the end-of-session function to force the session to end. The end-of-session function always ends the session.

If you issue an end-of-session, you may not be able to determine:

- If the transaction has ended normally
- If all the data has been sent or received

**Note:** When you use the end-of-session function, your program must make sure all data is received.

The program at the remote system may (depending on the communications type) receive a return code indicating that the session did not end normally.

After ending the transaction and session, a source program can start another session and transaction, continue local processing, or end.

A target program can continue local processing or end after ending a session.

---

## Closing the Intersystem Communications Function File

Your program should close the ICF file when you are done processing. Closing the ICF file also implicitly ends any active transactions or sessions for the program.

---

## Varying off Communications Configurations

When you no longer need a communications configuration, you can use the VRYCFG command to vary off the configurations you previously varied on.

If you are using an APPC device, you can end any active modes with the End Mode (ENDMOD) command before you use the VRYCFG command. If you do not use the ENDMOD command, any active modes associated with the device are ended automatically as part of the VRYCFG.

Refer to the *Communications User's Guide* for information on the VRYCFG command. Refer to the *Communications User's Guide* and the *APPC and APPN User's Guide* for information on the ENDMOD command.

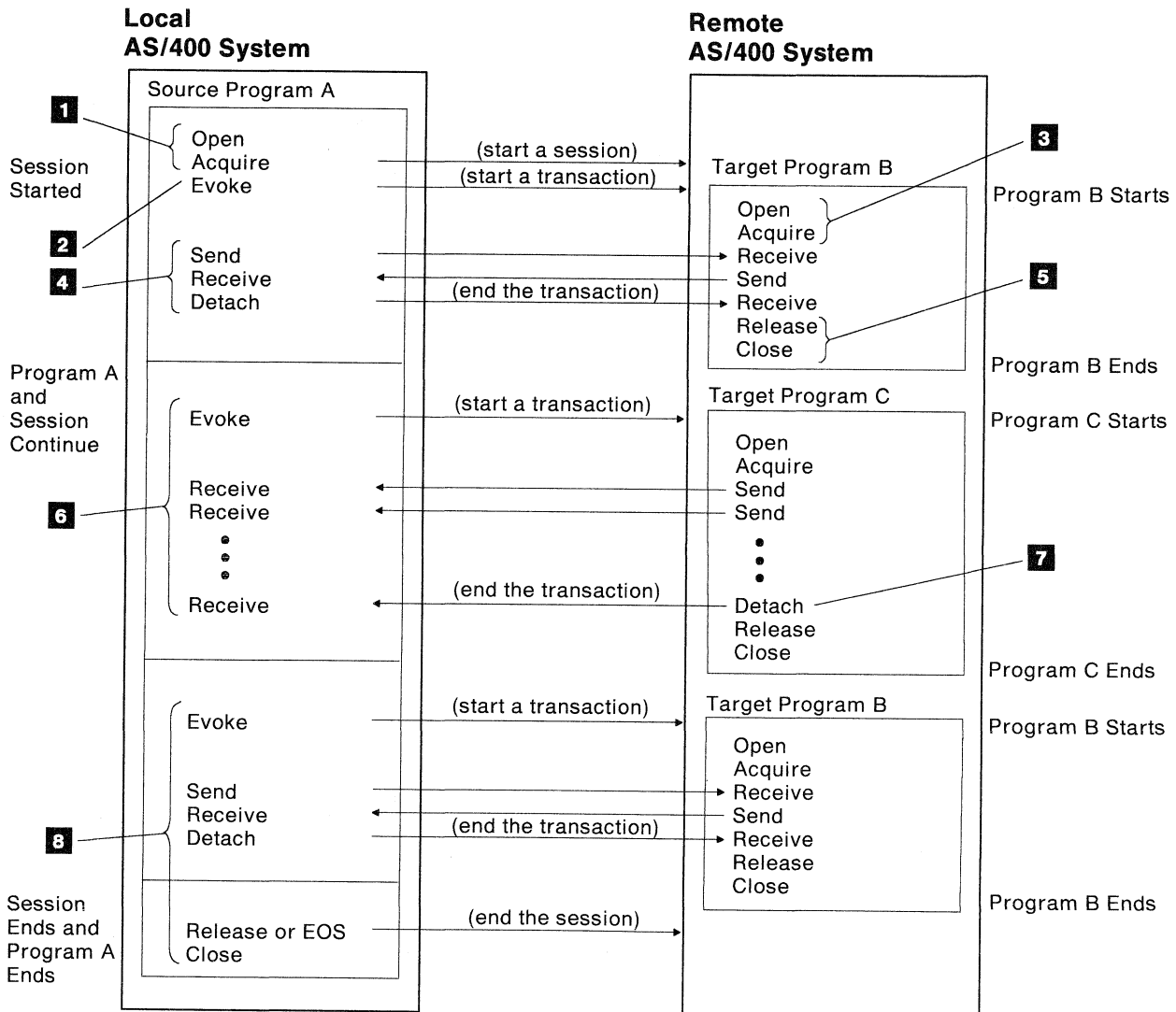
# Additional Information on Sessions and Transactions

The information presented in this chapter has only described the flow of two programs using a single session and transaction to communicate with each other.

The following sections describe variations of sessions and transactions.

## Multiple Transactions

Figure 3-12 shows how a source program on a single session can start and end multiple transactions. Only one transaction can be active on a session at a time.



RSL5116-4

Figure 3-12. Starting and Ending Sessions and Transactions

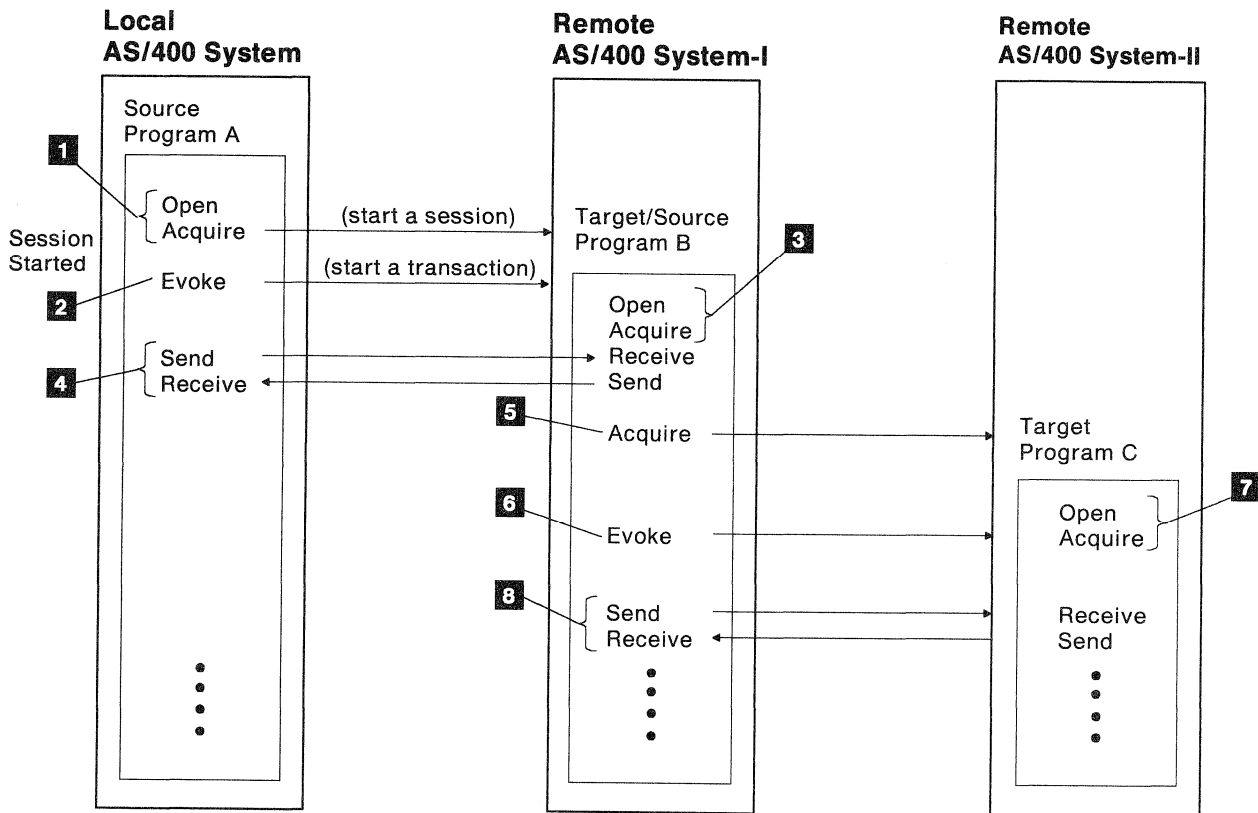


- 1** Program A, on the local AS/400 system, opens the ICF file and then issues an acquire operation to start a session with the remote AS/400 system.
- 2** Program A issues the evoke function, which starts the communications transaction, to start Program B on the remote AS/400 system.
- 3** Program B must open the ICF file on the remote AS/400 system and issue an acquire operation for the requesting program device to establish a logical connection to the session and transaction.
- 4** Programs A and B exchange data. Program A ends the transaction. Program B can end (as shown) or continue processing. Program B cannot, however, communicate with the local AS/400 system.
- 5** Program B releases the session it previously acquired and closes the ICF file.
- 6** Program A starts a transaction with Program C on the remote AS/400 system and exchanges data.
- 7** Program C on the remote AS/400 system ends the transaction. (Either program can end the communications transaction.) Program C releases the session and closes the ICF file.
- 8** Program A starts and ends another transaction with Program B. Program A then releases the session with the remote AS/400 system, and closes the file on the local AS/400 system.

## Multiple Sessions

A program can communicate over multiple sessions to the same system or different systems, and can have all the sessions at the same time. When a program is communicating over multiple sessions, it can be both a target and a source program, but it cannot be both on the same session.

A program started by a program start request is the target program for that session. However, this program can also become a source program by establishing a session with another remote system. Figure 3-13 shows how a target program can start a session and a transaction.



RSL5660-5

Figure 3-13. Remotely Started Program Starts a Session and Transaction

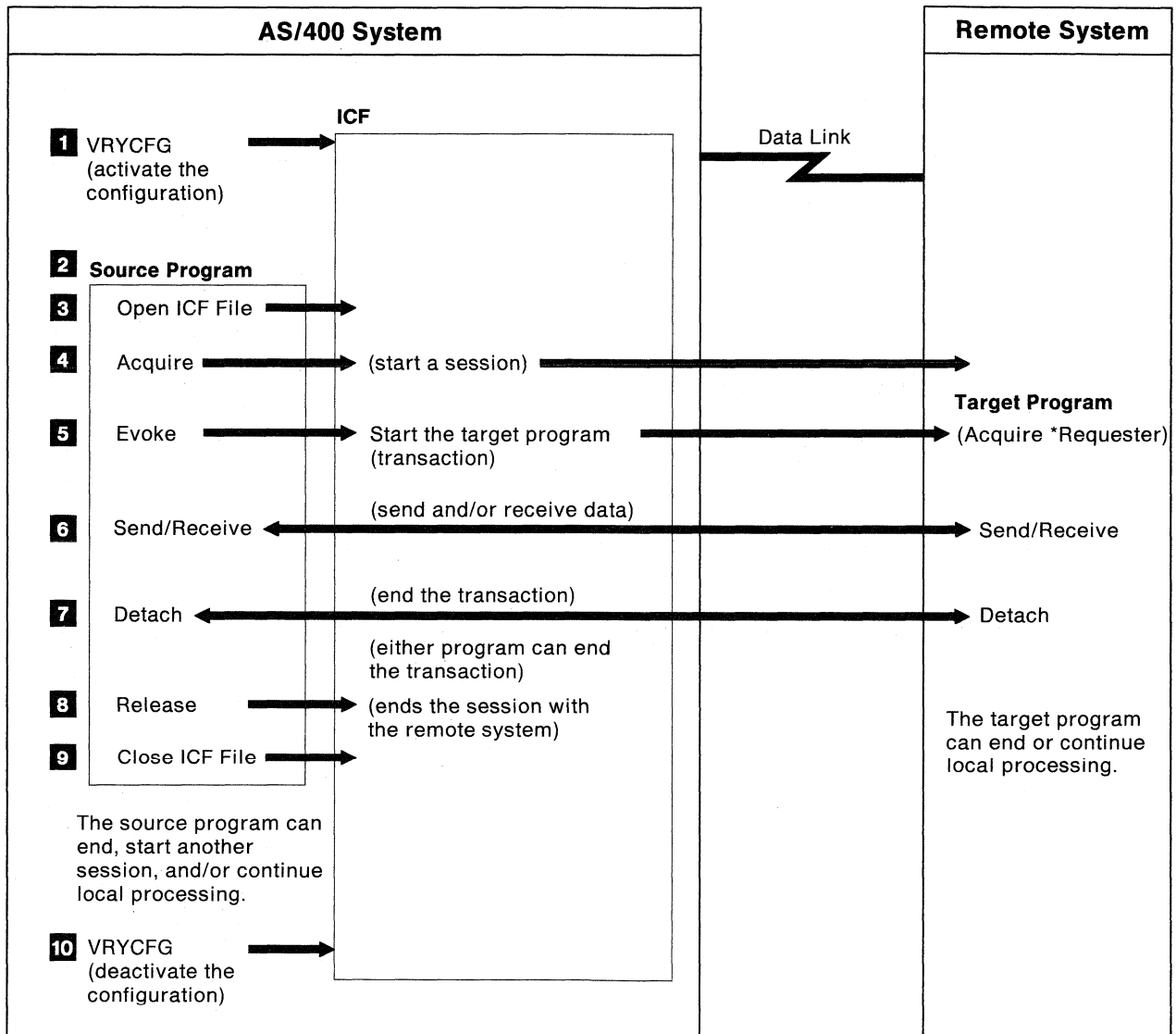
- 1** Program A, on the local AS/400 system, opens the ICF file and then issues an acquire operation to start a session with the remote AS/400 system.
- 2** Program A uses the evoke function to start Program B on the remote AS/400 system-I, which starts a communications transaction.
- 3** Program B must open the ICF file and issue an acquire operation for the requesting program device to establish a logical connection with the session and transaction.
- 4** Programs A and B can exchange data.
- 5** Program B issues an acquire operation to start a session with the remote AS/400 system-II.
- 6** Program B uses the evoke function to start Program C on the remote AS/400 system-II, which starts a communications transaction.
- 7** Program C must open the ICF file and issue an acquire operation for the requesting program device to establish a logical connection.
- 8** Programs B and C can exchange data.

## Summary

The major tasks you do to use ICF for a source program and a target program are explained in the following sections.

### Source Program

Figure 3-14 shows the sequence of events your AS/400 system application program follows when it starts a session with the remote system.



RSLS102-4

Figure 3-14. The AS/400 System Application Starts a Session with a Remote System

- 1** You must vary on the communications configurations before programs can use them to communicate with a remote system. Use the VRYCFG command to vary on the configurations. You can do the VRYCFG either within the application CL or interactively.
- 2** You must start the AS/400 system application program (source program) that communicates with the program at the remote system.
- 3** The application program must open an ICF file.
- 4** The AS/400 system program must start a session with the remote system before communications can begin. Your program starts a session when it issues an acquire operation.

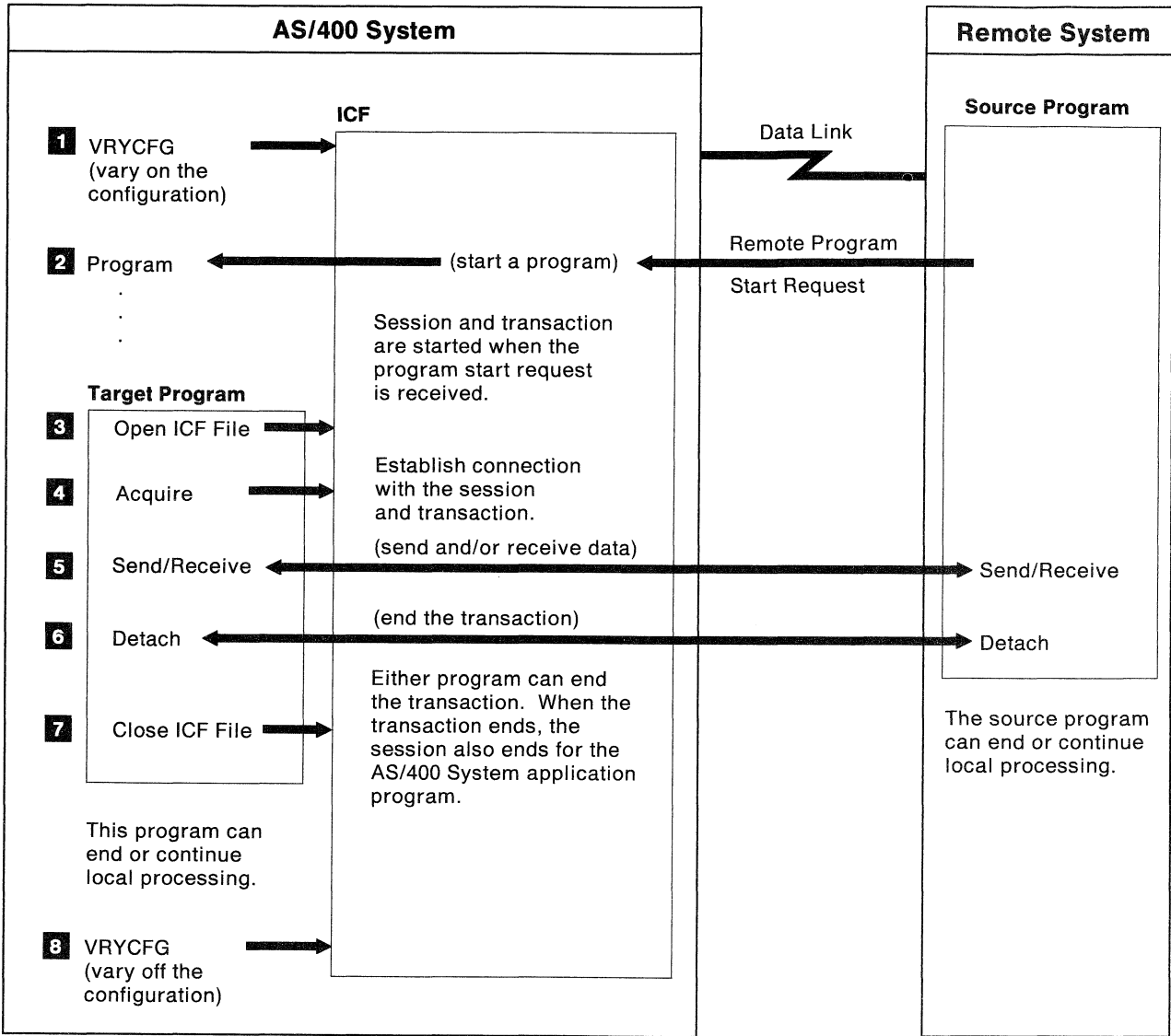
When your program starts (establishes) the session with an acquire operation, an ADDICFDEVE or OVRICFDEVE command specifies the program device name and the remote location name (identifying the remote system) associated with the session.

**Note:** The acquire can be done implicitly as part of the open operation.

- 5** Within each session, you can start (evoke) transactions to allow your program to communicate with target programs. A transaction starts when your program uses the evoke function to start a specified target program.
- 6** Within each transaction, data can be sent and received between the source program and the target.
- 7** Either program can end the transaction when all data has been sent or received. Your program uses the detach function to end the transaction. When the remote system ends the transaction, your program receives a return code indicating that the transaction has ended. If a target program issues the detach, the logical connection to the session is ended implicitly by the detach (a release operation is not needed).
- 8** When all transactions have ended, your program should end the session. Your program can end the session by using the release operation or the end-of-session function.
- 9** Your program must close the ICF file.
- 10** Use the VRYCFG command to vary off the communications configurations when they are no longer needed. You can use the VRYCFG command either within the application CL or interactively.

# Target Program

Figure 3-15 shows the sequence of events that occurs when the remote system starts the session by sending a program start request.



RSL5103-6

Figure 3-15. Remote System Starts a Session with a Program Start Request

- 1** You must vary on the communications configurations before programs can use them to communicate with a remote system. Use the VRYCFG command to vary on the configurations.

**Note:** Before your system can process incoming program start requests, you must define subsystem communication entries using the ADDCMNE command. Refer to the *Communications User's Guide* for more information.

- 2** A program on the AS/400 system is started when your system receives the program start request from the remote system.
- 3** The program must open the ICF file.
- 4** The program must acquire the requesting program device to establish a logical connection to the session and the transaction. The program device name specified on the acquire operation must be associated with a remote location name of \*REQUESTER (RMTLOCNAME(\*REQUESTER), specified on either the ADDICFDEVE or the OVRICFDEVE command).
- 5** Your program can send or receive data, depending on the procedures previously set up with the remote system.
- 6** Either program can end the transaction when all data has been sent or received.
- 7** Your program must close the ICF file.
- 8** Use the VRYCFG command to vary off the communications configurations when they are no longer needed.

The previous outline summarizes the sequence of events needed for both source and target programs. Overall, every event is required, but different subsets of events can be repeated without repeating the whole series of events. For example, you can acquire and release multiple program devices in the same program. You can also run multiple programs without varying on and varying off the communications configurations.





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## Chapter 4. Intersystem Communications Function Files

This chapter describes the ICF files, including:

- Using ICF file commands
- Creating and changing ICF files
- Identifying the program devices used with ICF files

Chapter 5 describes how you use ICF files.

---

### Introduction to Intersystem Communications Function Files

A device file is a description of how input data is presented to a program from a device and how output data is presented to a device from a program. A device can be a physical device or a remote system. For example:

- For asynchronous communications, a device can be an ASCII terminal.
- For advanced program-to-program communications (APPC), a device can be a logical unit on a remote system.

Device files do not contain data. Device files contain the file description identifying the device to be used and the record formats used by the application programs. The record formats and associated processing keywords are defined in the data description specifications (DDS) source.

The type of device file used for communications is the ICF file. The ICF file allows the definition of program devices for different communications types. The communications types are APPC, Systems Network Architecture upline facility (SNUF), binary synchronous communications equivalence link (BSC), asynchronous, intra-system, finance, and retail communications. Your application program writes data to and reads data from the file. You can specify whether the data is to be read from a specific program device or from the first program device that responds to a request. You always write data to a specific program device.

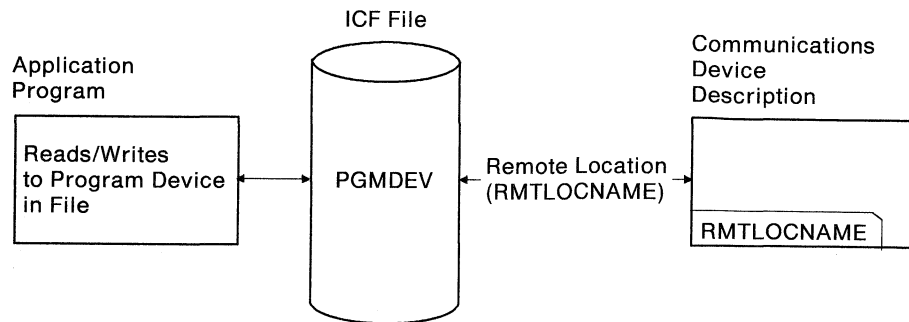
The ICF file allows multiple sessions with different remote systems. You can define and use up to 256 program devices with an ICF file. The program devices can be a combination of different communications types. You must create the necessary communications configuration descriptions for the program devices defined to the file.

Multiple programs (in the same job or separate jobs) can use the same ICF file simultaneously. Each program can have 256 program devices per file.

The file description information for an ICF file is derived from the parameters on the Create Intersystem Communications Function File (CRTICFF) command or the Change Intersystem Communications Function File (CHGICFF) command. The record format information is derived from the DDS that define each record format in the device file and from the fields within each format.

You must also use either the Add Intersystem Communications Function Device Entry (ADDICFDEVE) or the Override Intersystem Communications Function Device Entry (OVRICFDEVE) command to specify the program devices used with the file. These commands provide the connection between the program device name and the remote location name.

The ICF file has attributes unique to ICF and attributes common to other types of device files. Figure 4-1 provides an overview of ICF files.



RSLS661-6

Figure 4-1. ICF File Overview

**Notes:**

1. The ICF file is created by using the CRTICFF command.
2. The RMTLOCNAME parameter on the ADDICFDEVE command associates a remote location name to a program device. The remote location name is used to select the appropriate device description.
3. Not all communications types require an explicitly-created device description. For more information, see the appropriate communications programming manual for the communications type you are using.

If you use system-supplied formats (described in Chapter 7) ICF supplies a file for your use. This file is QICDMF in QSYS. If you use this file in your program, you do not need to define DDS or create a file. However, you do need to define the program device entry with the OVRICFDEVE command.

DDS and system-supplied formats provide parallel functions for ICF. System-supplied formats provide a majority of the function without the need to code DDS or to create an ICF file. DDS provides the following additional functions:

- Externally described data
- Additional processing (for example, CONFIRM processing for APPC)
- Indicators to determine session state information
- More flexibility — DDS keywords can be used together in multiple combinations

---

## Intersystem Communications Function File Commands

Three types of commands apply to ICF files: file-level attribute commands, program device entry commands, and commands for displaying information.

### File-Level Attribute Commands

The file-level attribute commands are:

#### **Create Intersystem Communications Function File (CRTICFF)**

This command creates an ICF file that can be used with communications devices. After the command runs, the file contains the file attributes and the record format definitions.

#### **Change Intersystem Communications Function File (CHGICFF)**

This command changes the file attributes of an ICF file.

#### **Override with Intersystem Communications Function File (OVRICFF)**

This command can (1) override (replace) the file named in the program, (2) override certain parameters of a file used by the program, or (3) override the file named in the program and override certain parameters of the file to process.

#### **Delete Override (DLTOVR)**

This command deletes the effect of the OVRICFF command.

#### **Delete File (DLTF)**

This command deletes the file from the system and frees the storage space allocated to that file.

### Program Device Entry Commands

The program device entry commands are:

#### **Add Intersystem Communications Function Device Entry (ADDICFDEVE)**

This command adds a program device entry with the specified device name and attributes to the file. You can use this command multiple times to add multiple program device entries to the same file.

#### **Change Intersystem Communications Function Device Entry (CHGICFDEVE)**

This command changes the program device entry that was defined with the ADDICFDEVE command.

#### **Override Intersystem Communications Function Device Entry (OVRICFDEVE)**

This command is used either (1) to override attributes specified in the ADDICFDEVE command or (2) to temporarily associate the specified program device name and attributes to the file. This command is different from the ADDICFDEVE command because it does not permanently change the ICF file. The association between the program device entry and the file is only for the job in which the command runs. You can use this command multiple times to override multiple program device entries to the file.

#### **Delete Override Device Entry (DLTOVRDEVE)**

This command deletes the effect of the OVRICFDEVE command.

#### **Remove Intersystem Communications Function Device Entry (RMVICFDEVE)**

This command removes one or more program device entries from the file.

## Display Information Commands

The commands used to display information are:

### Display File Description (DSPFD)

This command displays information about the attributes of a device file.

### Display File Field Description (DSPFFD)

This command displays field-level information for a device file.

### Display Override (DSPOVR)

This command displays file overrides at any active call level for a job.

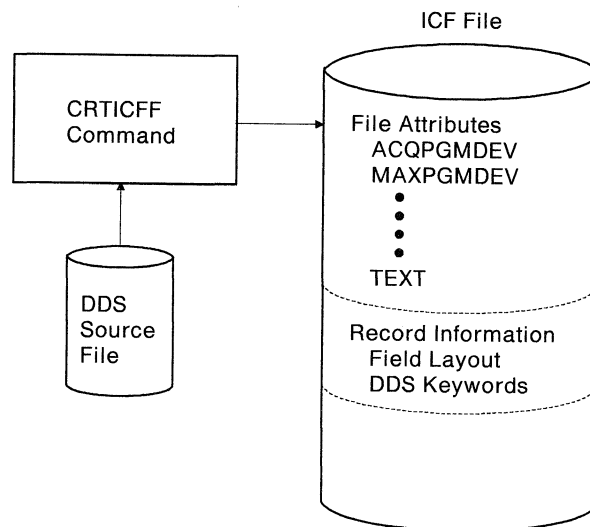
---

## Creating an Intersystem Communications Function File

Use the CRTICFF command to create an ICF file. The ICF file contains a file description made up of information specified in two places:

- The source file containing the DDS
- The CRTICFF command

Figure 4-2 shows ICF file creation.



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Figure 4-2. Creating an ICF File

## Defining the Record Formats for an Intersystem Communications Function File

DDS provides two functions. The first function is to describe the data format as used by the program, by defining record formats and the fields within the records. The second function is to define the characteristics of the operation to be done on the record by the use of DDS keywords. DDS is supplied in the source file specified on the SRCFILE parameter of the CRTICFF file command.

Refer to the *DDS Reference* for information on using DDS to define record formats and fields. Chapter 6 describes the function of DDS keywords unique to communications. Information on coding the DDS keywords is in the *DDS Reference*.

## File Attributes

Table 4-1 identifies the attributes used with an ICF file. These attributes are specified by the parameters on the CRTICFF command.

Table 4-1. ICF File Attributes

Parameter	Description
FILE	Name of the file
SRCFILE	Name of the source file containing the DDS
SRCMBR	Name of the member within the source file containing the DDS
OPTION	Output listing options
GENLVL	Severity level of DDS messages that cause the file create to fail
ACQPGMDEV	Program device to acquire when the file is opened
MAXPGMDEV	Maximum number of program devices the program can acquire using this file (This parameter also restricts the number of device entries that can be added with the ADDICFDEVE command.)
MAXRCDLEN	Maximum record length used with the file
WAITFILE	Length of time to wait for file resources to become available
WAITRCD	Length of time to wait for a record to be returned when performing a read-from-invited-program-devices operation
SHARE	Specifies whether the open data path for the file is shared with other opens of the same file in the routing step
LVLCHK	Record format level indicators check
AUT	Default authority granted to the public
TEXT	Descriptive text describing the file

### Acquiring a Program Device when the File Is Opened

Use the acquire program device (ACQPGMDEV) parameter on the CRTICFF command to specify the program device you want to acquire when the file opens. The values for the ACQPGMDEV parameter are described below.

**\*NONE:** Specifies that no program devices are acquired when the file opens. This value is the default for the ACQPGMDEV parameter.

When you specify \*NONE, the program can open the file without consideration of whether the devices to be used are available. In addition, the program does not need a routine to handle errors that occur if the program device cannot be acquired when the file is opened.

The program must acquire at least one program device to the file before doing any input/output (I/O) operations.

*Program Device Name:* Specifies the name of a program device to be acquired to the file when the file is opened. You can specify the name of any program device associated with the file using the ADDICFDEVE or OVRICFDEVE commands. See “Identifying the Devices Used with an Intersystem Communications Function File” on page 4-11 for more information on how to define a program device to an ICF file. The specified program device must be associated with the file before the file is opened.

When you specify a program device name for the ACQPGMDEV parameter, space is reserved in the file for the specified program device. Refer to the next section for information about reserving space in the file for program devices.

## Determining the Maximum Number of Program Devices

The maximum program device (MAXPGMDEV) parameter on the CRTICFF command specifies the maximum number of program devices you want to use in the file. Use the ADDICFDEVE or the OVRICFDEVE command to associate program devices to the file. Following are guidelines for specifying the value for the MAXPGMDEV parameter:

- An ICF file can either be a single- or a multiple-device file. If your program uses the file as a single-device file, specify a value of 1 on the MAXPGMDEV parameter. If your program uses the file as a multiple-device file, specify the number of program devices simultaneously active to the file. If your file is a single-device file, only one session can be active in the program and the use of the read-from-invited-program-devices operation is restricted. If your file is a multiple-device file, more than one session can be active simultaneously and the read-from-invited-program-devices operation is allowed. Refer to the appropriate language reference manual to learn:
  - How to indicate that the program should use the file as a single- or multiple-device file
  - The differences between single- and multiple-device files
- The value specified on the MAXPGMDEV parameter restricts the number of program device entries you can add to the file using the ADDICFDEVE command.
- The value specified for the MAXPGMDEV parameter indicates the maximum number of program devices you want to have simultaneously active for this file. If you specify a program device name on the ACQPGMDEV parameter, space is reserved in the file for the program device to be acquired when the file opens, and this device must be counted when determining the MAXPGMDEV value. You must, however, still define a program device entry to the file for this program device.

For example, if you specify a program device name of PGMDEVA on the ACQPGMDEV parameter and a 1 on the MAXPGMDEV parameter, the only device that can be added to the file with the ADDICFDEVE command is PGMDEVA. PGMDEVA is also the only device that can be used with the file. If you specify a 2 for the MAXPGMDEV parameter, you can add and use PGMDEVA and one additional device with the file.

- The value you specify on the MAXPGMDEV parameter should be no larger than necessary. If you specify a larger number of program devices than your program requires, the program uses unnecessary system resources. If the requirements for the maximum number of devices change, you can use the CHGICFF command to change the MAXPGMDEV parameter. Refer to “Changing an Intersystem Communications Function File” on page 4-9 for more information.
- The number of devices a program can handle (while maintaining a reasonable response time) is determined by the amount of processing the program does for each program device.

## Determining the Maximum Record Length

Use the maximum record length (MAXRCDLEN) parameter on the CRTICFF command to specify the maximum record length you want to use with the file. This length is used in calculating the size of allocated I/O buffers and this determines the largest I/O operation that can be performed against the file. The following are guidelines for specifying the value for the MAXRCDLEN parameter:

- If your program uses externally described data and you do not vary the defined length of record formats, use the default value of \*CALC. The system then generates the maximum record length based on the largest record defined in the file.
- If you use system-supplied formats in combination with an externally described file, this parameter defines the maximum length you can specify on the system-supplied formats. Since this parameter determines the allocation of I/O buffers and the system rejects output requests that are longer than the allocated I/O buffers, this parameter is important if you try to use a system-supplied format to write a record larger than the largest record in the file. Refer to Chapter 7 for more information about system-supplied formats.
- The value specified on the MAXRCDLEN parameter should be no larger than necessary. The value specified can be smaller than the largest record in the file. This can be used to minimize the size of I/O buffers allocated for a program that is using a common file that contains a larger record length than is used by the program.

## Determining the Wait-for-File Resources Value

Use the wait file (WAITFILE) parameter on the CRTICFF command to specify the maximum amount of time the open and acquire operations wait before a file resource (such as a device description) becomes available for use by the file. When a file resource is available to an ICF file, the resource is allocated to the job using that file, and is not available to other jobs.

Some communications types also use the WAITFILE parameter to determine the amount of time to wait for remote communications session resources to become available.

The following are guidelines for specifying the value for the WAITFILE parameter:

- If a session is not available for allocation to the job in which your program is running, the system waits until the session is available or until the specified amount of time elapses.
- If you specify an extremely large value, your program waits a long time before it is notified that the session cannot be established.
- The wait time needs to be increased if your program fails at open or acquire time while trying to acquire a program device to a session that appears to be available.

## Determining the Wait-for-Record Value

Use the wait record (WAITRCD) parameter on the CRTICFF command to specify the maximum number of seconds that the read-from-invited-program-devices operation waits for a response from the invited program devices. Although the normal response is from an invited program device, the read-from-invited-program-devices operation may also complete with a job-being-canceled (controlled) indication.

The value specified for the WAITRCD parameter has no effect on input operations directed to a specific program device. Instead, a read operation to a specific program device waits until a response is available from that program device.

Refer to Chapter 5 for more information on the read-from-invited-program-devices and read operations.

If your program does not use the read-from-invited-program-devices operation, you need not be concerned about the value specified on this parameter.

The following are guidelines for selecting the WAITRCD parameter value if your program uses the read-from-invited-program-devices operation:

**\*NOMAX:** Indicates that the read-from-invited-program-devices operation should wait until a response is available from an invited program device. This is the default.

When \*NOMAX is specified on the WAITRCD parameter, the read-from-invited-program-devices operation does not return control to the program unless a response is available from an invited program device or the job is ending in a controlled way. If the invited program devices are unable to return a response, the program waits until the job is ended.

**\*IMMED:** Indicates that the read-from-invited-program-devices operation should not wait for a response from an invited program device.

Specifying \*IMMED allows the program to receive a response (if available) from an invited program device. If no response is available, the program receives a 0310 return code without waiting for a time limit to end.

**Number of Seconds:** Specifies the number of seconds that the read-from-invited-program-devices operation waits for a response from an invited program device. If no response is received from the invited program devices within the specified amount of time, the program is informed through a major/minor return code.

Specifying the number of seconds allows the program to receive a response from an invited program device if a response is available within the specified amount of time. If no response is available within the specified amount of time, the program receives a 0310 return code, indicating that the time limit has ended.

## Determining Other CRTICFF Command Parameter Values

Refer to the CRTICFF command in the *CL Reference* to determine the appropriate values for the SRCFILE, SRCMBR, OPTION, GENLVL, LVLCHK, SHARE, AUT, and TEXT parameters.



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## Changing an Intersystem Communications Function File

Use the CHGICFF command to change the file-level attributes of an ICF file. The changes made to the file are system-wide and affect all programs that open the file after the CHGICFF has been done. Any programs that already have opened the file are not affected during the current run. Use the parameters in Table 4-2 for changing file-level attributes values specified on the CRTICFF command.

---

Table 4-2. File Attributes for Changing an ICF File

Parameter	Description
ACQPGMDEV	Program device to be acquired when the file is opened
MAXPGMDEV	Maximum number of program devices that can be acquired by the program using this file; this parameter also restricts the number of device entries that can be added with the ADDICFDEVE command.
MAXRCLEN	Maximum record length used with the file
WAITFILE	Length of time to wait for file resources to become available
WAITRCD	Length of time to wait for a record to be returned when performing a read-from-invited-program-devices operation
SHARE	Specifies whether the open data path for the file is shared with other opens of the same file in the routing step
LVLCHK	Record format level indicators check
TEXT	Descriptive text for describing the file

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## Overriding an Intersystem Communications Function File

Use the OVRICFF command to temporarily override the file named in the program, the file-level attributes of the file, or both. The OVRICFF command affects only the job in which it is run. Use the parameters in Table 4-3 for overriding file-level attribute values specified on either the CRTICFF or CHGICFF command.

---

Table 4-3. File Attributes for Overriding an ICF File

Parameter	Description
FILE	Name of file to override (same file name as application)
TOFILE	Name of file
ACQPGMDEV	Program device to be acquired when the file is opened
MAXRCLEN	Maximum record length used with the file
WAITFILE	Length of time to wait for file resources to become available
WAITRCD	Length of time to wait for a record to be returned when performing a read-from-invited-program-devices operation
SHARE	Specifies whether the open data path for the file is shared with other opens of the same file in the routing step
LVLCHK	Record format level indicators check
TEXT	Descriptive text for describing the file
SECURE	Specifies whether this file is secure from previously called override commands

---

The scope of the override within the job is determined by its call level. An override command entered at one call level affects all lower call levels. The effects of the override command are deleted when you exit the call level in which the command is entered.

There are two common ways of using the override processing. One way is to do all your override processing for the job at the main call level, as shown in the following example:

```
MAINCLPGM
  OVRICFF FILE(ICFFILE) TOFILE(ICFFILE) WAITRCD(2)
  CALL CPGM
  CALL CBLPGM
  CALL RPGPGM
```

In the example, the OVRICFF applies to all the other programs, because MAINCLPGM is at a higher call level than any of the subsequent programs. The WAITRCD value of 2 seconds is in effect for the programs CPGM, CBLPGM, and RPGPGM.

The second approach is to do your override processing at the lowest possible call level, as shown in the following example:

```
MAINCLPGM
  CALL CCLPGM
  CALL CBLCLPGM
  CALL RPGCLPGM

CCLPGM
  OVRICFF FILE(ICFFILE) TOFILE(ICFFILE) WAITRCD(2)
  CALL CPGM

CBLCLPGM
  OVRICFF FILE(ICFFILE) TOFILE(ICFFILE) WAITRCD(4)
  CALL CBLPGM

RPGCLPGM
  OVRICFF FILE(ICFFILE) TOFILE(ICFFILE) WAITRCD(4)
  CALL RPGPGM
```

When CPGM is called, the WAITRCD value in effect is 2 seconds. The effects of the OVRICFF in CCLPGM are deleted when CCLPGM exits to the MAINCLPGM program. The WAITRCD specified on the CRTICFF is now in effect again. When the CBLPGM or RPGPGM is called, the WAITRCD value in effect is 4 seconds.

Refer to the *Data Management Guide* for the rules governing the use of override commands.

Use the DLTOVR command to delete the effect of the OVRICFF command.

You can use the DSPOVR command to display the file override in effect.

## Identifying the Devices Used with an Intersystem Communications Function File

A program communicates through a program device in an ICF file. A program device entry has two functions:

- Associates a program device name with a remote location name
- Establishes a set of program communications-type-dependent attributes

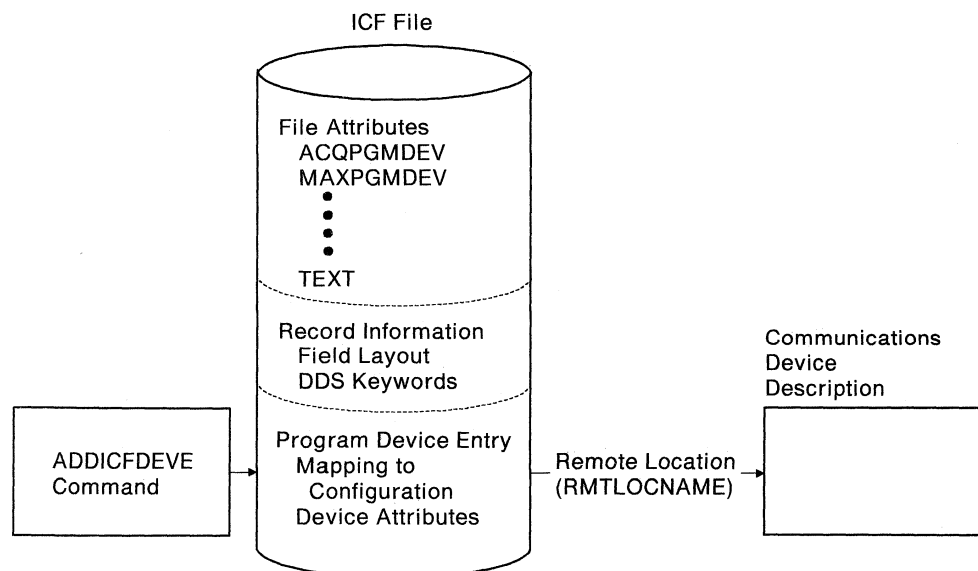
The program device name need not be the same as the name of the device description. To establish an association between the name used in the program (program device name) and the communications configurations, you must define a program device entry to the file.

You must define one program device entry for each name used in the program (even if the name of the configuration is the same as the name used in the program). If the program is written to handle the requesting program device, you must define a program device entry for the requester by specifying a special value of \*REQUESTER for the RMTLOCNAME parameter on the ADDICFDEVE or the OVRICFDEVE command.

You must define the program device entry before the program device can be acquired. If you specified a program device on the ACQPGMDEV parameter of the CRTICFF command, you must define the appropriate program device before the file can be opened.

### Defining Program Device Entries

You can define a program device entry in numerous ways. For example, the ADDICFDEVE command permanently adds the program device entry to the file, while the OVRICFDEVE command provides the same function without changing the file. Figure 4-3 shows how to define a program device entry to an ICF file.



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Figure 4-3. Defining a Program Device Entry to an ICF File

**Note:** Figure 4-3 shows only one program device entry. Multiple program device entries can be defined. The maximum number of entries is determined by the MAXPGMDEV parameter specified at file creation.

You can define a program device entry to an ICF file at either the file or job levels. A definition at the file level is system-wide and affects all users of the file. A file-level definition adds the program device entry to the specified file. A definition at the job level does not change an ICF file. The definition is only associated with the job for which the command is entered. Because changes made at the job level are not directed to a specific ICF file, all ICF files associated with the job are affected.

### File-Level Definition

Use the ADDICFDEVE command to add a program device entry to an ICF file. The program device entry is added to the file specified in the FILE parameter.

Use the CHGICFDEVE command to change a program device entry previously added to an ICF file with the ADDICFDEVE command. The PGMDEV parameter identifies the entry to change. You can use the CHGICFDEVE command to change the association to the communications configurations, the program communications-type-dependent attributes, or both.

Use the RMVICFDEVE command to remove a program device entry previously added to an ICF file with the ADDICFDEVE command. The PGMDEV parameter identifies the entry to remove.

### Job-Level Definition

Use the OVRICFDEVE command to override a program device entry defined with an ADDICFDEVE command or to temporarily define a program device entry. You do not have to precede an OVRICFDEVE command with an ADDICFDEVE command.

The OVRICFDEVE command follows the same override processing rules as the OVRICFF command. The following example demonstrates the use of the OVRICFDEVE command at the main call level:

```
MAINCLPGM
  OVRICFDEVE PGMDEV(PGMDEVA) RMTLOCNAME(CHICAGO)
  CALL CPGM
  CALL CBLPGM
  CALL RPGPGM
```

In the example, the OVRICFDEVE applies to the three called programs, because MAINCLPGM is at a higher call level than any of the subsequent programs. Each of the programs, CPGM, CBLPGM, and RPGPGM, can use PGMDEVA without coding an additional OVRICFDEVE command.

In the following example, the OVRICFDEVE command is used in the lowest call level:

```

MAINCLPGM
  CALL CCLPGM
  CALL CBLCLPGM
  CALL RPGCLPGM

CCLPGM
  OVRICFDEVE PGMDEV(PGMDEVA) RMTLOCNAME(CHICAGO)
  CALL CPGM

CBLCLPGM
  OVRICFDEVE PGMDEV(PGMDEVA) RMTLOCNAME(NEWYORK)
  CALL CBLPGM

RPGCLPGM
  OVRICFDEVE PGMDEV(PGMDEVA) RMTLOCNAME(NEWYORK)
  CALL RPGPGM

```

When CPGM is called, PGMDEVA is associated with RMTLOCNAME(CHICAGO). The effects of the OVRICFDEVE command in CCLPGM are deleted when CCLPGM exits to the MAINCLPGM program. When CBLPGM or RPGPGM are called, PGMDEVA is associated with RMTLOCNAME(NEWYORK).

Use the delete override device entry (DLTOVRDEVE) command to delete the effect of the OVRICFDEVE command.

Refer to the *Data Management Guide* for the rules governing the use of override commands.

## Mapping Program Device Name to Communications Configurations

The first purpose of the program device entry is to associate a program device name with a device description. This mapping uses the parameters shown in Table 4-4 on the ADDICFDEVE, CHGICFDEVE, and OVRICFDEVE commands.

Table 4-4. Mapping Parameters for All Communications Types

Parameter	Description	APPC	SNUF	BSCSEL	Asyn-chronous	Intra-system	Finance	Retail
PGMDEV	Program device name	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
RMTLOCNAME	Remote location name	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
DEV	Communications device description	X	X			X	X	X
LCLLOCNAME	Local location name	X						
MODE	Mode	X						
RMTNETID	Remote network ID	X						

## **PGMDEV**

Specifies the program device name being defined (the name used by the program to do operations). The program device name must be unique throughout all entries in the file. You can map two or more different program device names to the same communications configurations. This mapping allows you to have multiple sessions through the same configurations, and to have different device attributes for the same configurations. PGMDEV is a required parameter.

The rest of the parameters are associated with information supplied at various times during configuration. The following descriptions show the relationship of these parameters to the program device definition. (For information on how this information pertains to configuration, refer to the *Communications User's Guide*.)

## **RMTLOCNAME**

Specifies the name of the remote location associated with the program device. The remote location name is the primary mapping to communications configurations. A remote location is associated with any device description that contains the same remote location name (RMTLOCNAME parameter on the Create Device XXXX (CRTDEVXXXX) command). For APPC, intrasystem, and SNUF communications, there can be a one-to-many relationship between the remote location name and the device description. For asynchronous, BSC, finance, and retail communications, there is a one-to-one relationship.

The remote location name is used by the system to select the device description. For those communications types that support multiple device descriptions per remote location, each communications type defines the criteria for selecting the best device. For a given remote location name, a list of devices (one or more) may be available for use.

Each communications type has specific rules for defining what constitutes an available device. Because asynchronous, BSC, finance, and retail communications have a one-to-one relationship between the device and remote location name, no device selection process is necessary. APPC, intrasystem, and SNUF communications all have a means for selecting the best available device for use.

For APPC, finance, intrasystem, retail, and SNUF communications, if you want to use a specific device description instead of allowing the system to select it for you, you can use the DEV parameter to further qualify the remote location to a specific device description.

Figure 4-4 on page 4-15 shows the relationship of the remote location to the device description.

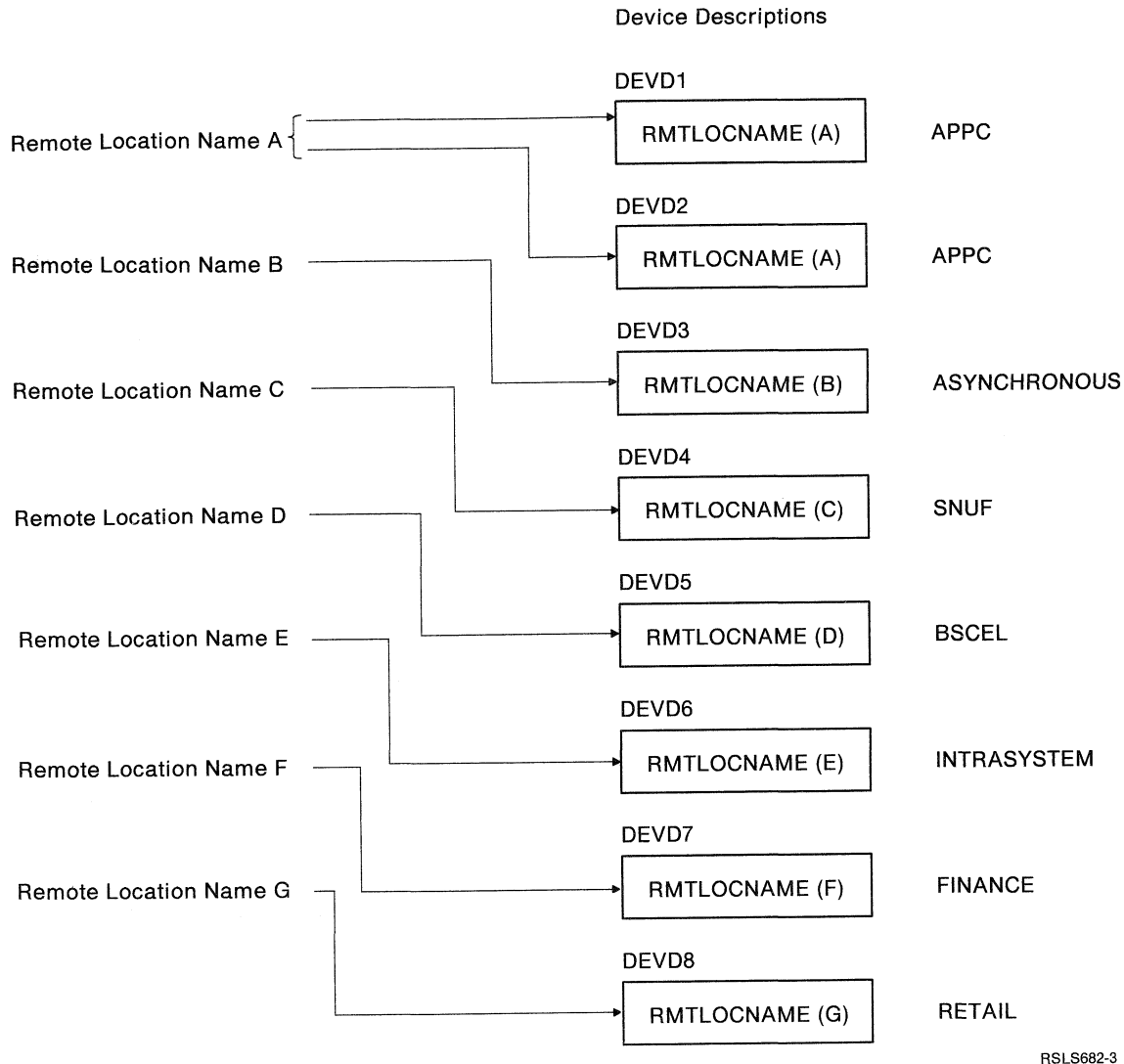


Figure 4-4. Relationship of Remote Location Name to Device Description

**Note:** Your program selects the communications type and communications link by acquiring a program device associated with a remote location name. The system selects a device description, based on availability (such as varied on and not in use), and other parameters that were specified when the program device entry was defined (such as device description). Note that multiple device descriptions can contain the same remote location name. In Figure 4-4, if your program acquires a program device associated with a remote location of 'A', the system either selects DEVD1 or DEVD2, and the session established uses the APPC communications type.

For additional information on how the system processes the RMTLOCNAME, DEV, LCLLOCNAME, and RMTNETID parameters for APPC, refer to the *APPC and APPN User's Guide*.

The remote location need not exist at the time you define the program device entry. However, the remote location must exist (either as a device description on the system, or as a remote location in the network) when the program device is acquired.

If the communications type you are using allows multiple sessions per remote location, the same remote location can be mapped to different program device names.

If the program device entry being defined is for the requester, the special value of \*REQUESTER is used for the RMTLOCNAME parameter. The default for the remaining parameters on the ADDICFDEVE or OVRICFDEVE command in Table 4-4 is \*LOC.

RMTLOCNAME is a required parameter.

#### **DEV**

Further qualifies the remote location to a specific communications device description.

DEV is an optional parameter. If you do not specify the DEV parameter, and there are several communications device descriptions associated with the remote location, the system determines which device to use. Note that the device used may not be the one you want (for example, the device you want may not be varied on).

#### **LCLLOCNAME**

Specifies the local location name of the local system. LCLLOCNAME is an optional parameter.

#### **MODE**

Specifies the mode used for the remote location. When you specify the special value \*NETATR (the default) the mode in the network attributes is used. BLANK indicates that a mode name consisting of all blanks is used. MODE is an optional parameter.

#### **RMTNETID**

Specifies the remote network identifier of the remote location. When you specify the special value \*NETATR (the default) the network identifier in the network attributes is used. \*NONE indicates that a network identifier consisting of all blanks is used. RMTNETID is an optional parameter.

If any of the information supplied in the RMTLOCNAME, DEV, LCLLOCNAME, MODE, or RMTNETID parameters conflicts, the acquire operation to the program device fails.

Refer to the *CL Reference* for more information on the format and allowable values for these parameters. For more specific information, refer to *Communications User's Guide* and to the appropriate communications programming manual for the communications type you are using.



## Communications-Type-Dependent Attributes

The second purpose of a program device entry is to establish the characteristics of the communications session. These communications-type-dependent attributes are specified as parameters on the ADDICFDEVE, CHGICFDEVE, and OVRICFDEVE commands.

Table 4-5 describes the communications-dependent attributes used with an ICF file and the communication types that support each attribute.

Table 4-5 (Page 1 of 2). Communications-Dependent Attributes

Parameter	Description	APPC	SNUF	BSCSEL	Asyn-chronous	Intra-system	Finance	Retail
FMTSLT	Record format selection technique.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
CMNTYPE	Identifies the communications type you are using to select prompting on the command.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
APPID	VTAM identifier of the Customer Information Control (CICS/VS) or the Information Management System for Virtual Storage (IMS/VS) host system.		X				X	X
BATCH	Specifies whether this session is used for batch activity with IMS/VS host system.		X			X	X	X
HOST	Identifies type of host system with which to communicate.		X					
HDRPROC	Specifies whether received function management headers should be passed to the application.		X					
MSGPTC	Specifies whether message protection should be used.		X					
CNVTYPE	Conversation type.	X						
BLOCK	Specifies whether system or user will block and unblock transmitted records.			X				
RCDLEN	Maximum record length to transmit and receive.		X	X			X	X

Table 4-5 (Page 2 of 2). Communications-Dependent Attributes

Parameter	Description	APPC	SNUF	BSCCL	Asyn-chronous	Intra-system	Finance	Retail
BLKLEN	Maximum block length to transmit and receive.		X	X				
TRNSPY	Specifies whether text transparency is used when sending blocked records.			X				
DTACPR	Specifies whether blanks are compressed when sending and receiving data.			X				
TRUNC	Specifies whether trailing blanks are removed when sending data.			X				
GRPSEP	Specifies separator for groups of data (data sets and documents).			X				
RMTBSCCL	Specifies whether the session supports BSCCL commands and online messages.			X				
INLCNN	Specifies the method of making a connection on the line when a session is established.			X				
SECURE	Specifies whether this program device is secured from previously called override commands.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

You can specify any parameter on any communications type, but the parameter is ignored if it is not supported by the specified communications type.

Although some attributes, like FMTSLT and CNVTYPE, have system-level defaults, the default for the majority of the parameters is the information supplied during communications configuration.

Parameters not specified on an ADDICFDEVE, CHGICFDEVE, or OVRICFDEVE command take on the appropriate system default or specified configuration value. If the same parameter is specified on both an ADDICFDEVE and OVRICFDEVE command, the value specified on the OVRICFDEVE overrides the value declared on the ADDICFDEVE command.

The OVRICFDEVE command follows the general rules for override processing. For information on determining the result when two OVRICFDEVE commands are specified for the same program device entry, refer to the *Data Management Guide*.

### Format Selection (FMTSLT)

The FMTSLT parameter specifies the type of record selection used for input operations for the program device specified in the PGMDEV parameter.

Following are the values for the FMTSLT parameter:

- \*PGM**        The record format is determined by the program.
- \*RECID**     The record format is based on the use of the RECID DDS keyword.
- \*RMTFMT**    The remote program determines the record format to use.

These different values have meaning only when used in conjunction with specific DDS keywords. Refer to Chapter 5 for more information on format selection processing.

### Communications Type (CMNTYPE)

The CMNTYPE parameter identifies the communications type for which you are defining a program device entry. This identification prompts you for the communications-type-dependent attributes associated with the communications type you are using.

These values are available for the CMNTYPE parameter when \*REQUESTER is not specified for the remote location name:

- \*ALL**        Prompt for all possible communications-type-dependent attributes
- \*APPC**     Prompt for all APPC-supported attributes
- \*SNUF**     Prompt for all SNUF-supported attributes
- \*BSCSEL**   Prompt for all BSCSEL-supported attributes
- \*ASYNCR**   Prompt for all asynchronous communications-supported attributes
- \*INTRA**    Prompt for all intrasystem communications-supported attributes
- \*FINANCE**   Prompt for all finance communications-supported attributes
- \*RETAIL**   Prompt for all retail communications-supported attributes

This parameter is valid only if you enter the command interactively.

However, when you specify \*REQUESTER for the remote location name (RMTLOCNAME), you are only prompted for selected values based on the CMNTYPE parameter:

- \*ALL**        Prompt for FMTSLT, CNVTYPE, RCDLEN, BLKLEN, and SECURE parameters
- \*APPC**     Prompt for FMTSLT, CNVTYPE, and SECURE parameters
- \*ASYNCR**   Prompt for the FMTSLT and SECURE parameters
- \*SNUF**     Prompt for FMTSLT, RCDLEN, BLKLEN, and SECURE parameters
- \*BSCSEL**   Prompt for the FMTSLT and SECURE parameters
- \*INTRA**    Prompt for the FMTSLT and SECURE parameters
- \*FINANCE**   Prompt for the FMTSLT and SECURE parameters
- \*RETAIL**   Prompt for the FMTSLT and SECURE parameters

**Note:** You can still specify values for the parameters that you are not prompted for (when \*REQUESTER is specified for the remote location name) by typing those values and parameters on any command line with any of the program device entry commands. However, the parameter values you specify are ignored and no error return codes are issued.

### **Secure from Override (SECURE)**

The SECURE parameter is valid only on the OVRICFDEVE command. This parameter does not apply to the ADDICFDEVE or CHGICFDEVE commands. This parameter is used to restrict the effects of override processing.

Refer to the *Data Management Guide* for information about how the SECURE parameter works. Refer to the *CL Reference* for more information about the format and allowable values.

### **Other Communications-Type-Dependent Parameters**

Each of these parameters has specific meaning and function, depending on the communications type you are using. Also, some of these parameters are ignored if the program device being defined is for a RMTLOCNAME(\*REQUESTER). Refer to the appropriate communications programming manual for more information on the use of these parameters.

Refer to the *CL Reference* for more information on the format and allowable values for these parameters.

# Intersystem Communications Function Command Summary

Figure 4-5 shows the relationship between ICF commands.

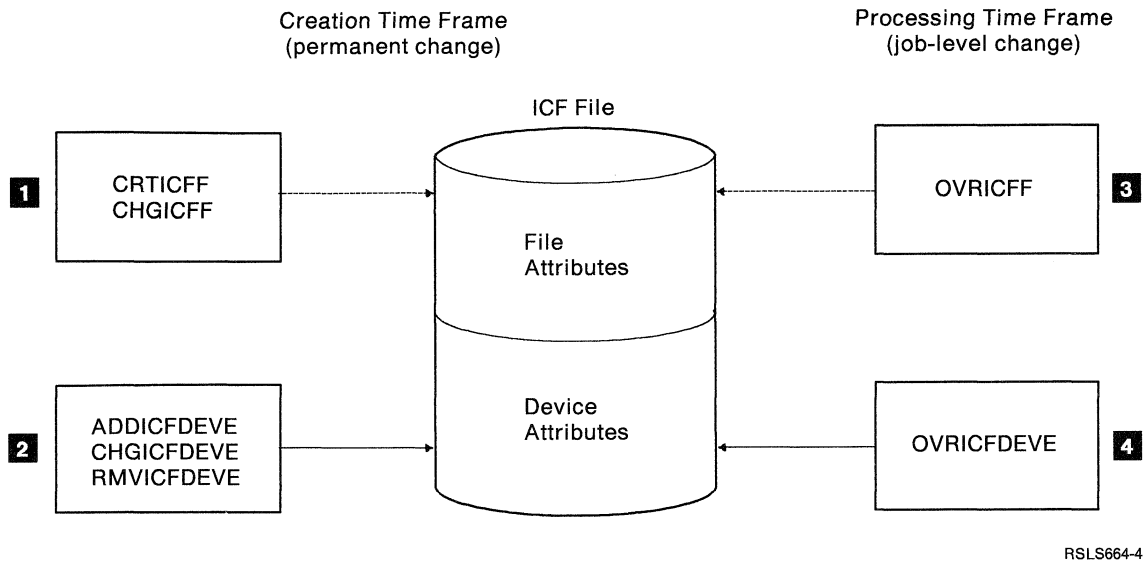


Figure 4-5. Relationship between ICF Commands

- 1** The CRTICFF and CHGICFF commands are used to create the ICF file and work with file-level attributes. (The DLTF command is used to delete the ICF file.)
- 2** The ADDICFDEVE, CHGICFDEVE, and RMVICFDEVE commands allow defining program device- or communications-type-dependent information in the ICF file. The ADDICFDEVE command is optional, and is used only to support early binding, and setting of system-wide defaults.
- 3** The OVRICFF command allows the changing of file-level attributes at the job level only. This command does not cause any permanent change, and it is not system-wide. (The DSPOVR command displays the information entered on the OVRICFF command. The DLTOVR command is used to delete the effects of the OVRICFF command.)
- 4** The OVRICFDEVE command affects the processing of the ICF file at the job level only. You do not specify the file on the override. Whatever ICF file is active at the time is the file that is overridden. It does not cause any permanent change, and it is not system wide. The OVRICFDEVE command uses a late binding function that ties the program device and the remote location at job time. The OVRICFDEVE command is also used to temporarily change communications-type-dependent attributes. The OVRICFDEVE command is job-wide, and has the characteristics of an override command. (The DLTOVRDEVE command is used to delete the effects of the OVRICFDEVE command.)



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## Chapter 5. Using an Intersystem Communications Function File

This chapter describes how an application uses an ICF file.

To use an ICF file, identify it as a WORKSTN file in RPG/400 or as a TRANSACTION file in COBOL/400. For C/400, the type of file need not be specified.

C/400, COBOL/400, and RPG/400 support an interface that allows the application to perform the following operations:

- Open the file
- Acquire a program device
- Read from a program device
- Write to a program device
- Release a program device
- Close the file

Read and write operations are done using a record that contains data description specifications (DDS) keywords. These DDS keywords allow more specific communications functions to be done with the read and write operations. ICF also supports system-supplied record formats that can be used in place of user-defined DDS record formats. Refer to Chapter 6 and Chapter 7 for more information about the communications functions that can be performed with the read and write operations.

Sample programs in Chapter 9 through Chapter 11 provide an overview of the language interface that supports these functions. For more information on the language interface, refer to the appropriate language reference manual.

---

### Opening an Intersystem Communications Function File

The processing done by the open operation depends on whether the open is a subsequent open of a shared file. The open is a subsequent open of a shared file if you specify SHARE(\*YES) and the file is currently open with SHARE(\*YES) specified.

If the open is not a subsequent open of a shared file in the same job, the open operation allocates the file and any other resources needed to support the acquiring of program devices to the file, and allocates the input/output (I/O) buffers.

If the open is a subsequent open of a shared file, the program is simply attached to the already open file. Any program devices acquired by other programs are available for use by this program. The state or attributes of the file do not change during a subsequent open. For example, if the program device specified as the ACQPGMDEV parameter has been released, the subsequent open does not cause it to be acquired.

Refer to the *Data Management Guide* for more information about shared file processing.

After the file and other resources have been allocated, the open operation implicitly acquires the program device specified by the ACQPGMDEV parameter, on the Create Intersystem Communications Function File (CRTICFF), Change Intersystem Communications Function File (CHGICFF), or Override Intersystem Communications

Function File (OVRICFF) command. See “Acquiring a Program Device when the File Is Opened” on page 4-5 for information on how to specify the ACQPGMDEV parameter.

The following is a description of the processing done by the open operation based on the ACQPGMDEV parameter value specified for the file:

- If you did not specify the ACQPGMDEV parameter, or if you specified \*NONE, the open operation does not acquire any program devices. A program device must be explicitly acquired for the file before the program tries any I/O operations to the file, or before another program opens the same file if the file is opened with SHARE(\*YES) specified.
- If you specify a program device name on the ACQPGMDEV parameter, the open operation acquires the specified program device. See “Acquiring a Program Device” on page 5-2 for information about acquiring a specific program device.

If the open operation is not successful, the only allowable operation is closing the file. See “Closing an Intersystem Communications Function File” on page 5-21 for more information.

## Obtaining Information about the Open Intersystem Communications Function File

After the program opens the file, an **open feedback area** is available to the program. This area contains information about the open file such as the file name, library name, and program device information. You can use the information in this area as long as the file is open. See Appendix C for a summary chart of the open feedback fields. Refer to the appropriate language reference manual for information on accessing the fields.

---

## Acquiring a Program Device

Before any input or output operations can be directed to a program device, the program device must be acquired.

Only program devices defined to the file by use of the Add Intersystem Communications Function Device Entry (ADDICFDEVE) or the Override Intersystem Communications Function Device Entry (OVRICFDEVE) command can be acquired. See “Identifying the Devices Used with an Intersystem Communications Function File” on page 4-11 for more information about defining program device entries.

A program device can be acquired in two ways:

- One program device can be implicitly acquired through the open operation. Refer to “Opening an Intersystem Communications Function File” on page 5-1 for more information on an implicit acquire through the open operation.
- A program device can be explicitly acquired through the acquire operation. The acquire operation can be used many times with different program device names.

When a program device is explicitly acquired with an acquire operation, you identify the session to establish by using the same program device name on the acquire as specified on the PGMDEV parameter on the ADDICFDEVE or the OVRICFDEVE command.



The examples in Figure 5-1 show the relationship between the program device entry (defined using an ADDICFDEVE or an OVRICFDEVE command) and a C/400, a COBOL/400, and an RPG/400 operation.

**Example 1**

```
ADDICFDEVE FILE(ICFFILE) PGMDEV(PGMDEVA) RMTLOCNAME(CHICAGO)
```

RPG/400 Program  
'PGMDEVA' ACQ ICFFILE



**Example 2**

```
OVRICFDEVE PGMDEV(PGMDEVA) RMTLOCNAME(CHICAGO)
```


COBOL/400 Program  
ACQUIRE 'PGMDEVA' FOR ICFFILE.



**Example 3**

```
OVRICFDEVE PGMDEV(PGMDEVA) RMTLOCNAME(CHICAGO)
```

C/400 Program  
QXXACQUIRE "PGMDEVA" FOR ICFFILE.



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Figure 5-1. Relationship of Program Device Entries to Operations

Acquiring the program device automatically allows any I/O operations valid for that program device to be issued. For example, if the file is opened for input only, the read operation is allowed, but the write operation is not allowed.

The amount of time the system waits for resources to become available to complete the acquire request is specified on the WAITFILE parameter of the CRTICFF, CHGICFF, or OVRICFF command.

The following sections describe some of the functions performed when a program device is acquired.

## Acquiring a Program Device – Source Program

The system tries to allocate a new session with the remote location for the job in which the program is running.

Some causes of a failed acquire operation are:

- The device associated with the program device is not varied on.
- The device description for the device associated with the program device is allocated to another job.
- A session is not available for the remote location.

## Acquiring a Program Device – Target Program

The system tries to establish a connection with the requesting program device. An acquire operation to the requesting program device does not allocate a new session. It only establishes a logical connection to the session and transaction on which the target program was started.

The acquire operation fails if any of the following occur:

- The session was previously ended by the target program.
- A program not started by an evoke function issues an acquire for a requesting program device.
- The requesting program device is acquired for another file in the job.

---

## Obtaining Information about a Particular Program Device

You can obtain information about a program device in two ways:

- Using the **program device definition list**
- Using the **get-attributes operation**

### Program Device Definition List

After a program device is acquired, the program device becomes part of the program device definition list. The program device definition list contains information about the program device, such as the program device class, device type, and invite state.

You can use the information in the program device definition list as long as the program device is acquired. The support provided by the high-level language you use determines whether you can access this information.

See Appendix C for a summary chart of the program device definition list. Refer to the appropriate language reference manual for information on accessing these fields.

### Get-Attributes Operation

The get-attributes operation can be used at any time after a file has been opened to determine the status of a particular program device. The program device does not need to be acquired. The operation gets the current status about the session in which your program is communicating. If the program device is not acquired, the information is obtained from the program device entry defined with the ADDICFDEVE or OVRICFDEVE command.

The status information received by the get-attributes operation contains the fields shown in Table 5-1 on page 5-5.

Table 5-1 (Page 1 of 2). Attribute Information Fields

Position	Value	Meaning
1 through 10	Name	Program device name: The name the program used to identify the program device in the file to read and write from.
11 through 20	Name	Device description name: The device description associated with the program device name (specified during configuration and optionally on the ADDICFDEVE or OVRICFDEVE command).
21 through 30	Name	User ID: If the program was started locally, this is the user ID used to sign on to the work station. If the program was started as a result of a program start request, this is the user ID used to start the target program.
31	I	The device is an ICF device type.
	D	The device is a display device.
	U	Unknown.
32 through 37	APPC	APPC communications type.
	SNUF	SNUF communications type.
	BSCCL	BSCCL communications type.
	ASYN	Asynchronous communications type.
	INTRA	Intrasystem communications type.
	FNC	Finance communications type.
38	Y	This is a requesting program device.
	N	This is a program device acquired by a source program.
39	Y	Program device has been acquired.
	N	Program device has not been acquired.
40	Y	Input is invited for this program device.
	N	Input is not invited for this program device.
41	Y	Invited input is available for this program device.
	N	Invited input is not available for this program device.
42 through 50	Reserved	Not applicable to communications.
51	Y	Session has an active transaction.
	N	Session does not have an active transaction.
52 <sup>1</sup>	0	Synchronization level is NONE.
	1	Synchronization level is CONFIRM.
53 <sup>1</sup>	M	Mapped conversation.
	B	Basic conversation.
54 through 61	Name	Remote location name: This is the remote location associated with the program device name (specified during configuration and on the ADDICFDEVE or OVRICFDEVE command).
62 through 69 <sup>1</sup>	Name	Local logical unit (LU) name.
70 through 77 <sup>1</sup>	Name	Local network ID.
78 through 85 <sup>1</sup>	Name	Remote LU name.
86 through 93 <sup>1</sup>	Name	Remote network ID.

Table 5-1 (Page 2 of 2). Attribute Information Fields

Position	Value	Meaning
94 through 101 <sup>1</sup>	Name	Mode: This is the mode associated with the program device name (specified during configuration and optionally on the ADDICFDEVE or OVRICFDEVE command).
102 through 144	Reserved	
<sup>1</sup>	This information is valid only for some of the communications types. These fields will be blank if the information does not pertain to the communications type you are using.	

## Sending and Receiving Data

Data is sent between systems by using output (or write) and input (or read) operations. The read and write operations are done using a record format. The results of read and write operations are communicated to the program with ICF messages, major/minor return codes, high-level language status values, and an **I/O feedback area**.

The I/O feedback area is updated for every read/write operation. The I/O feedback area consists of two sections:

- The **common I/O feedback area** contains information relevant to all communications types.
- The **file-dependent I/O feedback area** contains information that can apply to one or more of the communications types.

### Common I/O Feedback Area

The common I/O feedback area contains information in the following fields:

- **Output operation count.** A count of the number of successful output operations. This count is updated only when an output operation completes successfully.
- **Input operation count.** A count of the number of successful input operations. This count is updated only when an input operation completes successfully and data is received.
- **Output then input operation count.** A count of the number of successful output then input operations.
- **Count of other operations.** A count of the number of successful operations other than output and input operations (such as acquire and release operations).
- **Current operation.** A hex value representing the current (last requested) operation, sent as follows:

Hex 01	Input
Hex 05	Output
Hex 06	Output then Input
Hex 11	Release
Hex 12	Acquire

- **Record format name.** Name of the record format just processed. The record format is either specified on the I/O request or determined by the specified format selection processing option.
- **Device class and type.** A hex code representing a device class for ICF and the communications type used as follows:
 

Hex 0B0E	APPC
Hex 0B20	SNUF
Hex 0B0A	BSCEL
Hex 0B1F	Asynchronous
Hex 0B1E	Intrasystem
Hex 0B42	Finance
Hex 0B43	Retail
- **Program device name.** The program device name to which the last operation was issued.
- **Record length.** The record length of the last I/O operation based on the record format processed.
- **Blocked record count.** The number of records sent or received on an I/O operation. For ICF, the value is always 1.

## File-Dependent I/O Feedback Area

The file-dependent I/O feedback area contains information in the following fields:

- **Actual record length.** On input, this is the actual length of user data received from the remote system or device. When the data received is longer than the data requested (all the received data cannot be contained in the record format used), the length of data is provided, if known. If the actual length cannot be determined, the field is set to hex FFFFFFFF. When a partial record is received (the remainder of the record is never sent), the length of the data received is provided. If the input operation completes with an error (other than partial record or truncated record), the contents of the field are undetermined.  
  
On output, the actual length is the length of data moved from the user's buffer to the output buffer to send to the remote system. If the output operation completes with an error, the contents of the field are undetermined.
- **ICF major/minor return code.** A 4-character code (2 characters representing the major code, 2 characters representing the minor code) indicating the results of each operation.
- **Negative response error data.** For some return codes, this field contains more detailed information about the reason for the error. Refer to the *APPC and APPN User's Guide*, the *Finance Communications Programmer's Guide*, and the *Retail Communications Programmer's Guide* for more information on this field.
- **Request-to-write indication.** This indication tells you if the remote system requested that the application program stop sending data and give permission (by issuing a read or an allow-write request) to the remote system to begin sending.
- **Remote format name.** The remote format name received from the program device on an input operation. This is valid when the FMTSLT option on the

ADDICFDEVE or OVRICFDEVE command is \*RMTFMT. See Chapter 6 for more information on the FMTNAME DDS keyword.

- **Mode.** Mode associated with the program device. Mode is for APPC only. Refer to the *APPC and APPN User's Guide* for more information on modes.
- **Safe indicator.** This field shows that an end-of-text (ETX) control character has been received in the buffer, and it is only valid for BSCEL. The safe indicator is not set if BLOCK(\*USER) was specified on the ADDICFDEVE or OVRICFDEVE command. Refer to the *BSC Equivalence Link Programmer's Guide* for more information on this indicator.

Refer to Appendix C for a summary of the fields and the communications types to which the information applies. Refer to the appropriate communications programming manual for specific details on pertinent fields.

Like the open feedback area, the support provided by the high-level language you use determines whether you can access this information.

## Checking Return Codes

After each operation, an ICF **return code** is returned to your program. Your program checks this return code to determine:

- The status of the operation just completed
- The operation that should be done next

It is recommended that your program check these return codes at the completion of every operation to ensure that the operation completed successfully or that the appropriate recovery action is taken.

A summary of these return codes is described in Appendix B. These codes, or groups of codes, are also converted to language return codes. For example, the ICF codes are converted to RPG \*STATUS values or to COBOL/400 file status values. C/400 does not have file status values. These values are shown in a chart in the appropriate language chapter of this manual.

Each ICF return code consists of a 2-digit **major code** and a 2-digit **minor code**. The major code identifies the general condition for a group of return codes, and is usually sufficient to determine the action to be taken. The minor code identifies the specific condition and may indicate the specific action that should be taken next. For example:

```
8233
| |
| Minor code
|
Major code
```

In this example the major code **82** indicates that an acquire or open operation was not successful. The minor code **33** indicates that the operation failed because an ADDICFDEVE command or OVRICFDEVE command was not issued for the program device you are trying to acquire.

Usually, your program determines the action to take by checking only the major code or the language status code. However, you may need to check minor codes for specific conditions that occur for your particular application or communications configuration.

For more information about major and minor return codes, refer to Chapter 8.

## Writing to a Program Device

Use a write operation to send data to the remote system.

The ICF file supports a set of DDS processing keywords and system-supplied formats, used in conjunction with the write operation, to perform various communications functions. Refer to Chapter 6 and Chapter 7 for more information about specifying the communications function to be used with the write operation.

**Note:** Data can be written to only one program device for each write operation.

Figure 5-2 shows the use of the write operation when sending data.

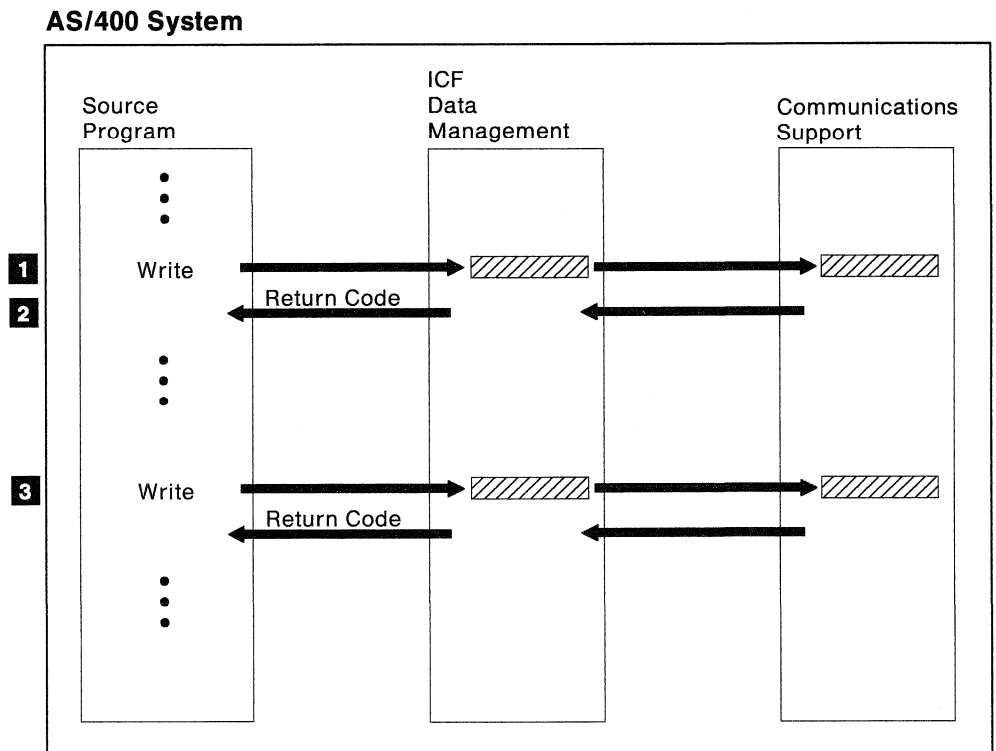


Figure 5-2. Using Write Operation when Sending Data

- 1 Your program uses a write operation to send data to the remote system.
- 2 Your program receives a return code indicating the completion status of the operation.
- 3 If a successful return code is received, your program continues sending several records.

## Inviting a Program Device

Your program indicates it wants to start an asynchronous input operation by inviting a program device. The invite function prepares your program to receive data. Your program can continue processing after issuing the invite request, and does not have to wait for the data.

An invite function is specified by:

- Issuing a write operation to a program device using a record format with the INVITE DDS keyword in effect.
- Issuing a write operation to a program device using a system-supplied format whose definition contains the invite function.

For more information about specifying the invite function, see Chapter 6 and Chapter 7.

You can receive the response from an invited program device by doing an input operation. See “Reading from Invited Program Devices” on page 5-13 and “Reading from One Program Device” on page 5-19 for more information.

At least one program device must be invited before a read-from-invited-program-devices operation can return a response from a program device.

A program would invite a program device because:

- Inviting several program devices allows the program to do a read-from-invited-program-devices operation and receive data from one of the invited program devices with a response available. Therefore, using the invite function of the ICF file, the program can handle receiving a record from any one of several invited program devices by reading from a single point in the program. The program issues an input operation for the response.
- A program wants to use the time-out capability of the read-from-invited-program-devices operation.

## Format Selection Processing

The format selection (FMTSLT) parameter on the ADDICFDEVE and OVRICFDEVE commands determines how ICF data management selects the record format to use when receiving data with the read and read-from-invited-program-devices operations. The three different methods of selecting a record format are discussed here. The name of the record format selected is placed in the I/O feedback area. Refer to “Determining the Record Format Returned” on page 5-19 for more information about determining the record format selected.

### Program Selection (\*PGM)

If you specify FMTSLT(\*PGM), which is the default, on the ADDICFDEVE or OVRICFDEVE command, your program must specify the record format to use when your program does an input operation. If no record format name is given, ICF data management uses the default record format. The default format is always the first format defined in the file.

The only selection process that is applicable when using the system-supplied QICDMF file is FMTSLT(\*PGM). The default record format in this file is a 4096-byte data record called DFTRCD. You should either specify this format on the input oper-



ation or allow the system to default. Your program must then examine the input data to determine what data processing to perform on the fields in the record.

### **Record-Identifier Selection (\*RECID)**

Selecting FMTSLT(\*RECID) on the ADDICFDEVE or OVRICFDEVE command provides a means of identifying and selecting the record format to use based on the data received. If you specify FMTSLT(\*RECID), the file is searched for the RECID keyword on each input operation. The RECID keyword provides a definition for determining which record format to use.

When you specify the RECID keyword, you define a compare value. You must define the beginning position in the record format and the compare value to use. When data is received, the corresponding positions in the record are compared to the defined RECID values. When a match is found, that record format is used to process the received data. If no match is found, or if no data is received, the default record format is used.

When the FMTSLT(\*RECID) is specified, the default format for an ICF file is one of the following:

- The first format in the file without the RECID keyword specified
- The first format in the file if all formats have the RECID keyword specified (applies only when no data is received)

#### **Notes:**

1. An ICF return code of 81E9 is returned to your program if the default format has the RECID keyword specified and no match is found for the received data. Refer to Appendix B for a complete list of return codes.
2. If a read with a record format specified is issued, the format specified must match the name determined by the RECID keyword selection process. If not, return code 3441 is returned to your program.

Refer to Chapter 6 for more information about the RECID keyword.

### **Remote Format Selection (\*RMTFMT)**

Remote format selection is supported by APPC and intrasystem communications.

If you specify FMTSLT(\*RMTFMT) on the ADDICFDEVE or OVRICFDEVE command, your program does not need to enter a format name when it does an input operation. Instead, the format name passed with the data from the remote program is used. If the remote system is an AS/400 system, the remote program must specify the FMTNAME keyword in the record used to send the data to ensure the format name is sent.

If the remote system does not send a format name (for example, a record is sent without a FMTNAME keyword specified) and a format name is specified with the input operation in your program, that name is used to process the data received. If no format name is specified on the input operation, the default record format in the ICF file is used. The default record format is the first record format in the file.

If the remote program sends a format name and your program specifies a format name, the names must match. If they do not match, return code 3441 is returned to your program.

If the remote program sends a format name and FMTSLT(\*RMTFMT) was not specified on the ADDICFDEVE or OVRICFDEVE commands, the remote format name sent is ignored by ICF.

The record format name received from the remote system on a successful input operation is put in the file-dependent section of the I/O feedback area. The high-level language may access this area to determine the remote record format name received from the remote system. Refer to the appropriate language reference manual for more information about accessing the I/O feedback area.

### Summary of Format Selection Processing

Table 5-2 summarizes the record format that is selected based on the format selection option specified on the FMTSLT parameter and the record format name specified on the input operation (if one was specified). This chart also shows what return codes can result from the format selection process on an input operation.

<i>Table 5-2 (Page 1 of 2). Format Selection Options</i>			
<b>FMTSLT Option</b>	<b>Input Data</b>	<b>Record Format Name Specified on Input Operation</b>	<b>Record Format Name Not Specified on Input Operation</b>
*PGM	Does not apply to format selection.	If specified format name is defined in ICF file, specified format selected. Otherwise, return code 83E0 returned to program.	Default format <sup>1</sup> selected.
*RECID	Data received matches record format in file with RECID keyword.	If matched format is same as specified format, matched format selected. Otherwise, return code 3441 returned to program.	Matched format selected.
	Data received does not match any record in file with RECID keyword.	If default format <sup>2</sup> does not have RECID keyword, default format selected. Otherwise, return code 81E9 returned to program.  If format selected (default <sup>2</sup> ) is not same as specified format, error return code 3441 returned to program.	If default format <sup>2</sup> does not have RECID keyword, default format selected. Otherwise, return code 81E9 returned to program.
	No data received.	If default format <sup>2</sup> is same as specified format, default format selected. Otherwise, return code 3441 returned to program.	Default format <sup>2</sup> selected.

Table 5-2 (Page 2 of 2). Format Selection Options

FMTSLT Option	Input Data	Record Format Name Specified on Input Operation	Record Format Name Not Specified on Input Operation
*RMTFMT	Record format name (remote format) received from the remote system	If remote format name is defined in the ICF file, remote format selected. Otherwise, default <sup>1</sup> format selected.  If format selected is not same as specified format, return code 3441 returned to program.	If remote format is defined in the ICF file, remote format selected. Otherwise, default format <sup>1</sup> selected.
	Record format name (remote format) not received from the remote system	If specified format name is defined in the ICF file, specified format selected. Otherwise, error return code 83E0 returned to program.	Default format <sup>1</sup> selected.

<sup>1</sup> The default record format for FMTSLT(\*PGM) and FMTSLT(\*RMTFMT) is the first record format in the ICF file.

<sup>2</sup> The default format for FMTSLT(\*RECID) is the first record format in the ICF file that does not have a \*RECID keyword specified, or the first record format if all record formats have the \*RECID keyword specified.

## Reading from Invited Program Devices

The primary purpose of the read-from-invited-program-devices operation is to provide a single point in the program at which the program can wait for and receive a record from one of several program devices. The read-from-invited-program-devices operation can wait for and return a record to the program from one of the invited program devices with an available record.

The read-from-invited-program-devices operation is also used to check whether the timer that was set by the timer function has ended. Refer to Chapter 6 and Chapter 7 for more information on the timer function.

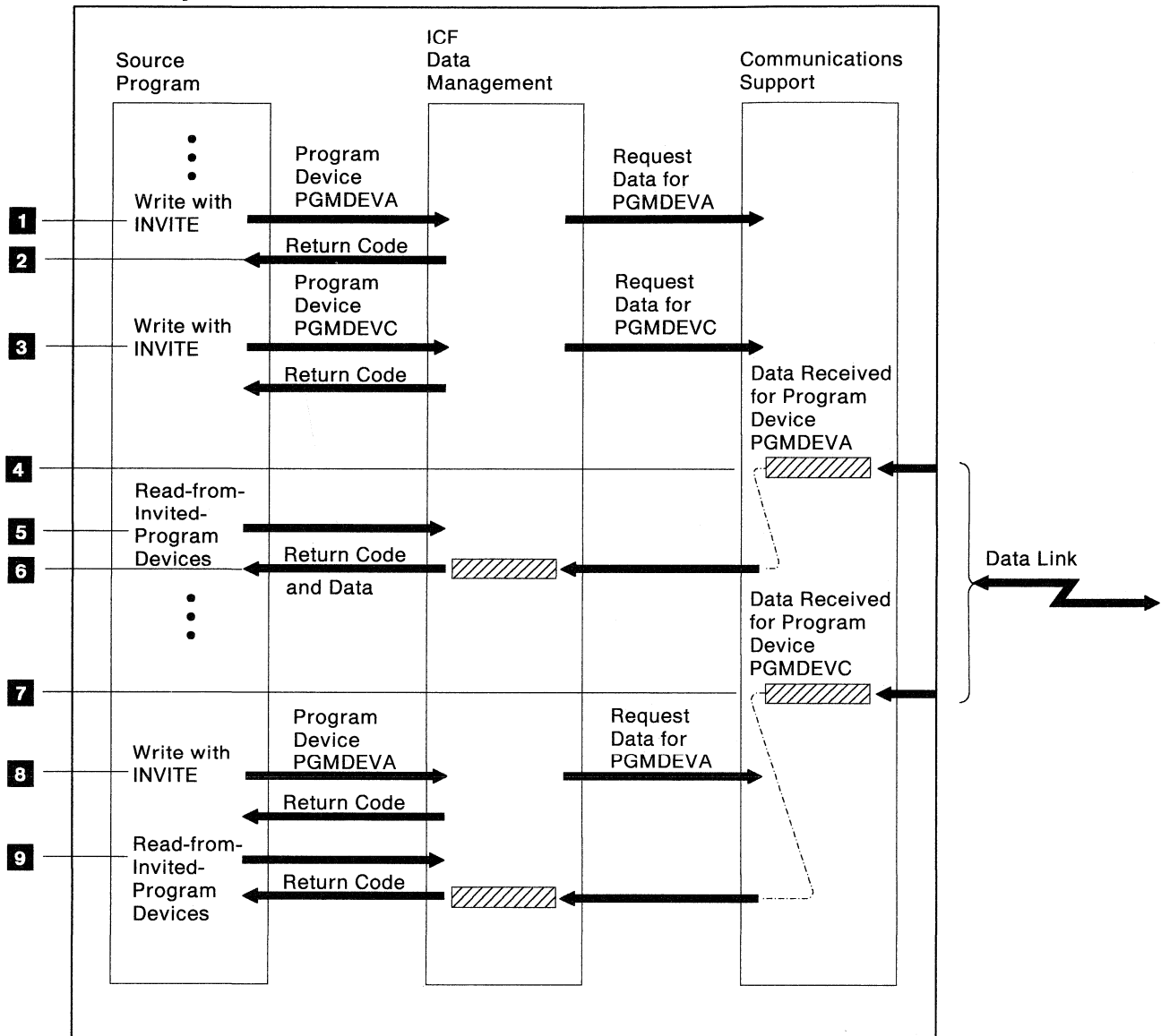
The read-from-invited-program-devices operation can complete when:

- A communications failure is detected on one of the invited program devices.
- The job is being canceled (controlled).
- The time specified by either the timer function or the WAITRCD parameter on the CRTICFF command is reached.

The read-from-invited-program-devices operation is only valid if the high-level language you are using considers the ICF file to be a multiple device file. See the appropriate language reference manual for more information.

Figure 5-3 on page 5-14 shows how you can use the invite function and read-from-invited-program-devices operation to receive data from two different program devices.

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Figure 5-3. Using the Invite Function and Read-from-Invited-Program-Devices Operation to Receive Data

- 1** Your program uses the invite function to ask the remote system to send data for program device PGMDEVA.
- 2** A successful completion return code tells your program that ICF data management received the operation and is asking the remote system to send data. No data has yet been received.
- 3** Your program issues another invite function. This invite is for program device PGMDEVC. Data has not yet been received for the first invite for program device PGMDEVA.
- 4** The system receives data for program device PGMDEVA. (Data is not necessarily received in the order in which the invite functions were issued. For example, data can be received for program device PGMDEVC before data is received for PGMDEVA. Your program must check the program device name to determine for which program device the data is received.)

- 5 A read-from-invited-program-devices operation is used to receive the data sent.
- 6 This time a successful completion return code tells your program that data has been received and is in your program buffer.
- 7 Data is received for program device PGMDEV C.
- 8 Another invite function is used to ask for program device PGMDEVA data.
- 9 Another read-from-invited-program-devices operation is used to receive the data for program device PGMDEV C.

### Specifying Maximum Wait Interval

You can specify the maximum amount of time your program will wait for a read-from-invited-program-devices operation to complete.

The time interval can be specified by:

- Specifying the WAITRCD parameter on the CRTICFF, CHGICFF, and OVRICFF commands
- Issuing the timer function

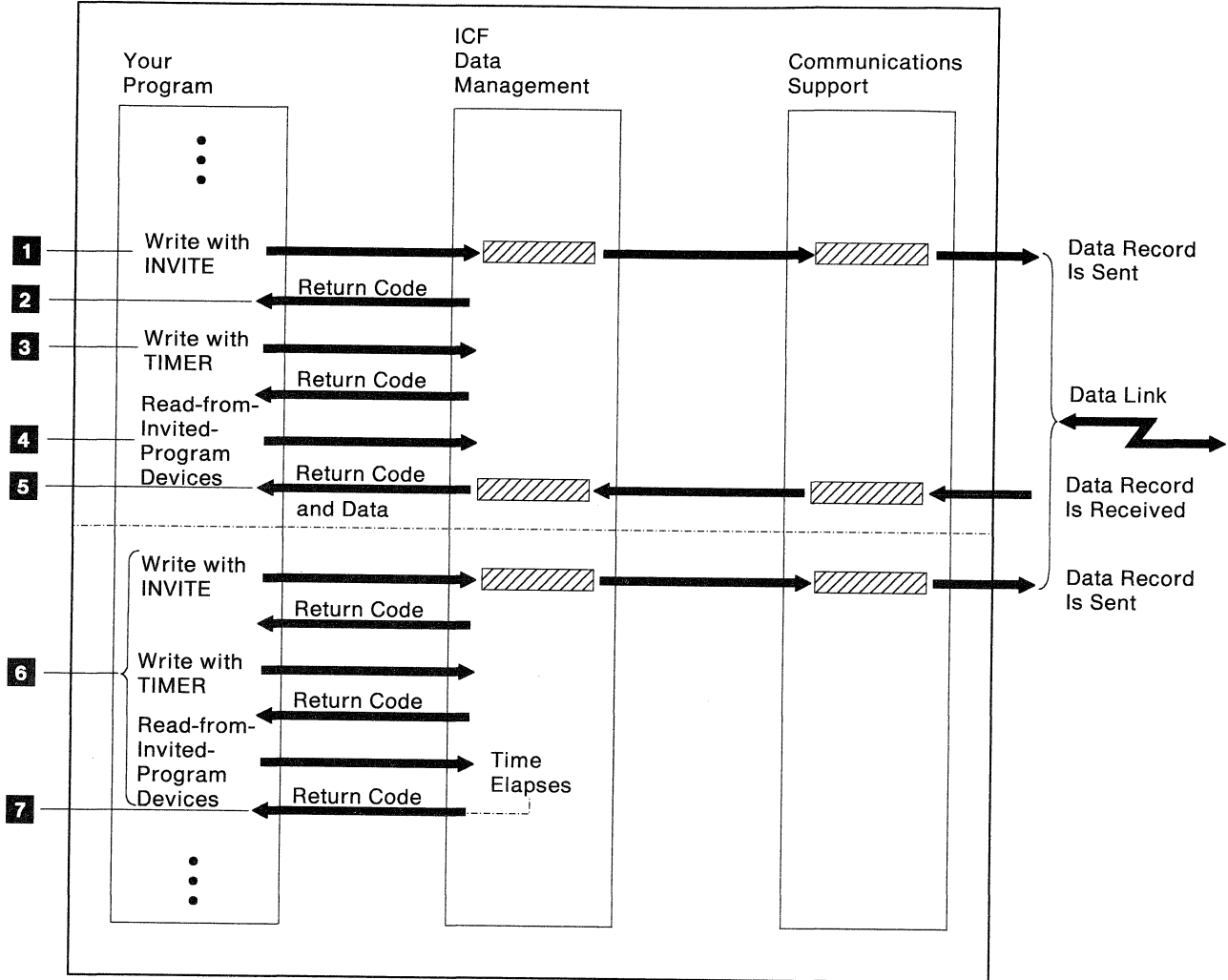
The WAITRCD parameter establishes the maximum time interval used for all read-from-invited-program-devices operations issued against the file.

The timer function is used to specify the maximum time interval used for read-from-invited-program-devices operations until either the timer ends or a new interval is set using the timer function. When the interval for the timer operation is in effect, the value specified on the WAITRCD parameter is ignored.

If a response is not received from the invited program devices within the specified amount of time, the program is notified with an ICF return code (0310) indicating that the timer interval has ended.

Figure 5-4 on page 5-16 shows the relationship between the timer function and the read-from-invited-program-devices operation.

## AS/400 System



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Figure 5-4. Relationship between Timer and Read-from-Invited-Program-Devices Operations

- 1** Your program issues an invite function.
- 2** A successful completion return code tells your program that ICF data management accepted the request and that the remote system is expected to respond. No data has yet been received.
- 3** Your program uses the timer function to set the maximum length of time to wait for a response.
- 4** A read-from-invited-program-devices operation is used to read the data or, if the data is not received within the length of time specified, the return code indicates that the time you set has elapsed.
- 5** The data is received before the time elapses. Therefore, a successful completion return code is passed to the program with the response from the remote system.
- 6** Your program again uses the invite function to send data and ask for a response. The time interval is again set, and another read-from-invited-program-devices operation is issued.

- 7 This time the read-from-invited-program-devices operation results in a return code that tells your program the time elapsed before a response was received from the remote system. When this happens, you may want to send a message to the operator, continue processing, or both.

COBOL/400 provides a means of calling the read-from-invited-program-devices operation as if the WAITRCD(\*IMMED) is specified. Refer to the *COBOL/400 Reference Manual* for information about the NODATA phrase. See “Determining the Wait-for-Record Value” on page 4-7 for information about specifying the WAITRCD parameter.

Refer to Chapter 6 and Chapter 7 for information on specifying the timer function.

## Responses

A program can receive one of many responses from the read-from-invited-program-devices operation. These responses are communicated to your program through an ICF return code.

The ICF file also supports a set of DDS response indicators that can be used in conjunction with the read-from-invited-program-devices operation to indicate status information about the operation. Refer to Chapter 6 for more information about response indicators.

The following sections describe possible responses from the read-from-invited-program-devices operation and the conditions under which the program receives the response.

**Data from One of the Invited Program Devices with Data Available:** If at least one invited program device has data available and the job has not been ended (controlled), the read-from-invited-program-devices operation returns data from one of the invited program devices.

After the read-from-invited-program-devices operation completes, the program can examine feedback that allows it to identify the program device that returned the data and the record format of the data returned. See “Determining Which Invited Program Device Had Data Available” on page 5-18 for information about how to determine which program device responded. See “Determining the Record Format Returned” on page 5-19 for information about determining the format of the returned record.

The program device returning the data is no longer in the invited state. The program device must be invited before it can return any more data using the read-from-invited-program-devices operation. Other invited program devices remain invited.

**Job Ended (Controlled):** The read-from-invited-program-devices operation returns this response if the job is ended (controlled) before or during the wait for data to become available from an invited program device.

Receiving the job ended response does not cancel the invite. All invited program devices remain invited.

If any program in the job is notified that the job is being ended (controlled), that program should notify all other programs in the job. The system notifies only one program regardless of how many ICF files are used in the job.

When a program receives a job ended (controlled) indication, the program should complete operations and end before the system changes the job ended (controlled) to job ended (immediate) and forces all processing to stop. This action is important if a program needs to complete some processing before it ends.

**No Invited Program Devices Have Data Available:** The read-from-invited-program-devices operation returns this response when the job is not being ended and:

- At least one program device is invited.
- No data is available from any of the invited program devices.
- The WAITRCD(\*IMMED) parameter is specified.

All invited program devices remain invited.

**Time-Out on Wait for Data from Invited Program Devices:** The read-from-invited-program-devices operation returns this response when:

- No data is available from any of the invited program devices in the amount of time specified as the WAITRCD parameter or the timer function.
- The job is not being ended.

All invited program devices remain invited.

**No Program Devices Invited:** If no program devices are in the invited state and the timer function is not in effect, the program is notified that no program devices were invited.

**Error from One of the Invited Program Devices:** The read-from-invited-program-devices operation can return an error condition instead of data from one of the invited program devices if:

- The job is not being ended.
- At least one invited program device has a response available.

If an invited program device detects an error while it does the input operation, the error (like the data) is held until the program device is read using a read-from-invited-program-devices or read operation.

## Determining Which Invited Program Device Had Data Available

After a read-from-invited-program-devices operation returns data from an invited program device, the program may need to identify the name of the program device from which the data was returned. This identification is necessary if the program wants to handle one program device differently from other program devices.

The program can determine the name of the program device that returned the data from a field in the I/O feedback area. Refer to the appropriate language reference manual to learn about other ways to get this information, and about how to access the I/O feedback area.

If the program needs the name of the program device that returned the data, the program must get that information before doing any other I/O operations to the file.

If the read-from-invited-program-devices operation did not return a data available response (some other response, like job ended (controlled) was returned to the program), the field containing the name of the program device to which I/O was last directed in the I/O feedback area is set to \*N (not applicable).



## Determining the Record Format Returned

Because a read-from-invited-program-devices operation returns a record from one of the invited program devices with an available record, regardless of that record's format, you cannot specify a record format on the read-from-invited-program-devices operation.

The system uses the FMTSLT parameter on the ADDICFDEVE, CHGICFDEVE, and OVRICFDEVE commands to determine the record format. Therefore, the program may have to determine the format of the record returned before handling the record (if a program device can return a record in one of several record formats).

The program can determine the record format of the data returned from a field in the I/O feedback area that indicates the name of the last record format used for I/O. Refer to the appropriate language reference manual to learn about other ways of getting this information and about how to access the I/O feedback area.

Note that if the program needs the name of the record format used to receive the data, the program must get that information before doing any other I/O operations to the file.

## Reading from One Program Device

A read operation waits for and receives data from one program device. There is no time limit on a read operation (the WAITRCD parameter and the interval specified on a timer function are ignored). The program waits until data is available from that program device. The read operation differs from the read-from-invited-program-devices operation in that a read operation is directed to a specific program device, whereas the read-from-invited-program-devices operation receives data from any program device that was previously invited.

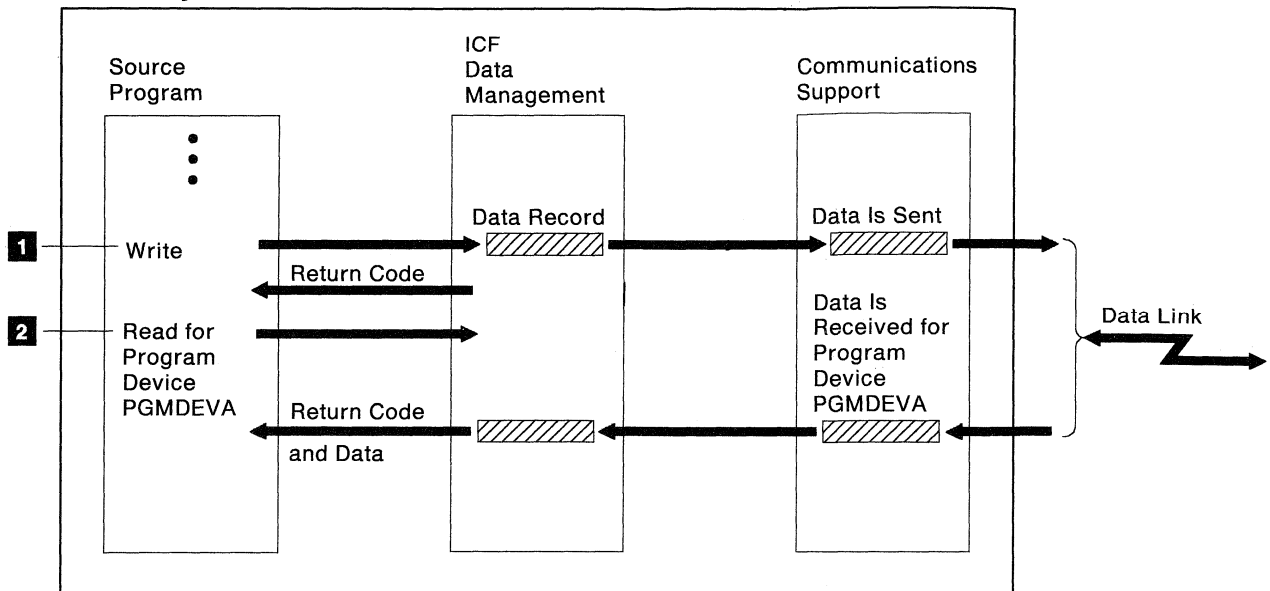
The program can indicate to the system that a read operation must be done in three ways:

- Explicitly, by specifying the name of a program device on the read operation
- Implicitly, by specifying the name of a record format on the read operation
- Implicitly, by specifying neither a record format or program device name, and the high-level language considers the ICF file a single device file

Because you cannot specify a record format on a read-from-invited-program-devices operation, the system interprets a read with a record format specified as a read operation. See the appropriate language reference manual for information about calling the read operation explicitly or implicitly and about which program device is used if the read operation is implicitly called.

Figure 5-5 on page 5-20 shows how to use the read operation.

## AS/400 System



RSL5140-8

Figure 5-5. Using the Read Operation

- 1 Your program uses a write operation to send data to the remote system.
- 2 A read operation is then issued to receive data from PGMDEVA. The program waits to receive the data before continuing.

If the program device specified on the read operation has been invited, the invite is satisfied and the input operation started when the program device was invited is completed before control is returned to the program.

The ICF file supports a set of DDS response indicators that can be used in conjunction with the read operation to indicate status information about the operation. Refer to Chapter 6 for more information about response indicators.

## Writing and Then Reading from One Program Device

Some high-level languages support an interface to send a single I/O operation that does a write operation followed by a read operation to a program device.

The same record format is used on both the write and read operation.

## Canceling an Invite of a Program Device

If a program device is invited, it is possible to cancel the invite:

- Explicitly, by issuing a cancel-invite function to the program device
- Implicitly, by issuing a write operation to the program device

Refer to Chapter 6 and Chapter 7 for information about specifying the cancel-invite function.

---

## Releasing a Program Device

You can explicitly release a program device from an ICF file by using the release operation, or you can implicitly release the device by closing the file.

If you release the program device, you must reacquire it before you can use it again for I/O operations.

The release operation ends the session only when certain criteria are met. The end-of-session function always ends the session. Refer to Chapter 6 and Chapter 7 for more information about specifying an end-of-session function.

The following processing is done by the release operation:

- Source program
  - If the program device is invited, the release operation fails.
  - If a transaction is still active on the session, the release operation fails.
  - If a transaction is not active on the session, the session ends.
  - If the device description associated with the program device is allocated when the program device is acquired, it is deallocated when the program device is released.
  - If an error occurs due to the hardware or an SNA protocol violation, the release operation fails.
- Target program
  - The release operation severs the logical connection between the application and the requesting program device. The session is not ended.
  - The program (or another program in the same job structure) can reestablish the connection to the same session by acquiring the requesting program device. The communications session, including the state of the session, remains intact.

---

## Closing an Intersystem Communications Function File

The processing done by the close operation depends on whether the file is shared. If the file is not shared, the following processing is done:

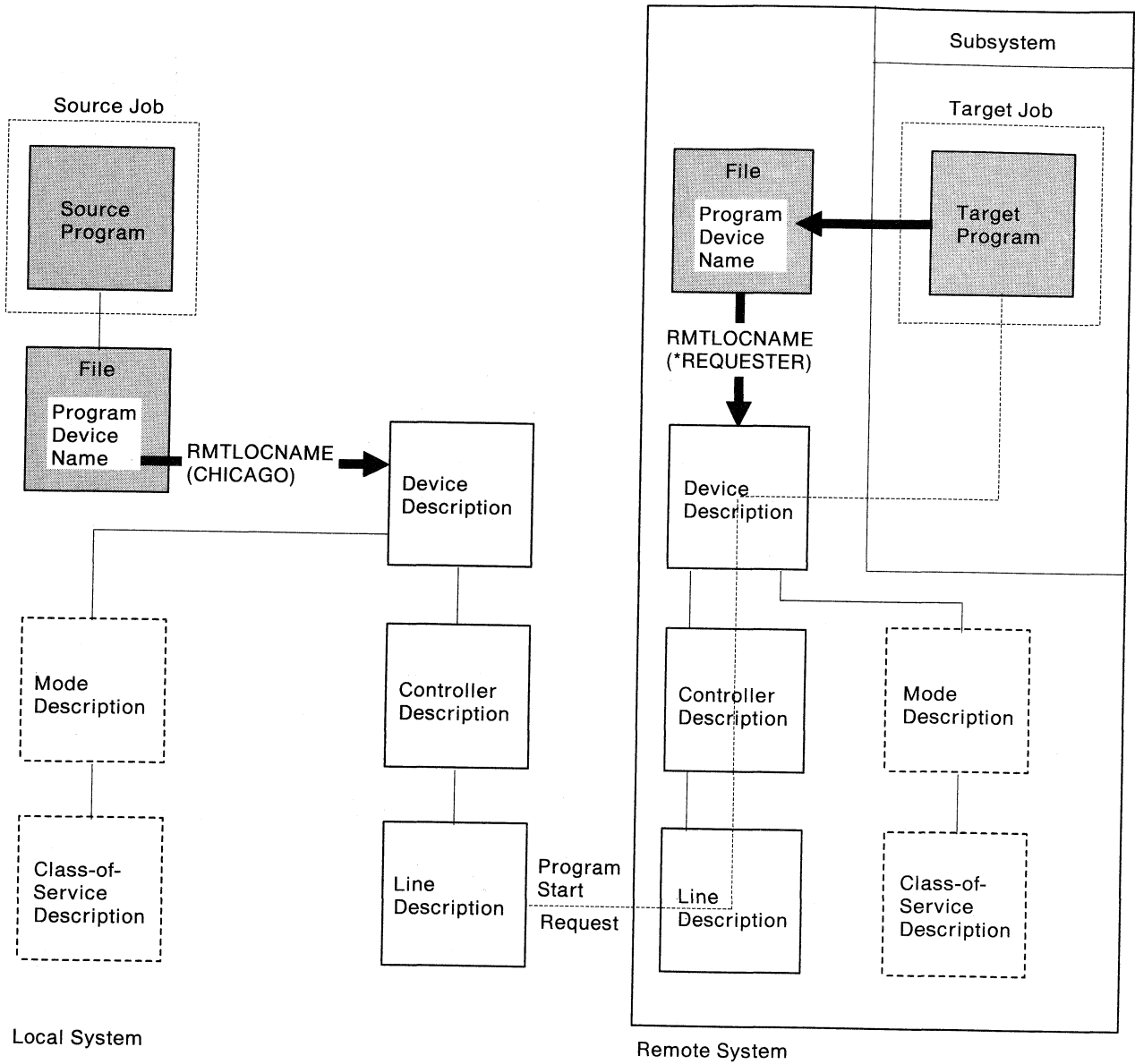
- All sessions associated with the source program are ended.
- All sessions associated with the target program are released.
- The file resources allocated by the open operation are deallocated and returned to the system.

If the file is shared, the program cannot do I/O operations to the file. Other programs that have the file open can still use the file.

If the close operation is successful, an open operation is the only program operation allowed to the file. If the close operation fails, the program should call the close operation a second time. A second close operation is always successful.

# Summary

Figure 5-6 shows the relationship between the program, the ICF file, and the communications configuration on a local and remote AS/400 system.



RSL5177-4

Figure 5-6. Relationship of Program, File, and Configuration

**Note:** The mode description and class-of-service description apply to APPC only.

## Local System

The source program is your C/400, COBOL/400, or RPG/400 application communicating with the target program through an ICF file. You can create this file using the CRTICFF command, and change it using the CHGICFF or OVRICFF command.

The source program:

- Opens the file
- Acquires one or more program devices
- Reads and writes to program devices in the file to receive and send data
- Releases the acquired program devices
- Closes the file

The device entries defined in the file with the ADDICFDEVE, CHGICFDEVE, or OVRICFDEVE command provide:

- Mapping to the communications configurations
- Communications-type-dependent definitions of program device attributes

The local configurations selected by the program device entry define the connection to the remote system.

## Remote System

An incoming program start request from the local system starts a target job.

The target program is your C/400, COBOL/400, or RPG/400 application, which is communicating with the source program through an ICF file. You can create this file using the CRTICFF command and change it using the CHGICFF or OVRICFF command.

The target program:

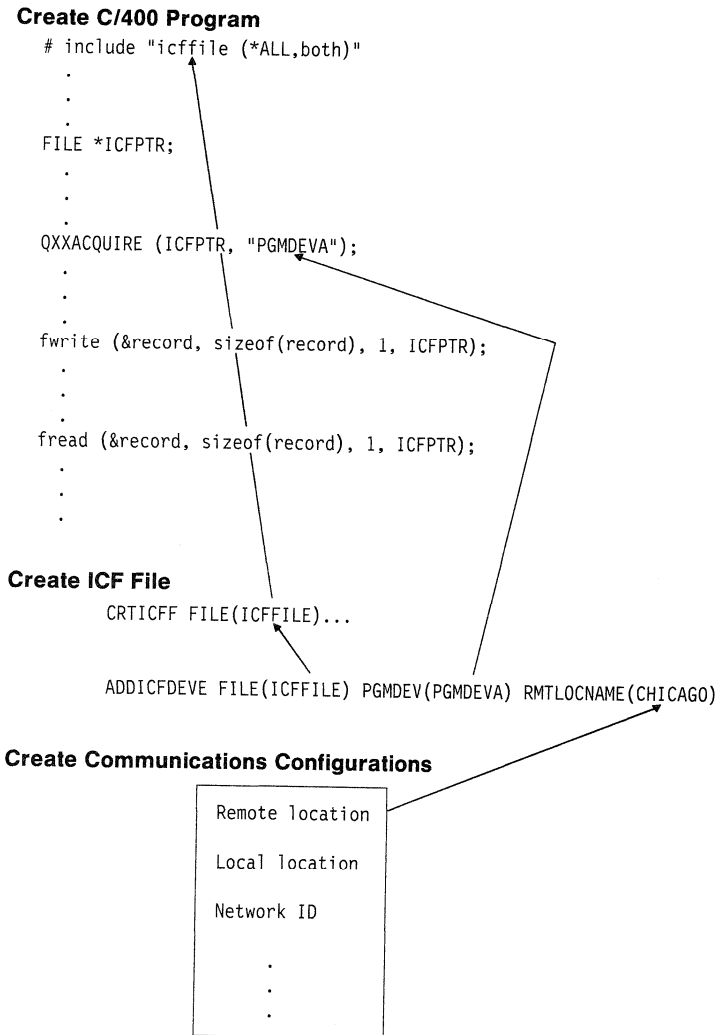
- Opens the file
- Acquires the requesting program device
- Reads and writes to the requesting program device for the file to receive and send data
- Releases the requesting program device
- Closes the file

The device entries defined in the file with the ADDICFDEVE, CHGICFDEVE, or OVRICFDEVE command provide:

- A relationship to the requesting program device
- Communications-type-dependent definitions of program device attributes

Refer to “Remote Program Start Considerations” on page 8-6 for more information on subsystems.

Figure 5-7 on page 5-24 shows how the program, file, and configuration names are mapped to each other in C/400.



RSL5683-1

Figure 5-7. C/400 Program, File, and Configuration Mapping

You create various configuration objects when you use the communications configuration function. The remote location name provides the primary mapping between the program device and the communications configurations. The specified remote location name is used to select the device description.

Figure 5-8 on page 5-25 shows how the program, file, and configuration names are mapped to each other in COBOL/400.

**Create COBOL/400 Program**

```
SELECT ICFFILE ASSIGN TO WORKSTATION-ICFFILE
.
.
.
FD ICFFILE.
.
.
ACQUIRE "PGMDEVA" FOR ICFFILE.
.
.
WRITE ICF-BUFFER
  FORMAT IS "RECORD",
  TERMINAL IS "PGMDEVA"
.
.
.
READ ICFFILE
.
.
.
```

**Create ICF File**

```
CRICFF FILE(ICFFILE)...
ADDICFDEVE FILE(ICFFILE) PGMDEV(PGMDEVA) RMTLOCNAME(CHICAGO)
```

**Create Communications Configurations**

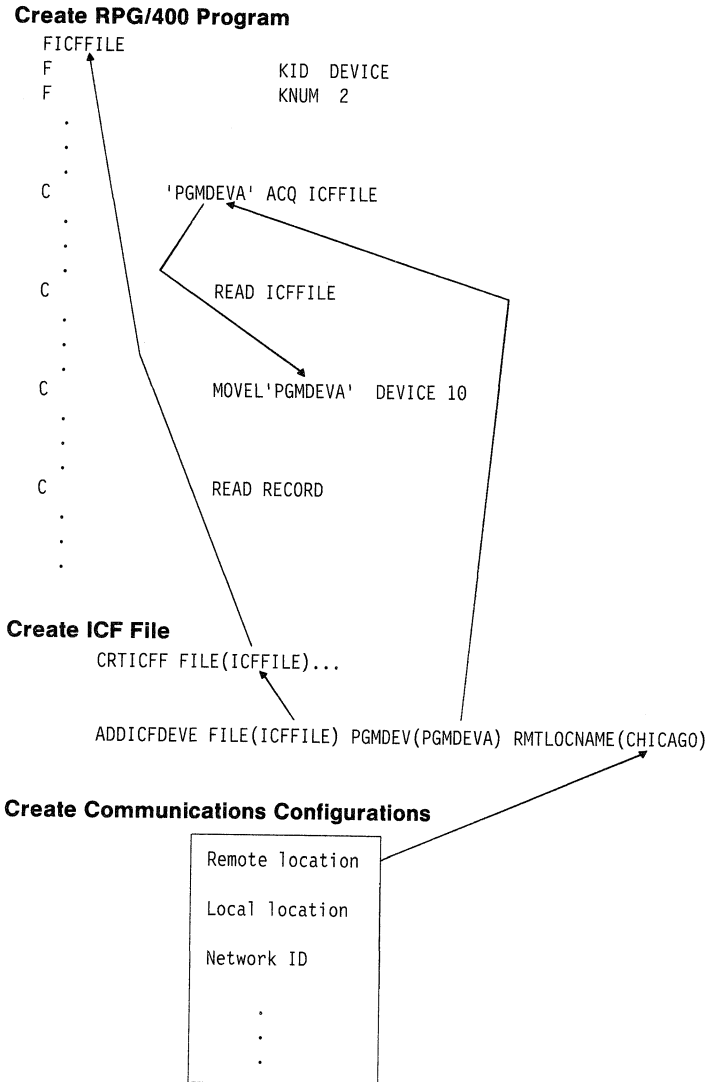
Remote location
Local location
Network ID
.
.
.

RSL179-6

Figure 5-8. COBOL/400 Program, File, and Configuration Mapping

You create various configuration objects when you use the communications configuration function. The remote location name provides the primary mapping between the program device and the communications configurations. The specified remote location name is used to select the device description.

Figure 5-9 on page 5-26 shows how the program, file and configuration names are mapped to each other in RPG/400.



RSLS178-6

Figure 5-9. RPG/400 Program, File, and Configuration Mapping

You create various configuration objects when you use the communications configuration function. The remote location name provides the primary mapping between the program device and the communications configurations. The specified remote location name is used to select the device description.



---

## Chapter 6. Using Communications DDS Keywords

This chapter explains how to use data description specifications (DDS) keywords on input and output operations to perform communications functions with the remote system. These DDS keywords are associated with the defined record format used on the read or write operation. The record formats associated with the DDS source for your ICF file are referred to as user-defined formats. This is in contrast to the system-supplied formats discussed in Chapter 7. It is assumed that you have opened your file and established your session as described in Chapter 5.

The information and illustrations provided describe the function of each of the processing keywords supported by the ICF file. Although all of the parameters supported by each keyword are described, the information on coding the keywords is found in Chapter 6 of the *DDS Reference*. The *DDS Reference* also contains general information on defining record formats.

You can use several DDS keywords and combinations of keywords on a single input/output (I/O) operation. Figure 6-15 on page 6-28 shows the processing sequence when multiple DDS keywords are specified together.

All the keywords described in this chapter may not be supported by the communications type you are using. Furthermore, some keywords may operate differently depending on the communications type. Table 6-1 on page 6-26 and Table 6-2 on page 6-27 summarize the support provided by each communications type. Refer to the appropriate communications programming manual for the communications type you are using for more detail about supported keywords.

Several DDS keywords that do processing-control, referencing, and text-definition functions that are valid in ICF files and other types of files are not discussed in this manual. These keywords are ALIAS, FLTPCN, INDARA, INDTXT, REF, REFFLD, and TEXT. Refer to the *DDS Reference* for more information on how to code and use these keywords. These keywords are supported by all communications types.

Examples of source DDS and the commands used to create and use an ICF file are found at the end of this chapter.

Refer to Chapter 10 for complete program examples that use DDS keyword processing.

You can use system-supplied communications formats instead of DDS keywords to do communications-specific functions. Refer to Chapter 7 for more information on system-supplied formats.

---

### Starting a Program on the Remote System

Your program must specify the target program it will communicate with before it can send or receive data. The target program is started by specifying an output operation with the EVOKE keyword in effect. Generally, the necessary parameters to identify the target program you want to start must be specified. However, for some communications types, these parameters are not required.

These parameters include items such as the program name, the name of the remote library where the program is stored, and security information (when required). You

may also include data with the evoke function, which will be sent to the target program when the evoke function is done. When your program issues the evoke function, a program start request is sent to the remote system.

Use the EVOKE, SECURITY, and SYNVLV keywords to start a program at the remote system.

## Invoke (EVOKE, SECURITY, and SYNVLV)

The EVOKE keyword allows your program to start a program on the remote system. EVOKE is valid only when the source program is not already communicating with the target program on the same transaction.

The format of the EVOKE keyword is:

```
EVOKE([library-name/]program-name [parameter-1... [parameter-255]])
```

The program-name parameter is required on the EVOKE DDS keyword to identify the program to be started on the remote system. However, some communications types do not require the program name. In these cases, blanks should be used for the program name instead. Refer to the appropriate communications manual to determine if the communications type you are using requires a program name on the EVOKE DDS keyword.

The optional library-name parameter specifies the library where the program is stored on the remote system. If the remote system is an AS/400 system and a library name is not given, the library list for the subsystem that is handling the request on the remote system is searched for the program name. The library list for the subsystem consists of the values from the QSYSLIBL and QUSRLIBL system values at the time the subsystem was started.

In addition to passing the program-name and library-name to the remote system, you can also use the EVOKE DDS keyword to send up to 255 user-defined parameters to the remote system. (Some communications types do not support 255 parameters. Refer to the appropriate communications programming manual for any additional restrictions.) The target program defines the number and format of the parameters. If the remote system is another AS/400 system, the following apply:

- The parameters are passed to the program as if they were passed from a Call a Program (CALL) command.
- If the parameters contain embedded commas, the remote AS/400 system considers these to be multiple parameters rather than a single parameter.

Any transaction status information sent by the source program is received on the first read operation of the target program. For example, if the target AS/400 system program is started from an AS/400 system with an evoke-with-invite function using advanced program-to-program communications (APPC), the first read operation on the target program completes with an 0300 (change direction received) major/minor return code.

You can use the SECURITY DDS keyword to include security information with the evoke request. The SECURITY keyword is only valid in conjunction with the EVOKE keyword. All security specifications must satisfy the requirements of the remote system.

The format of the SECURITY keyword is:

```
SECURITY(n reserved-word|'literal'|field-name-1|&field-name-1[.3.]
```

The *n* parameter required by the remote system identifies the security subfield being described. The *n* parameter can be specified as:

- 1 for a profile ID
- 2 for a password
- 3 for a user ID

You can specify the following values for the security fields:

*reserved-word*. This value can be specified as one of the following:

- \*USER. Specifies that the user's profile name on the local AS/400 system is used as the security field.
- \*NONE. Specifies that the security field is not supplied.

*'literal'*. A literal value of up to 10 characters that contains the needed security information.

*field-name (or &field-name)*. The name of a field in the record format that contains the needed security information. If you want to send blanks as the security field, you must specify this as a literal value or use a field name.

If you do not explicitly define the security values on the SECURITY keyword for an evoke request, no security values are sent.

Refer to Chapter 8 for information about remote program start considerations on the AS/400 system.

Use the SYNLV L DDS keyword to specify the level of synchronization supported on this transaction. The SYNLV L keyword is valid only in conjunction with the EVOKE keyword.

The format of the SYNLV L keyword is:

```
SYNLVL[(*NONE|*CONFIRM)]
```

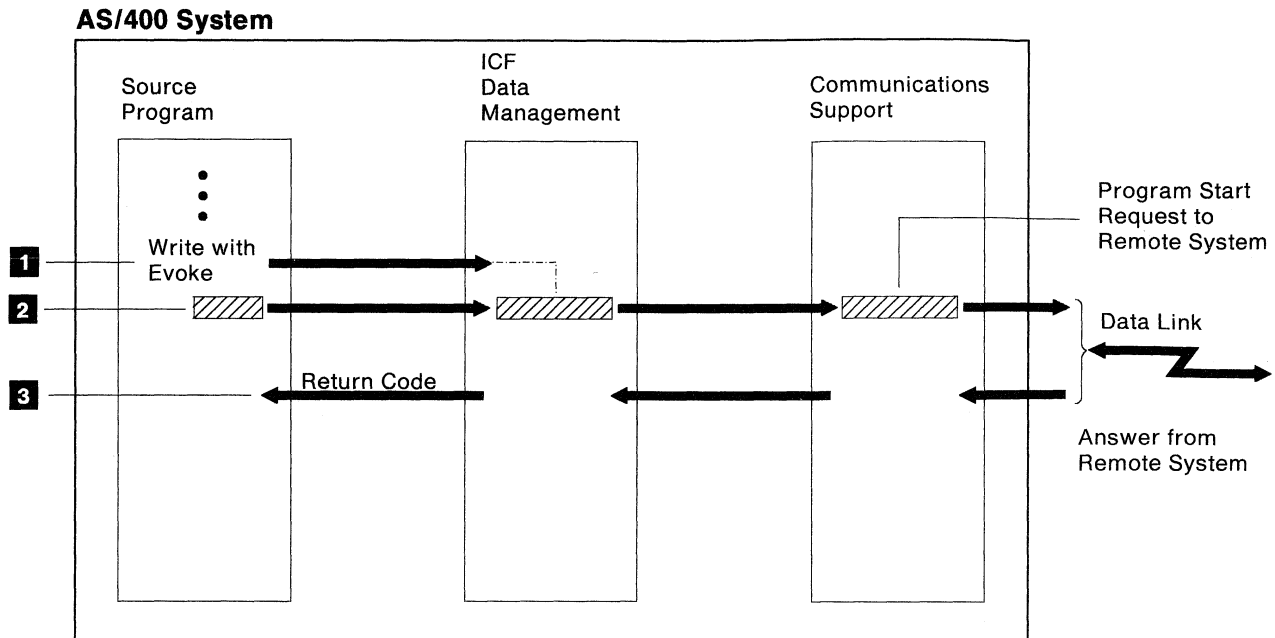
You can specify the following optional values for the SYNLV L keyword:

\*NONE. Specifies that confirmation of the receipt of data is not allowed on this transaction. For example, on the AS/400 system the CONFIRM keyword is not allowed.

\*CONFIRM. Specifies that the sending program can request that the receiving program responds to receipt of the data. The receiving program can send a positive response, or the receiving program or system can send a negative response. For example, on the AS/400 system the CONFIRM keyword is allowed on write operations.

Refer to the keyword descriptions for "Confirm (CONFIRM)" on page 6-5, "Receive-Confirm" on page 6-21, and "Respond-to-Confirm (RSPCONFIRM)" on page 6-14 for additional information on CONFIRM processing.

Figure 6-1 on page 6-4 shows how to start a target program on the remote system.



RSLS125-5

Figure 6-1. Starting a Target Program

- 1** The source program issues an evoke request to start the program at the remote system.
- 2** The evoke parameters, including program name, library name, and security information are sent to the remote system. Program initialization parameters can also be sent with the program start request (optional).
- 3** A successful completion return code tells the source program that the evoke request was accepted and a program start request was sent to the remote system. If the program start request is successful, both the program at the remote system and the communications transaction are started.

## Sending Data

You may begin sending and receiving data when both systems are communicating with each other. This section discusses sending data. See "Receiving Data" on page 6-8 for a discussion on receiving data.

You can use several DDS keywords and combinations of keywords in conjunction with sending data. These keywords provide additional information about how to process the data being sent to the remote program.

The following are valid functions that can be done when sending data. The DDS keywords associated with these functions are valid only with output operations.

## Variable-Length Data (VARLEN)

The length of an output operation is determined by the record format specified. The record format length is determined by the record definition in DDS. You can use the VARLEN keyword to change the length of the data record sent with each write operation, while using the same record format.

The format of the VARLEN keyword is:

```
VARLEN(&field-name)
```

The field-name parameter specifies the length of the record sent on a write operation. The length cannot be greater than the length of the data field defined for this record format. The length you specify with the VARLEN keyword overrides any length specified elsewhere in your write operation.

## Force-Data (FRCDTA)

Use the FRCDTA keyword on a write request to cause the communications support to immediately send any data currently held in the output buffer. The communications support does not wait for the buffer to fill. Any data specified on the same operation as the force-data request is also sent. No operation is done if there is no data in the buffer to send.

**Note:** This causes the data to be sent to the other system, but not necessarily to the remote program.

## Confirm (CONFIRM)

Use the CONFIRM keyword to request that the remote program respond when it has received the data you sent. An output operation with the CONFIRM keyword specified forces any data in the output buffer to be sent. The CONFIRM keyword also asks the remote program to respond when the data is received. The operation does not complete, and your program does not continue, until a response is received. The remote program must respond with either a positive or negative reply as to whether the data was successfully received.

**Note:** Refer to the RCVCONFIRM keyword described in “Using Response Indicators” on page 6-21 and the RSPCONFIRM keyword described in “Additional Keywords” on page 6-14 for information on how to receive and respond to a confirm request.

If a positive response is received, the output operation completes normally. If a negative response is received, the major/minor return code and ICF message indicate the reason.

CONFIRM is valid only on a transaction with a synchronization level of confirm.

## Format-Name (FMTNAME)

Use the FMTNAME keyword to pass the name of the record format used for this output operation to the remote system. If the remote system is an AS/400 system, ICF uses this name to find the record format to use when receiving the data at the remote system.

**Note:** If you use the FMTNAME keyword while sending data to another AS/400 system, you should specify \*RMTFMT for the format selection (FMTSLT) parameter on the Add Intersystem Communications Function Device Entry (ADDICFDEVE), Change Intersystem Communications Function Device Entry

(CHGICFDEVE), or Override Intersystem Communications Function Device Entry (OVRICFDEVE) command at the system at which the data is received.

### **Subdevice-Selection (SUBDEV)**

Use the SUBDEV keyword to specify the remote system device (such as a printer or diskette) to which you are sending data. The receiving controller then directs output from your program to the appropriate device. The subdevice selection is designed primarily to support specific hardware devices, such as 3776, 3777, and 3780.

The format of the SUBDEV keyword is:

SUBDEV (type)

The type parameter values, \*DC1, \*DC2, \*DC3, and \*DC4, are required to specify the device control character used by the receiving controller so that output can be directed to the appropriate device.

### **End-of-Group (ENDGRP)**

Use the ENDGRP keyword to indicate to the remote system the end of a user-defined group of records. The communications type you are using determines the type of indication sent to the remote system to indicate the end of a group of records.

**Note:** Refer to the RCVENDGRP keyword described in “Using Response Indicators” on page 6-21 for information on how to handle receiving an end-of-group indication.

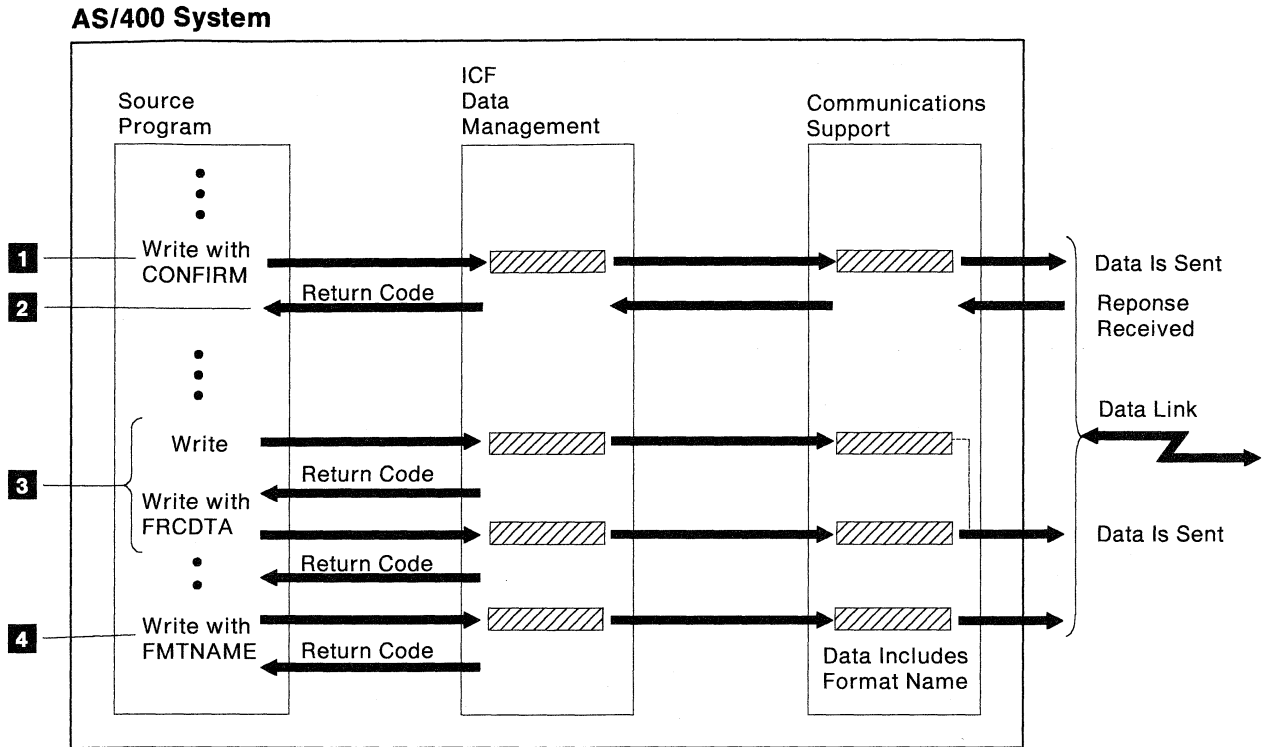
### **Function-Management-Header (FMH)**

Use the function-management-header (FMH) keyword to send control information about the data that follows to the remote system. A function-management-header is valid only with the first record of a group.

**Note:** Refer to the RCVFMH keyword described in “Using Response Indicators” on page 6-21 for information on how to handle receiving a function-management-header.

### **Examples of Sending Data**

Figure 6-2 on page 6-7 shows how to use the CONFIRM, FRCDTA, and FMTNAME keywords when sending data.



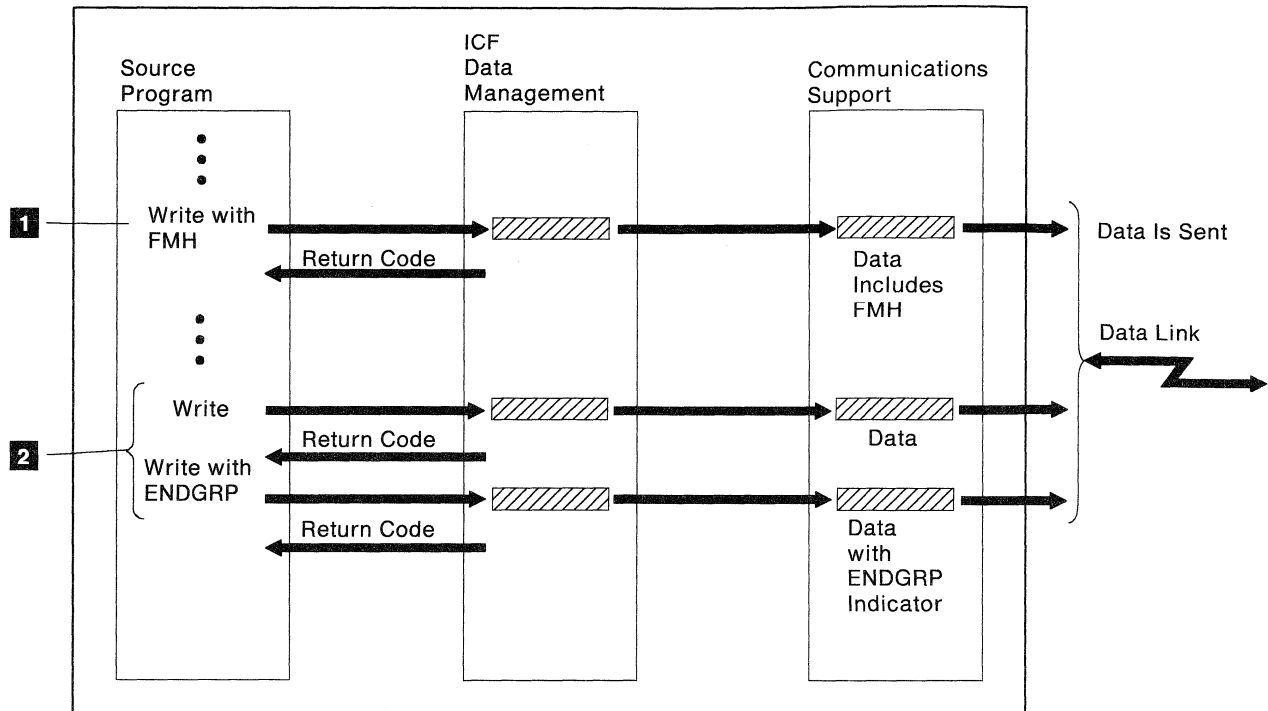
RSLS180-4

Figure 6-2. Using the CONFIRM, FRCDTA, and FMTNAME Keywords to Send Data

- 1** Your program issues a write-with-confirm operation to send data to the remote system and asks the remote system for a response.
- 2** Your program cannot continue processing until a response is received from the remote system. Your program checks the return code to determine if the remote system issued a positive or negative response.
- 3** If a successful return code is received, your program continues sending several records. On the last record, your program also specifies the force-data function. The FRCDTA causes all buffered data to be sent. The return code indicates the data is successfully sent. The force-data request does not wait for a response from the remote system.
- 4** Your program sends a record. The format-name function indicates that the record format name used on this write is also sent to the remote system. The remote system uses this record format when receiving the data.

Figure 6-3 on page 6-8 shows how to use the ENDGRP and FMH keywords when sending data.

## AS/400 System



RSLS181-3

Figure 6-3. Using the ENDGRP and FMH Keywords to Send Data

- 1** Your program sends a record to the remote system and, with the FMH keyword, indicates that the first part of the data is function-management-header data, which contains information about the user data that follows.
- 2** Your program continues sending data records to the remote system. Your program uses the end-of-group function on the last record to indicate it is the last in this group of records.

## Receiving Data

You can use two operations to receive data: read and read-from-invited-program-devices. In addition, you can use the invite, timer, and record-identification functions with the preceding operations to provide additional functions when receiving data.

The read operation receives data from the program device you specify. This operation differs from the read-from-invited-program-devices operation, which receives data from any program device with a previously issued invite request.

## Invite (INVITE)

The INVITE keyword prepares your program to receive data. You must do an output operation with the INVITE keyword specified to issue an invite function. You can combine additional output keywords or data with the invite function. Your program can continue processing after issuing the invite request, and does not need to wait for the data.



The read-from invited-program-devices operation is a companion to the invite function. After issuing an invite function, you use the read-from-invited-program-devices operation to receive the data from the remote system.

You do not need to issue an invite function before a read operation to receive data. However, if an invite is outstanding for a program device to which a read is issued, the read completes the invite and receives the data.

Refer to Chapter 5 for additional information about the read and read-from-invited-program-devices operations and their relationship to the invite function.

## Timer (TIMER)

Your program can use the timer function before performing some specified function, such as a read-from-invited-program-devices operation. The timer function specifies an interval of time (in hours, minutes, and seconds) to wait before your program receives a timer-expired (0310) return code.

Use the TIMER keyword to set the timer for the specified interval of time. The TIMER keyword is issued on an output operation.

The format of the TIMER keyword is:

```
TIMER(HHMMSS | &field-name)
```

The parameter specified with the TIMER keyword can be one of the following:

**HHMMSS** A literal value where HH is the number of hours, MM is minutes, and SS is seconds.

**&field-name** A value where the field contains the TIMER value in the same HHMMSS format.

Your program continues to run, and all operations and functions are valid during the time interval. Your program must issue a read-from-invited-program-devices operation some time after it has issued the timer function, so it can accept the return code indicating that the timer interval has ended.

Only one time interval can be maintained for your program. If a previous timer function has been issued and the timer has not yet ended, the old time interval is replaced by the new interval.

The timer function can be used to vary the maximum amount of time that a read-from-invited-program-devices operation will wait for a response. When the time interval set by the TIMER keyword is in effect, the value specified for the WAITRCD parameter on the CRTICFF command is ignored.

You can use the timer function to retry other operations that may not be successful, possibly because of a temporary lack of resources (for example, during an acquire operation). To do this, issue the timer function, and then perform read-from-invited-program-devices operations until the timer interval ends. (The read-from-invited-program-devices operation allows the program to continue receiving input from other invited program devices while waiting for the timer.)

Refer to Chapter 5 for additional information on the read-from-invited-program-devices operation and its relationship to the timer function.

## Record-Identification (RECID)

The RECID keyword identifies and selects the record format to use with an input operation based on the data received from the remote program. This keyword is applicable only if you specify FMTSLT(\*RECID) on the ADDICFDEVE or OVRICFDEVE command.

The format of the RECID keyword is:

```
RECID(starting-position compare-value)
```

Specify the starting-position parameter as either nnnnn or \*POSnnnnn, where nnnnn defines the beginning position of the compare value within the record format. The first position in the record is position 1.

Specify the compare-value parameter as:

*\*ZERO*. The data character in the position specified must be 0 (hex F0) to match the record identifier.

*\*BLANK*. The data character in the position specified must be a blank (hex 40) to match the record identifier.

*'literal'*. The data received, beginning with the position defined by the starting-position value, must match the literal specified here.

If the length of the record received is less than the number of positions examined for RECID value, the positions past the end of the record are treated as if they contained blanks. If the RECID keyword compare value specifies blanks for those positions, the data is considered a match.

For example, if your program receives both header and detail records from the remote program, you can specify the following in your ICF file:

```
RECID(1 'H')  
RECID(1 'D')
```

Your program issues input operations to the file without specifying a record format name. You do not specify a record format name because the correct record format is not known until the data is received. Your program receives the records (either headers or detail) in the order they are sent by the remote program. For this example, the sending and receiving programs provide for an explicit code (an H for header records and a D for detail records) to identify the type of record being sent and received. The RECID keyword identifies the input buffer location where the H or D appears, and specifies the value (starting in the position specified) that identifies the record type.

The remote program must identify the type of record (either header or detail) by placing H or D in the first position of the data buffer.

For each input operation, the value specified in the first position of the buffer is compared with the value specified on the RECID keyword. If the value in a record is H, the format associated with the RECID(1 'H') specification is selected. Duplicate RECID keyword compare values are not checked. The first format with a compare value that matches the received value is used.

Be careful how you specify more than one RECID keyword within a file if more than one compare value begins in the same record position. For example, the following compare values begin in the same position:

```
RECID(1 'A')  
RECID(1 'AB')  
RECID(1 'ABC')
```

The first format is always selected if the data starts with an A, because any received records matching the last two compare values also match the first. Specify the longest value first to prevent confusion.

```
RECID(1 'ABC')  
RECID(1 'AB')  
RECID(1 'A')
```

You can use the RECID DDS keyword to eliminate processing of alphameric data in fields that should contain only numeric data. Refer to “Input Considerations” on page 8-4 for more information on eliminating data decimal errors.

---

## Problem Notification

Use the fail, cancel, and negative-response functions to inform the application program of an error that has occurred in the data being sent or received. The DDS keywords associated with these functions are specified on an output operation.

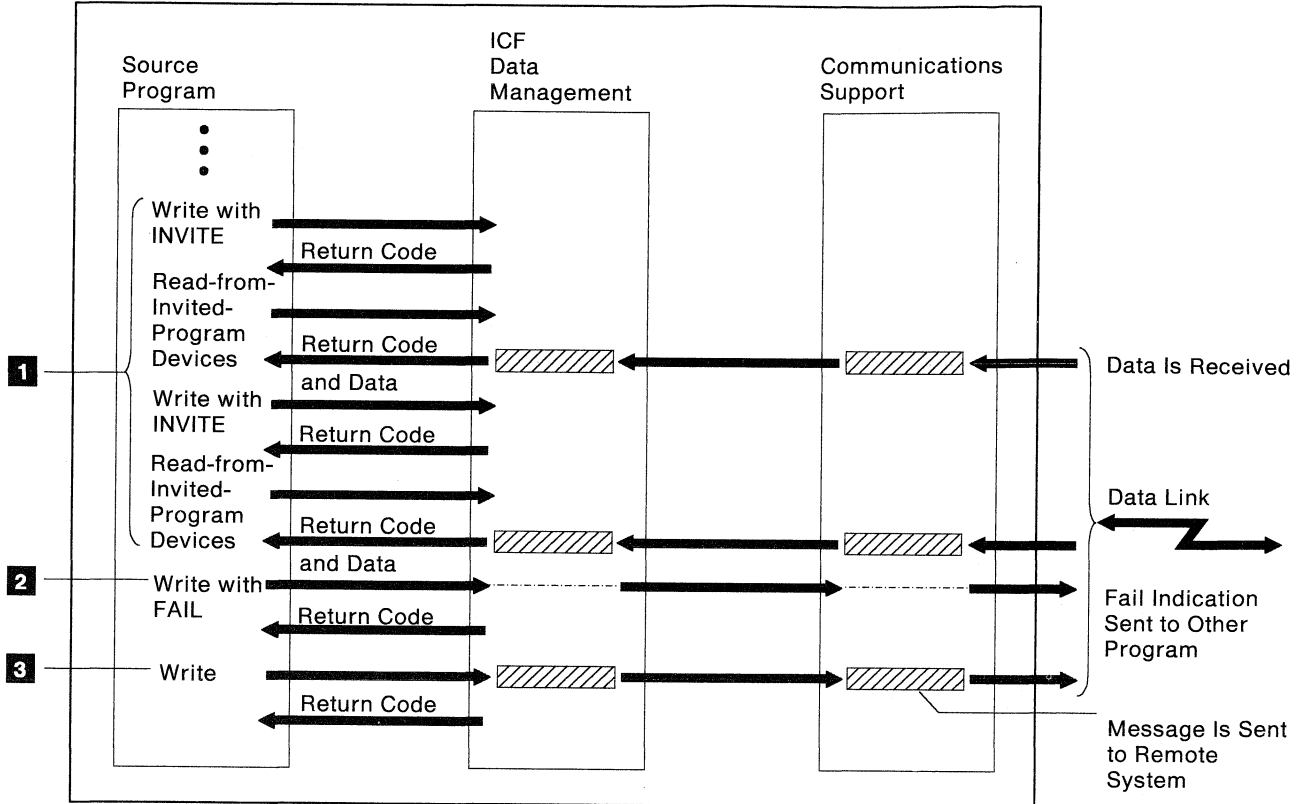
### Fail (FAIL)

Use the FAIL keyword to indicate that an error has occurred when sending and receiving data.

If a program that is sending data issues a fail, it may indicate that the data just sent was in error. Your program can continue to send data and is usually responsible for the first error recovery. The communications type you are using determines whether data that is in the output buffer before issuing the fail function is sent to the remote system with the fail indication. The communications type determines the type of notification sent.

You can also use a fail function if your program receives data and detects an error in the received data. Figure 6-4 on page 6-12 shows how to use the fail function when your program is receiving data and detects an error.

## AS/400 System



RSL5134-6

Figure 6-4. Using the FAIL Keyword to Send an Error Indication

- 1 Your program is receiving data from the remote program.
- 2 While receiving data, your program determines that it must send a fail indication to the other program.
- 3 A message or data is then sent (write operation) to tell the other program why you sent the fail indication.

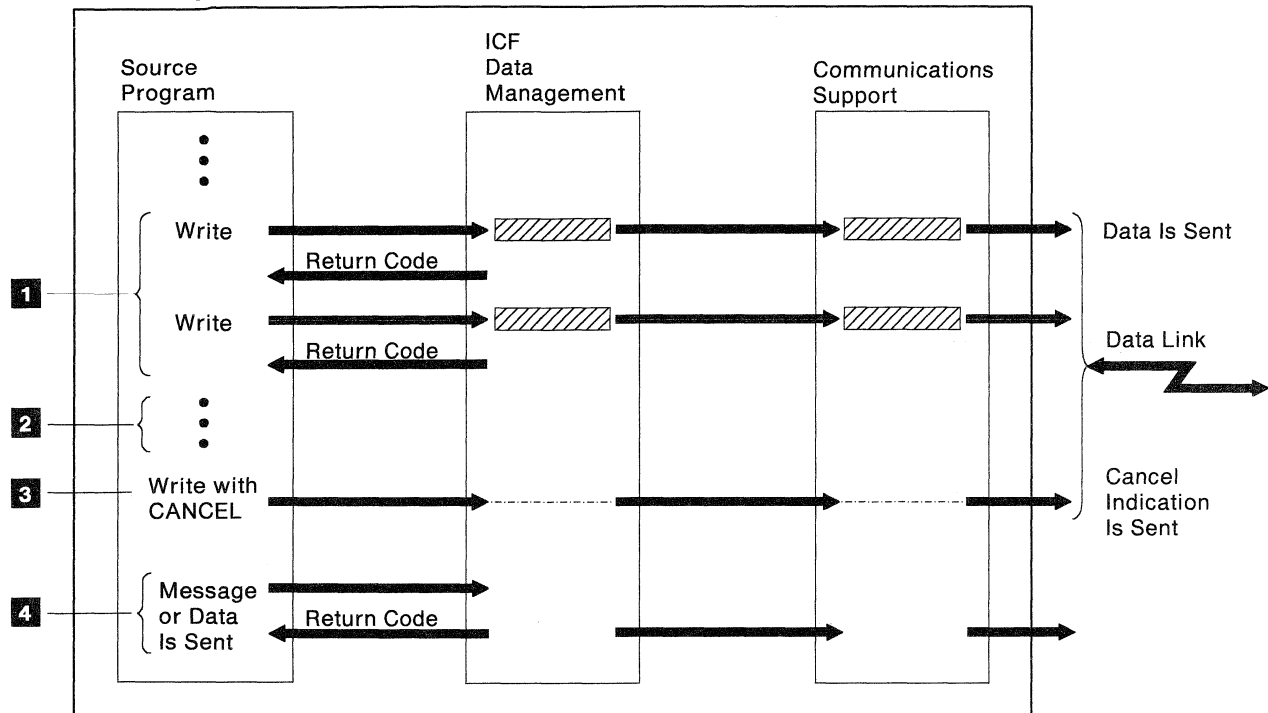
Refer to the RCVFAIL keyword described in "Using Response Indicators" on page 6-21 for information on handling receipt of a fail indication.

## Cancel (CANCEL)

Use the CANCEL keyword to tell the remote system to cancel the group of records you are currently sending. Your program can use the cancel function only when sending data (similar to issuing a fail when your program is sending data).

Figure 6-5 on page 6-13 shows how to use the cancel function when a program is sending data and detects an error.

## AS/400 System



RSLS132-6

Figure 6-5. Using the CANCEL Keyword to Send an Error Indication

- 1** Your program is sending data to the remote system.
- 2** Your program checks the data and determines that something is wrong with it.
- 3** Your program uses a cancel function to tell the remote system to discard the data you have sent.
- 4** Your program can send a message indicating the problem, send the data again, receive more data, or end the transaction.

Refer to the RCVCANCEL keyword described in "Using Response Indicators" on page 6-21 for information on handling receipt of a cancel indication.

## Negative-Response (NEGRSP)

Use the NEGRSP keyword to tell the remote system that the data just received is not correct. The format of the NEGRSP keyword is:

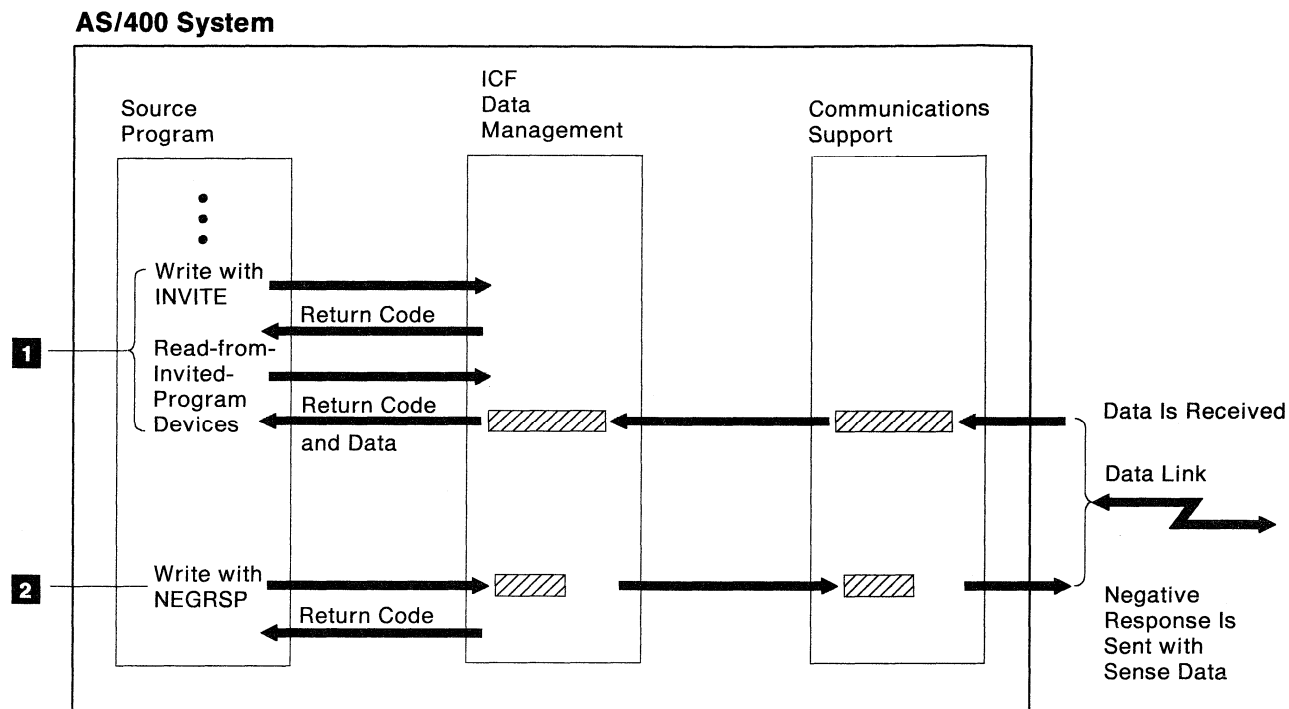
```
NEGRSP[(&field-name)]
```

The optional parameter on the NEGRSP keyword specifies the name of the field that contains sense data to be sent to the remote program with the negative response.

Issuing a negative-response function is similar to issuing a fail function while receiving data, except that you can also include 8 characters of sense data with the negative-response function. The sense data tells the remote system what is wrong with the data you received. The first 4 characters of the sense data must begin with 10XX, 08XX, or 0000. The last 4 characters are user-defined. Refer to the appropriate communications programming manual for the communications type you are using for more information about the allowed sense values.

The sense data is sent in the normal output buffer. No other data is allowed to be sent with a negative-response function.

Figure 6-6 shows how to send a negative response with a sense code to the remote system.



RSL5130-5

Figure 6-6. Sending a Negative Response with Sense Code to Remote System

- 1** Your program finds that the data it is receiving is not correct.
- 2** The program sends a negative response to the remote system, including the sense data 08110000. The negative response tells the remote system that the data received is wrong, and the sense data 08110000 asks the remote system to cancel the current group of data records.

Refer to the RCVNEGRSP keyword described in “Using Response Indicators” on page 6-21 for information on handling receipt of a negative response indication.

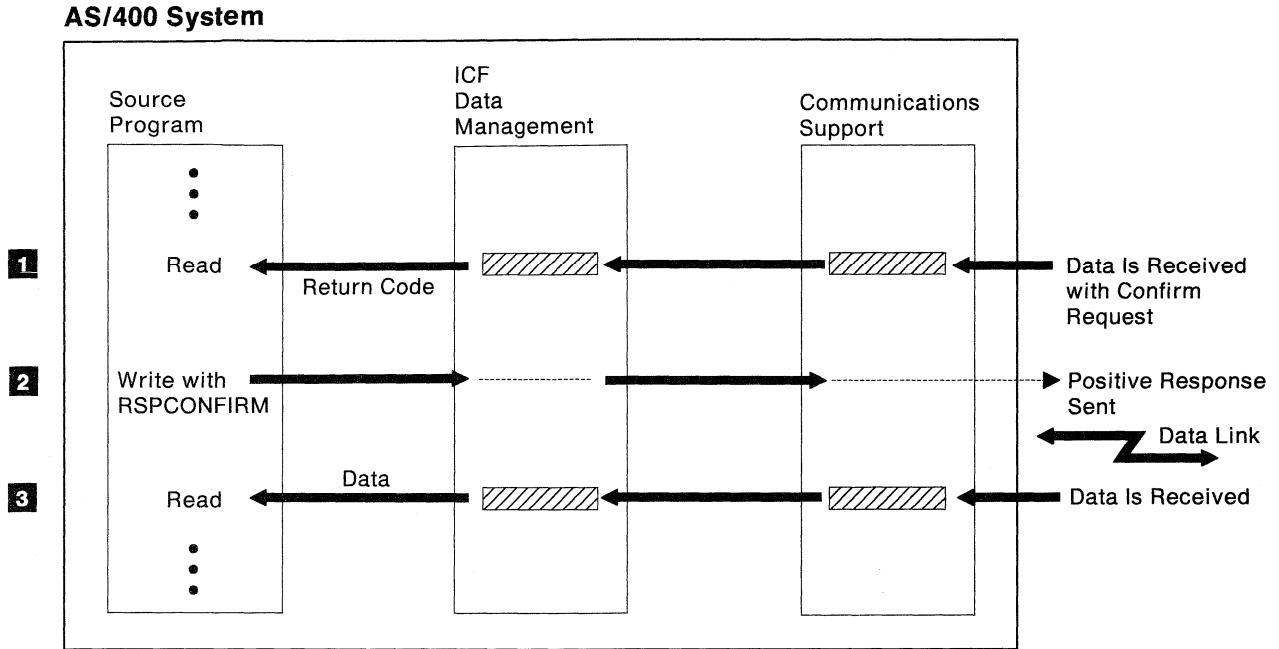
## Additional Keywords

You can use the respond-to-confirm, request-to-write, allow-write, and cancel-invite functions to perform additional functions.

### Respond-to-Confirm (RSPCONFIRM)

Use the RSPCONFIRM keyword to send a positive response to a received confirm request. The respond-to-confirm function can be used only when a confirm request is outstanding. You can check the major/minor return codes or use the RCVCONFIRM indicator to determine when to issue a respond-to-confirm function. After sending the response, your program can continue processing as indicated by any other information received.

Figure 6-7 shows how to use the respond-to-confirm function.



RSL5679-2

Figure 6-7. Using the Respond-to-Confirm Function

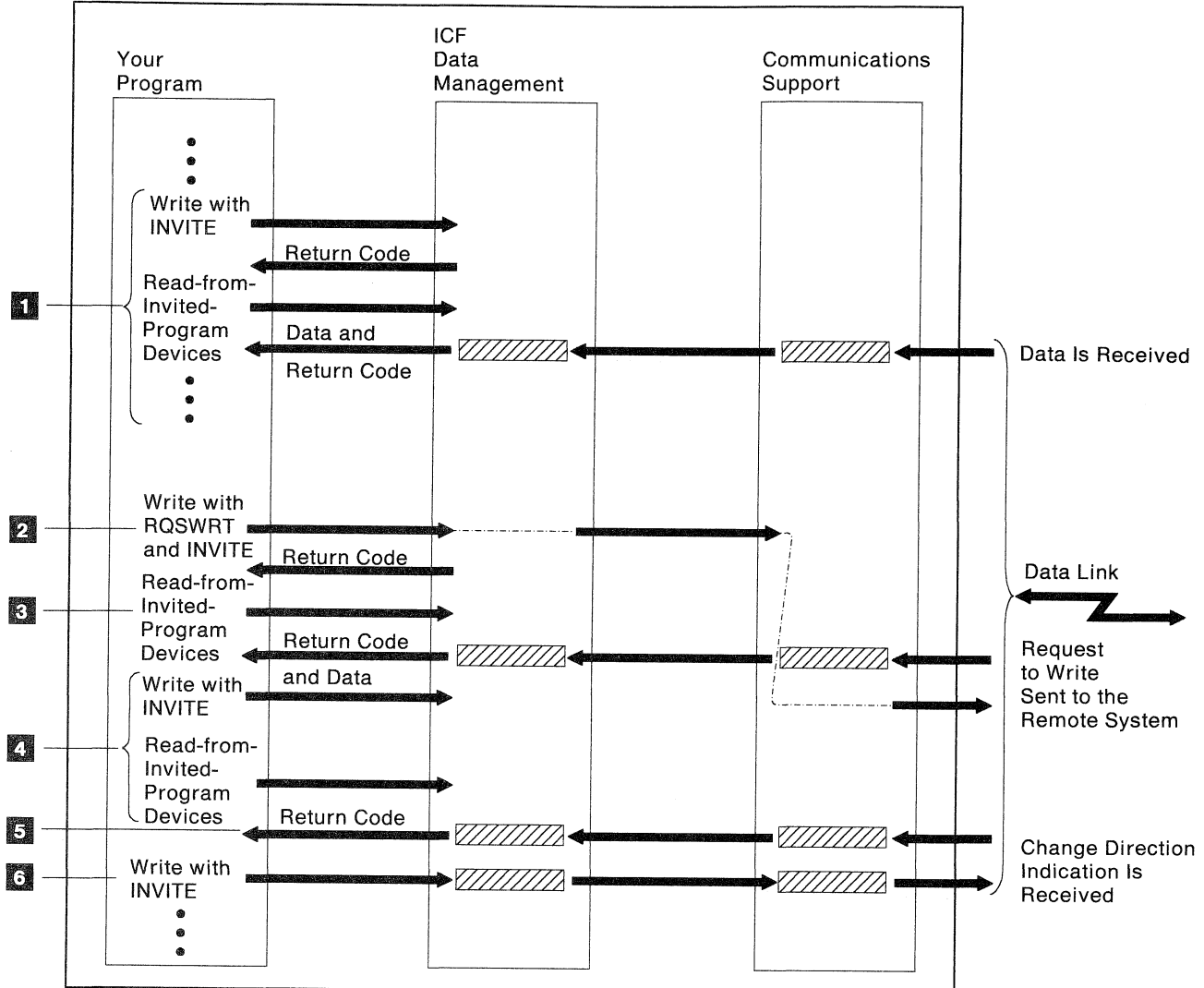
- 1** Your program is receiving data from the remote system. The return code indicates data and a confirm request. The read could have also been done with the RCVCONFIRM keyword to indicate that a confirm request was received.
- 2** Your program issues a write operation with the RSPCONFIRM keyword in effect to acknowledge the receipt of data.
- 3** Your program continues to receive because the remote program is still in send state.

## Request-to-Write (RQSWRT)

Use the RQSWRT keyword, while your program is receiving data, to ask the remote system to stop sending so your program can send. The request-to-write function tells the remote system you want to change the direction of data transmission. If the remote system allows the change, your program can send either data or a message, or both, to the remote system. After issuing the request-to-write, your program must continue receiving data until the remote system sends a notification indicating it is ready to receive.

Figure 6-8 on page 6-16 shows how to use the request-to-write function.

## AS/400 System



RSLS128-5

Figure 6-8. Using the Request-to-Write Function

- 1** Your program is receiving data from the remote system. The program processes the data received, then receives data again.
- 2** At some time while data is being received, your program determines that it needs to send a message to the remote system. Your program issues a write operation, with the RQSWRT and INVITE keywords in effect, to ask the remote system to stop sending so your program can send the message. The request-write indication is sent to the remote system at the first available opportunity. Since the session is in receive state, the indication may be held until the next data record is received.
- 3** After issuing the request-to-write function, your program must continue receiving data until it gets a return code indicating that the remote system is ready to receive. To continue receiving, another read-from-invited-program-devices operation is used.
- 4** Another invite and read-from-invited-program-devices operation is issued to continue receiving data.



- 5 When the remote system is ready to receive, it sends one more data record with a change-direction indication. The record says the remote system is now ready to receive data or, as in this example, a message.
- 6 A write operation with the INVITE keyword in effect is used to send the message to the remote system and ask the remote system to continue sending data.

When your program receives a request-to-write request from the remote system, a code is set in the I/O feedback file-dependent section. Refer to Table C-5 in Appendix C for more information about where this field is in the I/O feedback area.

The code indicates the following conditions:

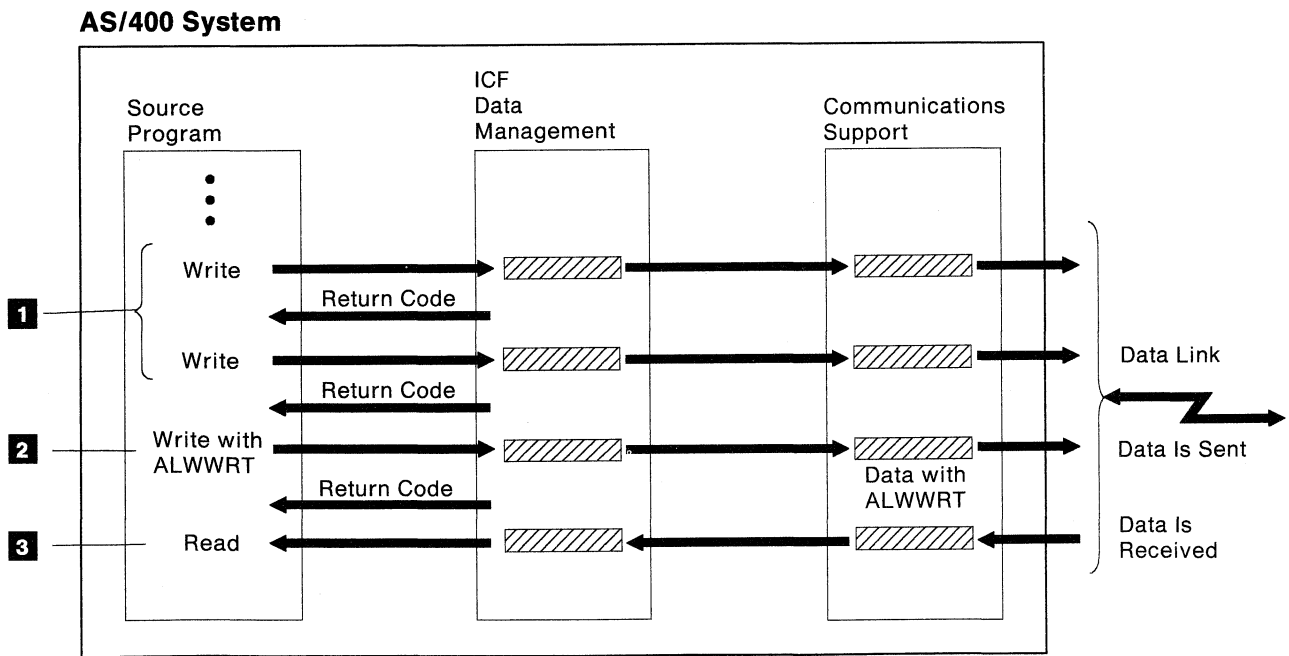
- 0 Continue sending as normal.
- 1 A request-to-write has been received.

Refer to the appropriate communications programmer's manual for the communications type you are using for more specific information on what this code means for the communications type you are using.

## Allow-Write (ALWWRT)

Use the ALWWRT keyword to explicitly inform the remote system that your program is done sending. The allow-write function clears the buffers, forcing any data to be sent. The same function occurs automatically if you issue an input operation after a write operation. In that case, the ALWWRT DDS keyword is not required. After issuing an allow-write, your application program can issue an input operation to receive data from the remote system.

Figure 6-9 shows how to use the allow-write function.



RSLS182-3

Figure 6-9. Using the Allow-Write Function

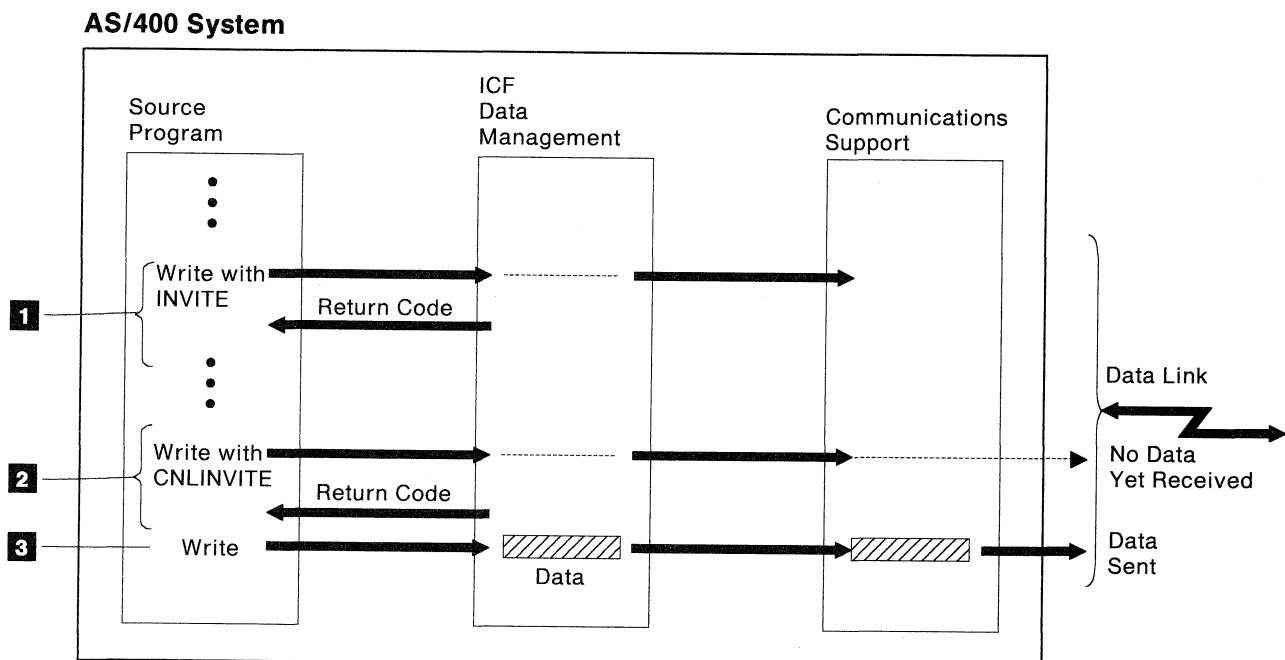
- 1** Your program sends several data records to the remote system.
- 2** You use an allow-write with the last record to inform the remote system you are done sending.
- 3** The remote system can now send data, and your program must begin receiving.

Refer to “Receive-Turnaround” on page 6-22 for information on handling receipt of an allow-write indication.

## Cancel-Invite (CNLINVITE)

Use the CNLINVITE keyword to cancel a valid invite for which no data has yet been received from an invited program device. Your program can continue to send data.

Figure 6-10 shows how to use the CNLINVITE keyword.



RSLS183-5

Figure 6-10. Using the Cancel-Invite Function

- 1** Your program issues an invite operation to receive data from the remote program, then continues processing.
- 2** Your program uses the cancel-invite function to cancel the previous invite operation. Your program must check the return code it receives to determine if any data has already been received from the remote system.
- 3** Your program can continue to send data if data was not received.

## Ending a Communications Transaction

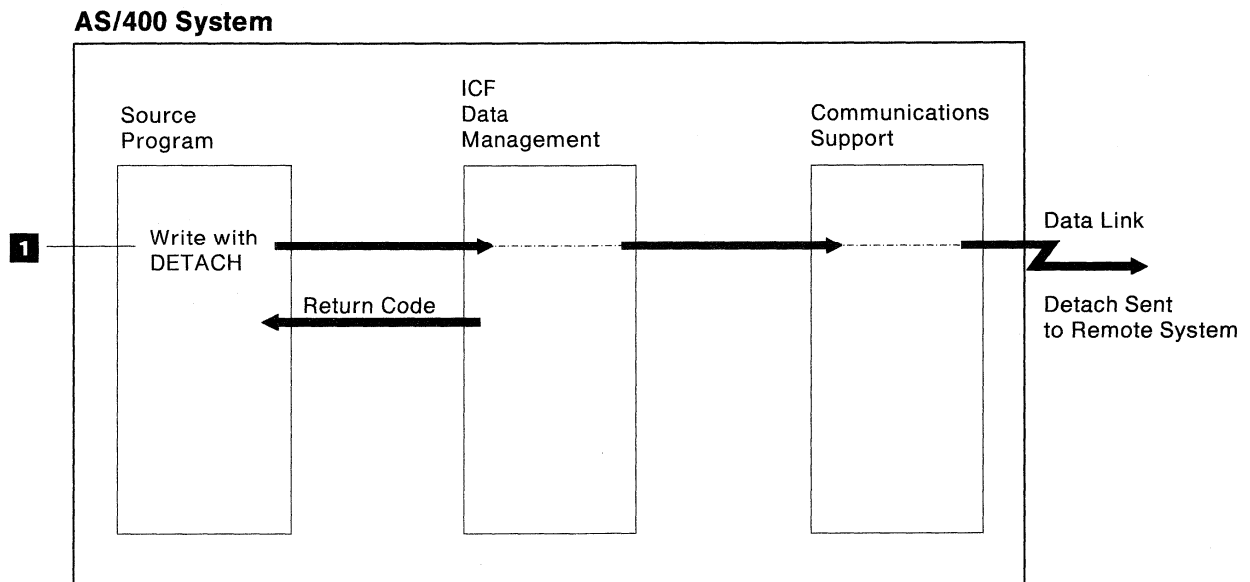
A communications transaction can be ended by your program or by the program at the remote system. Your job and the remote system that your system is communicating with determine the program that ends the transaction.

Communications with the remote program end when your program ends the transaction. However, the session may still exist if your program started the session. If the session still exists, you can end the session or you may be able to start another program at the remote system.

### Detach (DETACH)

Use the DETACH DDS keyword to end the transaction. The detach explicitly informs the remote program that your program is done sending and has ended the transaction.

Figure 6-11 shows how your program can end a communications transaction.



RSL5136-5

Figure 6-11. Ending a Communications Transaction

- 1** Your program issues the detach to tell the remote system that your program ended the communications transaction.

Refer to the RCVDETACH keyword described in "Using Response Indicators" on page 6-21 for information on handling receipt of a detach indication.

If a detach function is issued by the target program, the session is ended as well as the transaction.

## Ending the Communications Session

How the communications session is ended depends on whether your program or the remote system started the session.

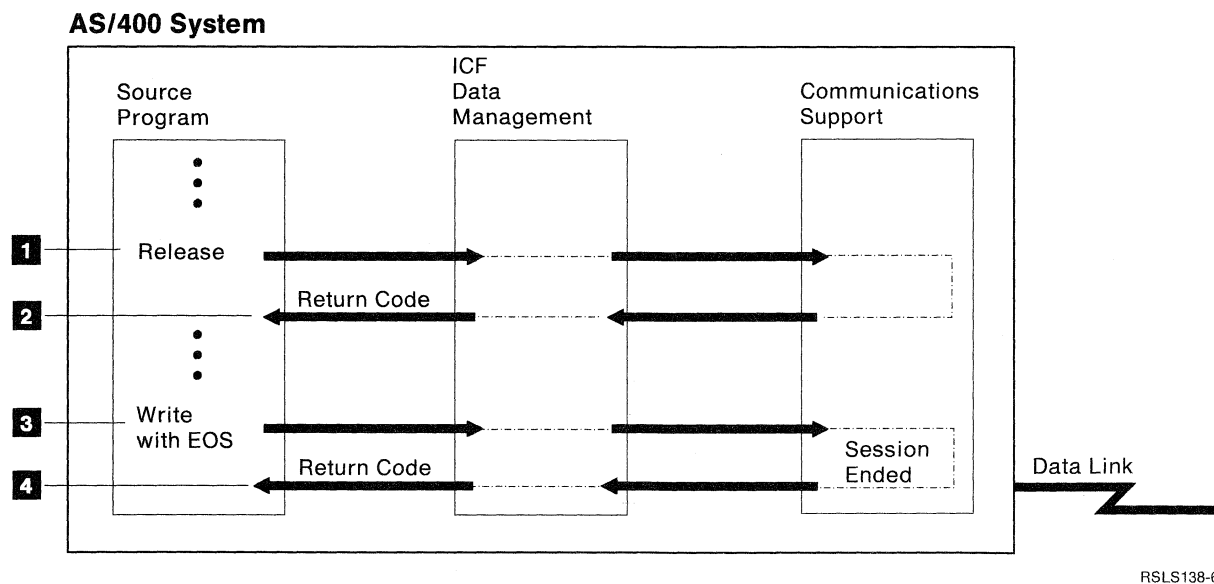
If your program started the session (source program), your program must end the session using either the release operation or the end-of-session function. You should primarily use the release operation. Use the end-of-session only when you want to force the session to end.

The release operation ends the session only if all processing is complete. The end-of-session operation *always* ends the session.

### End-of-Session (EOS)

Use the EOS DDS keyword to issue an end-of-session function. The only possible return codes from end-of-session are 0000 or 830B (program device not acquired).

If the remote system started the session (target program), your program must issue an end-of-session or go to end of job in order to end the session. Figure 6-12 shows how you can end the session using the release operation and the end-of-session function.



RSLS138-6

Figure 6-12. Using the Release and End-of-Session Functions

- 1** Your program issues the release operation to end the current communications session.
- 2** The return code tells your program whether the session was ended, or if an error occurred while trying to end the session. If, for example, all transactions have not ended when the release operation is issued, an error occurs and the session is not ended.
- 3** If an error occurs and normal recovery is not possible, your program can use the end-of-session function to end the session.
- 4** The end-of-session function always ends the session.

---

## Using Response Indicators

Response keywords provide information to your program about the data record being received or the actions taken by the remote program. Check which response indicators are set when your program does an input operation to determine:

- What the remote program sent
- What the remote program expects from your program
- What your program's next operation should be

Response keywords are only effective for input operations or a combined output then input. They have no effect on an output operation. Multiple response keywords can be used on a single input operation.

### Receive-Confirm

Use the RCVCONFIRM keyword to request that a response indicator be set on if the record received from the remote system contains a confirm request. A received confirm request indicates that the remote program expects your program to do a specific action to synchronize the programs. The action can be a write with the RSPCONFIRM keyword (positive response), or a write with the FAIL keyword (negative response). If the session is abnormally ended (end-of-session or job end before ending the transaction), a negative response is sent.

This same type of information can be determined by checking the major/minor return code returned in the I/O feedback area at the completion of each operation.

The program receiving the confirm indication is responsible for making sure that the response (positive or negative) is returned to the program requesting the confirmation.

If you want to return a positive response to the remote system, issue a write with the RSPCONFIRM DDS keyword in effect. If you want a negative response returned, either issue a write with the FAIL DDS keyword in effect, or abnormally end the session (end-of-session or job end before ending the transaction).

### Receive-End-of-Group

Use the RCVENDGRP keyword to request that a response indicator be set on if the record received from the remote system contains an end-of-group indicator. The response indicator is set if the last record received in the input buffer was the end of a user-defined group of records.

### Receive-Function-Management-Header

Use the RCVFMH keyword to request that a response indicator be set on if the record received from the remote system contains a function-management-header indication. The response indicator is set if the data received in the input buffer is function-management-header data. Asynchronous, finance, intrasystem, and retail communications give the user data along with the function-management-header indication in one operation. If you are using SNUF, however, you must do an additional input operation to get the remaining user data that accompanied the function-management-header. (APPC and BSCEL do not support the function-management-header).

## **Receive-Fail**

Use the RCVFAIL keyword to request that a response indicator be set on if the record received from the remote system contains a fail indication. The remote program informs your program that it found something wrong while sending or receiving data. Your program should issue an input operation after receiving a fail indication. The program sending the fail indication must start the error recovery.

## **Receive-Cancel**

Use the RCVCANCEL keyword to request that a response indicator be set on if the record received from the remote system contains a cancel indication. The remote system informs your program that the current chain of data is not correct. Your program should discard the data, then continue to receive or end the job.

## **Receive-Negative-Response**

Use the RCVNEGRSP keyword to request that a response indicator be set on if the data received from the remote system contains a negative-response indication. The remote system informs your program that an error was detected in the data it just received. You may receive an 8-byte sense code with the negative response signal.

## **Receive-Turnaround**

Use the RCVTRNRND keyword to request that a response indicator be set on if the data received from the remote system contains a change-in-transmission-direction indication. The remote system informs your program that it is finished sending data, and is ready to receive data. Your program can begin sending data.

## **Receive-Detach**

Use the RCVDETACH keyword to request that a response indicator be set on if the record received from the remote system contains a detach indication. The remote system informs your program that it is ending this communications transaction with your program. Your program can no longer communicate with the remote program. The session with the remote system may still exist if your program started the session. If the remote system started the session, communications with the remote system are ended.

## Example DDS Files for Creating an Intersystem Communications Function File

The following examples are DDS source files that can be used to create an ICF file. Files created using this source DDS are used in the application program examples in Chapter 9 through Chapter 11.

```

A*****
A*
A*          ICF FILE
A*          USED IN BATCH DATA TRANSFER PROGRAM
A*
A*****
A*
A* FILE LEVEL INDICATORS:
A*
A*          INDARA
A*
A*          RCVTRNRND(15 'END OF DATA')
A*
A* 30          DETACH
A*
A*          INDTXT(30 '30->DETACH TAR-
A*          GET PROGRAM.')
A*
A*          RCVDETACH(35 'RECEIVED -
A*          DETACH.')
A*
A*
A*****
A*          ICF RECORD FORMATS
A*****
A*          R RCVDATA
A*          RCVFLD          80A
A*          R SNDDATA
A*          SNDFLD          80A
A*          R EVOKPGM
A*          EVOKE(&LIB/&PGMID)
A* 50          PGMID          10A P
A*          LIB          10A P
A*          R ENDREC
A*          R INVITE
A* 45          INVITE

```

Figure 6-13. DDS Source File for a Batch Data Transfer Program





- The SRCMBR parameter indicates the source file has the same name as the file you are creating.
- The ACQPGMDEV parameter indicates that no program device is automatically acquired when the file is opened. Your program must explicitly issue the acquire.
- The MAXPGMDEV parameter indicates that up to 10 program devices can be acquired and active with this file.
- The TEXT parameter describes the file.

The remaining parameters not specified on the CRTICFF command are assigned default values. Refer to Chapter 4 and the *CL Reference* for more information on these parameters and their default values.

The following is an example of an ADDICFDEVE command used to add a program device entry to the ICF file just created:

```
ADDICFDEVE FILE(ICFLIB/ICFFILE) PGMDEV(PGMDEVA) RMTLOCNAME(CHICAGO)
          FMTSLT(*PGM)
```

The file now has a program device entry with the following attributes:

- The PGMDEV parameter indicates that PGMDEVA is the program device name added to the file. This is the program device name used in your program.
- The RMTLOCNAME parameter indicates that CHICAGO is the name of the remote location associated with PGMDEVA. CHICAGO is the remote location name specified on the device description when you configured your system for communications.
- The FMTSLT parameter indicates that \*PGM is the format selection option used on input operations. For more information on this parameter, refer to “Format Selection Processing” on page 5-10.

The remaining parameters not specified on the ADDICFDEVE command have assigned default values. Refer to Chapter 4 and the *CL Reference* for more information on these parameters and their default values.

## Keyword Processing Charts

Table 6-1 and Table 6-2 on page 6-27 summarize the DDS keywords discussed in this chapter. Use these charts for a quick reference when defining and creating an ICF file, and when writing application programs.

Table 6-1 lists the DDS keywords defined in this chapter that are supported by the various communications types for output operations.

Table 6-1. Output DDS Processing Keyword Support

DDS Keyword	APPC	SNUF	BSCSEL	Asyn- chronous	Intra- system	Finance	Retail
ALWWRT	X	X	X		X		
CANCEL		X			X	X <sup>2</sup>	X
CNLINVITE		X	X	X	X	X	X
CONFIRM	X				X		
DETACH	X	X	X	X <sup>1</sup>	X		X
ENDGRP		X	X		X	X	X
EOS	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
EVOKE	X	X	X	X	X		X
FAIL	X	X	X	X	X	X	
FMH		X		X <sup>1</sup>	X	X <sup>3</sup>	X
FMTNAME	X				X		
FRCDTA	X				X	X	X
INVITE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
NEGRSP		X			X	X	X
RQSWRT	X	X	X		X		
RSPCONFIRM	X				X		
SECURITY	X	X	X	X	X		
SUBDEV			X		X		
SYNLVL	X				X		
TIMER	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
VARLEN	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

<sup>1</sup> Use of these keywords are restricted. Refer to the *Asynchronous Communications Programmer's Guide* for more details.

<sup>2</sup> This keyword is not valid for the 3694 controller. Refer to the *Finance Communications Programmer's Guide* for more details.

<sup>3</sup> This keyword is valid for the 3694 controller only. Refer to the *Finance Communications Programmer's Guide* for more details.

Table 6-2 lists the DDS keywords defined in this chapter that are supported by the various communications types for input operations.

Table 6-2. Input DDS Processing Keyword Support

DDS Keyword	APPC	SNUF	BSCSEL	Asyn-chronous	Intra-system	Finance	Retail
RCVCANCEL		X			X	X <sup>1</sup>	X
RCVCONFIRM	X				X		
RCVDETACH	X	X	X		X		X
RCVENDGRP		X	X		X	X	X
RCVFAIL	X			X	X		
RCVFMH		X			X	X <sup>2</sup>	X
RCVNEGRSP		X			X	X	X
RCVTRNRND	X	X	X		X		
RECID	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

<sup>1</sup> This keyword is not valid for the 3694 controller. Refer to the *Finance Communications Programmer's Guide* for more details.

<sup>2</sup> This keyword is valid for the 3694 controller only. Refer to the *Finance Communications Programmer's Guide* for more details.

The Figure 6-15 on page 6-28 shows the priority sequence used by ICF in processing these DDS keywords and data during output operations.

The following chart shows the priority sequence used in processing output DDS keywords and data when you specify more than one keyword on a single record format:

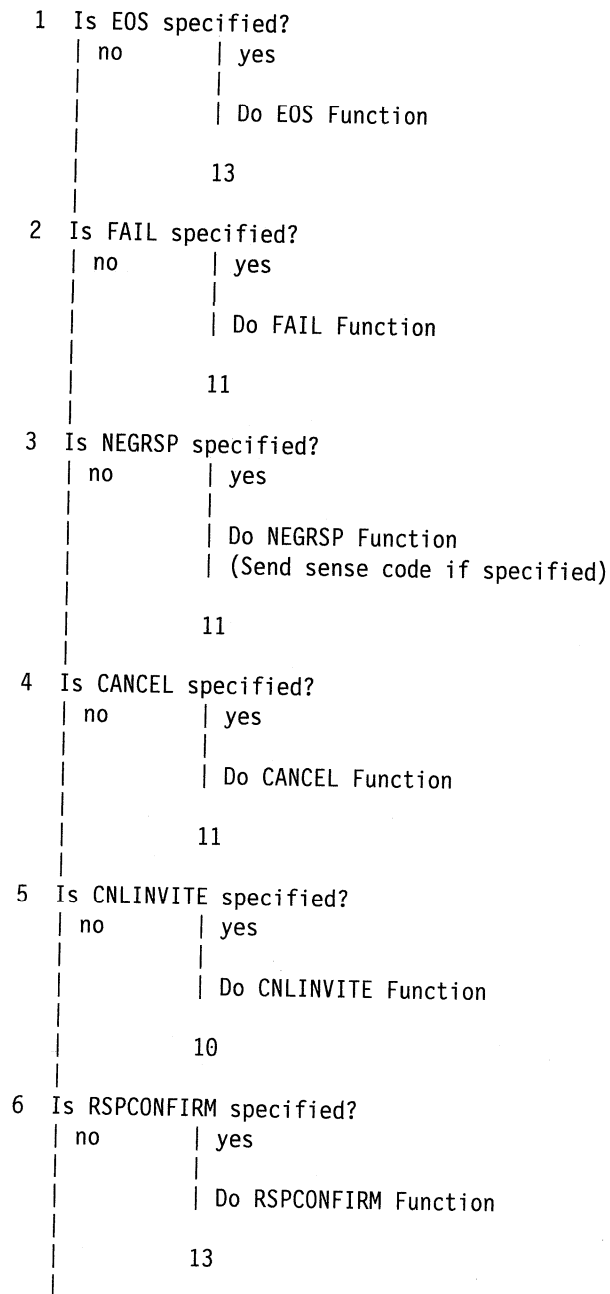


Figure 6-15 (Part 1 of 3). Keyword Processing Chart

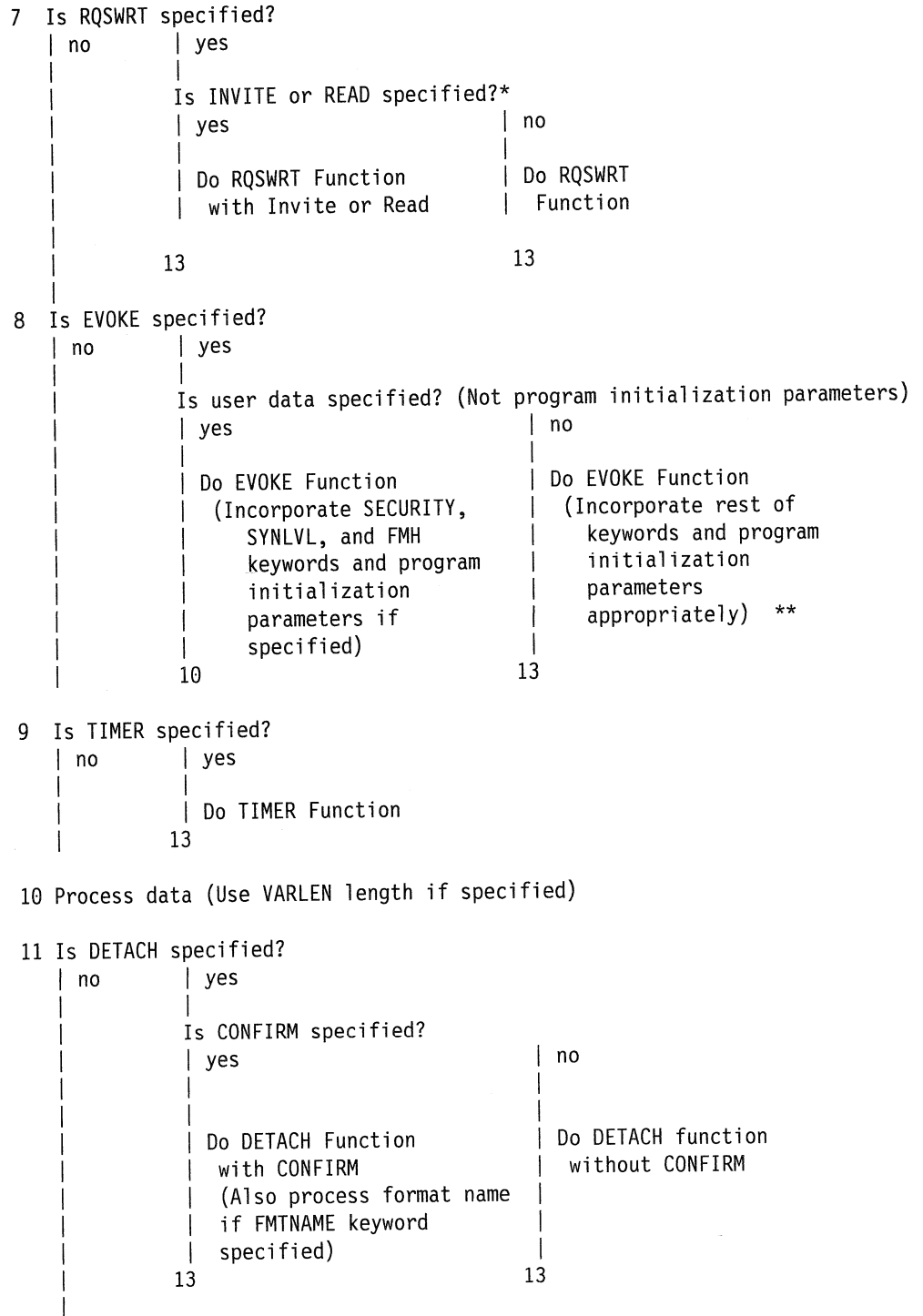
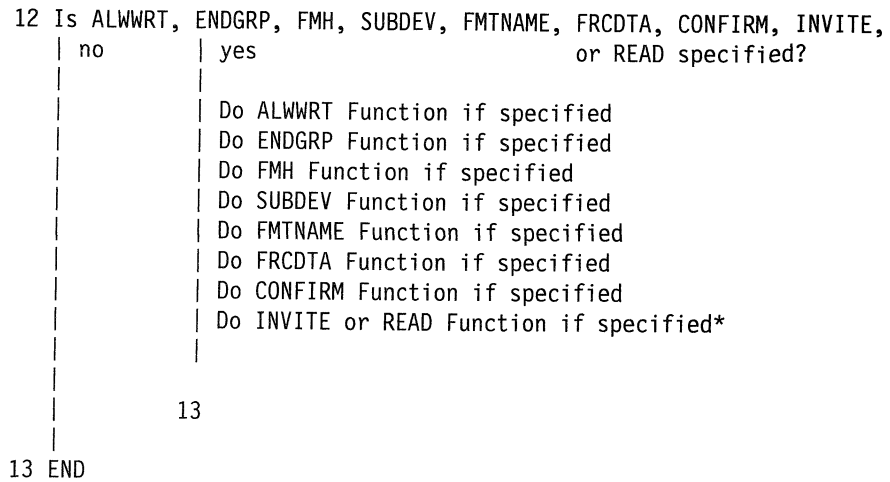


Figure 6-15 (Part 2 of 3). Keyword Processing Chart



\* READ and INVITE are mutually exclusive. If both are specified, an error occurs.

\*\* The rest of the keywords: DETACH, CONFIRM, INVITE, ALWVRT, ENDGRP, FMH, SUBDEV, FMTNAME, and FRCDTA, are processed in the same priority sequence as step 11 and step 12 above. SUBDEV is not allowed with EVOKE if there is no user data.

*Figure 6-15 (Part 3 of 3). Keyword Processing Chart*

---

## Chapter 7. Using System-Supplied Communications Formats

This chapter defines the system-supplied communications formats you can use in your program to control data communications with the remote system. These system-supplied formats are used in place of user-defined data description specifications (DDS) record formats on the write operation. This chapter also maps these system-supplied communications formats to their DDS keyword counterparts in Table 7-5 on page 7-29.

Programming examples are included to show you how these system-supplied formats are used. These examples are program segments only. You can find complete C/400, COBOL/400, and RPG/400 program examples in Chapter 9 through Chapter 11.

All system-supplied formats described in this chapter may not be supported by the communications type you are using. Table 7-4 on page 7-28 summarizes the support provided by each communications type. For more detail, refer to the appropriate communications programming manual for the communications type you are using.

---

### General Description

You can use system-supplied formats for communications only when using an ICF file. You can either create your own file or use the default file provided by ICF for communications when using system-supplied formats. This file, QICDMF, is in library QSYS. You must still perform the override commands for QICDMF to define your program device names.

The QICDMF file was created with the following characteristics:

- The INDARA keyword is used in this file; therefore, a separate indicator area must be specified in your program when this file is used.
- \*NONE was specified for the ACQPGMDEV parameter. Therefore, no program device is acquired when the file is opened.
- The maximum record length for the file is 4096 bytes. The maximum record length is used in allocating I/O buffers. If your program does not need this large a record, you may want to override this value by using the Override Intersystem Communications Function File (OVRICFF) command, specifying the MAXRCDLEN parameter.
- The maximum number of program devices that can be acquired with this file is five. If your program uses more than five program devices, you will need to change this file by using the Change Intersystem Communications Function File (CHGICFF) command and specifying a larger value for the MAXPGMDEV parameter.
- 30 SECONDS was specified for the WAITFILE parameter.
- \*NOMAX was specified for the WAITRCD parameter.
- \*NO was specified for the SHARE parameter.
- \*USE was specified for the AUT parameter. Refer to the *Security Concepts and Planning* for information on what rights this characteristic provides.

Do not change this file with the CHGICFF command unless you need to change the maximum number of program devices or want to provide different default characteristics system-wide than those provided at file creation. Use the Override Intersystem Communications Function File (OVRICFF) command to temporarily override any characteristics needed by a particular application.

Do not add any program device entries to the file using the Add Intersystem Communications Function Device Entry (ADDICFDEVE) command. Define program device entries using the Override Intersystem Communications Function Device Entry (OVRICFDEVE) command.

The primary communications functions you can perform using system-supplied formats are:

- Evoke functions (starting remote programs)
- Output functions (sending data)
- Detach functions (ending communications transactions)
- End-of-session functions (ending the session)

These functions are described on the following pages.

All of the system-supplied formats are specified on output operations. The system-supplied formats that allow you to perform the invite and timer functions do, however, affect input processing.

**Note:** This chapter discusses only how you can use system-supplied formats to do specific communications functions, such as starting and stopping a communications transaction and sending data. Your program will, of course, need to perform additional operations such as starting a session and receiving data. Refer to the appropriate sections in Chapter 5 for information on these operations.

---

## Starting a Program on the Remote System

The target program must be started before communications can begin between your program and a target program. To start a target program and to start a communications transaction, your program must issue an evoke function.

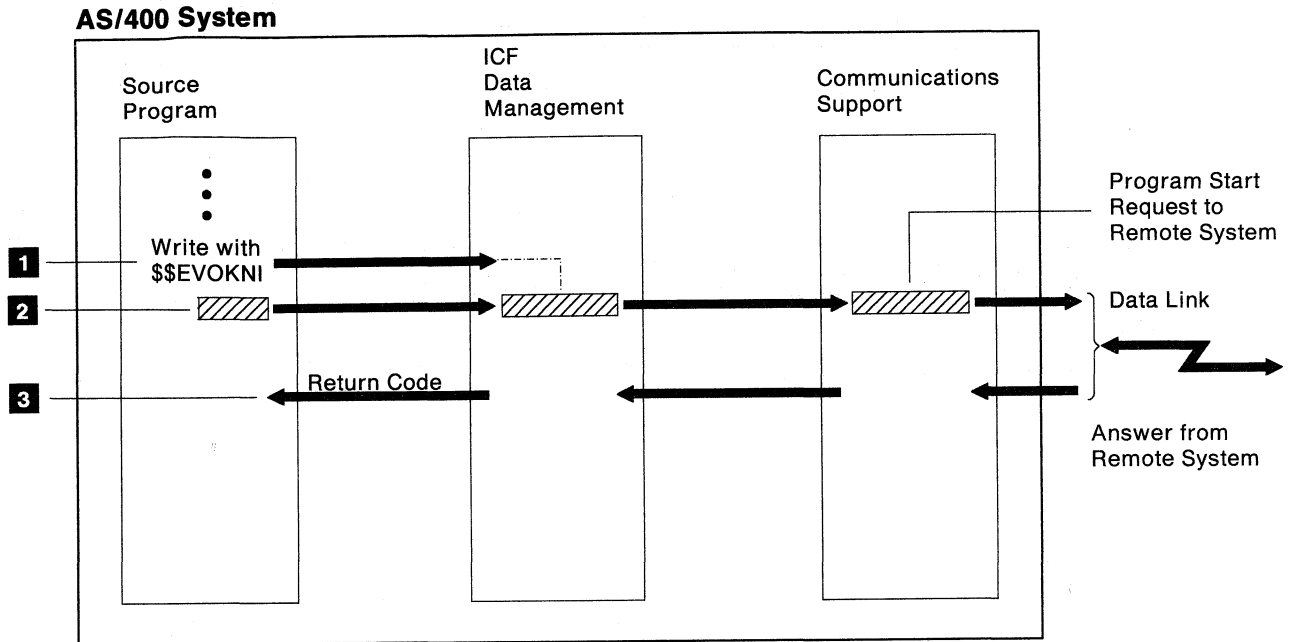
### Evoke

You can use one of the following three system-supplied formats to perform an evoke function:

- **Evoke (\$\$EVOKNI).** Starts the specified program on the remote system. Your program remains in send state, so it can send data to the target program.
- **Evoke with Invite (\$\$EVOK).** Starts the specified program on the remote system and invites that program to send data.
- **Evoke with Detach (\$\$EVOKET).** Starts the specified program on the remote system and ends the communications transaction, without allowing the target program to communicate in return. Refer to “Ending a Communications Transaction” on page 7-23 for more information on the detach function.

Figure 7-1 on page 7-3 shows how to start a target program on the remote system.





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Figure 7-1. Starting a Target Program

- 1** The source program uses an evoke function to start the program at the remote system.
- 2** The evoke parameters, including program name, library name, and security information, are sent to the remote system.
- 3** A successful completion return code tells the source program that the evoke function was accepted and a program start request was sent to the remote system. If the program start request is successful, both the program at the remote system and the communications transaction are started.

You must specify an **evoke parameter list** in the output buffer with an evoke function. The evoke parameter list contains information for the remote system, such as what program to start on the remote system. Specify the field parameters in that list using the format shown in Table 7-1 on page 7-4.

Table 7-1. Evoke Parameter List

Positions	Field Description
1 through 8	The name of the program to be evoked (left-adjusted)
9 through 16	The password you use to sign on the remote system (left-adjusted)
17 through 24	The user identifier you use to sign on the remote system (left-adjusted)
25 through 32	The name of the remote system library that contains the program to be evoked (left-adjusted)
33 through 52	Reserved
53 through 56	The length of data (program parameters)
57 through xxxx	Program initialization parameters

If a field is not used, enter the correct number of blanks for the unused field.

If multiple program initialization parameters are used, the program is responsible for using the proper separation characters for the remote system. For example, if the remote system is an AS/400 system, multiple parameters must be separated by a comma.

If the remote system is another AS/400 system, the program parameters are passed to the target program as if they were passed from a Call a Program (CALL) command. Data sent with an evoke function are parameters used by the target program.

System-supplied formats do not allow a synchronization level of CONFIRM and always revert to the default synchronization level of NONE.

Figure 7-2 is an example of a C/400 write statement that can be used to issue an evoke.

```

struct {
    char program_name??(8??);
    char password??(8??);
    char user_id??(8??);
    char library_name??(8??);
    char filler??(20??);
    char data_length??(4??);
    char data??(1000??);
} evoke_rec;

:
FILE *icffptr;                /* Pointer to the ICF file */

:
icffptr = fopen("ICFFILE","ab+ type=record indicators=y");

:
QXXFORMAT(icffptr, "$$EVOKNI "); /* Set evoke w/no invite format */
QXXPGMDEV(icffptr, "CM1 "); /* Set default device to CM1 */

fwrite(&evoke_rec, sizeof(evoke_rec), 1, icffptr); /* Do the evoke */

```

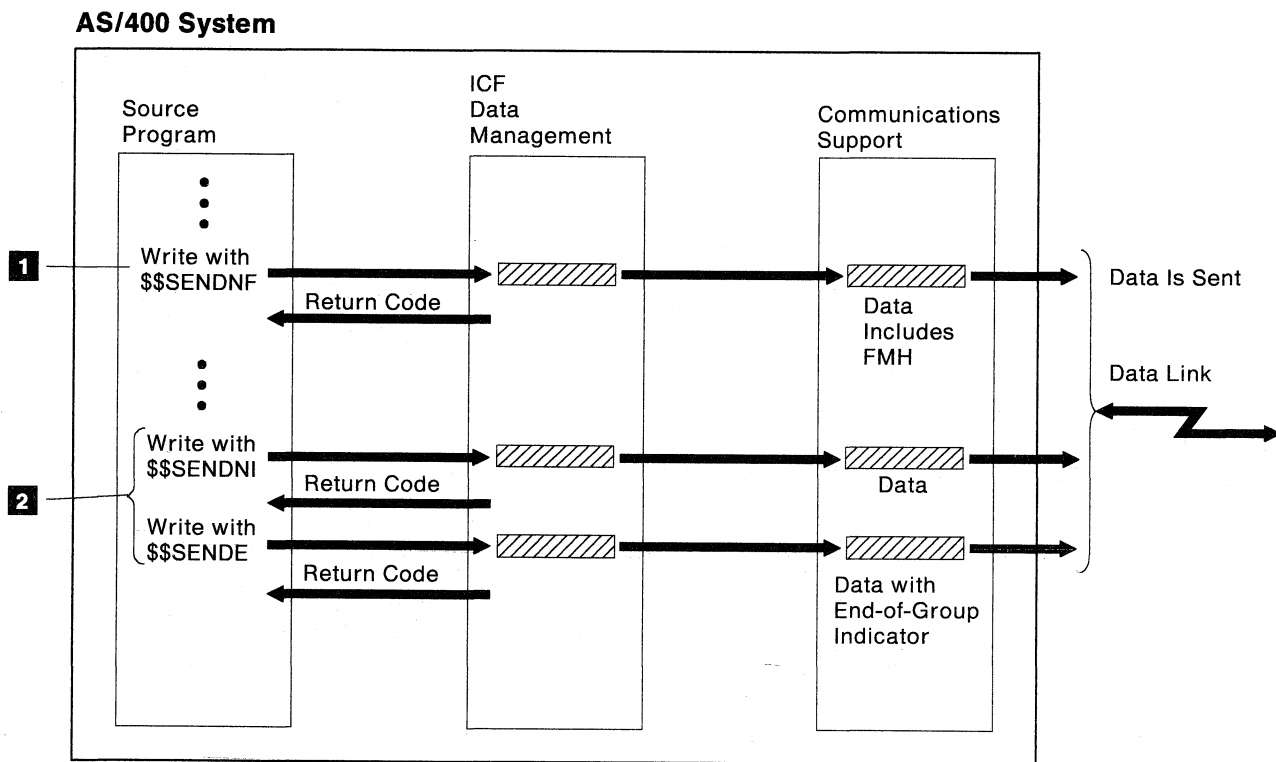
Figure 7-2. Evoke C/400 Write Statement



- **Send with Function-Management-Header (\$\$SENDNF).** Sends a data record that includes a function-management-header to the remote program. Function-management-header data contains control information that tells the remote system about the data being sent.
- **Send with Function-Management-Header and Invite (\$\$SENDFM).** Sends a data record that includes a function-management-header and an invite to the remote program.
- **Send with End-of-Group (\$\$SENDE).** Sends a data record to the remote program and tells the remote program that the record is the last in a group or chain of records.
- **Send with Detach (\$\$SENDET).** Sends a data record to the remote program and tells the remote program that your program is ending this communications transaction. Communications between the two programs have ended. Refer to “Ending a Communications Transaction” on page 7-23 for more information on the detach function.

**Note:** Except for \$\$SENDFM and \$\$SENDNF, you can specify a length of zero and perform any of the preceding functions without sending any data.

Figure 7-5 shows how to use system-supplied formats to send data.



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Figure 7-5. Using \$\$SENDNF, \$\$SENDNI, and \$\$SENDE to Send Data

- 1 Your program sends a record to the remote system and, with the \$\$SENDNF communications format, indicates that the first part of the data is function-management-header data. The function-management-header data contains information about the user data that follows.

- 2** Your program continues sending data records to the remote system. Your program uses the \$\$\$SENDE communications format on the last record to indicate it is the last in this group of records.

Each of the preceding functions requires the fields shown in Table 7-2 in the output buffer.

Table 7-2. Required Output Fields

Positions	Description
1 through 4	Length of user data (in decimal)
5 through xxxx	The user data to be sent

Figure 7-6 is an example of a C/400 write statement that sends one data record.

```

struct {
    char record_length??(4??);
    char data??(80??);
} data_rec;

:
FILE *icffptr;          /* Pointer to the ICF file */

:
icffptr = fopen("ICFFILE","ab+ type=record indicators=y");

:
QXXFORMAT(icffptr, "$$SENDNI "); /* Set write w/no invite format */
QXXPGMDEV(icffptr, "CM1 "); /* Set default device to CM1 */

strncpy(data_rec.data_length, "0080", 4); /*Set record length*/
fwrite(&data_rec, sizeof(data_rec), 1, icffptr); /* Do the write */

```

Figure 7-6. Send C/400 Write Statement

Figure 7-7 is an example of a COBOL/400 WRITE statement that sends one data record.

```

01 DATA-RECORD.
   03 RECORD-LENGTH    PIC 9(4).
   03 THE-RECORD       PIC X(256).
   .
   .
   .
   WRITE TRANSACTION-RECORD FROM DATA-RECORD,
      FORMAT IS '$$SENDNI', TERMINAL IS ICF-PGMDEV.

```

Figure 7-7. Send COBOL/400 WRITE Statement

Figure 7-8 on page 7-8 is an example of an RPG/400 output specification to send one data record.



- **Request-to-Write with Invite (\$\$RCD)**. Sends a request-to-write indication to the remote program, followed by an invite. Refer to “Additional System-Supplied Formats” on page 7-18 for more information about the request-to-write function.

Refer to “Starting a Program on the Remote System” on page 7-2, “Problem Notification” on page 7-11, and “Additional System-Supplied Formats” on page 7-18 for information about the output format of these functions.

**Note:** You can use the \$\$SEND communications format with an output length of zero to issue an invite function by itself.

The read-from-invited-program-devices operation is a companion to the invite function. After issuing an invite function, use the read-from-invited-program-devices operation to receive data from the remote system.

You do not need to issue an invite function before a read operation to receive data. However, if an invite is outstanding for a program device to which a read is issued, the read completes the invite and receives the data.

Refer to Chapter 5 for additional information about the read and read-from-invited-program-devices operations and their relationship to the invite function.

## Timer

Your program can use the timer function to set a timer before performing a specified function, such as a read-from-invited-program-devices operation. The timer function specifies an interval of time (in hours, minutes, and seconds) to wait before your program receives a timer-expired (0310) return code.

Use the \$\$TIMER system-supplied format to issue the timer function. The output field for the timer request must be in the following format:

**hhmmss**

where hh is hours, mm is minutes, and ss is seconds.

Figure 7-9 on page 7-10 is a C/400 example that shows how to use \$\$TIMER and set the timer to 30 seconds.

```

FILE *icffptr;                /* Pointer to the ICF file */
:
icffptr = fopen("ICFFILE","ab+ type=record indicators=y");
:
QXXFORMAT(icffptr, "$$TIMER  "); /* Set timer format */
QXXPGMDEV(icffptr, "CM1      "); /* Set default device to CM1 */

fwrite("000030", 6, 1, icffptr); /* Issue timer function */

/* See if the timer ended by checking 0310 return code */

if (strcmp(_Maj_Min_rc.major_rc, "03", 2) == 0 &&
    strcmp(_Maj_Min_rc.minor_rc, "10", 2) == 0)

    timer_exp(); /* Timer ended, call timer_exp */
                /* routine to handle the time out */

```

Figure 7-9. Timer C/400 Statement

7-10 is a COBOL/400 example that shows how to use \$\$TIMER and set the timer to 30 seconds. A read-from-invited-program-devices operation is used to receive the data. The return code must be checked for the timer-expired return code.

```

01  TIMER                                PIC X(6) VALUE '000030'.
    ●
    ●
    ●
    WRITE TRANSACTION-RECORD FROM TIMER,
      FORMAT IS '$$TIMER', TERMINAL IS ICF-PGMDEV.
    ●
    ●
    ●
    READ TRANSACTION-FILE,
      IF RETURN-CODE EQUAL '0310',
      THEN
        GO TO TIMER-EXPIRED.

```

Figure 7-10. Timer COBOL/400 Statement

Your program continues to run, and all operations and functions are valid during the time interval. Your program must issue a read-from-invited-program-devices operation some time after it has issued the timer function, so it can accept the timer-expired return code.

Only one time interval can be maintained for your program. If a previous timer function has been issued and the timer has not yet ended, the old time interval is replaced by the new interval.

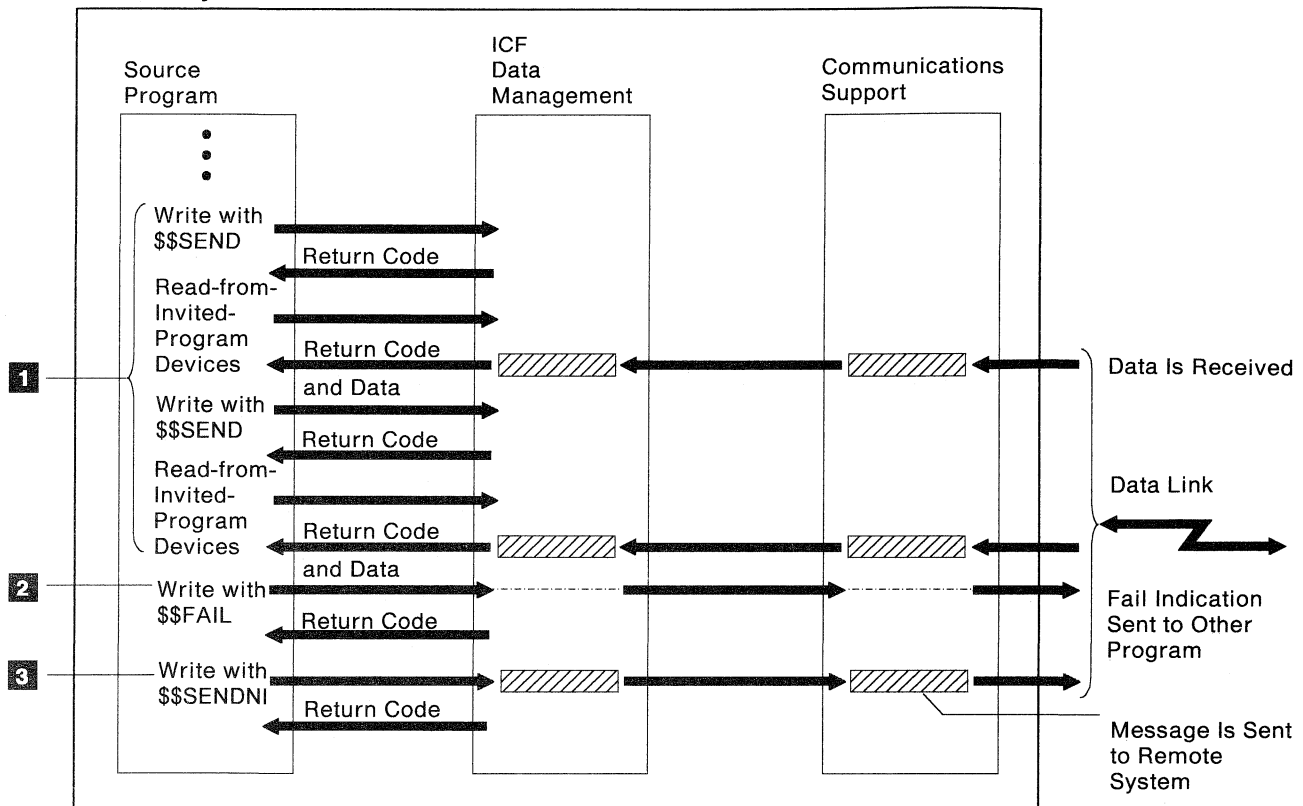
The timer function can be used to vary the maximum amount of time that a read-from-invited-program-devices operation will wait for a response. When the time interval set by the TIMER keyword is in effect, the value specified for the WAITRCD parameter on the CRTICFF command is ignored.

You can use the timer function to retry other operations that may not be successful, possibly because of a temporary lack of resources (for example, during an acquire operation). To do this, issue the timer function, and then perform read-from-invited-program-devices operations until the timer ends. (The read-from-invited-program-





## AS/400 System



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Figure 7-12. Using `$$FAIL` to Send an Error Signal

- 1** Your program is receiving data from the remote program.
- 2** While receiving data, your program determines that it must send a fail indication to the other program. A write with the `$$FAIL` communications format is used to send the fail indication.
- 3** A message or data is then sent (write operation) to tell the other program why you sent the fail.

No output fields are associated with the `$$FAIL` communications format.

Figure 7-13 is a C/400 write statement example that sends a fail indication.

```
FILE *icffptr;                /* Pointer to the ICF file */
:
icffptr = fopen("ICFFILE","ab+ type=record indicators=y");
:
QXXFORMAT(icffptr, "$$FAIL  "); /* Set fail format */
QXXPGMDEV(icffptr, "CM1      "); /* Set default device to CM1 */

fwrite(NULL, 0, 0, icffptr);   /* Send the fail */
```

Figure 7-13. Fail C/400 Write Statement

Figure 7-14 on page 7-13 is a COBOL/400 WRITE statement example that sends a fail indication.

```
WRITE TRANSACTION-RECORD,
      FORMAT IS '$$FAIL', TERMINAL IS ICF-PGMDEV.
```

Figure 7-14. Fail COBOLI400 WRITE Statement

Figure 7-15 is an example of an RPG/400 output specification to send a fail indication.

<b>IBM</b> International Business Machines Corporation		<b>RPG OUTPUT SPECIFICATIONS</b>										CX21-9090-4 UM/050*	
												Printed in U.S.A.	
Program		Keying Instruction		Graphic		Card Electro Number		Page 1 2 of		Program Identification		75 76 77 78 79 80	
Programmer		Date		Key									

Line	Form Type	Filename or Record Name	Type (U/D/V/E)		Space		Skip		Output Indicators		Field Name or EXCPT Name	Edit Codes	End Position in Output Record	Constant or Edit Word																5 - g - User Defined																		
			Before	After	Before	After	Not	And	And	Not				Commas	Zero Balances to Print	No Sign	CR	-	x - Remove Plus Sign	Y - Date Field Edit	Z - Zero Suppress																											
3	O		O	R							*AUTO	B/A/C/-/9/R	P/B/L/R	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24											
0 1	O																																															
0 2	O																																															
0 3	O	ICFFILE E									FAIL																																					
0 4	O													40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74
0 5	O																																															
0 6	O																																															
0 7	O																																															

Figure 7-15. Fail RPG/400 Output Specification

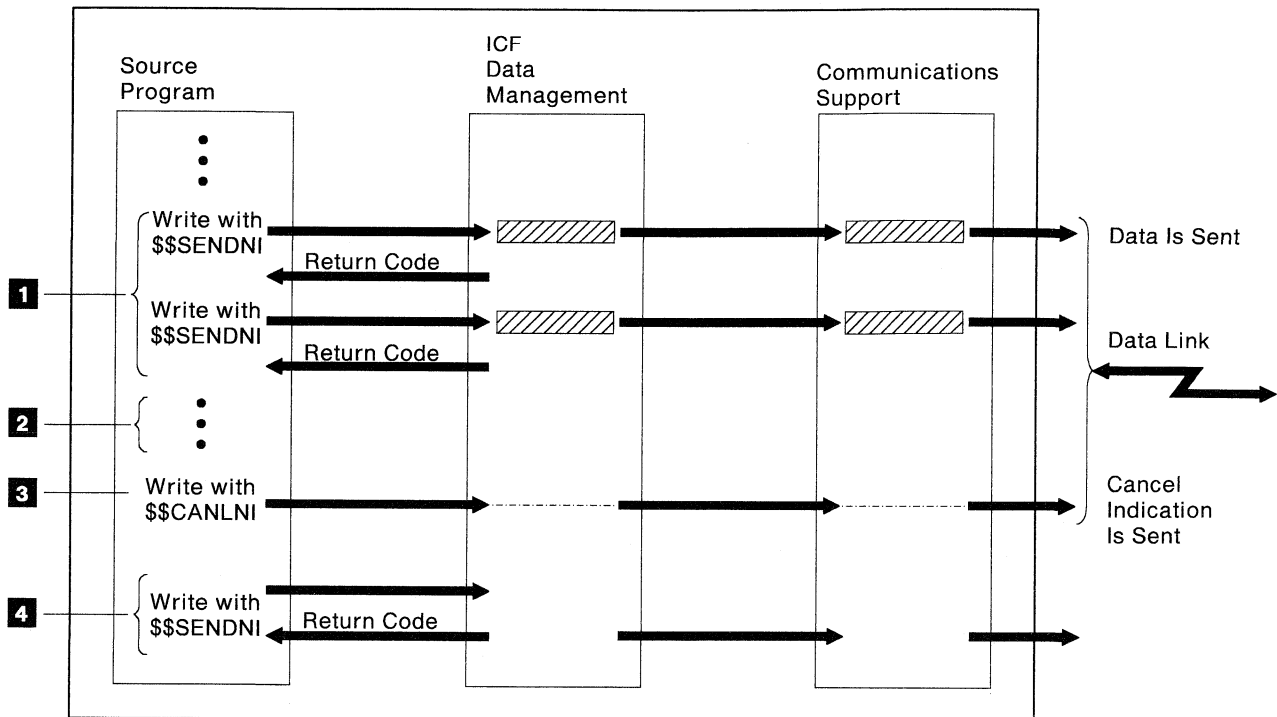
### Cancel

Use the cancel function to cancel the current chain of data (group of records) that is being sent to the remote program. The receiving program disregards all the records sent in the current chain. You can use two system-supplied formats to perform the cancel function:

- **Cancel (\$\$CANLNI).** Cancels the current chain of data.
- **Cancel with Invite (\$\$CANL).** Cancels the current chain of data, and then invites the remote program to send its own data.

Figure 7-16 on page 7-14 shows how to use the \$\$CANLNI communications format when your program is sending data and detects an error.

## AS/400 System



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Figure 7-16. Using `$$CANL` to Send an Error Indication

- 1** Your program is sending data to the remote system.
- 2** Your program checks the data and determines that something is wrong with it.
- 3** A write operation with the `$$CANLNI` communications format is used to tell the remote system to discard the data you have sent.
- 4** Your program can send a message indicating the problem, send the data again, receive more data, or end the transaction.

No output fields are associated with the `$$CANLNI` and `$$CANL` communications formats.

Figure 7-17 is a C/400 write statement example that cancels the current chain of records.

```
FILE *icffptr;                /* Pointer to the ICF file */

:
icffptr = fopen("ICFFILE","ab+ type=record indicators=y");

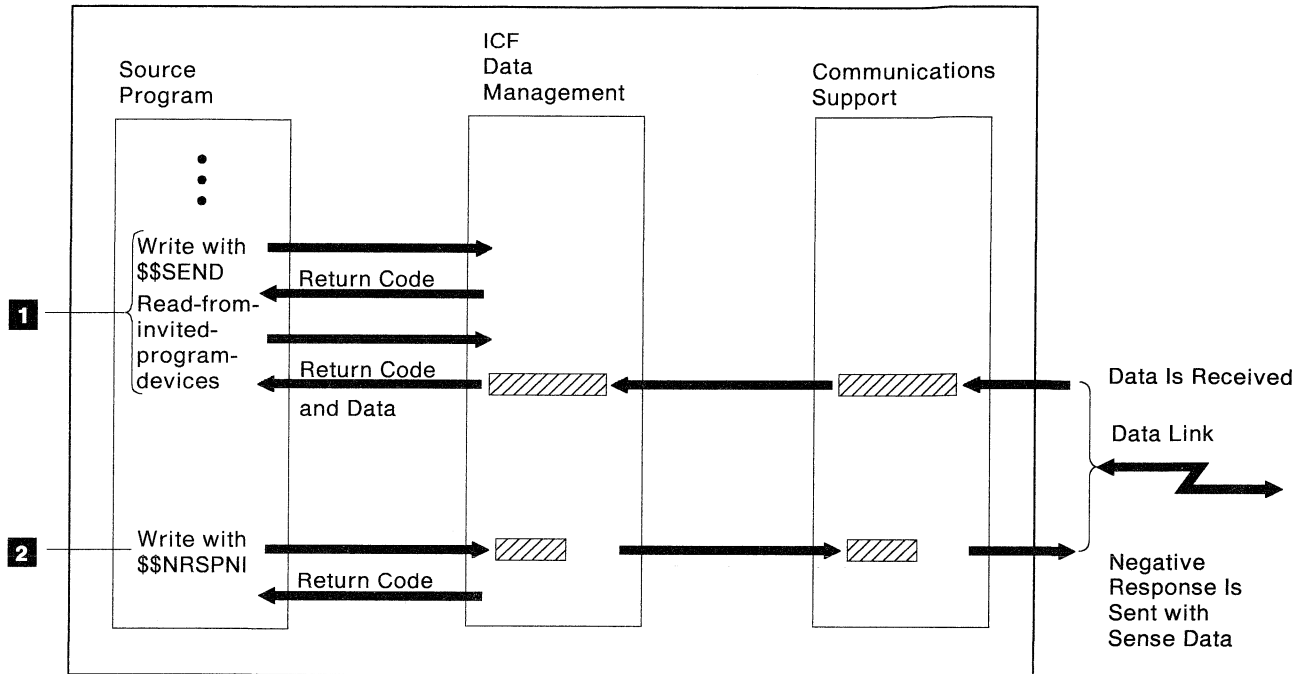
:
QXXFORMAT(icffptr, "$$CANLNI "); /* Set cancel w/no invite format */
QXXPGMDEV(icffptr, "CM1 "); /* Set default device to CM1 */

fwrite(NULL, 0, 0, icffptr); /* Send the cancel */
```

Figure 7-17. Cancel C/400 Write Statement



## AS/400 System



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Figure 7-20. Using \$\$NRSP to Send an Error Condition

- 1** Your program finds the data it is receiving is not correct.
- 2** The program sends a negative response, by issuing a write with the \$\$NRSPNI communications format, to the remote system including the sense data 08110000. The negative response tells the remote system that the data received is wrong, and the sense data 08110000 asks the remote system to cancel the current group of data records.

The negative-response function requires the fields shown in Table 7-3 in the output buffer:

Table 7-3. Sense Data Format

Positions	Description
1	Indicates whether sense data is being sent: 0 or blank indicates that <i>no</i> sense data is being sent; 8 indicates that sense data is being sent.
2 through 9	The sense data sent with the negative response. The first four positions of the sense data must begin with 10xx, 08xx, or 0000. The last four positions are user-defined.

For more information about the allowed sense values, refer to the appropriate communications programming manual for the communications type you are using.

Figure 7-21 on page 7-17 shows a C/400 write statement that sends a negative response with invite function that includes the sense data 08110000.



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## Additional System-Supplied Formats

You can use the following additional system-supplied formats to perform specific tasks when communicating with the remote system.

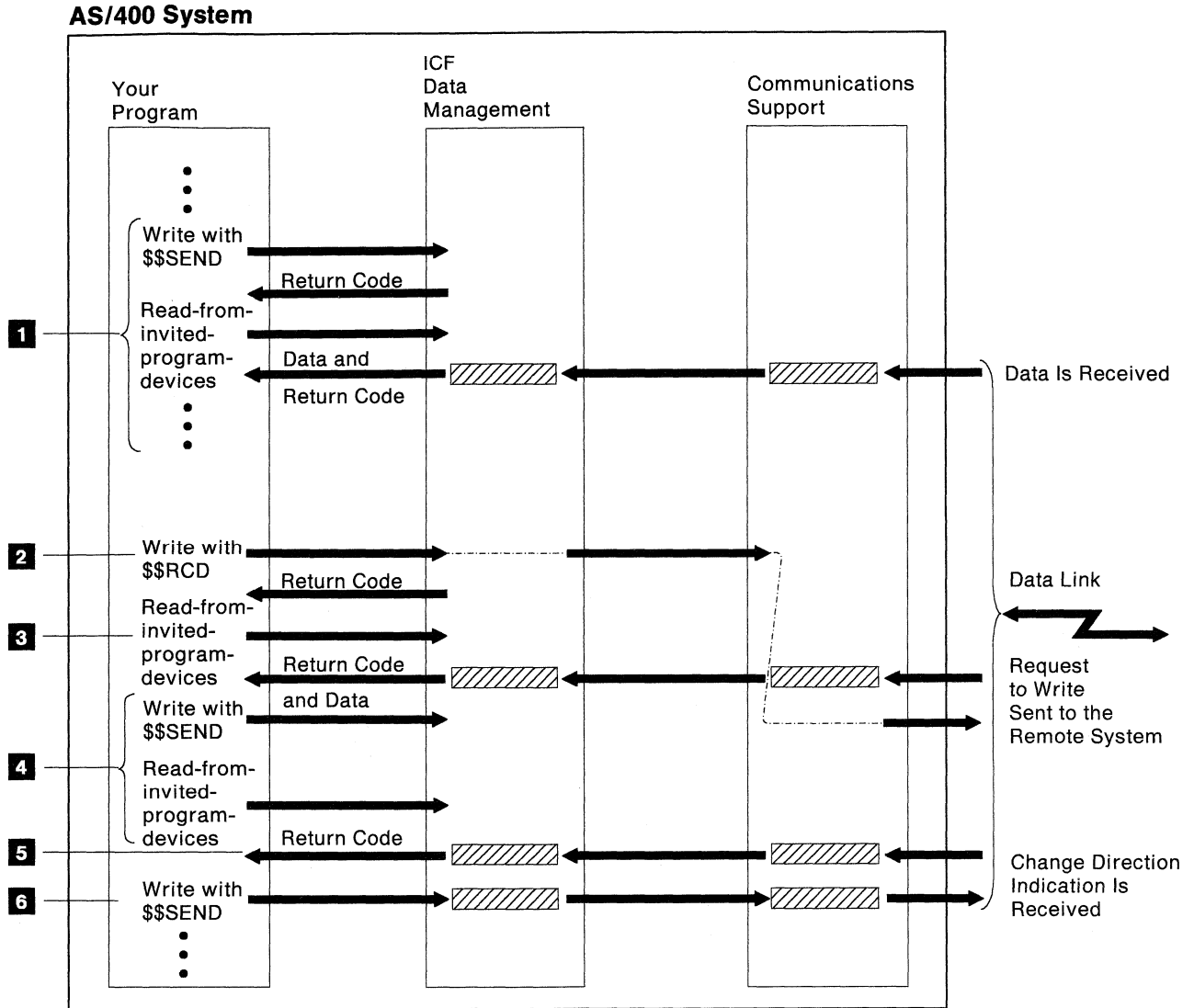
### Request-to-Write

Your program uses the request-to-write function to indicate that it wants to send something to the remote program rather than to continue receiving data.

Use the `$$RCD` system-supplied format to issue the request-to-write function. This format issues the request-to-write with an invite. After you issue the request-to-write, your program must continue to receive data until it receives a return code indicating that the remote system is ready to begin receiving data. The request-to-write function has no additional associated parameters or data.

Figure 7-24 on page 7-19 shows how to use the `$$RCD` communications format to request permission to send.





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Figure 7-24. Using \$\$RCD to Request Write

- 1** Your program is receiving data from the remote system. The first program processes the data received, then receives data again.
- 2** At some time while data is being received, your program determines that it needs to send a message to the remote system. A write with the \$\$RCD communications format is used to ask the remote system to stop sending so your program can send the message.
- 3** After issuing the request-to-write, your program must continue receiving data until it gets a return code indicating that the remote system is ready to receive. To continue receiving, your program issues another read-from-invited-program-devices operation.
- 4** Another invite function and another read-from-invited-program-devices operation are issued to continue receiving data.
- 5** When the remote system is ready to receive, it sends one more data record with a change-direction indication. The record says the remote system is now ready to receive data or, as in this example, a message.

- 6** A write with the \$\$SEND communications format is used to send the message to the remote system and ask the remote system to continue sending data.

No output fields are associated with the \$\$RCD communications format.

When your program receives a request-to-write indication from the remote system, a code is set in the input/output (I/O) feedback communications-dependent section. Refer to Table C-5 on page C-5 for more information about where this field is in the I/O feedback area.

The code indicates the following conditions:

- 0** Continue sending as normal.
- 1** A request-to-write has been received.

For more specific information on what this code means for the communications type you are using, refer to the appropriate communications programmer's guide.

Figure 7-25 is an example of a C/400 write statement to request the remote system to stop sending data.

```
FILE *icffptr;                /* Pointer to the ICF file */
:
icffptr = fopen("ICFFILE","ab+ type=record indicators=y");
:
QXXFORMAT(icffptr, "$$RCD    "); /* Set request-to-write format */
QXXPGMDEV(icffptr, "CM1      "); /* Set default device to CM1 */

fwrite(NULL, 0, 0, icffptr);    /* Send the request-to-write */
```

*Figure 7-25. Request-to-Write C/400 Write Statement*

Figure 7-26 is an example of a COBOL/400 WRITE statement to request the remote system to stop sending data.

```
WRITE TRANSACTION-RECORD,
      FORMAT IS '$$RCD', TERMINAL IS ICF-PGMDEV.
```

*Figure 7-26. Request-to-Write COBOL/400 WRITE Statement*

Figure 7-27 on page 7-21 is an example of a RPG/400 output specification to request that the remote system stop sending data.

Program	Keying Instruction	Graphic	Card Electro Number	Page 1 of 2	Program Identification	75 76 77 78 79 80
Programmer	Date	Key				

Line	Form Type	Filename or Record Name	Type (H/O/E)				Space	Skip	Output Indicators			Field Name or EXCPT Name	End Position in Output Record	Constant or Edit Word																										
			O	R	A	N			Before	Alter	Not			And	And	Not	Commas	Zero Balances to Print	No Sign	CR	-	x - Remove Plus Sign	Y - Date Field Edit	Z - Zero Suppress	5 - 9 - User Defined															
0 1	O											*AUTO		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24			
0 2	O																																							
0 3	O	ICFFILE	E									RCD																												
0 4	O													45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	
0 5	O																																							
0 6	O																																							
0 7	O																																							

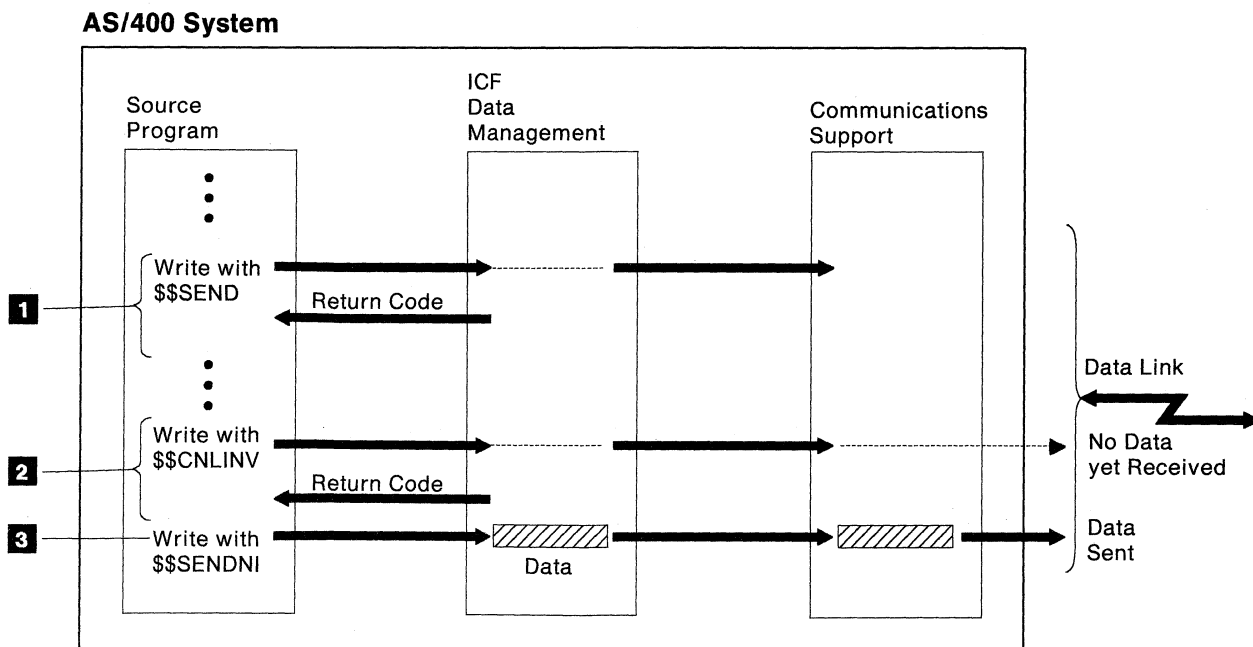
RSL5190-1

Figure 7-27. Request-to-Write RPG/400 Output Specification

### Cancel-Invite

Your program uses the cancel-invite function to cancel any valid invite for which no data has yet been received. Use the \$\$CNLINV system-supplied format to issue the cancel-invite function.

Figure 7-28 shows how to use the \$\$CNLINV communications format to issue the cancel-invite function.



RSL5675-2

Figure 7-28. Using \$\$CNLINV to Cancel an Invite

- 1** Your program issues an invite to receive data from the remote program, then continues processing.
- 2** Your program can cancel the invite issued previously using the cancel-invite function (issuing a write operation with the \$\$CNLINV communications format). Your program must check the return code it receives to determine if the invite was cancelled.
- 3** If a successful return code is received, your program can send data.

No output fields are associated with the \$\$CNLINV communications format.

Figure 7-29 is an example C/400 write statement that issues a cancel-invite function to a program device that has not received input.

```
FILE *icffptr;                /* Pointer to the ICF file */
:
icffptr = fopen("ICFFILE","ab+ type=record indicators=y");
:
QXXFORMAT(icffptr, "$$CNLINV "); /* Set cancel-invite format */
QXXPGMDEV(icffptr, "CM1 "); /* Set default device to CM1 */
fwrite(NULL, 0, 0, icffptr); /* Issue the cancel-invite */
```

*Figure 7-29. Cancel-Invite C/400 Write Statement*

Figure 7-30 is an example COBOL/400 WRITE statement that issues a cancel-invite function to a program device that has not received input.

```
WRITE TRANSACTION-RECORD
  FORMAT IS '$$CNLINV', TERMINAL IS ICF-PGMDEV.
```

*Figure 7-30. Cancel-Invite COBOL/400 WRITE Statement*

Figure 7-31 on page 7-23 is an example RPG/400 output specification to issue a cancel-invite to a program device that has not received input.

Program	Keying Instruction	Graphic	Card Electro Number
Programmer	Date	Key	

Page 1 of 2  
Program Identification 75 76 77 78 79 80

Line	Form Type	Filename or Record Name	Type (H/D/V/E)		Space	Skip	Output Indicators			Field Name or EXCPT Name	End Position in Output Record	Constant or Edit Word																											
			Before	After			Not	And	And			Commas	Zero Balances to Print	No Sign	CR	-	x - Remove Plus Sign	Y - Date Field Edit	Z - Zero Suppress	5 - 9 - User Defined																			
0:1	O											1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	71	72	73	74
0:2	O																																						
0:3	O	OICFFILE																																					
0:4	O																																						
0:5	O																																						
0:6	O																																						
0:7	O																																						

RSL5189-1

Figure 7-31. Cancel-Invite RPG/400 Output Specifications

## Ending a Communications Transaction

A communications transaction can be ended by your program or by the program at the remote system. Your job and the remote system your system is with communicating determine the program that ends the transaction.

Communications with the remote program end when your program ends the transaction. However, the session may still exist if your program started the session. If the session still exists, you can end the session or you may be able to start another program at the remote system.

### Detach

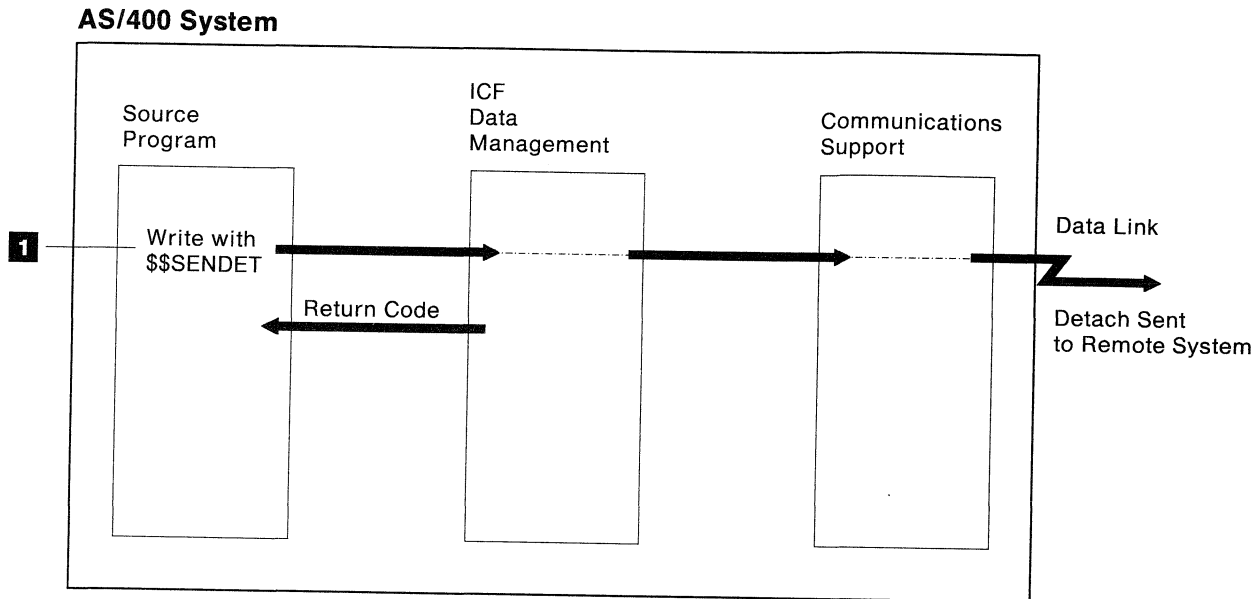
Use the detach function to end the transaction. The detach function explicitly informs the remote program that your program is done sending, and ends the transaction.

You can use one of the following system-supplied formats to perform a detach function (in combination with other functions):

- **Evoke with Detach (\$\$EVOKET).** Starts the specified program on the remote system and ends the transaction without allowing the target program to communicate in return.
- **Send with Detach (\$\$SENDET).** Sends a data record to the remote program and ends the transaction. Note that not all communications types support sending a data record and the detach function on the same operation. Refer to the appropriate communications manual to determine if you can send data with the detach function.

You can use the \$\$SENDET communications format with an output length of zero to issue a detach function by itself.

Figure 7-32 on page 7-24 shows how to use the \$\$\$SENDET communications format to end the transaction.



RSL5678-2

Figure 7-32. Ending the Communications Transaction

- 1 Your program issues the detach function, by using a write with the \$\$\$SENDET system-supplied format, to tell the remote system that your program ended the communications transaction.

Refer to "Starting a Program on the Remote System" on page 7-2 and "Sending Data" on page 7-5 for information about the output format of these functions.

Figure 7-33 is an example of a C/400 write statement to issue a detach.

```

struct {
    char data_length??(4??);
    char data??(80??);
} data_rec;

:
FILE *icffptr;                               /* Pointer to the ICF file */
:
icffptr = fopen("ICFFILE","ab+ type=record indicators=y");
:
QXXFORMAT(icffptr, "$$SENDET "); /* Set write-with-detach format */
QXXPGMDEV(icffptr, "CM1 "); /* Set default device to CM1 */

strncpy(data_rec.data_length, "0080", 4); /*Set record length*/
fwrite(&data_rec, sizeof(data_rec), 1, icffptr); /* Send detach */

```

Figure 7-33. Detach C/400 Write Statement

Figure 7-34 on page 7-25 is an example of a COBOL/400 WRITE statement to issue a detach.

```

01 DATA_RECORD.
03 RECORD-LENGTH          PIC 9(4).
03 THE-RECORD              PIC X(256).

```

```

WRITE TRANSACTION-RECORD FROM DATA-RECORD,
  FORMAT IS '$$SENDET', TERMINAL IS ICF-PGMDEV.

```

Figure 7-34. Detach COBOL/400 WRITE Statement

If a detach function is issued by a target program, the session is ended as well as the transaction.

Figure 7-35 is an example of an RPG/400 output specification to issue a detach.

**RPG OUTPUT SPECIFICATIONS**

International Business Machines Corporation GX21-9090-4 UM/050\*  
Printed in U.S.A.

Program		Keying Instruction		Graphic		Card Electro Number		Page 1 2 of		Program Identification	
Programmer		Date		Key						75 76 77 78 79 80	

Line	Form Type	Filename or Record Name	Type (H/D/V/E)		Space		Skip		Output Indicators			Field Name or EXCPT Name	End Position in Output Record	Constant or Edit Word																											
			R	D	Before	After	Before	After	Not	And	And			Commas	Zero Balances to Print	No Sign	CR	-	x - Remove Plus Sign	Y - Date Field Edit	Z - Zero Suppress	S - 9 - User Defined	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
01	O	ICFFILE	E									*AUTO	38																												
02	O												48	' \$\$SENDET '																											
03	O												4	' 0080 '																											
04	O											LSTREC	84																												
05	O																																								
06	O																																								
07	O																																								

RSL5192-1

Figure 7-35. Detach RPG/400 Output Specification

## Ending the Communications Session

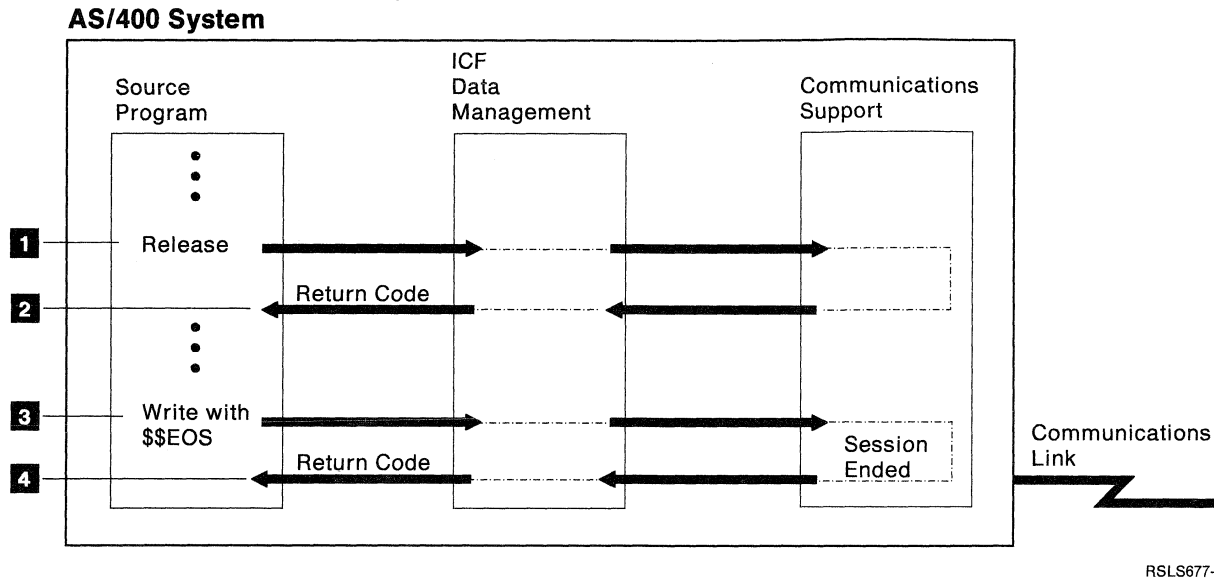
How the communications session is ended depends on whether your program or the remote system started the session.

If your program started the session (source program), your program must end the session using either the release operation or the end-of-session function. You should primarily use the release operation. Use the end-of-session function only when you want to force the session to end.

The release operation ends the session only if all processing is complete. The end-of-session function *always* ends the session. The only possible return codes from end-of-session are 0000 or 830B (program device not acquired).

## End of Session

Use the \$\$EOS system-supplied format to issue the end-of-session function. No data can be sent with the end-of-session function. Figure 7-36 shows how you can end the session by using the release operation and the end-of-session function.



RSL5677-2

Figure 7-36. Using the Release Operation and End-of-Session Function

- 1 Your program uses the release operation to end the current communications session.
- 2 The return code tells your program whether the session was ended or an error occurred while trying to end the session. If, for example, all transactions have not ended when the release operation is issued, an error occurs and the session is not ended.
- 3 If an error occurs and normal recovery is not possible, your program can use the end-of-session function to end the session.
- 4 The end-of-session function always ends the session.

If the remote system started the session (the local program is a target program), the target program must issue an end-of-session function or go to end-of-job to end the session.

No output fields are associated with the \$\$EOS communications format.

Figure 7-37 on page 7-27 is an example of a C/400 write statement specifying the \$\$EOS format.



```

FILE *icffptr;                /* Pointer to the ICF file */
:
icffptr = fopen("ICFFILE","ab+ type=record indicators=y");
:
QXXFORMAT(icffptr, "$$EOS    "); /* Set end-of-session format */
QXXPGMDEV(icffptr, "CM1      "); /* Set default device to CM1 */

fwrite(NULL, 0, 0, icffptr);    /* Send an end-of-session */

```

Figure 7-37. End-of-Session C/400 Write Statement

Figure 7-38 is an example of a COBOL/400 WRITE statement specifying the \$\$EOS format.

```

WRITE TRANSACTION-RECORD,
      FORMAT IS '$$EOS', TERMINAL IS ICF-PGMDEV.

```

Figure 7-38. End-of-Session COBOL/400 WRITE Statement

Figure 7-39 is an example of an RPG/400 output specification to issue the end-of-session function using the \$\$EOS format.

**RPG OUTPUT SPECIFICATIONS**

International Business Machines Corporation

GX21-9090-4 UM/050\*  
Printed in U.S.A.

Program _____	Keying instruction _____	Graphic _____	Card Electro Number _____	Page 1 2 of _____	Program Identification _____
Programmer _____	Date _____	Key _____	_____	_____	75 76 77 78 79 80

Line	Form Type	Filename or Record Name	Types (H/D/V/E)				Space	Skip	Output Indicators			Field Name or EXCPT Name	End Position in Output Record	Constant or Edit Word																							
			O	R	A	D			Before	After	Not			And	And	Commas	Zero Balances to Print	No Sign	CR	-	x - Remove Plus Sign	Y - Date Field Edit	Z - Zero Suppress	5 - 9 - User Defined													
0 1	O											*AUTO																									
0 2	O																																				
0 3	O	ICFFILE	E																																		
0 4	O												K5	' \$\$EOS '																							
0 5	O																																				
0 6	O																																				
0 7	O																																				

Figure 7-39. End-of-Session RPG/400 Output Specification

## System-Supplied Format Support

Table 7-4 shows which system-supplied formats are supported by each communications type.

Table 7-4. System-Supplied Format Support

System-Supplied Formats	APPC	SNUF	BSECL	Asyn-chronous	Intra-system	Finance	Retail
\$\$CANL		X			X	X <sup>1</sup>	X
\$\$CANLNI		X			X	X <sup>1</sup>	X
\$\$CNLINV		X	X	X	X	X	X
\$\$EOS	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$\$EVOK	X	X	X	X	X		X
\$\$EVOKET	X	X	X	X	X		X
\$\$EVOKNI	X	X	X	X	X		X
\$\$FAIL	X	X	X	X	X	X	
\$\$NRSP		X			X	X	X
\$\$NRSPNI		X			X	X	X
\$\$RCD	X	X	X		X		
\$\$SEND	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$\$SENDE		X	X		X	X	X
\$\$SENDET	X	X	X		X		X
\$\$SENDFM		X			X	X <sup>2</sup>	X
\$\$SENDNF		X		X	X	X <sup>2</sup>	X
\$\$SENDNI	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$\$TIMER	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

<sup>1</sup> These keywords are not valid for the 3694 controller. Refer to the *Finance Communications Programmer's Guide* for more details.

<sup>2</sup> These keywords are valid for the 3694 controller only. Refer to the *Finance Communications Programmer's Guide* for more details.

---

## Mapping System-Supplied Formats to DDS Keywords

Table 7-5 maps system-supplied formats to DDS keywords.

*Table 7-5. Mapping of System-Supplied Formats to DDS Keywords*

<b>System-Supplied Formats</b>	<b>DDS Keywords</b>
\$\$CANL	CANCEL with INVITE
\$\$CANLNI	CANCEL
\$\$CNLINV	CNLINVITE
\$\$EOS	EOS
\$\$EVOK	EVOKE, SECURITY, and INVITE
\$\$EVOKET	EVOKE, SECURITY, and DETACH
\$\$EVOKNI	EVOKE and SECURITY
\$\$FAIL	FAIL
\$\$NRSP	NEGRSP with INVITE
\$\$NRSPNI	NEGRSP
\$\$RCD	RQSWRT with INVITE
\$\$SEND	INVITE
\$\$SENDE	ENDGRP
\$\$SENDET	DETACH
\$\$SENDFM	FMH with INVITE
\$\$SENDNF	FMH
\$\$SENDNI	No DDS keywords
\$\$TIMER	TIMER



---

## Chapter 8. Programming Considerations

This chapter presents general communications programming considerations related to the ICF file. Programming considerations specific to a communications type are not discussed. Refer to the appropriate communications programming manual for more information on the programming considerations for a particular communications type.

---

### Return Codes

Return codes are used by the communications application program to determine the program state. Program states are receive, send, or exception. The program checks the return codes and completes the action required by the contents of the return codes.

The meaning of the major ICF return codes and some examples of minor return codes follow. These definitions help you determine the return codes you need to check in your program. For a complete list of return codes, see Appendix B.

### Major Codes

All major return codes that represent normal conditions have values 00xx, 02xx, and 03xx. Major return codes that represent input/output (I/O) exceptions have values of 04xx and 34xx. Major return codes that represent *error* conditions have values 08xx, 11xx, and 80xx through 83xx. This division lets you quickly compare codes and determine the type of action required.

The main groups of major return codes are:

- Operation was successfully completed (00xx, 02xx).
- Successful operation. No data was received, but some control information may have been received (03xx).
- Output exception occurred (04xx).
- Miscellaneous program errors occurred (08xx and 11xx).
- Input exception occurred (34xx).
- Nonrecoverable error occurred. The session has been ended and the underlying communications support may no longer be active (80xx).
- Nonrecoverable session error occurred. Session has been ended but the underlying communications support is still active (81xx).
- Open or acquire operation failed. Session was not started but recovery might be possible (82xx).
- Session error occurred. Recovery might be possible (83xx).

## Minor Codes

The minor part of a return code identifies the specific condition within the general condition that is identified by the major part of the code. Some examples of the minor codes are:

- A detach was received (xx08), a detach was received with a system message (xx18), or a detach was received with a confirm (xx1C).
- An invalid evoke function was issued (xx29).

---

## General Considerations

You must understand the following ICF environment characteristics before you write programs for ICF communications:

- Your program should check the major/minor return code after every operation to determine the success or failure of the operation.
- Information in the open and I/O feedback areas can be useful to your program. Refer to Chapter 5 for information about these areas and Appendix C for a summary of the fields available in these areas.
- A target program can communicate with the source program by acquiring the program device whose remote location name is \*REQUESTER.
- If a target program never acquires a program device for the requesting program device, a diagnostic message is written to the job log when the target job completes. The message indicates that the program ended with an active connection to the session. The message is normal if there is no need for the target program to communicate with the source program. If the target program must communicate with the source program, this message indicates a possible logic problem in your program.
- For most communications types, the first I/O operation following the acquire by the source program must include an evoke function. This operation starts the target program on the remote system with which the source program is to communicate. You can start the target program with program initialization parameters specified as part of the evoke function.
- When a single program is written to function as either a source or a target program, the program may need to determine its role (source or target). A suggested method of making this analysis for a program is to define a CALL parameter that contains one value when the program is started by the remote system and another value when the program is started by the local user or program.
- A target program cannot start error recovery. If a permanent session error occurs, the target program should finish any needed processing and end the program. The source program is responsible for reestablishing the session and transaction. See Appendix B for more information about communications error recovery.

---

## Open or Acquire Considerations

The following open or acquire considerations apply when you write programs for ICF:

- If an ICF file open is a subsequent open of a shared file, the program is attached to the already open file. The state and attributes of the file do not change.

Refer to the *Data Management Guide* for more information on shared file processing.

- Your program can establish more than one session. These sessions can be to the same remote system (if the remote system supports multiple sessions) or to different remote systems. The program device names are used to distinguish between sessions within your program.
- A program device can either be acquired automatically when the ICF file is opened (ACQPGMDEV = program device) or explicitly with the acquire operation. Only one program device can be acquired as part of the open operation. If a program is using multiple sessions, all of the program devices, except the first one, must be explicitly acquired.
- If a target program acquires a program device other than a program device associated with a remote location with the name of \*REQUESTER, a new session is allocated and a logical link to the source program is not established. No error is indicated because a target program on one session can also be a source program on another session.

---

## Output Considerations

The following output considerations apply when you write programs for ICF:

- Your program should check the major/minor return code after every output operation to determine if the remote system wants to send data. You can also use a field in the I/O feedback to determine this information. See Appendix C for a summary chart of the I/O feedback area.
- When the program is communicating with multiple sessions, the appropriate program device name must be specified on the write statement in the control area (depending on the language used) before issuing the output operation. Refer to examples in Chapter 9 through Chapter 11.
- The output length of the operation is determined by the specified record format. If you use user-defined formats, the record format length, as determined by the record definition in data description specifications (DDS), is the output length. You can vary this output length at run time by using the VARLEN DDS keyword. If you use system-supplied formats and data is allowed as part of the function, the output length is specified as part of the record format.
- If an output operation is issued with a zero record length, ICF assumes that the needed functions are only the functions indicated by the operation specified, and the data is not placed in the output buffer. For example, if a zero-length write operation is issued with a user-defined format with the INVITE keyword in effect, the program device is invited, but no data is sent to the remote system.
- Multiple output operations can be done with a single write operation. For example, if a write operation is issued with a user-defined format with the FMH and INVITE keywords in effect, or with the system-supplied \$\$SENDFM format, data is sent to the remote system with FMH information and the program device is invited. Refer to Chapter 6 to determine the processing sequence of the DDS keywords.
- If your program issues an output operation with an output length greater than the length supported for the session, the operation completes with a 831F return code. The maximum output length supported is determined by the communications type you are using, the record length specified in configuration, or the record length specified on the Add Intersystem Communications Function

Device Entry (ADDICFDEVE) or Override Intersystem Communications Function Device Entry (OVRICFDEVE) command.

- If your program issues an output operation while a session is in receive state, the operation may complete with an output exception (a major/minor return code of 0412). If the operation completes with an output exception, the data is not sent to the remote system. Your program must issue an input operation to receive the data or system message that is pending.
- If your program issues an output operation to an invited program device and the communications type you are using supports the cancel-invite function, ICF tries to cancel the invite. If the invite cannot be canceled, the output operation completes with a 0412 return code.
- When your program is reading data from a local source, such as a database file, it may not determine until the next read that it has just read the last record in the file. If this is the case and your program uses a specific indication, such as the end-of-group or detach function, to inform the remote system when the end-of-file indication is reached, then you must ensure that this end-of-file indication is sent with a zero-length record format. If not, then any data in the output buffer from a previous operation is sent to the remote system as user data (for example, the last record may be sent twice).

---

## Input Considerations

You should consider the following when writing programs for ICF communications:

- Your program must examine the major/minor return code to determine if the input operation completed with data. A major code of 00 indicates data reception. A major code of 02 indicates that data was received, but the job is being canceled. A major code of 03 indicates that no data was received. Refer to Appendix B for a complete summary of major/minor return codes.
- When the program is communicating with multiple sessions, the appropriate program device name must be specified on the read statement in the control area (depending on the language used) before issuing the input operation. Refer to examples in Chapter 9 through Chapter 11.
- The input length of the operation is determined by the specified record format. If you use user-defined formats, the record format length, as determined by the record definition in DDS, is the input length. If you use the system-supplied QICDMF file, the input length is always 4096.
- When the actual length of the data received is less than the input length, the system pads the remainder of the record with blanks (except for basic conversations in APPC). A field in the I/O feedback area indicates the actual length of the data received from the remote system. Refer to Appendix C for a summary chart of the I/O feedback area.
- When your program issues an input operation that completes with a return code of 0000 or 0300:
  - The operation is successful.
  - Your program controls the session and can send data.

When the operation completes with a return code of 0001 or 0301:

- The operation is successful.
- The remote program controls the session and your program should continue issuing input operations.



- Response indicators (RCVTRNRND, RCVDETACH, RCVCONFIRM, RCVNEGRSP, RCVCANCEL, RCVFMH, RCVFAIL, and RCVENDGRP) can be received either with data or without data (indicators only). Your program must examine the major/minor return code to determine if the record contains data.
- For most communications types, if an input operation is issued before an evoke is sent or after a detach function is sent or received, the operation completes with a 8327 return code.
- When processing input data, consideration should be given to detecting invalid data within a numeric field. The program can detect invalid data by verifying numeric field contents through program logic, or by permitting the system to detect a decimal-data error when the field is used in an arithmetic operation within the program.

The format selection processing used (as determined by the FMTSLT parameter on the ADDICFDEVE or OVRICFDEVE command) determines how the record format name is selected to process incoming data.

If the FMTSLT(\*RECID) option is used, ICF returns the record format based on the data received from the remote system. Therefore, the proper record (the one that matches the data received) will be selected.

If the layout of the record format is described within the program, the program logic determines the placement and types of fields within the record. The program is responsible for processing the data according to a specific record type.

---

## Release, End-of-Session, and Close Considerations

You should consider the following when writing programs for ICF communications.

### Release Considerations

The following are release operation considerations for ICF programs:

- If a target program issues a release operation, the logical connection between the current program and the communications session is ended. The communications session remains intact, and can, by using an acquire operation, be used again in the same job. The session state will be the same as it was when it was released.
- If a source program issues a release operation, the state of the operation is verified, and the release request can be rejected. If the program device is invited, the release operation is rejected with a 832C return code.

If the release operation is successful, the communications session ends.

### End-of-Session Considerations

The following are end-of-session function considerations for ICF programs:

- An end-of-session function is always successful if a session exists. The system ends the communications session regardless of the state of the session.
- If a target program issues an end-of-session function, the session is ended and cannot be reestablished with an acquire operation.
- A session remains allocated to the target program until an end-of-session function is performed or until the job ends.

- An end-of-session function issued to an unacquired device results in an 830B return code.

## Close Considerations

The following are close operation considerations for ICF programs:

- If a close operation is issued to a shared file, the program issuing the close cannot do I/O operations to the file, but other programs that have the file open can still use the file. Refer to the *Data Management Guide* for more information on shared file processing.
- When a close operation is issued to an ICF file, all sessions associated with a source program for the specified file are ended regardless of the state of the session. Depending on the communications type, any buffered data may or may not be sent to the remote system.
- If a session is associated with a requesting program device, the logical connection between the current program and the communications session is ended. The communications session remains intact, and can, by using an acquire operation, be used again in the same job. The session remains intact. The state of the session remains the same when the program device is acquired again.
- Any active transactions associated with the file may be abnormally ended.

---

## Remote Program Start Considerations

Program start requests that are received from a remote system result in an attempt to start the job. The program specified by the program start request runs within a routing step of the job. All jobs on the AS/400 system operate in an environment called a subsystem.

In order to receive program start requests from a remote system and to start a job to run the program specified on the program start request, a subsystem must be defined on the AS/400 system. You can define a new subsystem, or modify an IBM-supplied subsystem such as QBASE or QCMN, to receive and process program start requests.

Refer to the *Work Management Guide* for more information about QBASE and QCMN.

## Defining the Environment

Subsystem descriptions are created using the Create Subsystem Description (CRTSBSD) command. The CRTSBSD command is described in the *Work Management Guide*.

The AS/400 system considers a communications device to be another source of work for a subsystem. Therefore, you must define a communications entry in the subsystem description to identify the communications devices and remote locations for which work (program start requests) can be received by the subsystem. Default communications entries are shipped with the system. However, you can change these entries with the following commands:

- Add Communications Entry (ADDCMNE) command
- Remove Communications Entry (RMVCMNE) command
- Change Communications Entry (CHGCMNE) command

You can specify a default user on the communications entry for a subsystem description on the DFTUSR parameter on the ADDCMNE or CHGCMNE command.

Refer to the *Communications User's Guide* for more information on the use of these commands.

Use the Add Routing Entry (ADDRTGE) command to define the routing information for remotely started jobs. You can specify that the program identified in the program start request be used. Or, you can define routing entries that select the program based on the device description name, mode name, or user profile name. Refer to the *Communications User's Guide* and the *Work Management Guide* for more information on the use of this command.

## Handling Program Start Requests

When a subsystem receives a program start request from a remote system, it locates a user profile for the job based on one of the following:

- The password or user ID from the program start request (if one was specified)
- The user ID from the DFTUSR parameter of the ADDCMNE command

If the user ID and password are not passed as part of the program start request (for example, \*NONE specified on the SECURITY keyword), the system tries to find a communications entry in the subsystem handling the program start request that allows a default user. If the entry is not found, the program start request is rejected with a security violation error.

The user profile contains the authorization to the objects and functions the job can reference.

The subsystem also locates a job description for the job. The job description defines job attributes, such as the job output queue and the first library list made. You can specify a job description on the ADDCMNE command or in the user profile.

The program name and the library name are passed as part of the program start request. This information is used along with the subsystem description routing entries to start a routing step and to select the program that starts running on the routing step.

The subsystem searches its routing table to determine the name of the program to be run in the job's routing step. In an interactive or batch environment, the routing data normally selects the program QSYS/QCMD, which processes control language (CL) commands. However, QCMD does not process data received with program start requests, and should not be selected as a communications target program. For remotely started jobs, the program to be run is commonly specified on the program start request from the remote system.

The subsystem also uses the routing entry to select a class for the job. The job class defines operation attributes, such as operation priority and time slice.

The system sends message CPF1269 to the QSYSOPR message queue if it is unable to start the requested program. The information in the message can help determine and correct the cause of the problem when working with the remote system programmer. Refer to Appendix B for additional information on the message generated for failed program start requests.

When the communications target job is started and the target program begins running, the target job can access any parameters specified on the evoke request as if they were parameters passed on a Call a Program (CALL) command. The target job communicates with the source program by opening an ICF file, acquiring the requesting program device, and issuing I/O requests to read and write data.

If program initialization parameters are passed on an evoke function or program start request, the following points should be noted:

- If multiple program initialization parameters are passed, the system uses commas to separate these parameters. Therefore, do not include commas in your program initialization parameter data.
- If you specify program initialization parameters with the evoke function, each parameter that is sent should be equal in length to the corresponding parameter specified in the target program. If it is longer than the parameter length in the target program, truncation occurs. If it is shorter than the parameter length in the target program, results may occur that cannot be predicted.

The target job runs as a normal batch job, and is subject to all job control commands, such as Display Job (DSPJOB), Work Job (WRKJOB), and End Job (ENDJOB). The job can be transferred using the Transfer Job (TFRJOB) command, but not the Transfer Batch Job (TFRBCHJOB) command.

Once the transaction ends (when a detach is successfully sent or received), the target program can no longer communicate with the source program. For most communications types, if the program is started with an evoke-with-detach function and you do an acquire operation to the requesting program device, the acquire fails with a 82A9 return code.

Figure 8-1 on page 8-9 shows a sample ICF communications environment.

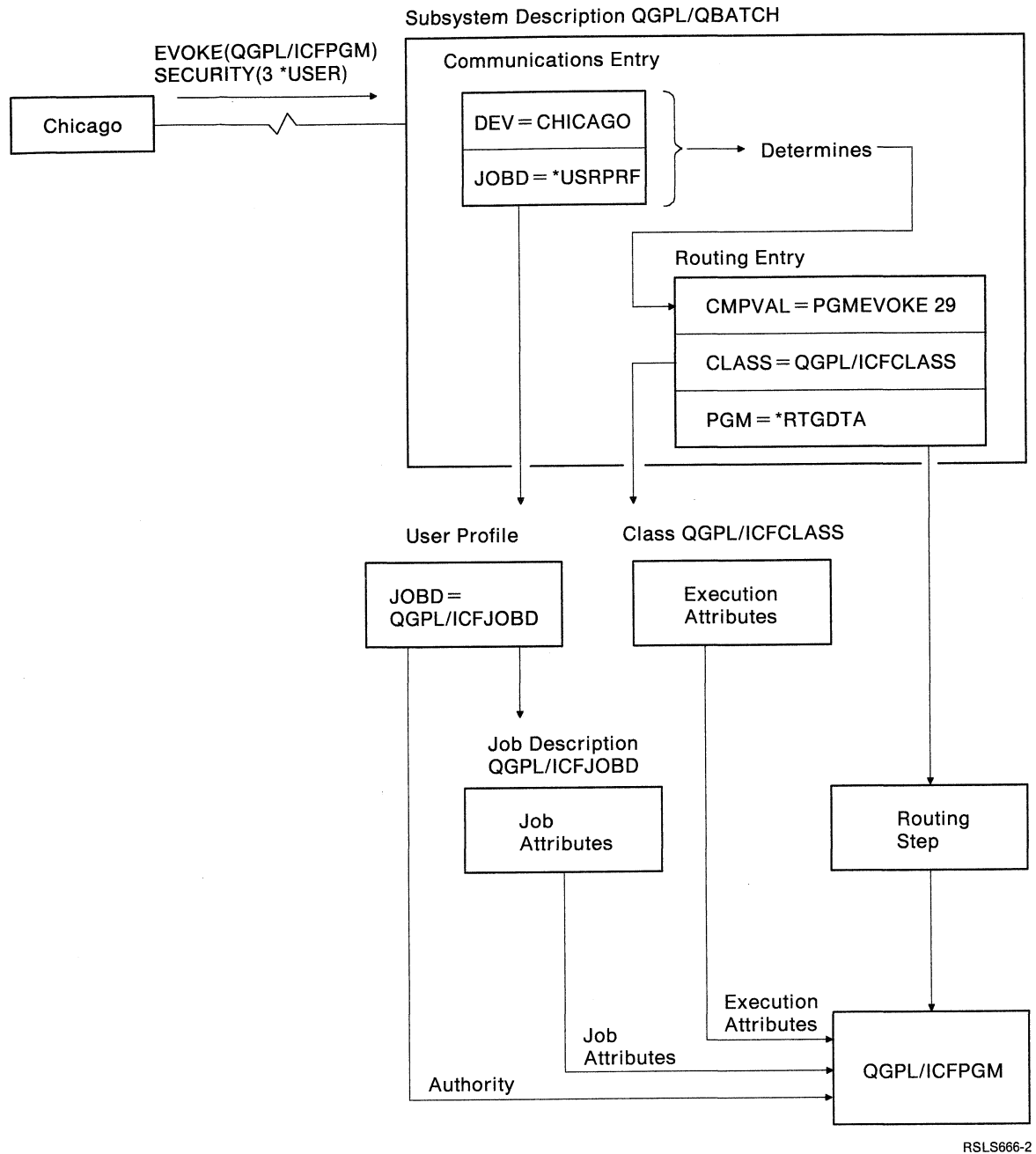


Figure 8-1. Sample ICF Communications Environment

Refer to the *Work Management Guide* for more information on job structures and job processing.

---

## Prestarting Jobs for Program Start Requests

To minimize the time required to carry out a program start request, you can use the prestart job entry to start a job on the AS/400 system *before* the remote program sends a program start request. Because a job is already started and running before the program start request is received, improved program response time results.

You can use prestart jobs for all communications types that support program start request processing: APPC, asynchronous, BSCEL, intrasystem, finance, retail, and SNUF communications.

To use prestart jobs, you must define a prestart job entry and a communications entry in the subsystem description. Each prestart job entry contains a program name, library name, user profile, and other attributes, which the subsystem uses to create and manage a pool of prestart jobs.

Both the communications and prestart job entries must be specified in the same subsystem. If a program start request is received on a subsystem that does not have a prestart job entry with the matching program name, the usual processing required to start a communications batch job occurs when the program start request is received. The subsystem attempts to allocate the communications devices that are identified by the communications entries. When a program start request is received, it is sent to the subsystem that has the required communications device allocated. For more information about adding, changing, and removing communications entries in subsystem descriptions, refer to the *Communications User's Guide*.

When a subsystem is initially started, prestart jobs are started based on the information contained in the prestart job entries. Each prestart job entry identifies the program that is to be started, the number of jobs that need to be started with the program, and the user profile under which the jobs will run when it is *not* servicing a program start request. However, when a program start request is received, the subsystem determines if the program name sent on the program start request matches the program name on one of the prestart job entries. If so, the subsystem ensures that the program start request user ID and password are valid and that the user is authorized to use the device and the library and program. The program start request is then attached to a prestart job. The prestart job runs under the user profile specified on the program start request while it is servicing that request.

## Commands

Prestart jobs can start at the same time the subsystem is started, or you can use the Start Prestart Jobs (STRPJ) command to start jobs for a prestart job entry in an active subsystem.

The Change Prestart Job (CHGPJ) command allows you to change some of the attributes for a prestart job based on either the attributes of the job description for a prestart job entry or the attributes of the job description defined in the user profile of a program start request.

The End Prestart Job (ENDPJ) command allows you to end all jobs for a prestart job entry in an active subsystem.

The following commands should be used when working with prestart job entries in the subsystem description:

- The Add Prestart Job Entry (ADDPJE) command adds a prestart job entry to the specified subsystem description.
- The Change Prestart Job Entry (CHGPJE) command changes a prestart job entry in the specified subsystem description.
- The Remove Prestart Job Entry (RMVPJE) command removes a prestart job entry from the specified subsystem description.
- The Display Active Prestart Jobs (DSPACTPJ) command displays the run time statistics and performance information for prestart jobs associated with a prestart job entry in an active subsystem.

For more information about the parameters and attributes associated with these commands, refer to the *CL Reference*.

## Application Considerations

Certain programming changes need to be made to the prestart job program to allow it to be started by and communicate with the remote program. The following points must be taken into account when writing prestart job applications:

- A prestart job program should do as much work as possible, for example, allocating objects and opening database files, before attempting to acquire a requesting program device. Once a prestart job is started, this initial processing is done before the acquire of a requesting program device. The acquire operation causes the job to wait until a program start request is received. When a program start request is received, the program then continues with the acquire operation.
- When a prestart job program is done servicing a program start request, it must do an end-of-session function followed by the acquire of a requesting program device. This is the only way the prestart job makes itself available for the next program start request. If a release operation is performed instead of an end-of-session function, the acquire of the requesting program device does not cause the program to wait, and the program device continues to run on the current session.
- Because a job is already started and running before a program start request with program initialization parameters is received, the subsystem stores these parameters in the program initialization parameter data area for the prestart job to which the program start request attaches. After the acquire of the requesting program device, you must use the Retrieve Data Area (RTVDTAARA) command (specifying \*PDA as the data area) to retrieve the program initialization parameters (if any) passed on the program start request.

**Note:** A maximum length of 2000 bytes is allowed for program initialization parameters passed on a program start request for a prestart job.

- Only resources that are used specifically for a transaction should be deallocated. Any resource that is commonly used for most transactions performed by the prestart job program should remain allocated while the job is waiting for the next request to be received.
- When a program start request attaches to a prestart job, none of the attributes associated with the user profile on the program start request are used. To change the attributes for a job to those of the job description on the user profile specified on the program start request, use the CHGPJ command.

See Figure 8-2 on page 8-13 for a sample prestart job program. For information about sharing database files in the same job and across jobs, see the *Database Guide*.

## Security Considerations for Prestart Jobs

When a prestart job is initially started, authority checking for a prestart job entry user profile is performed on every object that is needed to run the job. When a program start request attaches to a prestart job, however, it runs under the user profile specified on the program start request. Before a program start request is allowed to attach to a prestart job, only the program start request user ID and password and its authority to the communications device, library, and program are checked. To avoid cases where the program start request user profile is not authorized to objects to which the prestart job entry user profile is authorized, you should ensure that the user profile specified on the program start request is authorized to at least as many objects as that on the prestart job entry.

To accomplish this, you can do one of the following:

- Create your prestart job program when you are running under the prestart job entry user profile, and specify the value \*OWNER for the user profile on the CRTXXXPGM command for your prestart jobs program, where XXX is the program language you are using (C/400, COBOL/400, or RPG/400).
- Explicitly check for object authorization (using the Check Object (CHKOBJ) command) before you change or access any objects.

Files and objects to which a prestart job entry user profile is not authorized should be deallocated before you end your transaction.

## Prestart Job Program

Figure 8-2 on page 8-13 is a COBOL/400 prestart jobs program that can be used to handle program start requests. The initial processing, for example, opening the ICF file and printer file, is done first before the acquire of a requesting program device. The acquire operation then causes the prestart job program to wait for a program start request. After the acquire of the requesting program device, a CL program is called to retrieve program initialization parameters (using the RTVDTAARA command) and to change some of the job attributes based on the program start request user profile (using the CHGPJ command). After the main body of the program is done processing, the communications session is ended, and the program loops back to the acquire operation and waits for the next program start request to be received.



```

5728CB1 R01 M02 881028          IBM AS/400 COBOL/400          QGPL/PJPGM          03/01/89 12:11:29          PAGE 1
PROGRAM NAME . . . . . : PJPGM IN QGPL
SOURCE FILE . . . . . : SFX IN QNETUSER MEMBER - PJPGM 03/01/89 12:02:39
COMPILER OPTION . . . . . : *NONE
CODE GENERATION OPTION . . . . . : *NONE
CODE GENERATION SEVERITY LEVEL . . . . . : 29
PRINT FILE . . . . . : QSYSPT IN *LIBL
FIPS FLAGGING OPTION . . . . . : *NOFIPS *NOSEG *NODEB *NOOBSOLETE
TEXT NOT AVAILABLE FOR MESSAGE LBX6039 FILE QLBLMSG.
FLAGGING LEVEL . . . . . : 0
REPLACE EXISTING PROGRAM . . . . . : *YES
USER PROFILE . . . . . : *OWNER
AUTHORITY . . . . . : *CHANGE
TEXT . . . . . : SAMPLE PROGRAM
COMPILER . . . . . : IBM AS/400 COBOL/400
                                ENDJOBNO LIST

```

```

1 000100 IDENTIFICATION DIVISION.                                01/26/89
2 000200 PROGRAM-ID. PJPGM.                                       03/01/89
000300*****                                                    01/26/89
000400* THIS IS A PRESTART JOB TARGET PROGRAM *                   03/01/89
000500* THIS PROGRAM WILL LOOP FOREVER UNTIL IS IT IS ENDED. *   03/01/89
000600*****                                                    01/26/89
3 000700 ENVIRONMENT DIVISION.                                    01/26/89
4 000800 CONFIGURATION SECTION.                                  01/26/89
5 000900 SOURCE-COMPUTER. IBM-AS400.                             01/26/89
6 001000 OBJECT-COMPUTER. IBM-AS400.                             01/26/89
7 001100 SPECIAL-NAMES. I-O-FEEDBACK IS IO-FEEDBACK             01/26/89
8 001200 OPEN-FEEDBACK IS OPEN-FBA.                              01/26/89
9 001300 INPUT-OUTPUT SECTION.                                   01/26/89
10 001400 FILE-CONTROL.                                          01/26/89
001500*****                                                    01/26/89
001700* FILE SPECIFICATIONS *                                     01/26/89
001900* ICFFILE : ICF FILE *                                     01/26/89
002100* QSYSPT: PRINTER FILE *                                  03/01/89
002300*****                                                    01/26/89
11 002400 SELECT ICFFILE ASSIGN TO WORKSTATION-PJDDS-SI          03/01/89
12 002500 ORGANIZATION IS TRANSACTION                            01/26/89
13 002600 FILE STATUS IS STATUS-IND MAJ-MIN.                    03/01/89
14 002700 SELECT QPRINT ASSIGN TO PRINTER-QSYSPT.               01/26/89
15 002800 DATA DIVISION.                                       01/26/89
16 002900 FILE SECTION.                                          01/26/89
17 003000 FD ICFFILE                                            01/26/89
18 003100 LABEL RECORDS ARE STANDARD.                            01/26/89
19 003200 01 ICFREC.                                           01/26/89
20 003300 COPY DDS-ALL-FORMATS-I-O OF PJDDS.                    03/01/89
21 +000001 05 PJDDS-RECORD PIC X(4101). <-ALL-FMTS
+000002* I-O FORMAT:INPFMT FROM FILE PJDDS OF LIBRARY QGPL <-ALL-FMTS
+000003* <-ALL-FMTS
22 +000004 05 INPFMT REDEFINES PJDDS-RECORD. <-ALL-FMTS
23 +000005 06 INPDATA PIC X(4096). <-ALL-FMTS
+000006* I-O FORMAT:DETACH FROM FILE PJDDS OF LIBRARY QGPL <-ALL-FMTS
+000007* <-ALL-FMTS
+000008* 05 DETACH REDEFINES PJDDS-RECORD. <-ALL-FMTS
+000009* I-O FORMAT:EOS FROM FILE PJDDS OF LIBRARY QGPL <-ALL-FMTS
+000010* <-ALL-FMTS
+000011* 05 EOS REDEFINES PJDDS-RECORD. <-ALL-FMTS
+000012* I-O FORMAT:INVITE FROM FILE PJDDS OF LIBRARY QGPL <-ALL-FMTS
+000013* <-ALL-FMTS
+000014* 05 INVITE REDEFINES PJDDS-RECORD. <-ALL-FMTS
+000015* I-O FORMAT:FAIL FROM FILE PJDDS OF LIBRARY QGPL <-ALL-FMTS
+000016* <-ALL-FMTS
+000017* 05 FAIL REDEFINES PJDDS-RECORD. <-ALL-FMTS
+000018* INPUT FORMAT:IOFMT FROM FILE PJDDS OF LIBRARY QGPL <-ALL-FMTS
+000019* <-ALL-FMTS
24 +000020 05 IOFMT-I REDEFINES PJDDS-RECORD. <-ALL-FMTS
25 +000021 06 IODATA PIC X(4096). <-ALL-FMTS

```

Figure 8-2 (Part 1 of 3). COBOL/400 Coding for a Prestart Job Program

```

+000022* OUTPUT FORMAT:IOFMT      FROM FILE PJDDS      OF LIBRARY QGPL      <-ALL-FMTS
                                         ENDJOBNO LIST
+000023*
26 +000024      05 IOFMT-0      REDEFINES PJDDS-RECORD.      <-ALL-FMTS
27 +000025      06 IODATA      PIC X(4096).      <-ALL-FMTS
28 +000026      06 OUTLEN      PIC S9(5).      <-ALL-FMTS
29 003400 FD QPRINT
30 003500 LABEL RECORDS ARE OMITTED.      01/26/89
31 003600 01 PRINTREC.      01/26/89
32 003700 05 PRNNOTE      PIC X(132).      01/26/89
33 003800 WORKING-STORAGE SECTION.      03/01/89
34 003900 77 STATUS-IND      PIC X(2).      01/26/89
35 004000 01 MAJ-MIN.      03/01/89
36 004100 05 MAJ      PIC X(2).      01/26/89
37 004200 05 MIN      PIC X(2).      01/26/89
38 004300 01 ICF-FEEDBACK.      01/26/89
39 004400 05 FILLER      PIC X(149).      01/26/89
40 004500 05 ACTUAL-LEN      PIC 9(5) COMP-4.      01/26/89
004600*
41 004700 PROCEDURE DIVISION.      01/26/89
004800
004900*
005000 START-PROGRAM-PARAGRAPH.      01/26/89
005100*****
005200* OPEN ICF FILE AND PRINTER FILE      *      01/26/89
005300*****
42 005400 OPEN OUTPUT QPRINT.      03/01/89
43 005500 OPEN I-O ICFFILE.      03/01/89
005600 MAIN-LOOP.      01/26/89
44 005700 MOVE "WAITING FOR TRANSACTION" TO PRNNOTE.      01/26/89
45 005800 WRITE PRINTREC.      01/26/89
005900*****
006000* ACQUIRING THE REQUESTER PROGRAM DEVICE CAUSES THIS PRESTART      *      03/01/89
006100* JOB PROGRAM TO WAIT FOR A PROGRAM START REQUEST.      *      03/01/89
006200*****
46 006300 ACQUIRE "REQDEVICE " FOR ICFFILE.      03/01/89
006400*****
006500* IF THIS PRESTART JOB IS BEING ENDED WITH THE CONTROLLED OPTION,      *      03/01/89
006600* PERFORM END-OF-JOB PROCESSING AND EXIT.      *      03/01/89
006700*****
47 006800 IF MAJ-MIN = "8209" GO TO END-JOB.      03/01/89
49 006900 MOVE "TRANSACTION ATTACHED" TO PRNNOTE.      01/30/89
50 007000 WRITE PRINTREC.      01/26/89
007100*****
007200* CALL A CL PROGRAM TO:      *      03/01/89
007200* - RETRIEVE PIP DATA FROM THE *PDA DATA AREA (RTVDTAARA).      *      03/01/89
007300* - CHANGE TO USE SOME JOB ATTRIBUTES FROM THE PROGRAM START      *      03/01/89
007300* REQUEST USER PROFILE (CHGPJ).      *      03/01/89
007400*****
51 007500 CALL "CLPGM".      03/01/89
007600*****
007700* MAIN BODY OF THE PROGRAM, THAT DOES THE COMMUNICATIONS      *      03/01/89
007800* I/O WITH THE SOURCE PROGRAM, SHOULD BE PLACED HERE.      *      03/01/89
007900*****
008000*****
008100* WHEN THE MAIN BODY OF THE PROGRAM IS DONE PROCESSING, END      *      03/01/89
008200* THE COMMUNICATIONS SESSION AND LOOP BACK TO WAIT FOR THE NEXT      *      03/01/89
008300* PROGRAM START REQUEST TO COME IN.      *      03/01/89
008400*****
52 008500 WRITE ICFREC FORMAT IS "EOS".      03/01/89
                                         01/26/89
                                         ENDJOBNO LIST

```

Figure 8-2 (Part 2 of 3). COBOL/400 Coding for a Prestart Job Program

```

53 008600 GO TO MAIN-LOOP.                                01/26/89
    008700 END-JOB.                                       01/30/89
54 008800 MOVE "PRESTART JOB BEING ENDED CONTROLLED" TO PRNNOTE. 01/30/89
55 008900 WRITE PRINTREC.                                01/30/89
56 009000 CLOSE ICFFILE.                                  01/26/89
57 009100 CLOSE QPRINT.                                  01/26/89
58 009200 STOP RUN.                                       01/30/89
    009300 MAIN-EXIT.                                       01/26/89
    009400 EXIT.                                           01/26/89

```

\*\*\*\*\* END OF SOURCE \*\*\*\*\*  
ENDJOBOLIST

STMT

```

* 20 MSGID: LBL0600 SEVERITY: 10 SEQNBR: 003300
    MESSAGE . . . . : NO INPUT FIELDS FOUND FOR FORMAT DETACH.
* 20 MSGID: LBL0600 SEVERITY: 10 SEQNBR: 003300
    MESSAGE . . . . : NO INPUT FIELDS FOUND FOR FORMAT EOS.
* 20 MSGID: LBL0600 SEVERITY: 10 SEQNBR: 003300
    MESSAGE . . . . : NO INPUT FIELDS FOUND FOR FORMAT INVITE.
* 20 MSGID: LBL0600 SEVERITY: 10 SEQNBR: 003300
    MESSAGE . . . . : NO INPUT FIELDS FOUND FOR FORMAT FAIL.

```

MESSAGE SUMMARY

TOTAL	INFO(0-4)	WARNING(5-19)	ERROR(20-29)	SEVERE(30-39)	TERMINAL(40-99)
4	0	4	0	0	0

\*\*\*\*\* END OF COBOL MESSAGES \*\*\*\*\*

```

94 SOURCE RECORDS READ
26 COPY RECORDS READ
1 COPY MEMBERS PROCESSED
0 SEQUENCE ERRORS
10 WAS THE HIGHEST SEVERITY MESSAGE ISSUED
LBL0901 00 PROGRAM PJPGM CREATED IN LIBRARY QGPL.

```

\*\*\*\*\* END OF COMPILATION \*\*\*\*\*  
ENDJOBOLIST

Figure 8-2 (Part 3 of 3). COBOL/400 Coding for a Prestart Job Program

---

## System Considerations

The specification of the PURGE parameter on the Create Class (CRTCLS) command for the routing entry used for communications can affect communications performance. The PURGE parameter controls the way the job's operating resources are used when the job enters a wait state. If PURGE(\*YES) is specified, the job's operating resources are exchanged to auxiliary storage when the job enters a wait state. If PURGE(\*NO) is specified, the job's operating resources are not exchanged to auxiliary storage when the job enters a wait state.

For communications, PURGE(\*YES) is normally used for interactive applications because the application is normally waiting for a response from a work station operator. The wait delay time can be long enough for another job to do useful processing with the resources. PURGE(\*NO) is normally used for batch applications when the AS/400 system is sending data to or receiving data from another computer and the wait delay will be nominal.

For a complete description of these parameters or the CRTCLS command, see the *Work Management Guide*.

---

## Security Considerations

The security provided on the AS/400 system is used to control who can use a communications device description and its associated commands.

When a program issues an evoke to a remote AS/400 system, you must ensure that proper security information is passed on the evoke request. See Chapter 6 and Chapter 7 for a discussion on how to specify the security information on the evoke.

Although the security officer or service user has all object authority, explicit authorization to a target communications device description must be made. For example, if the security officer or service user has not been explicitly granted authority to the target device description, the program start request is rejected by the target system. This aspect of system security is consistent with the work station security implementation for the security officer and service user profiles. Anyone with object management authority for a device description can grant authority for the device description to the security officer or service user. If the security officer or service user creates a device description, the security officer or service user (like anyone else who creates device descriptions) is explicitly authorized to the device description. When a communications device description is authorized to all users (\*ALL), the security officer and service user are not included. This allows the security officer or service user to specify the device description from which the security officer or service functions can be performed.

Refer to the appropriate communications programming manual for more information about security considerations.

---

## File Considerations

You should consider the following when deciding whether to use the system-supplied QICDMF file in your program:

- System-supplied formats can be used either with the system-supplied QICDMF file or with an ICF file made using DDS processing keywords and the CRTICFF command.
- User-defined formats cannot be added to the QICDMF file. Therefore, if your program uses the QICDMF file, it cannot use DDS processing keywords or externally described data.
- If your program uses an ICF file created using DDS and the CRTICFF command, your program can use both the record formats defined as part of your ICF file and system-supplied formats. The high-level language you are using may have some restrictions on mixing system-supplied formats and user-defined formats.

---

## File Redirection

You can override ICF files by using the override with file commands.

When you change the file used in a program without changing the file type, the new file being used in the program is processed in the same manner as the original file. The format levels in the file must agree with the compiled program if level checking is done. If level checking is not done, the format of the changed-to file must be compatible with the compiled program or the results cannot be predicted.

If you change from one file type to another, the file-dependent characteristics of the file are ignored and certain defaults are used.

For a complete description of file redirection and the defaults used, see the *Data Management Guide*.

---

## Additional Considerations

When using a particular communications type, you must be familiar with the requirements and restrictions unique to that communications type. For specific details, refer to the appropriate programming manual for the communications type you are using.



---

## Chapter 9. Communications Applications with C/400

Previous chapters in this manual describe the functions provided by ICF. This chapter introduces you to the C/400 interface for ICF and provides program examples.

One program example is presented in this chapter, and both the source and target programs are provided. The example is a multiple-session inquiry application using one display file and four ICF sessions, and is written using user-defined formats (data description specifications or DDS).

Not all programming considerations or techniques are illustrated in the examples in this chapter. Review these examples and the examples provided in the appropriate programming manual before beginning application design and coding.

**Note:** The examples in this chapter were written to the APPC communications type. Minor changes might be required if another communications type is used.

### Introduction to the C/400 Interface

Before you write a C/400 communications application, you must understand the high-level language interface provided by C/400.

The operations you use in the communications portion of your program are similar to work station operations. In the noncommunications portion of your program, you can use all noncommunications operations you normally use to process data that is sent or received between your program and the remote program.

Table 9-1 briefly introduces the C/400 statements you use in the communications portion of your program.

**Note:** C/400 statements are case sensitive.

---

Table 9-1. C/400 Statements

ICF Operation	C/400 Statement	Function
Open	fopen	Opens the ICF file
Acquire	QXXACQUIRE	Establishes a session
Get-Attributes	QXXDEVAT	Gets the attributes of a session
Read	fread	Receives data from a specific program device
Read-from-invited-program-devices	QXXREADINVDEV, followed by an fread	Receives data from any invited program device <sup>1</sup>
Write	fwrite	Performs many of the ICF communications functions within a session
Release	QXXRELEASE	Releases the session
Close	fclose	Closes the ICF file

<sup>1</sup> The read-from-invited-program-devices operation could complete without data if the timer interval established with either the timer function or WAITRCD ends, or your job is ended (controlled).

---

Refer to the *C/400 User's Guide* for details on the syntax and function of each operation.

## **Multiple-Session Inquiry**

This example illustrates an interactive inquiry application that communicates with multiple ICF sessions. A source AS/400 system program accepts inquiries from a display device and sends a request to one of four AS/400 systems. The source program communicates with the display device through a display file, and with the four remote systems through a single ICF file.

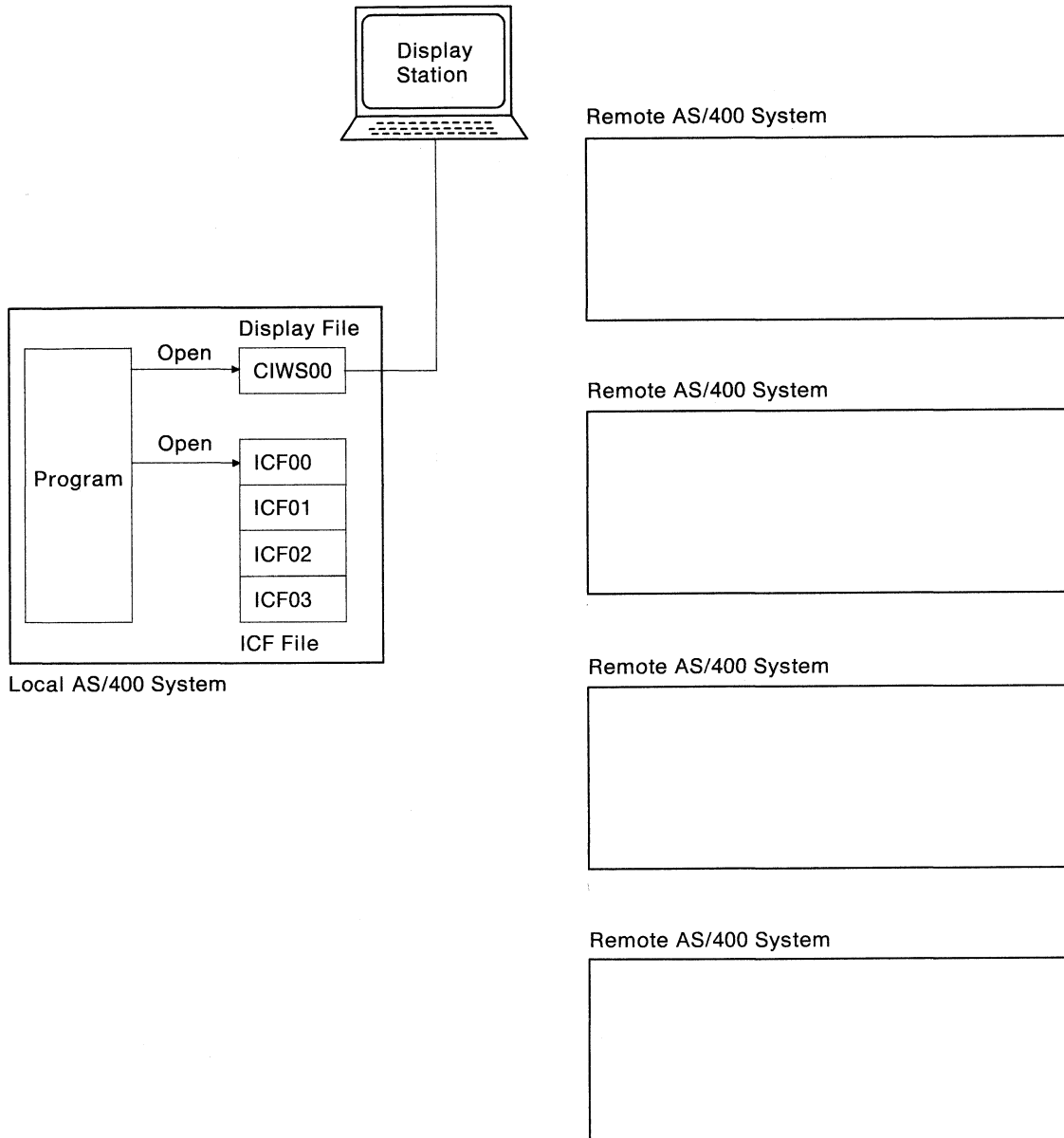
The purpose of this example is to show multiple sessions from a single ICF file. The source program communicates with four sessions. From the viewpoint of each of the four target programs, there is only one session (with the requesting program device). Therefore, the target programs do not require any unique logic to support the multiple-session source.

Both the source program and the target program are described. The same target program is evoked in each of the four separate remote systems. Therefore, only one target program is shown in the programming example.



### Transaction Flow of the Multiple-Session Inquiry

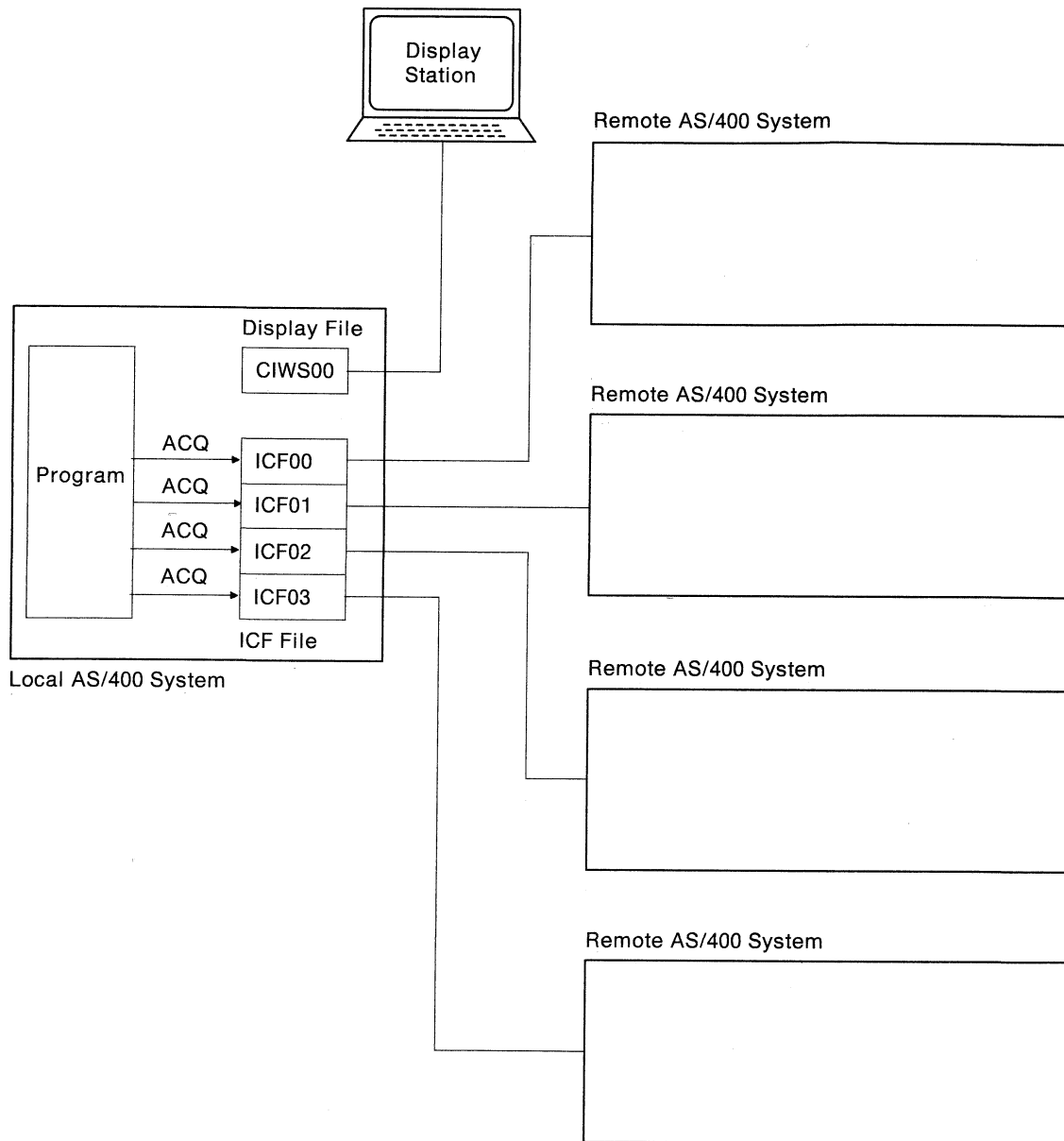
The program shown in Figure 9-1 is started from a display station, and both the display and the ICF file are opened. CIWS00 is the \*REQUESTER device, acquired when the display file opens. CIWS00 is acquired because DEV(\*REQUESTER) was specified when the display file was created. Since the ICF file was created with ACQPGMDEV(\*NONE), no ICF program devices are acquired during open processing.



RSLS199-4

Figure 9-1. Program Starts at Display Station

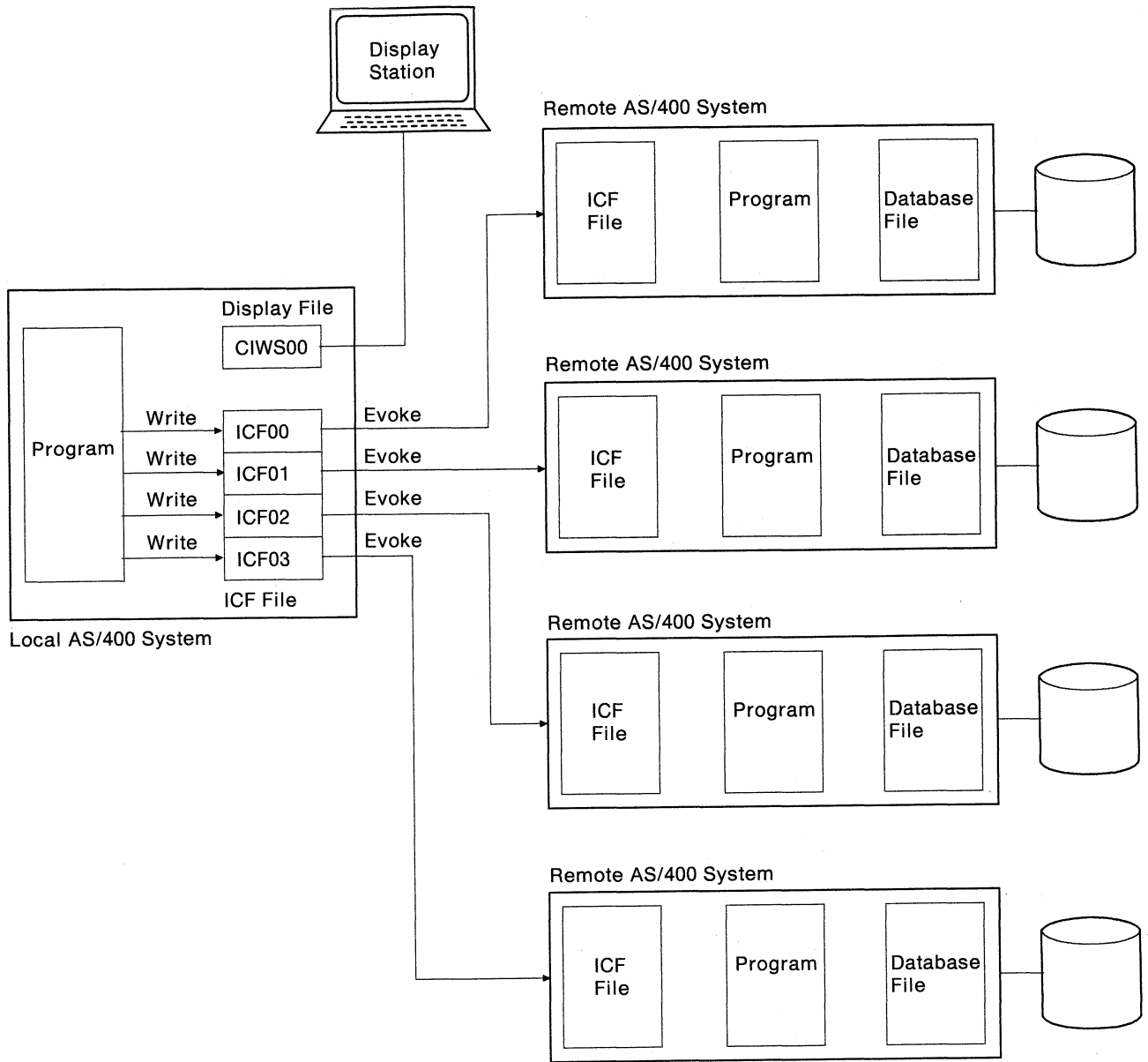
All other program devices are explicitly acquired by the program, as shown in Figure 9-2.



RSL651-4

Figure 9-2. Program Devices Explicitly Acquired

All target programs are started with the evoke, as shown in Figure 9-3.

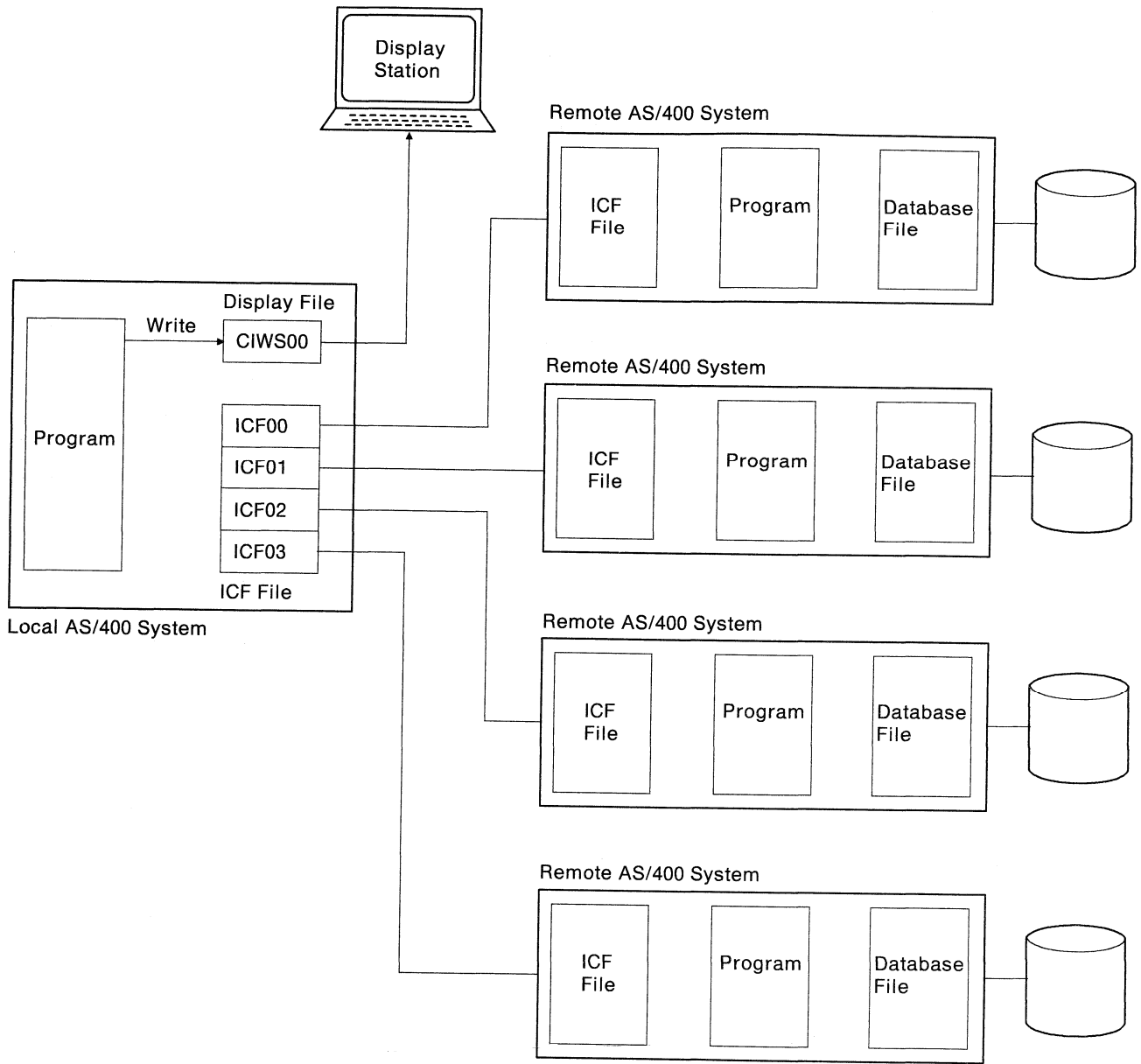


RSL652-4

Figure 9-3. Evoke Starts Target Programs

The source program uses a specific program device name. Each target program uses an ICF file with a program device name that is associated with the requesting program device. The target program's only session is the one used to communicate with the source program. The ICF file on the remote system must be opened by the C/400 language support using the open operation, and the requesting program device is acquired when the file is opened using the acquire operation.

The main menu is written to the display station on the local system, and the program waits for a request from the display station, as shown in Figure 9-4.



RSL5653-5

Figure 9-4. Main Menu Written to Display Station

The source program sends an inquiry request to one of the remote systems based on the request made from the display station, as shown in Figure 9-5.

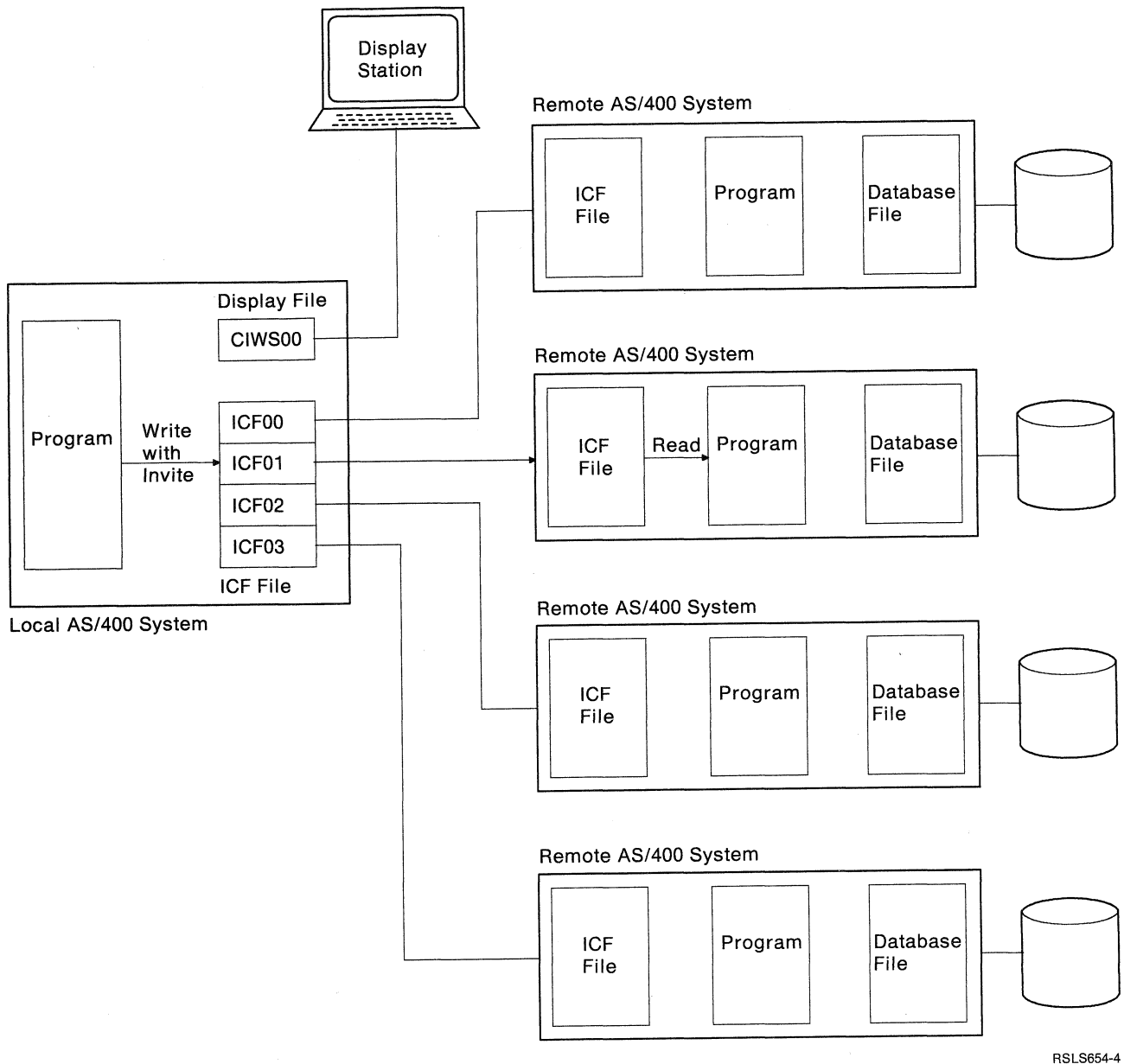
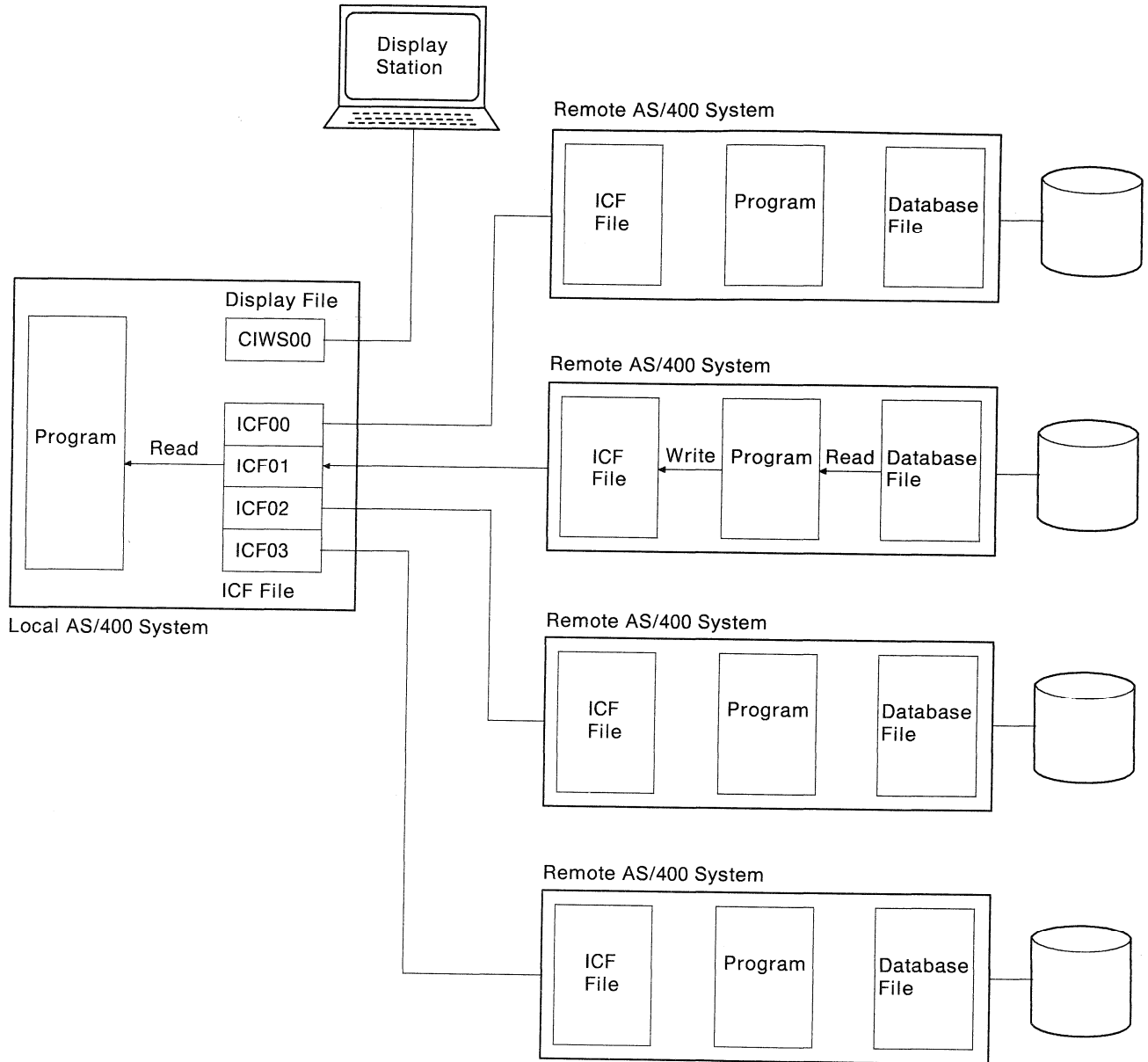


Figure 9-5. Program Sends Inquiry Request to Remote System

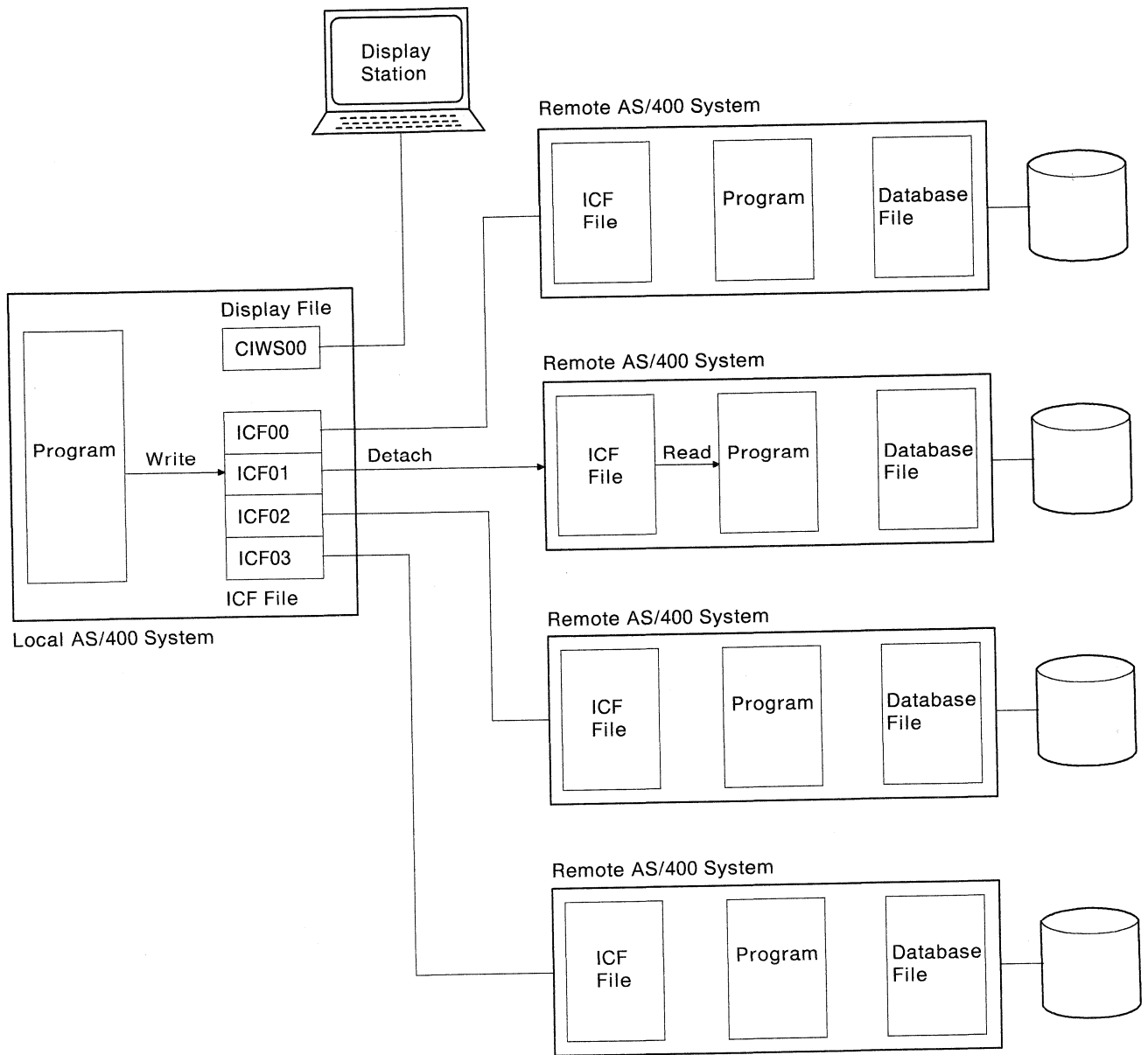
The target program responds to the inquiry by sending a reply, as shown in Figure 9-6.



RSL5655-4

Figure 9-6. Target Program Sends a Reply

The program sends a detach request and ends the session when function key 1 is pressed (while the main inquiry menu is present), as shown in Figure 9-7.



RSLS656-5

Figure 9-7. Program Ends the Session

## Source Program Multiple-Session Inquiry

The following describes a C/400 source program multiple-session inquiry.

**Program Files:** The C/400 multiple session source program uses the following files:

**CMNFIL** An ICF file used to send records to and receive records from the target program.

**DSPFIL** A display file used to enter requests that are to be sent to the target program.

**QSYSPRT** A printer file used to print error messages resulting from communications errors.

**DDS Source:** The DDS for the ICF file (CMNFIL) is illustrated in Figure 9-8 on page 9-11.



```

A*****
A*                                     *
A*           ICF FILE                   *
A*   USED IN SOURCE MULTIPLE SESSION PROGRAM *
A*                                     *
A*****
A                                     INDARA
A   R ITMRSP
A                                     RECID(1 'I')
A   RECITM           1
A   ITEMNO           6 0
A   DESC             30
A   QTYLST           7 0
A   QTYOH            7 0
A   QTYOO            7 0
A   QTYBO            7 0
A   UNITQ            2
A   PR01             7 2
A   PR05             7 0
A   UFRT             5 2
A   SLSTM            9 2
A   SLSTY            11 2
A   CSTTM            9 2
A   CSTTY            11 2
A   PRO              5 2
A   LOS              9 2
A   FILL1            56
A   R DTLRSP
A                                     RECID(1 'C')
A   RECCUS           1
A   CUSTNO           6 0
A   DNAME            30
A   DLSTOR           6 0
A   DSLSTM           9 0
A   DSPM01           9 0
A   DSPM02           9 0
A   DSPM03           9 0
A   DSTTYD           11 0
A   IDEPT            3 0
A   FILL2            57
A   R DETACH
A                                     DETACH
A   R EOS
A                                     EOS
A   R EVKREQ
A                                     EVOKE(CICFLIB/CTGTMULCL)
A                                     SECURITY(2 *USER 3 *USER)
A   R ITMREQ
A                                     INVITE
A   ITEMNO           6 0
A   R DTLREQ
A                                     INVITE
A   CUSTNO           6 0

```

Figure 9-8. DDS for Source Program Multiple-Session Inquiry Using CMNFIL

The DDS for the display file (DSPFIL) is illustrated in Figure 9-9.

```

A*****
A*
A*          DISPLAY FILE
A*          USED IN SOURCE MULTIPLE SESSION PROGRAM
A*
A*****
A* BEGINNING MENU
A*****
A
A          INDARA
A          DSPSIZ(*DS3)
A          CF01(99) CF02(98) CF03(97)
A          R CIMENU          TEXT('MENU FOR INQUIRY')
A
A          1 34'INQUIRY MENU'
A          3 1'Select one of the following:'
A          4 3'1. Item inquiry'
A          5 3'2. Customer inquiry'
A          11 1'Option:'
A          OPTION          1N I 11 9VALUES('1' '2')
A          19 5DFT('CMD KEY 1 - END ')
A          R DTLMNU          TEXT('CUSTOMER INQUIRY SCREEN 1')
A          2 2DFT('ENTER CUSTOMER')
A          CUSTNO          6N 0I 2 20
A          19 5DFT('CMD KEY 1 - END ')
A          19 23DFT(' 2 - MAIN MENU ')
A*
A*****
A* CUSTOMER INQUIRY SCREEN
A*****
A          R DTLSCR          TEXT('CUSTOMER INQUIRY SCR. #2')
A          1 3DFT('CUST DPT LAST ORD & THIS +
A          $MTH1      &MTH2      $MTH3      THIS+
A          YTD NAME')
A          CUSTN          6N 2 2
A          DEPT          3N 0 2 9
A          DLSTR          6N 0 2 13
A          DSLSM          9N 0 2 22
A          DSPM1          9N 0 2 32
A          DSPM2          9N 0 2 42
A          DSPM3          9N 0 2 52
A          DSTYD          11N 0 2 62
A          CNAME          30 2 74
A          19 5DFT('CMD KEY 1 - END ')
A          19 23DFT(' 2 - MAIN MENU ')
A*
A*****
A* ITEM INQUIRY SCREEN
A*****
A          R ITMNU          TEXT('ITEM INQUIRY SCREEN ONE')
A          2 2DFT('ENTER ITEM NUMBER')
A          ITEMNO          6N 0I 2 20
A          19 5DFT('CMD KEY 1 - END ')
A          19 23DFT(' 2 - MAIN MENU ')
A*
A*****
A* ITEM DISPLAY
A*****
A          R ITMSC2          TEXT('ITEM INQUIRY SCREEN TWO') OVE+
A          RLAY
A          4 2DFT('DESC-')
A          DSC          30 4 8
A          5 2DFT('QUANTITY AVAILABLE')
A          QAVAIL          7N 0 5 25
A          6 11DFT('ON HAND')
A          QTYH          7N 0 6 25
A          7 11DFT('ON ORDER')
A          QTYO          7N 0 7 25
A          8 11DFT('BACK ORDER')
A          QTYB          7N 0 8 25
A          9 2DFT('UNIT OF MEASURE')

```

Figure 9-9 (Part 1 of 2). DDS for Source Program Multiple-Session Inquiry Using DSPFIL

```

A          UNT          2          9 30
A          PR1          7Y 2      10 2DFT('PRICE PER UNIT')
A          PR5          7Y 0      10 24EDTCDE(3)
A          UFR          5Y 2      11 8DFT('QUANTITY')
A          UFR          5Y 2      11 25EDTCDE(3)
A          UFR          5Y 2      12 8DFT('FREIGHT')
A          UFR          5Y 2      12 26EDTCDE(3)
A          UFR          5Y 2      13 32DFT('MORE... ')
A          UFR          5Y 2      19 5DFT('CMD KEY 1 - END ')
A          UFR          5Y 2      19 23DFT(' 2 - MAIN MENU ')
A          UFR          5Y 2      19 40DFT(' 3 - ITEM MENU ')
A*****
A* ITEM ADDITIONAL DISPLAY
A*****
A          R ITMSC3          TEXT('ITEM INQUIRY SCREEN 3 ') OVE+
A          R ITMSC3          RLAY
A          R ITMSC3          5 2DFT('SALES MONTH')
A          SLSM          9Y 2      5 16EDTCDE(1)
A          SLSM          9Y 2      6 8DFT('Y-T-D')
A          SLSY          11Y 2     6 14EDTCDE(1)
A          SLSY          11Y 2     7 2DFT('COSTS MONTH')
A          CSTM          9Y 2      7 16EDTCDE(1)
A          CSTM          9Y 2      8 8DFT('Y-T-D')
A          CSTY          11Y 2     8 14EDTCDE(1)
A          CSTY          11Y 2     9 2DFT('PROFIT PCT')
A          PROFIT          5Y 2      9 22EDTCDE(1)
A          PROFIT          5Y 2      10 2DFT('LOST SALES')
A          LOSTS          11Y 2    10 14EDTCDE(1)
A          LOSTS          11Y 2    19 5DFT('CMD KEY 1 - END ')
A          LOSTS          11Y 2    19 23DFT(' 2 - MAIN MENU ')
A*****
A* TIMOUT SCREEN.
A*****
A          R TIMOUT          TEXT('TIME OUT SCREEN') OVE+
A          R TIMOUT          RLAY
A          R TIMOUT          20 2DFT('REMOTE SYSTEM TIMED OUT. ENTER+
A          R TIMOUT          1 TO TRY AGAIN OR 2 TO END.')
A          TIMRSP          1 I 20 61

```

Figure 9-9 (Part 2 of 2). DDS for Source Program Multiple-Session Inquiry Using DSPFIL

**ICF File Creation and Program Device Entry Definition:** The command needed to create the ICF file is:

```

CRTICFF FILE(CICFLIB/CMNFIL) SRCFILE(CICFLIB/QICFPUB) SRCMBR(CMNFIL)
ACQPGMDEV(*NONE) MAXPGMDEV(4) WAITRCD(30)
TEXT("SOURCE ICF FILE FOR MULTIPLE SESSION PROGRAM")

```

The commands needed to define the four program device entries are:

```

OVRICFDEVE PGMDEV(ICF00) RMTLOCNAME(CHICAGO) FMTSLT(*RECID)

OVRICFDEVE PGMDEV(ICF01) RMTLOCNAME(NEWYORK) FMTSLT(*RECID)

OVRICFDEVE PGMDEV(ICF02) RMTLOCNAME(DETROIT) FMTSLT(*RECID)

OVRICFDEVE PGMDEV(ICF03) RMTLOCNAME(MADISON) FMTSLT(*RECID)

```

**Program Explanation:** The following explains the structure of the program example illustrated in Figure 9-10 on page 9-17. The ICF file used is defined by the user, and uses externally described data formats (DDS). The reference numbers in the explanation below correspond to the numbers in the following program example.

In the following example, the ICF file used is externally described, although the structure must be defined in the program manually by the programmer. The C/400 compiler does not automatically map the file structures into the program.

- 1** This section defines the ICF file (CMNFIL) structure used in the program.  
CMNFIL is the ICF file used to send records to and receive records from each of the four target programs. CMNFIL is implemented with the file-level keyword, INDARA, indicating a separate indicator area is used.
- 2** This section defines the display file (DSPFIL) structure used in the program.  
DSPFIL is the display file used to receive user's requests and to report the information received based on the request. DSPFIL is implemented with the file-level keyword, INDARA, indicating a separate indicator area is used.
- 3** This structure is used to print the major or minor return code to the print file QSYSPRT. Output to QSYSPRT is by record, so the filler field is used to blank out characters that may have been set by a previous write to the print file. See section **26**.
- 4** The variables to be used globally by the program are defined here. The common and display/ICF feedback area pointers, and the file pointers are defined.
- 5** The routines, except for the main routine, are prototyped so the compiler knows the type of value returned and the type of parameters passed, if any.
- 6** The ICF and display files are opened for record input/output, and the printer file is opened for output. The ICF and display files are opened with the separate indicator area option specified.
- 7** The separate indicator area is defined and initialized. The variable dsp\_indic is of type \_SYSindara, which is a character array of size 99.
- 8** The four program devices used by the program are explicitly acquired.  
The device for the work station is implicitly acquired when the DSPFIL file is opened.
- 9** The program devices are specified before calling the evoke function four times to start transactions with the target program.
- 10** The main menu is displayed on the screen, and the user is asked to enter a 1 to process a request for item information, or a 2 to process a request for customer information.  
  
If CMD 1 is pressed, a detach is sent to the remote program, the sessions are released, the files are closed, and the program ends. If CMD 2 is pressed, indicator 99 is set, which is position 98 in the separate indicator area array. The numbers are offset by one since arrays begin at subscript 0 (dsp\_indic??(0??) is where indicator 1 would be set). The separate indicator array must be initialized to character zeros before each input operation where indicators are checked.
- 11** This function evokes the target program. If an error occurs, the program is ended.  
  
When the program start request is received at the remote system, CICFLIB is searched for CTGTMULCL and that program then starts. CTGTMULCL is a CL program that contains the following statements:  
  
ADDLIBLE CICFLIB  
CALL CICFLIB/CTGTMUL

**12** This procedure displays the item number inquiry screen, and reads input from the user. If CMD 1 is pressed, the end-program flag is set, and the program ends upon return to the main section of the program (main). If CMD 2 is pressed, control goes back to the main menu and a new main menu is displayed.

If a valid number was entered, then a function to send the item number to the remote program is called, and if no errors were encountered, a read to the ICF file is issued to get the item information.

**13** This function selects the proper program device to use to send the item number to the target program. ICF01 is used for numbers less than 400000, ICF02 for numbers greater than 400000 and less than 700000, and ICF03 for larger numbers. The number is copied from a display file structure to an ICF file structure, and then it is sent with an invite. The value returned from checking the return code (0 for 0000 return code, 1 otherwise) is returned to the caller.

**14** This function gets called to receive item information from the target program, after the user has used a valid item number and that number has been sent to the target program.

The read is a read-from-invited-devices operation, since the item number was previously sent with an invite and a QXXREADINVDEV instruction is performed before the read.

A check is made to see if the remote system has timed out. (The wait time was specified on the CRTICFF command). A 0310 return code means a time-out has occurred after a read-from-invited-devices operation was issued by the source program. If a time-out did occur, a message is written to the screen asking the user to try again (enter 1) or to end the program (enter 2). This function gets called again if the user enters 1, but if 2 is entered, control returns to **10** and the end-program flag is set.

If no data was received, a 03XX return code is received, and the request is then sent again.

If the data returns in the wrong format, an error indication is returned to **10**.

The target program may not have found the record corresponding to the item number sent, in which case 000000 would be returned from the target as the item number. If 000000 was received, then control goes to **12**.

The record received from the remote system is copied into the record used to print the information on the screen, and then the information is written to the screen using format ITMSC2.

If CMD 1 is pressed from this screen, the end-program flag is set causing the program to end on return to the main section of the program (main). If CMD 2 is pressed, the main menu is written to the screen. If CMD 3 is pressed, the item inquiry menu is written to the screen. By pressing Enter, the profit and loss figures are calculated and written to the work station.

**15** This procedure converts some of the values from character strings to integers, so that profit and loss figures may be calculated. The character strings returned by the remote system do not contain the end-of-string character '\0' necessary for the atoi routine to work (atoi is a system supplied routine to convert character strings to integer), and so '\0' is inserted before conversion.

The integers must then be converted back to character strings to conform with the character data types in **2** . Note that the strings are converted to integers instead of float, since there is only an implied decimal point in the character strings (the decimal points are “inserted” when they are displayed using the display file DSPFIL).

- 16** This procedure converts integers to character strings. The integers are converted a digit at a time into characters.
- 17** This procedure processes customer information requests, and is much like **12** . The customer inquiry screen is displayed, indicators are checked, and functions are called to handle the sending and receiving of data.
- 18** This function sends the customer number to the remote system with an invite. Program device ICF00 is used for processing customer information.
- 19** This function receives information about a customer from the remote system and is structured like **14** . The major difference between the routine in section **19** and the one in **14** is that a check for a 000000 customer number received from the remote system is made before any other checks if the record format is valid. If the target program cannot find the record corresponding to the item or customer number, the record ID field is set to 'I' since the record ID does not exist.
- 20** This function calls a procedure (section **27** ) to access the display/ICF feedback area. It then checks for a 00 major return code, which indicates that the previous I/O operation was successful.
- 21** This function calls a procedure (section **27** ) to access the display/ICF feedback area. It then checks for a 03 major return code, which indicates that data was not received.
- 22** This function calls a procedure (section **27** ) to access the display/ICF feedback area. It then checks for a 0310 return code, which indicates that the timer interval has ended.
- 23** This procedure issues a detach function to each of the program devices that were acquired, indicating to the remote systems that this program is about to end.
- 24** This procedure releases the sessions that were acquired, and then calls another procedure to close the files.
- 25** This procedure closes the ICF, display, and printer files. If an error occurs while attempting to close a file, another close operation is issued.
- 26** This procedure retrieves the return code to be printed from the display/ICF feedback area, and then prints the appropriate message to the print file.
- 27** This procedure updates the common I/O feedback area and the display/ICF feedback area. The pointers must be reset after each I/O operation, after which information is to be retrieved from the feedback areas. Therefore, this procedure is called before any checking of return codes is done.

## Command options:

```

Program name . . . . . : CICFLIB/
Source file name . . . . . : CICFLIB/
Compiler options . . . . . : *NOAGGR *NODEBUG *NOEXPMAC *GEN *NOALWB IND *NOLIS T *NOPP ONLY *NOS
                           : *NOSHOWINC *SOURCE *NOXREF
Generation options . . . . . : *NOLIST *NOXREF *GEN *NOATR *NODUMP *NOSUB STR *SUBS
                           : *NOALWBND
User profile . . . . . : *USER
Language level . . . . . : *EXTENDED
Source margins . . . . . : 1 - 32767
Sequence columns . . . . . : none
Authority . . . . . : *CHANGE
Text description . . . . . : Source C program for APPC
Printer file . . . . . : *LIBL/
Lines per page . . . . . : 66

```

## Actual Program Source:

```

Member . . . . . : CSRCDMUL
File . . . . . : QICFPUB
Library . . . . . : CICFLIB
Last change . . . . . : 89/06/15 09:50:2
Description . . . . . : Source C program for APPC
5728CX1 R00 M02 880101 IBM C/400      CICFLIB/QICFPUB/CSRCDMUL      06/15/89 10:41:42

```

```

LINE STMT          * * * * * S O U R C E * * * * *
-----1-----2-----3-----4-----5-----6-----7-----8-----9-----+-----
1  | /*-----*/ | 1
2  | /* This program assigns four sessions as follows: | 2
3  | /* 'ICF00' to inquire about a customer account before an order is | 3
4  | /* processed. | 4
5  | /* 'ICF01' to inquire about the inventory status of an item being | 5
6  | /* ordered (item 000001 thru 399999). | 6
7  | /* 'ICF02' to inquire about the inventory status of an item being | 7
8  | /* ordered (item 400000 thru 699999). | 8
9  | /* 'ICF03' to inquire about the inventory status of an item being | 9
10 | /* ordered (item 700000 thru 999999). | 10
11 | /* A display device is used to enter the request (using a customer | 11
12 | /* and an item menu) that is sent to the remote system. | 12
13 | /*-----*/ | 13
14 | | 14
15 | #define ON 1 | 15
16 | #define OFF 0 | 16
17 | #define ION '1' /* Indicator is set on */ | 17
18 | #define IOFF '0' | 18
19 | #define ERROR 1 /* Error occurred */ | 19
20 | #define NOERROR 0 | 20
21 | #define NORM_END 1 /* Print normal end message */ | 21
22 | #define RCD_ERR 2 /* Print wrong record error msg */ | 22
23 | #define ERR_END 3 /* Print generic error message */ | 23
24 | #include <stdio.h> /* Standard I/O header */ | 24
25 | #include <stdlib.h> /* General utilities */ | 25
26 | #include <stddef.h> /* Standard definitions */ | 26
27 | #include <string.h> /* String handling utilities */ | 27
28 | #include <xxfdbk.h> /* Feedback area structures */ | 28
29 | #include <xxasio.h> /* Indicator area structure */ | 29
30 | 1 | 30
31 | /*-----*/ | 31
32 | /* Define the ICF file's structure. | 32
33 | /*-----*/ | 33
34 | | 34
35 | struct { | 35
36 | char recitm; | 36
37 | char itemno??(6??); | 37
38 | char desc??(30??); | 38
39 | char qtylst??(7??); | 39

```

Figure 9-10 (Part 1 of 13). Source Program Example—CSRCDMUL (User-Defined Formats)

```

40      | char qtyoh??(7??);
41      | char qtyoo??(7??);
42      | char qtybo??(7??);
43      | char unitq??(2??);
44      | char pr01??(7??);
45      | char pr05??(7??);
46      | char ufrrt??(5??);
47      | char slstm??(9??);
48      | char slsty??(11??);
49      | char csttm??(9??);
50      | char cstty??(11??);
51      | char pro??(5??);
52      | char los??(9??);
53      | char fill1??(56??);
54      | } itmrspl_icf_i;
55
56      | struct {
57      |     char reccus;
58      |     char custno??(6??);
59      |     char dname??(30??);
60      |     char dlstor??(6??);
61      |     char dslstm??(9??);
62
63      | char dspm01??(9??);
64      | char dspm02??(9??);
65      | char dspm03??(9??);
66      | char dsttyd??(11??);
67      | char idept??(3??);
68      | char fill2??(57??);
69      | } dtlrspl_icf_i;
70
71      | struct {
72      |     char pgmid??(10??);
73      |     char lib??(10??);
74      | } evkreq_icf_o;
75
76      | struct {
77      |     char itemno??(6??);
78      | } itmreq_icf_o;
79
80      | struct {
81      |     char custno??(6??);
82      | } dtlreq_icf_o;
83
84      | 2
85      | /*-----*/
86      | /* Define the display file's structure. */
87      | /*-----*/
88
89      | struct {
90      |     char option;
91      | } cimenu_dsp_i;
92
93      | struct {
94      |     char custno??(6??);
95      | } dtlmenu_dsp_i;
96
97      | struct {
98      |     char custn??(6??);
99      |     char dept??(3??);
100     |     char dlstr??(6??);
101     |     char dslsm??(9??);
102     |     char dspm1??(9??);
103     |     char dspm2??(9??);
104     |     char dspm3??(9??);
105     |     char dstyd??(11??);
106     |     char cname??(30??);

```

5728CX1 R00 M02 880101 IBM C/400      CICFLIB/QICFPUB/CSRCDMUL      06/15/89 10:41:42      Page 3

LINE STMT      \* \* \* \* \* S O U R C E \* \* \* \* \*      SEQNO INCLUDE

-----1-----2-----3-----4-----5-----6-----7-----8-----9-----0

Figure 9-10 (Part 2 of 13). Source Program Example—CSRCDMUL (User-Defined Formats)



```

105      |} dtlscr_dsp_o;
106      |
107      |struct {
108      |    char itemno??(6??);
109      |} itmmnu_dsp_i;
110      |
111      |struct {
112      |    char dsc??(30??);
113      |    char qavail??(7??);
114      |    char qtyh??(7??);
115      |    char qtyo??(7??);
116      |    char qtyb??(7??);
117      |    char unt??(2??);
118      |    char pr1??(7??);
119      |    char pr5??(7??);
120      |    char ufr??(5??);
121      |} itmsc2_dsp_o;
122      |
5728CX1 R00 M02 880101 IBM C/400          CICFLIB/QICFPUB/CSRCDMUL          06/15/89 10:41:42          Page 4
LINE  STMT          * * * * * S O U R C E * * * * *          SEQNO  INCLUDE
-----1-----2-----3-----4-----5-----6-----7-----8-----9-----0
123      |struct {
124      |    char slsm??(9??);
125      |    char slsy??(11??);
126      |    char cstm??(9??);
127      |    char csty??(11??);
128      |    char profit??(5??);
129      |    char losts??(11??);
130      |} itmsc3_dsp_o;
131      |
132      |struct {
133      |    char timrsp;
134      |} timout_dsp_i_o;
135      | 3
136      |/*-----*/
137      |/* Define structure used to write to the print file.          */
138      |/*-----*/
139      |
140      |struct {
141      |    char major??(2??);
142      |    char minor??(2??);
143      |    char filler??(32??);          /* Used for padding with blanks */
144      |} print_rec;
145      | 4
146      |/*-----*/
147      |/* Declare global variables.          */
148      |/*-----*/
149      |
150      |FILE *icffptr;          /* Ptr to ICF file */
151      |FILE *dspfptr;          /* Ptr to display file */
152      |FILE *prtfptr;          /* Ptr to print file */
153      |XXIOFB_T *comm_fdbk;          /* Ptr to common I/O feedback */
154      |XXIOFB_DSP_ICF_T *dsp_icf_fdbk;          /* Ptr to dsp/ICF I/O feedback */
155      | 5
156      |int evoke_target(void);
157      |void process_item_req(int *, _SYSindara);
158      |int send_item_req(void);
159      |int rec_item_info(int *, _SYSindara);
160      |void calc_profit_loss(void);
161      |void convert_to_char(int, char *, int);
162      |void process_cust_req(int *, _SYSindara);
163      |int send_cust_req(void);
164      |int rec_cust_info(int *, _SYSindara);
165      |int pos_ret_code(void);

```

Figure 9-10 (Part 3 of 13). Source Program Example—CSRCDMUL (User-Defined Formats)

```

166 |int pos_ret_code(void);
167 |int check_no_data(void);
168 |int check_timeout(void);
169 |void detach(void);
170 |void end_job(void);
171 |void close_files(void);
172 |void print_msg(int);
173 |void get_access_to_fb(void);
174 |
175 |main()
176 |{
177 |    int end_pgm_flag = OFF;          /* Signals program end request */
178 |    _SYSindara dsp_indic;           /* Display separate indic area */
179 |
180 |    /*-----*/
181 |    /* Open ICF, display, and printer files. If an error occurs,*/
182 |    /* the program will end. */
183 |    /*-----*/
184 |
185 |1   if ((icffptr = fopen("CICFLIB/CMNFIL", "ab+ type=record indicators=y"))
186 |      |      == NULL)
187 |2   |      exit(ERROR);
188 |3   if ((dspfptr = fopen("CICFLIB/DSPFIL", "ab+ type=record indicators=y"))
189 |      |      == NULL) {
190 |4   |      fclose(icffptr);
191 |5   |      exit(ERROR);
192 |6   |      }
193 |7   if ((prtfptr = fopen("CICFLIB/QSYSVRT", "wb type=record")) == NULL) {
194 |8   |      fclose(icffptr);
195 |9   |      fclose(dspfptr);
196 |10  |      exit(ERROR);
197 |11  |      }
198 |12  |
199 |13  |    /*-----*/
200 |14  |    /* Set up separate indicator area for the display file. */
201 |15  |    /*-----*/
202 |16  |
203 |17  |    memset(dsp_indic, IOFF, 99);
204 |18  |    QXXSINDARA(dspfptr, dsp_indic);
205 |19  |
206 |20  |    /*-----*/
207 |21  |    /* Explicitly acquire four sessions. If an error occurs on */
208 |22  |    /* any of the acquire operations then the ICF and display */
209 |23  |    /* files will be closed, an error message will be printed, */
210 |24  |    /* and the program will end. */
211 |25  |    /*-----*/
212 |26  |
213 |27  |    QXXACQUIRE(icffptr, "ICF00 ");
214 |28  |    if (pos_ret_code() == ERROR) {
215 |29  |        close_files();
216 |30  |        exit(ERROR);
217 |31  |    }
218 |32  |    QXXACQUIRE(icffptr, "ICF01 ");
219 |33  |    if (pos_ret_code() == ERROR) {
220 |34  |        close_files();
221 |35  |        exit(ERROR);
222 |36  |    }
223 |37  |    QXXACQUIRE(icffptr, "ICF02 ");
224 |38  |    if (pos_ret_code() == ERROR) {
225 |39  |        close_files();
226 |40  |        exit(ERROR);
227 |41  |    }
228 |42  |    QXXACQUIRE(icffptr, "ICF03 ");
229 |43  |    if (pos_ret_code() == ERROR) {
230 |44  |        close_files();

```

Figure 9-10 (Part 4 of 13). Source Program Example—CSRCDMUL (User-Defined Formats)

```

231 27 |         exit(ERROR);
232 |     }
233 |     9
234 |     /*-----*/
235 |     /* Evoke the target four times. If an error occurs on any of */
236 |     /* the evoke operations then detach, release, and close */
237 |     /* operations will be issued, an error message printed, and */
238 |     /* the program will end. */
239 |     /*-----*/
240 |
241 28 |     QXXPGMDEV(icffptr, "ICF00  ");
242 29 |     if (evoke_target() == ERROR)
243 30 |         exit(ERROR);
244 31 |     QXXPGMDEV(icffptr, "ICF01  ");
5728CX1 R00 M02 880101 IBM C/400          CICFLIB/QICFPUB/CSRCDMUL          06/15/89 10:41:42          Page 6
LINE STMT          * * * * * S O U R C E * * * * *          SEQNO INCLUDE
-----1-----2-----3-----4-----5-----6-----7-----8-----9-----0
245 32 |     if (evoke_target() == ERROR)
246 33 |         exit(ERROR);
247 34 |     QXXPGMDEV(icffptr, "ICF02  ");
248 35 |     if (evoke_target() == ERROR)
249 36 |         exit(ERROR);
250 37 |     QXXPGMDEV(icffptr, "ICF03  ");
251 38 |     if (evoke_target() == ERROR)
252 39 |         exit(ERROR);
253 |
254 |     10
255 |     /*-----*/
256 |     /* Put out the main menu to the display, and depending on */
257 |     /* the input, either request item information or customer */
258 |     /* information from remote system. If CMD 1 (indicator 99) */
259 |     /* is pressed on any screen, the program ends. If the user */
260 |     /* picks option 1, an item inquiry is processed, and if the */
261 |     /* user picks option 2 a customer inquiry is processed. If */
262 |     /* CMD 1 wasn't pressed, nor option 1 or 2, then the input */
263 |     /* is invalid. */
264 |     /*-----*/
265 40 |     while (end_pgm_flag == OFF) {
266 41 |         QXXFORMAT(dspfpstr, "CIMENU  ");
267 42 |         fwrite(NULL, 0, 0, dspfpstr);
268 43 |         memset(dsp_indic, IOFF, 99);
269 44 |         fread(&cimenu_dsp_i, sizeof(cimenu_dsp_i), 1, dspfpstr);
270 45 |         if (dsp_indic??(98??) == IOFF) {
271 46 |             if (cimenu_dsp_i.option == '1')
272 47 |                 process_item_req(&end_pgm_flag, dsp_indic);
273 |             else
274 48 |                 if (cimenu_dsp_i.option == '2')
275 49 |                     process_cust_req(&end_pgm_flag, dsp_indic);
276 |         }
277 |         else {
278 50 |             print_msg(NORM_END);
279 51 |             end_pgm_flag = ON;
280 |         }
281 |     }
282 52 |     detach();
283 53 |     end_job();
284 | }
285 |
286 |
287 |     /*-----*/
288 |     /*          Evoke the Target Program          */
289 |     /* Evoke the target program. If an error occurs then a detach will be */
290 |     /* sent, a release will be issued, and the ICF, display, and printer */
291 |     /* files will be closed. */
292 |     /*-----*/
293 |     11
294 |     evoke_target()
295 |     {

```

Figure 9-10 (Part 5 of 13). Source Program Example—CSRCDMUL (User-Defined Formats)

```

296 1 | QXXFORMAT(icffptr, "EVKREQ ");
297 2 | fwrite(NULL, 0, 0, icffptr);
298 3 | if (pos_ret_code() == ERROR) {
299 4 |     print_msg(ERR_END);
300 5 |     detach();
301 6 |     end_job();
302 7 |     return(ERROR);
303 | }
304 8 | return(NOERROR);
305 | }
5728CX1 R00 M02 880101 IBM C/400          CICFLIB/QICFPUB/CSRCDMUL          06/15/89 10:41:42          Page 7
LINE STMT          * * * * * S O U R C E * * * * *          SEQNO INCLUDE
-----1-----2-----3-----4-----5-----6-----7-----8-----9-----0
306 |
307 |
308 | /*-----*/
309 | /*          Process Item Request Screen          */
310 | /* This routine puts out the item request screen and reads the input */
311 | /* from the user.  CMD 1 (end job) and CMD 2 (go to main menu) */
312 | /* are checked.  Routines to send a valid item number and to receive */
313 | /* item information are called.          */
314 | /*-----*/
315 | 12
316 | void process_item_req(int *end_pgm_flag, _SYSindara dsp_indic)
317 | {
318 |     1 | QXXFORMAT(dspfptr, "ITMMNU ");
319 |     2 | fwrite(NULL, 0, 0, dspfptr);
320 |     | memset(dsp_indic, IOFF, 99);
321 |     4 | fread(&itmmnu_dsp_i, sizeof(itmmnu_dsp_i), 1, dspfptr);
322 |     5 | if (dsp_indic??(98??) == ION) { /* CMD 1, indic 99 */
323 |     6 |     print_msg(NORM_END);
324 |     7 |     *end_pgm_flag = ON;
325 |     | }
326 |     | else
327 |     8 |     if (dsp_indic??(97??) == IOFF) /* CMD 2, indic 98 */
328 |     9 |         if (send_item_req() == NOERROR) {
329 |    10 |             if (rec_item_info(end_pgm_flag, dsp_indic) == ERROR) {
330 |    11 |                 print_msg(ERR_END);
331 |    12 |                 *end_pgm_flag = ON;
332 |             | }
333 |         | }
334 |         | else {
335 |    13 |             print_msg(ERR_END);
336 |    14 |             *end_pgm_flag = ON;
337 |         | }
338 |     | }
339 | }
340 |
341 | /*-----*/
342 | /*          Send Item Request          */
343 | /* This routine sends the item number entered to the appropriate target */
344 | /* program based on the range of the number.          */
345 | /*-----*/
346 | 13
347 | send_item_req()
348 | {
349 |     1 | QXXFORMAT(icffptr, "ITMREQ ");
350 |     2 | if (strncmp(itmmnu_dsp_i.itemno, "399999", 6) != 1)
351 |     3 |         QXXPGMDEV(icffptr, "ICF01 ");
352 |     | else
353 |     4 |         if (strncmp(itmmnu_dsp_i.itemno, "699999", 6) != 1)
354 |     5 |             QXXPGMDEV(icffptr, "ICF02 ");
355 |     | else
356 |     6 |             QXXPGMDEV(icffptr, "ICF03 ");
357 |     | strncpy(itmreq_icf_o.itemno, itmmnu_dsp_i.itemno, 6);
358 |     8 |     fwrite(&itmreq_icf_o, sizeof(itmreq_icf_o), 1, icffptr);
359 |     9 |     return(pos_ret_code());
360 | }

```

Figure 9-10 (Part 6 of 13). Source Program Example—CSRCDMUL (User-Defined Formats)



426	32		QXXFORMAT(dspfpstr, "ITMSC2 "); /* Display item screen 2 */		426
427	33		fwrite(&itmsc2_dsp_o, sizeof(itmsc2_dsp_o), 1, dspfpstr);		427
5728CX1	R00	M02	880101 IBM C/400	CICFLIB/QICFPUB/CSRCDMUL	06/15/89 10:41:42
LINE	STMT		***** S O U R C E *****		Page 9
					SEQNO INCLUDE
			-----1-----2-----3-----4-----5-----6-----7-----8-----9-----0		
428			memset(dsp_indic, IOFF, 99);		428
429	35		fread(NULL, 0, 0, dspfpstr);		429
430	36		if (dsp_indic??(98??) == ION) { /* CMD 1, indic 99 */		430
431	37		print_msg(NORM_END);		431
432	38		*end_pgm_flag = ON;		432
433			}		433
434			else		434
435	39		if (dsp_indic??(96??) == ION) /* CMD 3, indic 97 */		435
436	40		process_item_req(end_pgm_flag, dsp_indic);		436
437			else		437
438	41		if (dsp_indic??(97??) == IOFF) {		438
439	42		calc_profit_loss();		439
440	43		QXXFORMAT(dspfpstr, "ITMSC3 "); /* Display screen 3 */		440
441	44		fwrite(&itmsc3_dsp_o, sizeof(itmsc3_dsp_o), 1, dspfpstr);		441
442			memset(dsp_indic, IOFF, 99);		442
443	46		fread(NULL, 0, 0, dspfpstr);		443
444			}		444
445			}		445
446	47		return(NOERROR);		446
447			}		447
448			}		448
449					449
450			/*-----*/		450
451			/* Calculate Profit/Loss */		451
452			/* This routine calculates profit and loss figures and displays them */		452
453			/* on screen two of the item. Some fields are converted to integer for */		453
454			/* calculation and then back to character strings to be displayed. */		454
455			/* The end-of-string character, '\0', must be concatenated to the end */		455
456			/* of the strings to be converted to integer for atoi to work properly. */		456
457			/*-----*/		457
458			<b>15</b>		458
459			void calc_profit_loss()		459
460			{		460
461			int slstm_i, losts_i, profit_temp;		461
462			char slstm_c??(10??), csttm_c??(10??), qtylst_c??(8??);		462
463			char pr01_c??(8??), losts_char??(11??), profit_temp_char??(5??);		463
464					464
465			strncpy(slstm_c, itmrsplcf_i.slstm, 9);		465
466	2		slstm_c??(9??) = '\0';		466
467			strncpy(csttm_c, itmrsplcf_i.csttm, 9);		467
468	4		csttm_c??(9??) = '\0';		468
469			strncpy(qtylst_c, itmrsplcf_i.slstm, 7);		469
470	6		qtylst_c??(7??) = '\0';		470
471			strncpy(pr01_c, itmrsplcf_i.slstm, 7);		471
472	8		pr01_c??(7??) = '\0';		472
473	9		slstm_i = atoi(slstm_c); /* Convert string to integer */		473
474	10		profit_temp = slstm_i + atoi(itmrsplcf_i.csttm);		474
475	11		profit_temp *= 100;		475
476	12		if (slstm_i > 0)		476
477	13		profit_temp /= slstm_i;		477
478	14		losts_i = atoi(qtylst_c) * atoi(pr01_c);		478
479			strncpy(itmsc3_dsp_o.slsm, itmrsplcf_i.slstm, 9);		479
480			strncpy(itmsc3_dsp_o.slsm, itmrsplcf_i.slstm, 11);		480
481			strncpy(itmsc3_dsp_o.cstm, itmrsplcf_i.csttm, 9);		481
482			strncpy(itmsc3_dsp_o.cstm, itmrsplcf_i.csttm, 11);		482
483	19		convert_to_char(losts_i, losts_char, 11); /* Convert integer to string */		483
484			strncpy(itmsc3_dsp_o.losts, losts_char, 11);		484
485	21		convert_to_char(profit_temp, profit_temp_char, 5);		485
486			strncpy(itmsc3_dsp_o.profit, profit_temp_char, 5);		486
487			}		487
488					488

Figure 9-10 (Part 8 of 13). Source Program Example—CSRCDMUL (User-Defined Formats)



```

551 | |
552 | |/*-----*/
553 | |/*          Send Customer Request          */
554 | |/* This routine sends the customer number entered by the user to the */
555 | |/* remote program. The number has already been read in.          */
556 | |/*-----*/
557 | |18
558 | |send_cust_req()
559 | |{
560 | |    strncpy(dtlreq_icf_o.custno, dtlmu_dsp_i.custno, 6);
561 | 2 |    QXXFORMAT(icffptr, "DTLREQ ");
562 | 3 |    QXXPGMDEV(icffptr, "ICF00 ");
563 | 4 |    fwrite(&dtlreq_icf_o, sizeof(dtlreq_icf_o), 1, icffptr);
564 | 5 |    return(pos_ret_code());
565 | |}
566 | |
567 | |
568 | |/*-----*/
569 | |/*          Receive Customer Information    */
570 | |/* This routine attempts to receive customer information from the */
571 | |/* target program. A check is made for the following three conditions */
572 | |/* following the read operation: 1) The remote system timed out, 2) no */
573 | |/* data was received, and 3) data returned in an unexpected format. */
574 | |/* If the remote system times out (maj/min 0310), a message is written */
575 | |/* to the screen asking user to try again (enter 1) or to end the */
576 | |/* program (enter 2). */
577 | |/* If no data is received (major 03) the request is sent again to the */
578 | |/* remote system. */
579 | |/* If the record returns with the wrong record format, the program will */
580 | |/* end on error. */
581 | |/* If the remote program didn't find the customer, and the item number */
582 | |/* "000000" was returned, the main menu is displayed. */
583 | |/*-----*/
584 | |19
585 | |rec_cust_info(int *end_pgm_flag, _SYSindara dsp_indic)
586 | |{
587 | 1 |    QXXREADINVDEV(icffptr);
588 | 2 |    fread(&dtlrsp_icf_i, sizeof(dtlrsp_icf_i), 1, icffptr);
589 | 3 |    if (check_timeout() == 0) {
590 | 4 |        QXXFORMAT(dspfptra, "TIMEOUT ");
591 | 5 |        fwrite(NULL, 0, 0, dspfptra);
592 | 6 |        fread(&timeout_dsp_i_o, sizeof(timeout_dsp_i_o), 1, dspfptra);
593 | 7 |        if (timeout_dsp_i_o.timrsp == '1')
594 | 8 |            return(rec_cust_info(end_pgm_flag, dsp_indic));
595 |    else
596 |    if (timeout_dsp_i_o.timrsp == '2') {
597 | 10 |        print_msg(NORM_END);
598 | 11 |        *end_pgm_flag = ON;
599 | 12 |        return(NOERROR);
600 |    }
601 |    }
602 |    else
603 | 13 |        if (check_no_data() == 0) { /* No data received */
604 | 14 |            QXXFORMAT(icffptr, "DTLREQ ");
605 | 15 |            fwrite(&dtlreq_icf_o, sizeof(dtlreq_icf_o), 1, icffptr);
606 | 16 |            return(pos_ret_code());
607 |        }
608 |    else { /* Was item found ? */
609 | 17 |        if (strncmp(dtlrsp_icf_i.custno, "000000", 6) != 1)
610 | 18 |            return(NOERROR);
5728CX1 R00 M02 880101 IBM C/400          CICFLIB/QICFPUB/CSRCDMUL          06/15/89 10:41:42          Page 12
LINE STMT          * * * * * S O U R C E * * * * *          SEQNO INCLUDE
-----1-----2-----3-----4-----5-----6-----7-----8-----9-----0
611 | 19 |        else { /* Check record format */
612 | 20 |            comm_fdbk = QXXIOFBK(icffptr);
613 | 21 |            if (strncmp(comm_fdbk->rec_format, "DTLRSP ", 10) != 0) {
614 | 22 |                print_msg(RCD_ERR);
615 |          return(ERROR);

```

Figure 9-10 (Part 10 of 13). Source Program Example—CSRCDMUL (User-Defined Formats)



```

616     }
617     }
618     }
619     strncpy(dtlscr_dsp_o.custn, dtlrsr_icf_i.custno, 6);
620     strncpy(dtlscr_dsp_o.cname, dtlrsr_icf_i.dname, 30);
621     strncpy(dtlscr_dsp_o.dlstr, dtlrsr_icf_i.dlstor, 6);
622     strncpy(dtlscr_dsp_o.dslsm, dtlrsr_icf_i.dslstm, 9);
623     strncpy(dtlscr_dsp_o.dspm1, dtlrsr_icf_i.dspm01, 9);
624     strncpy(dtlscr_dsp_o.dspm2, dtlrsr_icf_i.dspm02, 9);
625     strncpy(dtlscr_dsp_o.dsty, dtlrsr_icf_i.dstty, 11);
626     strncpy(dtlscr_dsp_o.dept, dtlrsr_icf_i.idept, 3);
627 31  QXXFORMAT(dspfptr, "DTLSCR  "); /* Display customer info */
628 32  fwrite(&dtlscr_dsp_o, sizeof(dtlscr_dsp_o), 1, dspfptr);
629     memset(dsp_indic, IOFF, 99);
630 34  fread(NULL, 0, 0, dspfptr);
631 35  if (dsp_indic??(98??) == ION) {
632 36      print_msg(NORM_END);
633 37      *end_pgm_flag = ON;
634     }
635 38  return(NOERROR);
636 }
637
638
639 /*-----*/
640 /*          Check For Successful Operation          */
641 /* If the major return code is 00 the last operation attempted was */
642 /* successful, otherwise an error occurred.          */
643 /*-----*/
644 20
645 pos_ret_code()
646 {
647 1  get_access_to_fb();
648 2  if (strncmp(dsp_icf_fdbk->major_ret_code, "00", 2) == 0)
649 3  return(NOERROR);
650     else
651 4  return(ERROR);
652 }
653
654
655 /*-----*/
656 /*          Check for No Data Received          */
657 /* If the major return code is 03 then no data was received on an input */
658 /* operation.          */
659 /*-----*/
660 21
661 check_no_data()
662 {
663 1  get_access_to_fb();
664 2  if (strncmp(dsp_icf_fdbk->major_ret_code, "03", 2) == 0)
665 3  return(0);
666     else
667 4  return(1);
668 }
669
670
671 /*-----*/
5728CX1 R00 M02 880101 IBM C/400          CICFLIB/QICFPUB/CSRCDMUL          06/15/89 10:41:42          Page 13
LINE STMT          * * * * * S O U R C E * * * * *          SEQNO INCLUDE
-----1-----2-----3-----4-----5-----6-----7-----8-----9-----0
672 1 /*          Check for Timeout          */
673 1 /* If the major/minor return code is 0310, then a timeout occurred when */
674 1 /* reading from an invited program device. Return 1 if timeout occurred */
675 1 /* otherwise return 0.          */
676 1 /*-----*/
677 22
678 check_timeout()
679 {
680 1  get_access_to_fb();

```

Figure 9-10 (Part 11 of 13). Source Program Example—CSRCDMUL (User-Defined Formats)

```

681 2 |   if ((strcmp(dsp_icf_fdbk->major_ret_code, "03", 2) == 0) &&
682     |       (strcmp(dsp_icf_fdbk->minor_ret_code, "10", 2) == 0))
683 3 |       return(0);
684     |   else
685 4 |       return(1);
686     |   }
687     |
688     |
689     |   /*-----*/
690     |   /*          Issue Detach          */
691     |   /* A detach is sent to each program device to end the transaction with */
692     |   /* the remote system.             */
693     |   /*-----*/
694     |   23
695     |   void detach()
696     |   {
697 1 |       QXXFORMAT(icffptr, "DETACH  ");
698 2 |       QXXPGMDEV(icffptr, "ICF00  ");
699 3 |       fwrite(NULL, 0, 0, icffptr);
700 4 |       QXXPGMDEV(icffptr, "ICF01  ");
701 5 |       fwrite(NULL, 0, 0, icffptr);
702 6 |       QXXPGMDEV(icffptr, "ICF02  ");
703 7 |       fwrite(NULL, 0, 0, icffptr);
704 8 |       QXXPGMDEV(icffptr, "ICF03  ");
705 9 |       fwrite(NULL, 0, 0, icffptr);
706     |   }
707     |
708     |
709     |   /*-----*/
710     |   /*          End the Job          */
711     |   /* A release is sent to each program device to end the sessions, and */
712     |   /* the ICF, display, and printer files are closed.                   */
713     |   /*-----*/
714     |   24
715     |   void end_job()
716     |   {
717 1 |       QXXRELEASE(icffptr, "ICF00  ");
718 2 |       QXXRELEASE(icffptr, "ICF01  ");
719 3 |       QXXRELEASE(icffptr, "ICF02  ");
720 4 |       QXXRELEASE(icffptr, "ICF03  ");
721 5 |       close_files();
722     |   }
723     |
724     |
725     |   /*-----*/
726     |   /*          Close the Files          */
727     |   /* Close the ICF, display, and print files. If an error occurs issue */
728     |   /* another close which will be successful.                           */
729     |   /*-----*/
730     |   25
731     |   void close_files()
732     |   {
5728CX1 R00 M02 880101 IBM C/400          CICFLIB/QICFPUB/CSRCDMUL          06/15/89 10:41:42          Page 14
LINE STMT          * * * * * S O U R C E * * * * *          SEQNO INCLUDE
-----+-----1-----2-----3-----4-----5-----6-----7-----8-----9-----0
733 1 |   if (fclose(icffptr) == ERROR)
734 2 |       fclose(icffptr);
735 3 |   if (fclose(dspfptr) == ERROR)
736 4 |       fclose(dspfptr);
737 5 |   if (fclose(prtfptr) == ERROR)
738 6 |       fclose(prtfptr);
739     |   }
740     |
741     |
742     |   /*-----*/
743     |   /*          Print Message          */
744     |   /* Write message and return code to print file.                     */

```

Figure 9-10 (Part 12 of 13). Source Program Example—CSRCDMUL (User-Defined Formats)

```

745 |/*-----*/
746 | 26
747 |void print_msg(int mtype)
748 |{
749 | 1 |   get_access_to_fb();
750 |   strncpy(print_rec.major, dsp_icf_fdbk->major_ret_code, 2);
751 |   strncpy(print_rec.minor, dsp_icf_fdbk->minor_ret_code, 2);
752 |   strncpy(print_rec.filler, " ", 32);
753 | 5 |   fwrite("RETURN CODE: ", 36, 1, prtfptr);
754 | 6 |   fwrite(&print_rec, sizeof(print_rec), 1, prtfptr);
755 | 7 |   if (mtype == NORM_END)
756 | 8 |       fwrite("PROGRAM CSRCMDUL COMPLETED NORMALLY ", 36, 1, prtfptr);
757 |   else
758 | 9 |       if (mtype == RCD_ERR)
759 |10 |           fwrite("RECORD FORMAT IS INCORRECT ON READ ", 36, 1, prtfptr);
760 |       else
761 |11 |           fwrite("PROGRAM ENDED DUE TO ERROR IN CMNFIL", 36, 1, prtfptr);
762 |}
763 |
764 |
765 |/*-----*/
766 |/*           Get Access to DSP/ICF Feedback           */
767 |/* The feedback areas are updated after each display or ICF file I/O */
768 |/* operation, and so the pointers must be updated to point to the "new" */
769 |/* feedback areas to get the return code. The offset to the display/ */
770 |/* ICF feedback area is contained in the common I/O feedback and is */
771 |/* added to the pointer to the common feedback area to get access to */
772 |/* display/ICF feedback area. */
773 |/*-----*/
774 | 27
775 |void get_access_to_fb()
776 |{
777 | 1 |   comm_fdbk = QXXIOFBK(icffptr);
778 | 2 |   dsp_icf_fdbk = (XXIOFB_DSP_ICF_T*)((char *)comm_fdbk +
779 |                               comm_fdbk->file_dep_fb_offset);
780 |}

```

```

INCLUDE FILES --- FILE NO NAME ACTUAL FILE USED
1 stdio.h QCC/H/STDIO
2 stddef.h QCC/H/STDDEF
3 errno.h QCC/H/ERRNO
4 signal.h QCC/H/SIGNAL
5 ctype.h QCC/H/CTYPE
6 stdarg.h QCC/H/STDARG
7 errno.h QCC/H/ERRNO
8 stdlib.h QCC/H/STDLIB
9 stddef.h QCC/H/STDDEF
10 string.h QCC/H/STRING
11 xxfdbk.h QCC/H/XXFDBK
12 xxasio.h QCC/H/XXASIO
5728CX1 R00 M02 880101 IBM C/400 CICFLIB/QICFPUB/CSRCMDUL 06/15/89 10:41:42 Page 15
***** END OF SOURCE *****

```

Figure 9-10 (Part 13 of 13). Source Program Example—CSRCMDUL (User-Defined Formats)

## Target Program Multiple-Session Inquiry

The following describes the C/400 target program for multiple-session inquiry program example.

**Program Files:** The C/400 multiple-session target program uses the following files:

- CFILE** An ICF file used to send records to and receive records from the source program. It is done with the file-level INDARA DDS keyword, indicating a separate indicator area.
- PFILE** A database file used to retrieve the record for the item requested from the remote system.
- QSYSPRT** A printer file used to print error messages resulting from communications errors.

**DDS Source:** The DDS for the ICF file (CFILE) is illustrated in Figure 9-11.

```

A*****
A*
A*          ICF FILE
A*          USED IN TARGET MULTIPLE SESSION PROGRAM
A*
A*****
A
A 05          INDARA
A 10          RQSWRT
A            ALWVRT
A            INDTXT(10 '10 END TRANS.')
```

A 15	EOS
A 20	FAIL
A	INDTXT(20 '20 F ABORT ST')
A	RCVFAIL(25 'RECEIVED FAIL')
A 30	DETACH
A	INDTXT(30 '30>DETACH TGT')
A	RCVDETACH(44 'RCV DETACH')
A	RCVTRNRND(40 'END OF TRN')

```

A          R SNDPART
A
A          INVITE
A          RECTYP      1
A          ITEMNO     6
A          EDATA      130
A          FILL1      13
A          R RCVPART
A          RECID2     6
```

Figure 9-11. DDS Source for ICF File Used in Target Program Multiple Session Inquiry

The DDS source for the database file (PFILE) is illustrated in Figure 9-12.

```

5714PW1 R01M00 880301          SEU SOURCE LISTING          10/16/87 07:43:14          PAGE 1
SOURCE FILE . . . . . QICFPUB/ICFLIB
MEMBER . . . . . PFILE
SEQNBR*...+... 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7 ...+... 8 ...+... 9 ...+... 0
100  A          LIFO
200  A          R DBREC
300  A          RECCUS      1
400  A          DBSEQ      6
500  A          DBDATA     130
600  A          DBFILL     13
700  A          K DBSEQ
```

\* \* \* \* END OF SOURCE \* \* \* \*

07/02/87  
05/06/87  
10/01/87  
08/18/87  
07/02/87  
10/01/87  
07/04/87

Figure 9-12. DDS Source for ICF File Used in Target Program Multiple Session Inquiry

The command needed to create the ICF file is:

```
CRITICFF FILE(CICFLIB/CFILE) SRCFILE(CICFLIB/QICFPUB) SRCMBR(CFILE)
ACQPGMDEV(*NONE) TEXT("TARGET ICF FILE FOR MULTIPLE SESSION PROGRAM")
```

The command needed to define the program device entry is:

```
OVRICFDEVE PGMDEV(ICF00) RMTLOCNAME(*REQUESTER)
```

**Program Explanation:** The following explains the structure of the program example illustrated in Figure 9-13 on page 9-33. The ICF file used is defined by the user, and uses externally described data formats (DDS). The reference numbers in the explanation below correspond to the numbers in the following program example.

In the following example, the ICF file used is externally described, although the structure must be defined in the program manually by the programmer. The C/400 compiler does not automatically map the file structures into the program.

- 1** This section defines the ICF file (CFILE) structure used in the program.  
CFILE is the ICF file used to send records to and receive records from the remote system. CFILE is implemented with the file-level keyword, INDARA, indicating that a separate indicator area is used.
- 2** This structure is used to print the return code to the print file QSYSPRT. Output to QSYSPRT is by record, so the filler field is used to blank out characters that may have been set by a previous write operation to the print file. See **15** and **16**.
- 3** The structures used as parameters on the call to the RPG program SEARCH are defined. This is done so that SEARCH can be prototyped (parameter types are specified when prototyping).
- 4** The variables to be used globally by the program are defined here. The common and display/ICF feedback area pointers, and the file pointers are defined.
- 5** The routines, except the main routine, are prototyped so the compiler knows the type of value returned and the type of parameters passed, if any.
- 6** The ICF and printer files are opened for record input/output. The ICF file is opened with the separate indicator area option specified.
- 7** The separate indicator area is defined and initialized. The variable icf\_indic is of type \_SYSindara, which is a character array of size 99.
- 8** The program device ICF00 used by the program is explicitly acquired.
- 9** This program continues reading from and writing to the ICF file until either a detach is received from the source program, the source program ends abnormally, or an error occurs in the transaction.  
  
A call to a procedure (section **14**) to close the files is made before the program ends.
- 10** This function reads data from the ICF file (CFILE) that was sent from the remote system.  
  
A check is made to see if a detach was received (indicator 44 in CFILE) from the remote system, in which case control goes to **9** and the program ends. Note that the subscript to the indicator in the separate indicator area array is offset by one since the first indicator starts at position zero in the array.

If a turnaround indication is received (indicator 40 in CFILE), then the return code is checked for a 3431 (not a serious error) or a 0000. Any other return code received causes an error message to be printed and the program to end on return to **9**. If the turnaround is not received, the program ends.

- 11** The structures passed as parameters on the call to SEARCH are declared using the definitions from section **3**.

The number received from the remote system is used by the RPG program SEARCH to find the corresponding item or customer record. SEARCH (see Figure 9-14 on page 9-39) moves the information found in the record to the structure dbrec. If the record is not found, SEARCH puts 000000 in the dbseq field of the structure dbrec, and then sets the field reccus in the structure to 'I' (since the record ID does not exist).

The data is sent to the remote system with an invite, and the return code is checked for a successful operation. If the major return code is not 00, the program ends.

- 12** This function calls a procedure (section **17**) to access the display/ICF feedback area. It then checks for a 3431 return code or a 00 major return code.
- 13** This function calls a procedure (section **17**) to access the display/ICF feedback area. It then checks for a 00 major return code, which indicates that the last operation was successful.
- 14** This procedure closes the ICF and printer files. If an error should occur while attempting to close a file, another close operation is issued.
- 15** This procedure retrieves the return code to be printed from the display/ICF feedback area, and prints a normal end message to the print file.
- 16** This procedure retrieves the return code to be printed from the display/ICF feedback area, and prints an abnormal end message to the print file.
- 17** This procedure updates the common I/O feedback and the display/ICF feedback areas. The pointers must be reset after each I/O operation where information from the feedback areas is needed, so this procedure is called before checking the return code.

Command options:

```

Program name . . . . . : CICFLIB/
Source file name . . . . . : CICFLIB/
Compiler options . . . . . : *NOAGGR *NODEBUG *NOEXPMAC *GEN *NOALWB IND *NOLIS T *NOPP ONLY *NOS
                           : *NOSHOWINC *SOURCE *NOXREF
Generation options . . . . . : *NOLIST *NOXREF *GEN *NOATR *NODUMP *NOSUB STR *SUBS
                           : *NOALWBND
User profile . . . . . : *USER
Language level . . . . . : *EXTENDED
Source margins . . . . . : 1 - 32767
Sequence columns . . . . . : none
Authority . . . . . : *CHANGE
Text description . . . . . : Target C program for APPC
Printer file . . . . . : *LIBL/
Lines per page . . . . . : 66
    
```

Actual Program Source:

```

Member . . . . . : CTGTDMUL
File . . . . . : QICFPUB
Library . . . . . : CICFLIB
Last change . . . . . : 89/06/15 10:59:5
Description . . . . . : Target C program for APPC
    
```

```

LINE STMT
-----2-----3-----4-----5-----6-----7-----8-----9-----0
1  |#pragma linkage(SEARCH,OS)                /* Define link to RPG pgm */          | 1
2  |                                           | 2
3  |/*-----*/                               | 3
4  |/* This program will handle the request for either a customer number or */   | 4
5  |/* an item number. This is accomplished by making the database file */       | 5
6  |/* structure (key length, key position, record length, record size, */       | 6
7  |/* etc.) the same for both files with only the record contents */           | 7
8  |/* different. An RPG program is called to search the database file. */       | 8
9  |/* This program ends when a detach request is received from the source */    | 9
10 |/* program. */                           | 10
11 |/* Indicators associated with the ICF file are defined and are refer- */     | 11
12 |/* ended for every I/O operation issued. */                                  | 12
13 |/*-----*/                               | 13
14 |                                           | 14
15 |#define ION '1'                          /* Indicator set on */                | 15
16 |#define IOFF '0'                          /* Indicator set off */               | 16
17 |#define ERROR 1                          /* Error occurred */                | 17
18 |#define NOERROR 0                         /* No error occurred */              | 18
19 |#define TRUE 1                             /* True */                       | 19
20 |#define FALSE 0                           /* False */                       | 20
21 |#include <stdio.h>                          /* Standard I/O header */            | 21
22 |#include <stdlib.h>                          /* General utilities */              | 22
23 |#include <stddef.h>                          /* Standard definitions */           | 23
24 |#include <string.h>                          /* String handling utilities */      | 24
25 |#include <xxfdbk.h>                          /* Feedback area structures */       | 25
26 |#include <xxasio.h>                          /* Indicator area structure */       | 26
27 | 1                                           | 27
28 |/*-----*/                               | 28
29 |/* Define the ICF file's structure. */     | 29
30 |/*-----*/                               | 30
31 |                                           | 31
32 |struct {                                     | 32
33 |    char rectyp;                             | 33
34 |    char itemno??(6??);                       | 34
35 |    char edata??(130??);                       | 35
36 |    char fill1??(13??);                       | 36
37 |} sndpart_icf_o;                             | 37
38 |                                           | 38
39 |struct {                                     | 39
40 |    char recid2??(6??);                       | 40
41 |} rcvpart_icf_i;                             | 41
42 | 2                                           | 42
    
```

Figure 9-13 (Part 1 of 6). Target Program Example—CTGTDMUL

```

43 | /*-----*/
44 | /* Define the structure to be used to write to the print file. */
45 | /*-----*/
46 |
47 | struct {
48 |     char major??(??);
49 |     char minor??(??);
50 |     char filler??(29??);          /* Used for padding with blanks */
51 | } print_rec;
52 | 3
53 | /*-----*/
54 | /* Define parameters for call to RPG program SEARCH. */
55 | /*-----*/
56 |
57 | typedef struct {                /* Declare structure type */
58 |     char reccus;                /* for prototyping */
59 |     char dbseq??(6??);
60 |     char dbdata??(130??);
61 |     char dbfill??(13??);
62 | } dbrec_dta_i;
63 |
64 | typedef struct {                /* Declare structure type */
65 |     char num??(6??);            /* for prototyping */
66 | } identifier;
67 | 4
68 | /*-----*/
69 | /* Declare global variables. */
70 | /*-----*/
71 |
72 | XXIOFB_T *comm_fdbk;            /* Ptr to common I/O feedback */
73 | XXIOFB_DSP_ICF_T *dsp_icf_fdbk; /* Ptr to dsp/ICF I/O feedback */
74 | FILE *icffptr;                 /* Ptr to ICF file */
75 | FILE *prtfptr;                 /* Ptr to print file */
76 | 5
77 | int read_cfile(_SYSindara);
78 | int send_data(void);
79 | int check_ret_code(void);
80 | int pos_ret_code(void);
81 | void close_files(void);
82 | void print_norm_end(void);
83 | void print_error_end(void);
84 | void get_access_to_fb(void);
85 | extern void SEARCH(identifier *, dbrec_dta_i *); /* RPG program */
86 |
87 | main()
88 | {
89 |     _SYSindara icf_indic;        /* ICF separate indic area */
90 |     int error_or_end = FALSE;    /* Set if I/O error occurred */
91 | 6
92 |     /*-----*/
93 |     /* Open the ICF and printer files. If an error occurs the */
94 |     /* program ends. */
95 |     /*-----*/
96 |
97 | 1   if ((icffptr = fopen("CICFLIB/CFILE", "ab+ type=record indicators=y"))
98 |     == NULL)
99 | 2       exit(ERROR);
100 | 3   if ((prtfptr = fopen("CICFLIB/QSYSPRT", "wb type=record")) == NULL) {
101 | 4       fclose(icffptr);
102 | 5       exit(ERROR);
103 | }
104 | 7
105 | /*-----*/
106 | /* Set up separate indicator area for the ICF file. */

```

5728CX1 R00 M02 880101 IBM C/400      CICFLIB/QICFPUB/CTGTDMUL      06/15/89 11:02:45      Page 3

LINE STMT      \* \* \* \* \* S O U R C E \* \* \* \* \*      SEQNO INCLUDE

Figure 9-13 (Part 2 of 6). Target Program Example—CTGTDMUL





```

172 |
173 |
174 | /*-----*/
175 | /*           Write to ICF File           */
176 | /* A request from the source program results in reading a single record */
177 | /* containing the requested customer or order number. The response will */
178 | /* be returned in a single record containing either the item or customer */
179 | /* information, depending on the database content. */
180 | /* The response is sent to the source program by writing to the program */
181 | /* device file using format sndpart. */
182 | /* An RPG program is called to look for the record in the data file */
183 | /* using keyed access. The address of structures must be passed since */
5728CX1 R00 M02 880101 IBM C/400          CICFLIB/QICFPUB/CTGTDMUL          06/15/89 11:02:45          Page 5
LINE STMT          * * * * *   S O U R C E   * * * * *          SEQNO INCLUDE
-----1-----2-----3-----4-----5-----6-----7-----8-----9-----0
184 | /* record subfields aren't allowed as parameters, and dbrec is updated. */
185 | /* When the requested customer or item number is not found, "000000" is */
186 | /* propagated to the key field before the response is sent back to the */
187 | /* source program by the RPG program SEARCH. */
188 | /*-----*/
189 | 11
190 | send_data()
191 | {
192 |     dbrec_dta_i dbrec;
193 |     identifier ident;
194 |
195 |     strncpy(ident.num, rcvpart_icf_i.recid2, 6);
196 | 2 | SEARCH(&ident, &dbrec);
197 | 3 | if (strcmp(dbrec.dbseq, "000000", 6) == 0) /* Record not found */
198 | 4 |     sndpart_icf_o.rectyp = 'I';          /* Set rcd id to default */
199 |     else {
200 | 5 |         sndpart_icf_o.rectyp = dbrec.reccus;
201 |         strncpy(sndpart_icf_o.edata, dbrec.dbdata, 130);
202 |     }
203 |     strncpy(sndpart_icf_o.itemno, dbrec.dbseq, 6);
204 | 8 | QXXFORMAT(icffptr, "SNDPART ");
205 | 9 | fwrite(&sndpart_icf_o, sizeof(sndpart_icf_o), 1, icffptr);
206 | 10 | if (pos_ret_code() == NOERROR)
207 | 11 |     return(NOERROR);
208 |     else {
209 | 12 |         print_error_end();
210 | 13 |         return(ERROR);
211 |     }
212 | }
213 |
214 |
215 | /*-----*/
216 | /*           Check Return Code           */
217 | /* This routine checks the return code after a receive operation for */
218 | /* 0000 and 3431. Anything else is considered an error. */
219 | /*-----*/
220 | 12
221 | check_ret_code()
222 | {
223 | 1 | get_access_to_fb();
224 | 2 | if (strcmp(dsp_icf_fdbk->major_ret_code, "34", 2) == 0 &&
225 |     strcmp(dsp_icf_fdbk->minor_ret_code, "31", 2) == 0)
226 | 3 |     return(NOERROR);
227 |     else
228 | 4 |     return(pos_ret_code());
229 | }
230 |
231 |
232 | /*-----*/
233 | /*           Check for Successful Operation           */
234 | /* This routine checks the major return code of 00 to see if the last */
235 | /* operation was successful. */

```

Figure 9-13 (Part 4 of 6). Target Program Example—CTGTDMUL

```

236 | /*-----*/
237 | 13
238 | pos_ret_code()
239 | {
240 | 1 | get_access_to_fb();
241 | 2 | if (strcmp(dsp_icf_fdbk->major_ret_code, "00", 2) == 0)
242 | 3 | return(NOERROR);
243 | else
244 | 4 | return(ERROR);
5728CX1 R00 M02 880101 IBM C/400          CICFLIB/QICFPUB/CTGTDMUL          06/15/89 11:02:45          Page 6
LINE STMT          * * * * * S O U R C E * * * * *          SEQNO INCLUDE
-----1-----2-----3-----4-----5-----6-----7-----8-----9-----0
245 | }
246 |
247 |
248 | /*-----*/
249 | /*          Close the Files          */
250 | /* Close the ICF and print files. If an error occurs, issue another */
251 | /* close which will be successful. */
252 | /*-----*/
253 | 14
254 | void close_files()
255 | {
256 | 1 | if (fclose(icffptr) == ERROR)
257 | 2 |     fclose(icffptr);
258 | 3 | if (fclose(prtfptr) == ERROR)
259 | 4 |     fclose(prtfptr);
260 | }
261 |
262 |
263 | /*-----*/
264 | /*          Print Normal End Message          */
265 | /* Write normal end message and return code to print file. */
266 | /*-----*/
267 | 15
268 | void print_norm_end()
269 | {
270 | 1 | get_access_to_fb();
271 |     strncpy(print_rec.major, dsp_icf_fdbk->major_ret_code, 2);
272 |     strncpy(print_rec.minor, dsp_icf_fdbk->minor_ret_code, 2);
273 |     strncpy(print_rec.filler, " ", 29);
274 | 5 |     fwrite("RETURN CODE:          ", 33, 1, prtfptr);
275 | 6 |     fwrite(&print_rec, sizeof(print_rec), 1, prtfptr);
276 | 7 |     fwrite("CTGTDMUL HAS COMPLETED NORMALLY ", 33, 1, prtfptr);
277 | }
278 |
279 |
280 | /*-----*/
281 | /*          Print Abnormal End Message          */
282 | /* Write abnormal end message and return code to print file. */
283 | /*-----*/
284 | 16
285 | void print_error_end()
286 | {
287 | 1 | get_access_to_fb();
288 |     strncpy(print_rec.major, dsp_icf_fdbk->major_ret_code, 2);
289 |     strncpy(print_rec.minor, dsp_icf_fdbk->minor_ret_code, 2);
290 |     strncpy(print_rec.filler, " ", 29);
291 | 5 |     fwrite("RETURN CODE:          ", 33, 1, prtfptr);
292 | 6 |     fwrite(&print_rec, sizeof(print_rec), 1, prtfptr);
293 | 7 |     fwrite("CTGTDMUL HAS COMPLETED ABNORMALLY", 33, 1, prtfptr);
294 | }
295 |
296 |
297 | /*-----*/
298 | /*          Get Access to DSP/ICF Feedback          */
299 | /* The feedback areas are updated after each display or ICF file I/O */
300 | /* operation, and so the pointers must be updated to point to the "new" */

```

Figure 9-13 (Part 5 of 6). Target Program Example—CTGTDMUL

```

301      /* feedback areas to get the return code. The offset to the display/ */
302      /* ICF feedback area is contained in the common I/O feedback and is */
303      /* added to the pointer to the common feedback area to get access to */
304      /* display/ICF feedback area. */
305      /*-----*/
5728CX1 R00 M02 880101 IBM C/400          CICFLIB/QICFPUB/CTGTDMUL          06/15/89 11:02:45          Page 7
LINE STMT          ***** S O U R C E *****          SEQNO INCLUDE
-----1-----2-----3-----4-----5-----6-----7-----8-----9-----0
306      | 17
307      |void get_access_to_fb()
308      |{
309      1 |   comm_fdbk = QXXIOFBK(icffptr);
310      2 |   dsp_icf_fdbk = (XXIOFB_DSP_ICF_T *)((char *)comm_fdbk +
311      |                                     comm_fdbk->file_dep_fb_offset);
312      |}
INCLUDE FILES --- FILE NO  NAME          ACTUAL FILE USED
                1  stdio.h          QCC/H/STDIO
                2  stddef.h         QCC/H/STDDEF
                3  errno.h          QCC/H/ERRNO
                4  signal.h         QCC/H/SIGNAL
                5  ctype.h          QCC/H/CTYPE
                6  stdarg.h         QCC/H/STDARG
                7  errno.h          QCC/H/ERRNO
                8  stdlib.h         QCC/H/STDLIB
                9  stddef.h         QCC/H/STDDEF
               10  string.h         QCC/H/STRING
               11  xxfdbk.h         QCC/H/XXFDBK
               12  xxasio.h         QCC/H/XXASIO
                ***** END OF SOURCE *****

```

Figure 9-13 (Part 6 of 6). Target Program Example—CTGTDMUL

The following RPG/400 program is called by the C/400 target program to search the database file.

5728RG1 R02M00 891006 IBM AS/400 RPG/400  
 Compiler . . . . . : IBM AS/400 RPG/400

CICFLIB/SEARCH

06/15/89 16:57:04

Page

1

Command Options:

Program . . . . . : CICFLIB/SEARCH  
 Source file . . . . . : CICFLIB/QICFPUB  
 Source member . . . . . : \*PGM  
 Source listing options . . . . . : \*SOURCE \*XREF \*GEN \*NODUMP \*NOSECLVL  
 Generation options . . . . . : \*NOLIST \*NOXREF \*NOATR \*NODUMP \*NOOPTIMIZE  
 SAA flagging . . . . . : \*NOFLAG  
 Generation severity level . . . . . : 9  
 Print file . . . . . : \*LIBL/QSYSPRT  
 Replace program . . . . . : \*YES  
 Target release . . . . . : \*CURRENT  
 User profile . . . . . : \*USER  
 Authority . . . . . : \*CHANGE  
 Text . . . . . : \*SRCMBRTXT  
 Phase trace . . . . . : \*NO  
 Intermediate text dump . . . . . : \*NONE  
 Snap dump . . . . . : \*NONE  
 Codelist . . . . . : \*NONE  
 Ignore decimal data error . . . . . : \*NO

Actual Program Source:

Member . . . . . : SEARCH  
 File . . . . . : QICFPUB  
 Library . . . . . : CICFLIB  
 Last Change . . . . . : 05/05/89 11:59:53  
 Description . . . . . : RPG program to search pfile for a record

5728RG1 R02M00 891006

IBM AS/400 RPG/400

CICFLIB/SEARCH

06/15/89

16:57:04

Page

2

SEQUENCE	NUMBER	IND	DO	LAST	PAGE	PROGRAM
	*...1...+...2...+...3...+...4...+...5...+...6...+...7...*	USE	NUM	UPDATE	LINE	ID
	Source Listing					
	100	H*****		05/05/89		
	200	H*		05/05/89		
	300	H* THIS PROGRAM SEARCHES A DATABASE FILE FOR A RECORD WITH THE		05/05/89		
	400	H* SAME KEY AS THE ONE PASSED. IF THE THE RECORD IS FOUND, THE		05/05/89		
	500	H* FIELDS IN THE DATA STRUCTURE PASSED IN WILL BE FILLED WITH THE		05/05/89		
	600	H* THE CUSTOMER OR ITEM INFO, AND IF THE RECORD IS NOT FOUND 000000		05/05/89		
	700	H* IS PUT IN THE DBSEQ FIELD OF THE STRUCTURE PASSED.		05/05/89		
	800	H*		05/05/89		
	900	H*****		05/05/89		
		H				*****
	1000	F	FILE	IF	E	K DISK
			RECORD	FORMAT(S):	LIBRARY	ICFLIB FILE PFILE.
				EXTERNAL	FORMAT	DBREC RPG NAME DBREC
	A000000		INPUT	FIELDS	FOR	RECORD DBREC FILE PFILE FORMAT DBREC.
	A000001				1	1 RECCUS
	A000002				2	7 DBSEQ
	A000003				8	137 DBDATA
	A000004				138	150 DBFILL
	1100	I	PCUST		DS	
	1200	I			1	6 IDENT
	1300	I	ICINFO		DS	
	1400	I			1	1 REC
	1500	I			2	7 SEQ
	1600	I			8	137 DATA
	1700	I			138	150 FILL
	1800	C				03/27/89
	1900	C	*ENTRY		PLIST	
	2000	C			PARM	PCUST
	2100	C			PARM	CINFO
	2200	C			CHAINPFILE	98 98 IF NOT FD 1
	2300	C			MOVE RECCUS	REC
	2400	C			MOVE DBSEQ	SEQ
	2500	C			MOVE DBDATA	DATA
	2600	C	98		MOVE '000000'	SEQ
		C			RETRN	03/27/89
						*****
						*****

Figure 9-14 (Part 1 of 2). RPG/400 Program Example Called by CTGTDMUL

Additional Diagnostic Messages  
 5728RG1 R02M00 891006 IBM AS/400 RPG/400 CICFLIB/SEARCH 06/15/89 16:57:04 Page 3

Key Field Information

PHYSICAL LOGICAL  
 FILE/RCD FIELD FIELD ATTRIBUTES  
 01 PFILE  
 DBREC

DBSEQ CHAR 6  
 5728RG1 R02M00 891006 IBM AS/400 RPG/400 CICFLIB/SEARCH 06/15/89 16:57:04 Page 4

Cross Reference

File and Record References:  
 FILE/RCD DEV/RCD REFERENCES (D=DEFINED)  
 01 PFILE DISK 1000D 2100  
 DBREC 1000D A000000

Field References:  
 FIELD ATTR REFERENCES (M=MODIFIED D=DEFINED)  
 \* 7031 \*ENTRY PLIST 1800D  
 CINFO DS(150) 1300D 2000  
 DATA A(130) 1600D 2400M  
 DBDATA A(130) A000003D 2400  
 \* 7031 DBFILL A(13) A000004D  
 DBSEQ A(6) A000002D 2300  
 \* 7031 FILL A(13) 1700D  
 IDENT A(6) 1200D 2100  
 PCUST DS(6) 1100D 1900  
 REC A(1) 1400D 2200M  
 RECCUS A(1) A000001D 2200  
 SEQ A(6) 1500D 2300M 2500M  
 '000000' LITERAL 2500

Indicator References:  
 INDICATOR REFERENCES (M=MODIFIED D=DEFINED)  
 98 2100M 2500

\*\*\*\*\* END OF CROSS REFERENCE \*\*\*\*\*

5728RG1 R02M00 891006 IBM AS/400 RPG/400 CICFLIB/SEARCH 06/15/89 16:57:04 Page 5

Message Summary

\* QRG7031 Severity: 00 Number: 3  
 Message . . . . : The Name or indicator is not referenced.

\*\*\*\*\* END OF MESSAGE SUMMARY \*\*\*\*\*

5728RG1 R02M00 891006 IBM AS/400 RPG/400 CICFLIB/SEARCH 06/15/89 16:57:04 Page 6

Final Summary

Message Count: (by Severity Number)  
 TOTAL 00 10 20 30 40 50  
 3 3 0 0 0 0

Program Source Totals:  
 Records . . . . . : 26  
 Specifications . . . . . : 17  
 Table Records . . . . . : 0  
 Comments . . . . . : 9

PRM has been called.  
 Program SEARCH is placed in library CICFLIB. 00 highest Error-Severity-Code.  
 \*\*\*\*\* END OF COMPILATION \*\*\*\*\*

Figure 9-14 (Part 2 of 2). RPG/400 Program Example Called by CTGTDML

---

## Chapter 10. Communications Applications with COBOL/400

Previous chapters in this manual describe the functions provided by ICF. This chapter introduces you to the COBOL/400 interfaces for ICF and provides program examples.

Two application examples are presented in this chapter. For each example, both the source and target programs are provided. Each program is written first with user-defined formats (data description specifications, DDS) and then with system-supplied formats.

The first example in this section is a batch data transfer application using a single session. The second example is a multiple-session inquiry application using one display file and four ICF sessions.

Not all programming considerations or techniques are illustrated in each example in this section. Review these examples and the examples provided in the appropriate programming manual before beginning application design and coding.

**Note:** The examples in this section were written to the APPC communications type. Minor changes might be required if another communications type is used.

### Introduction to the COBOL/400 Interface

Before you write a COBOL/400 communications application, you must understand the high-level language interface provided by COBOL/400.

The operations you use in the communications portion of your program are similar to work station operations. ICF files are defined as transaction files in COBOL/400. In the noncommunications portion of your program, you can use all noncommunications operations you normally use to process data that is sent or received between your program and the remote program.

Table 10-1 briefly introduces the COBOL/400 statements you use in the communications portion of your program.

---

Table 10-1 (Page 1 of 2). COBOL/400 Statements

---

ICF Operation	COBOL/400 Statement	Function
Open	OPEN	Opens the ICF file
Acquire	ACQUIRE	Establishes a session
Get-Attributes	ACCEPT	Gets the attributes of a session
Read	READ <sup>1</sup>	Receives data from a specific program device
Read-from- invited- program- devices	READ <sup>1</sup>	Receives data from any invited program device <sup>2</sup>
Write	WRITE	Performs many of the ICF communications functions within a session
Release	DROP	Releases the session

---

Table 10-1 (Page 2 of 2). COBOL/400 Statements

ICF Operation	COBOL/400 Statement	Function
Close	CLOSE	Closes the ICF file
<p>1 A COBOL/400 read operation can be directed either to a specific program device or to all invited program devices. The support provided by the COBOL/400 compiler determines whether to issue an ICF read or read-from-invited-program-devices operation based on the presence of a format name or a terminal name on the read operation. For example, if a READ is sent with a specific format or terminal specified, the read operation is interpreted as an ICF read operation. Refer to the COBOL/400 language manual for more information.</p> <p>2 The read-from-invited-program-devices operation could complete without data if the timer interval established with either the timer function or WAITRCD expires, or your job is ended (controlled).</p>		

Refer to *COBOL/400 User's Guide* for details on the syntax and function of each operation.

### COBOL/400 Status Values

You must also understand the relationship between COBOL/400 file status values and ICF major/minor return codes.

Table 10-2 shows the file status values as returned by COBOL/400 after an input/output (I/O) operation for each major and minor return code. Use this list to determine the ICF return code or group of codes that corresponds to the file status value.

Table 10-2. File Status Values for Major and Minor Return Codes

ICF Return Code	COBOL/400 Return Code
00xx	00
02xx	9A
03xx	00
0309	9A
04xx	9I
0800	00
1100	10
34xx	9G
80xx	30
81xx	92
82xx	9C
83xx	9N
83E0	9K



## Example Programs

The programs presented in this section are:

- Example I (Batch Data Transfer)

Figure 10-1 shows a batch data transfer program that reads a database file and sends the data to a remote system. When the source program finishes sending its records, it sends an indication that it is done sending records to the target program. The target program then starts sending its records until it reaches end-of-file. At end-of-file, the target program sends a detach indication to the source program. The two programs end their sessions.

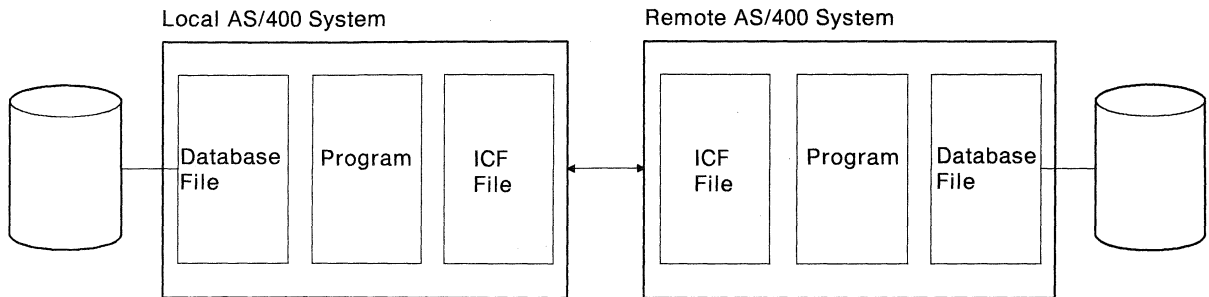
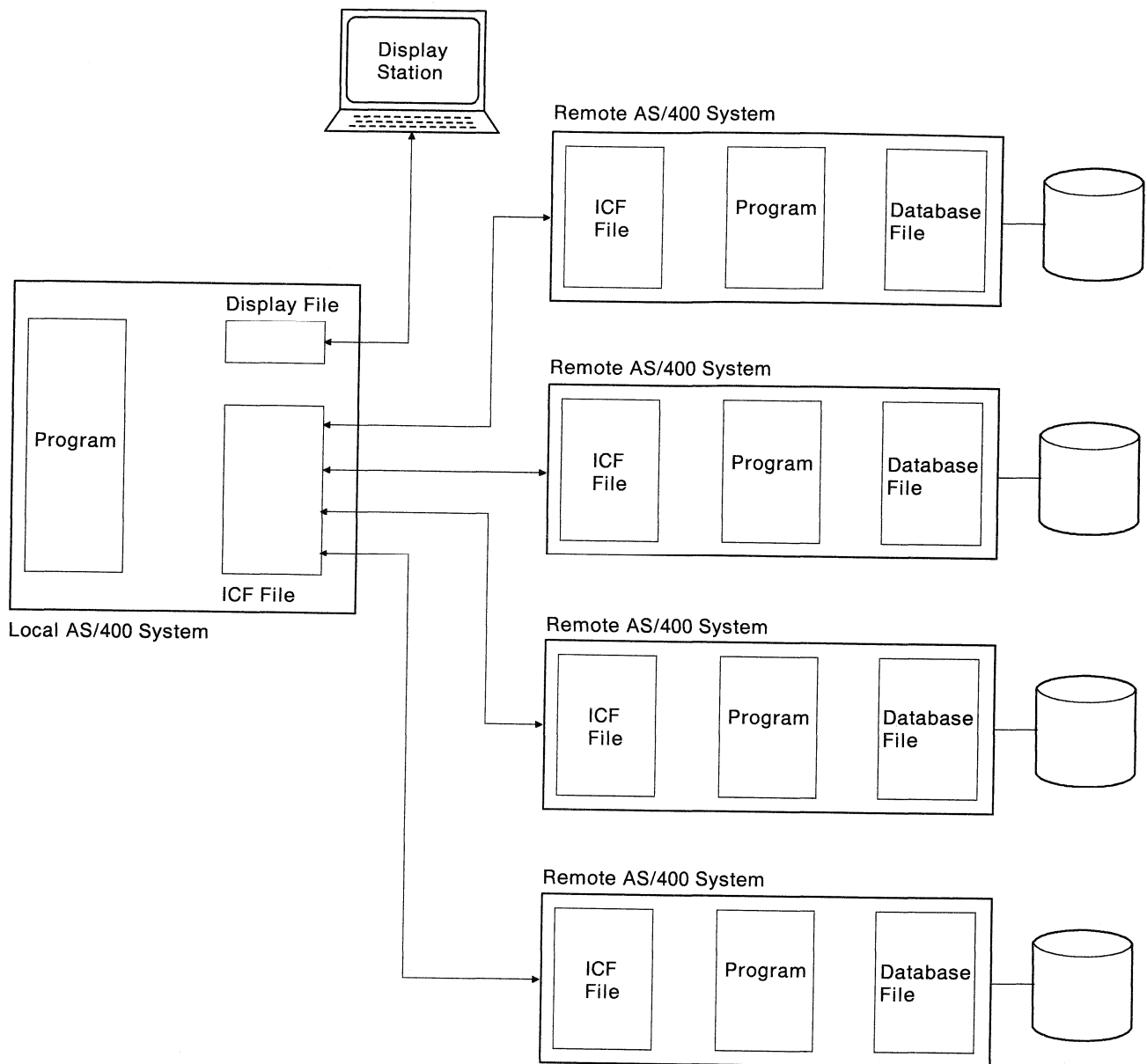


Figure 10-1. Batch Data Transfer

- Example II (Multiple-Session Inquiry)

Figure 10-2 on page 10-4 shows an inquiry program that accepts inquiries from a display device, sends the request to one of four remote AS/400 systems, and waits for a response to the inquiry. Based on the input received from the display device, the program determines the target program to which it sends the inquiry request. The same program resides in each of the remote systems.

Figure 10-2 on page 10-4 contains a display device and four ICF communication program devices.



RSLS198-4

Figure 10-2. Multiple-Session Inquiry

The rest of this chapter discusses the details of the two application examples. The DDS file, program listings, and an explanation of the programs are included.

### Batch Data Transfer (Example I)

The following figures show a batch data transfer program. A source AS/400 system program communicates with a target program on another AS/400 system using the ICF support. The source program starts a target program on a remote AS/400 system and transfers a file to that target program.

The target program responds, after receiving an indication that the source is done sending, by reading its own file and then sends the records to the source program until it reaches end of file. At end-of-file, the target program sends a detach request to the source program and ends its session.

Both the source program and the target program are described.

### Transaction Flow of the Batch Data Transfer (Example I)

In Figure 10-3, the source program issues an evoke to start a program at the remote AS/400 system.

**Note:** An acquire operation is not necessary since the device was acquired during the open operation. The device was acquired during the open operation because the ACQPGMDEV parameter was used when the ICF file was created.

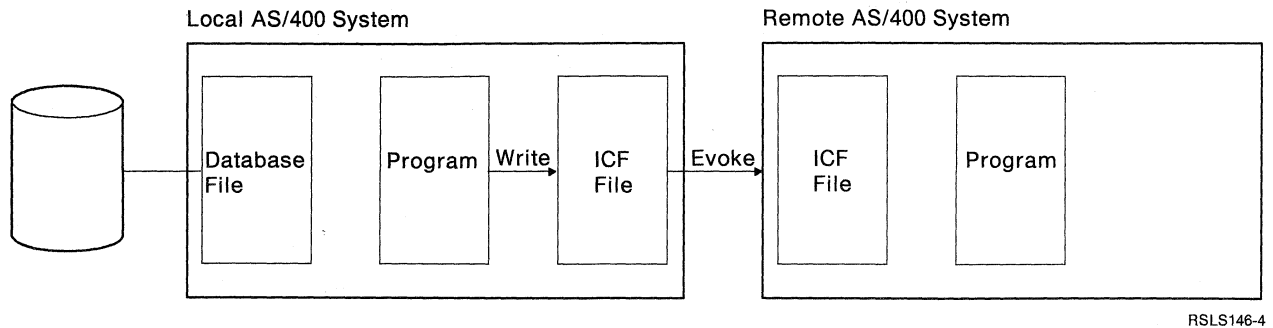


Figure 10-3. Evoke Request Starts a Target Program

After issuing the evoke request, the source program sends a database file to the target program, which prints the records as shown in Figure 10-4.

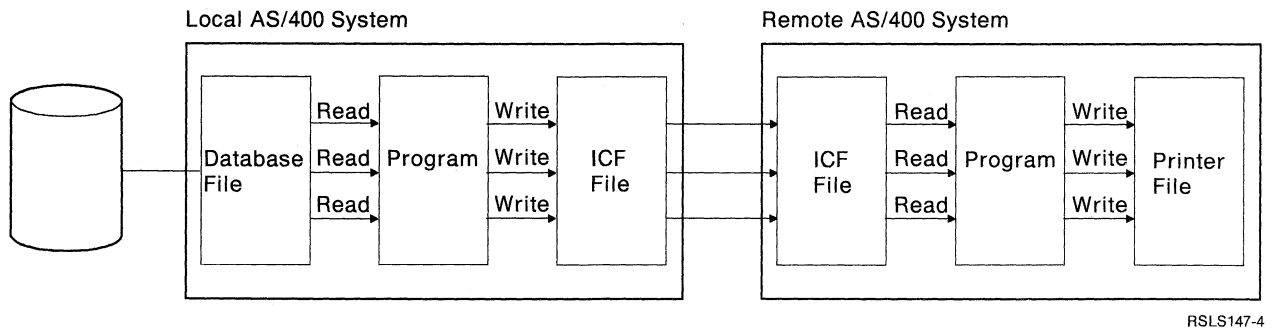
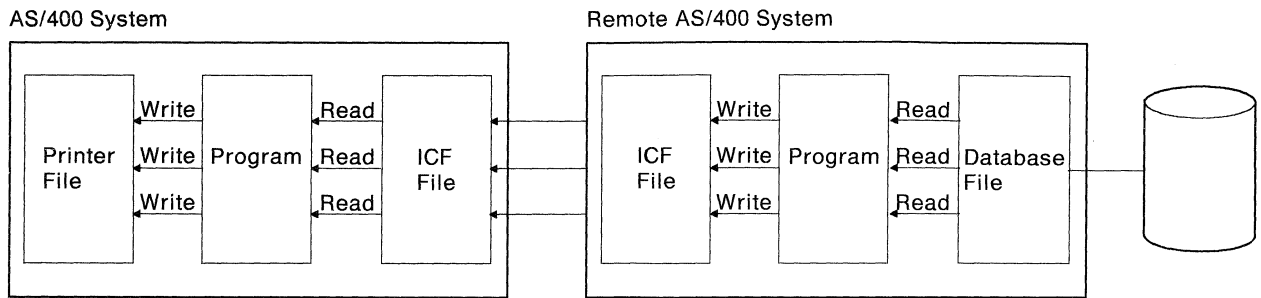


Figure 10-4. Target Program Prints Records

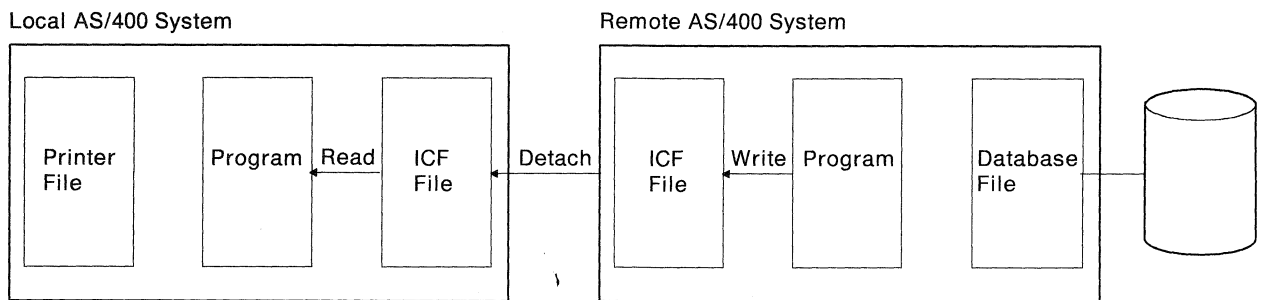
After the target program receives and prints the file, a database file is sent to the source program. The source program prints the records as they are received, as shown in Figure 10-5.



RSLS148-4

Figure 10-5. Source Program Prints the Received Records

Once all the records have been sent by the target program, the target program issues a detach to the source program to end the transaction, as shown in Figure 10-6.



RSLS149-4

Figure 10-6. Target Program Ends the Transaction

### Source Program Batch Transfer (Example I)

The following describes the COBOL/400 batch data transfer source program.

**Program Files:** The COBOL/400 batch transfer source program uses the following files:

- SRCICF** An ICF file used to send records to and receive records from the target program.
- DBFILE** A database file that contains the records to be sent to the target program.
- QPRINT** A printer file used to print the records received from the target program.

**DDS Source:** The DDS source used in the ICF file is illustrated in Figure 10-7 on page 10-7. The other files (DBFILE and QPRINT) are program-described and therefore require no DDS.

```

A*****
A*
A*          ICF FILE
A*          USED IN BATCH DATA TRANSFER PROGRAM
A*
A*****
A*
A* FILE LEVEL INDICATORS:
A*
A*          INDARA
A*
A*          RCVTRNRND(15 'END OF DATA')
A
A*
A 30          DETACH
A*
A*          INDTXT(30 '30->DETACH TARG-
A*          ET PROGRAM. ')
A
A*
A*          RCVDETACH(35 'RECEIVED -
A*          DETACHED. ')
A*
A*****
A*          ICF RECORD FORMATS
A*****
A*
A*          R RCVDATA
A*          RCVFLD          80A
A*          R SNDDATA
A*          SNDFLD          80A
A*          R EVOKPGM
A 50          EVOKE(&LIB/&PGMID)
A 50          SECURITY(2 'PASSWRD' +
A*          3 'USERID')
A*
A*          PGMID          10A P
A*          LIB            10A P
A*          R ENDREC
A*          R INVITE
A 45          INVITE

```

Figure 10-7. DDS Source for ICF File Used in Batch Data Transfer Program

**ICF File Creation and Program Device Entry Definition:** The command needed to create the ICF file is:

```

CRTICFF FILE(ICFLIB/SRCICF) SRCFILE(ICFLIB/QICFPUB) SRCMBR(SRCICF)
ACQPGMDEV(PGMDEVA) TEXT('ICF FILE FOR BATCH DATA TRANSFER')

```

The command needed to define the program device entry is:

```

ADDICFDEVE FILE(ICFLIB/SRCICF) PGMDEV(PGMDEVA) RMTLOCNAME(CHICAGO)

```

**Program Explanation:** The following describes the structure of the program examples illustrated in Figure 10-8 on page 10-11 and Figure 10-9 on page 10-17. The ICF file used in the first example is defined by the user, and uses externally described data formats (DDS). The second example uses the same file, but uses program-described data and system-supplied formats. The reference numbers in the explanation below correspond to the numbers in the following program examples.

Although the basic structure of the two examples provided is the same, there are differences because of the use of user-defined formats and system-supplied formats.

Differences between the first and second example are documented as notes in each of the descriptions.

**1** This section identifies the files used in the program. SRCICF is the ICF file used to send records to the target program.

This section also contains declarations of I/O variables, work areas and constants needed. MAJ-MIN contains the major/minor return code from the I/O feedback area.

**Note:** In the program using system-supplied formats, the input records for SRCICF are explicitly coded since SRCICF is now treated as a program-described file. The system-supplied file, QICDMF, can be used instead of SRCICF. This can be done by specifying QICDMF in the file specification, or by using an override ICF file (OVRICFF) command to change the file name from SRCICF to QICDMF. The OVRICFF command can also be used to change the ACQPGMDEV parameter of the file.

**2** This section defines the error handling for the program. The major/minor return code is checked to determine whether the error is recoverable. If the error is recoverable (major/minor code 83xx or 03xx), it sets a flag (ERR-SW) to 1 and returns to the program.

If any other error has occurred, the program writes the feedback data to a file (DFILE), calls a program to print DFILE, and then ends.

**3** The program opens the files that are going to be used as follows:

DBFILE	The database file used as input for transmitting to the target program.
QPRINT	The printer file used as output for records received
SRCICF	The ICF file used to send data to and receive data from the target program

Because the ICF file was created using the ACQPGMDEV parameter, the program device is automatically acquired when the file is opened. Therefore, no acquire operation is coded in the program.

**4** If the ERR-SW flag is set to 1, indicating that a recoverable error has occurred, the program determines whether the open retry count limit (9) has been exceeded. If it has, the program goes to **11**. If the limit count is less than 9, one is added to the count and control passes to **10**. Control then passes to **3** to attempt to open the file.

**5** The evoke request is built and sent to the remote system. Because the DDS for the record format only specifies the field identifiers with the record, the code in this section of the program moves the literal value CTDBATCL to the field *PGMID*, and ICFLIB to the field *LIB*. Indicator 50 is set to indicate that the program start request is to be sent.

When the program start request is received at the remote system, ICFLIB is searched for CTDBATCL and that program is then started. CTDBATCL is a control language (CL) program that contains the following statements:

```
ADDLIB ICFLIB
CALL ICFLIB/CTDBAT
```

**Note:** In the program using system-supplied formats, the library and program (ICFLIB/CTFBATCL) are specified as part of the \$EVOKEI

format. CTFBATCL is a CL program that contains the following statements:

```
ADDLIB ICFLIB
CALL ICFLIB/CTFBAT
```

- 6** Data is read from the database file. If the record read is end-of-file, the program sets the EOF-DBFILE-SW, performs routine **12** to invite the program device, and goes to **7**.

If it is not the last record, the data is moved to the output buffer and the program goes to **9** to write the record to the program device. When control returns from **9**, the process is repeated (DBFILE read) until end-of-file.

- 7** Data is read from the ICF file (SRCICF). If the operation was successful, and data was received (major return code not = '03'), then the data is written to the printer file (QPRINT). If an error occurs on the read, control passes to **10** to attempt recovery. When control returns from **10**, control passes to **3** to attempt to open the files.

Data is read until the detach indication is received from the target program. When detach is received, indicator 35 is set on, as defined by the RCVDETACH keyword in the DDS for the ICF file. Note that RCVDETACH is a file-level keyword.

**Note:** In the program using system-supplied formats, the minor return code of '08' is checked to verify whether detach is received.

- 8** After the detach request has been received, this routine writes the following message to the print file:

```
CSDBAT HAS COMPLETED NORMALLY
```

The files are closed. The program device is automatically released as a result of the close operation.

**Note:** In the program using system-supplied formats, the program name is CSFBAT.

- 9** This routine is performed to write data to the ICF file using the format SNDDATA. If an error occurs on the write, control passes to **10** and then finally to **3**.

**Note:** In the program using system-supplied formats, the \$\$SENDNI format is used instead of the user-defined SNDDATA format.

- 10** This routine is performed when a recoverable session error has occurred. It closes the files (SRCICF, QPRINT and DBFILE) and sets the error switch (ERR-SW) to 0. Control then returns to the statement immediately following the PERFORM statement that passed control to this routine.

- 11** This routine is performed when the application receives a major/minor return code of 03xx or 83xx after it has already attempted to recover 9 times from session errors that caused the error. The program is designed to tolerate only nine failures. It writes the following message to the print file:

```
CSDBAT HAS COMPLETED ABNORMALLY
```

The session is ended.

**Note:** In the program using system-supplied formats, the program name is CSFBAT.

**12** This routine is performed to issue an invite request to the program device using format INVITE. If an error occurs, control passes to **10** and then finally to **3**.

**Note:** In the program using system-supplied formats, the \$\$\$SEND format is used instead of the user-defined INVITE format.



```

Program name . . . . . : CSDBAT in ICFLIB
Source file . . . . . : QICFPUB in ICFLIB      Member - CSDBAT      02/28/89 13:51:38
Compiler option . . . . . : *NONE
Code generation option . . . . . : *NONE
Code generation severity level . . . . . : 29
Print file . . . . . : QSYSVRT in *LIBL
FIPS flagging option . . . . . : *NOFIPS *NOSEG *NODEB *NOOBSOLETE
Text not available for message LBX6039 file QLBLMSG.
Flagging level . . . . . : 0
Replace existing program . . . . . : *YES
User profile . . . . . : *USER
Authority . . . . . : *CHANGE
Text . . . . . : cobol batch file transfer using dds (source)
Compiler . . . . . : IBM AS/400 COBOL/400
5728CB1 R01 M02 881028 COBOL SOURCE LISTING ICFLIB/CSDBAT 03/01/89 13:44:14

```

```

STMT SEQNBR -A 1 B.+....2....+....3....+....4....+....5....+....6....+....7..IDENTFCN S COPYNAME CHG/DATE
1 000100 IDENTIFICATION DIVISION. 02/21/89
2 000200 PROGRAM-ID. CSDBAT. 02/21/89
000300***** 02/21/89
000400* THIS IS A BATCH FILE TRANSFER PROGRAM THAT READS A SEQUENTIAL * 02/21/89
000500* FILE AND SENDS THE RECORDS TO THE REMOTE SYSTEM UNTIL THE END * 02/21/89
000600* OF FILE IS REACHED. AT THIS TIME, THE PROGRAM STOPS SENDING * 02/21/89
000700* AND STARTS RECEIVING RECORDS FROM THE REMOTE SYSTEM UNTIL A * 02/21/89
000800* A DETACH INDICATION IS RECEIVED. * 02/21/89
000900***** 02/21/89
3 001000 ENVIRONMENT DIVISION. 10/16/87
4 001100 CONFIGURATION SECTION. 10/16/87
5 001200 SOURCE-COMPUTER. IBM-AS400. 02/21/89
6 001300 OBJECT-COMPUTER. IBM-AS400. 02/21/89
7 001400 SPECIAL-NAMES. I-O-FEEDBACK IS FEEDBACK-AREA 10/16/87
8 001500 OPEN-FEEDBACK IS OPEN-FBA. 10/16/87
9 001600 INPUT-OUTPUT SECTION. 10/16/87
10 001700 FILE-CONTROL. 10/16/87
001800* 1 10/16/87
11 001900 SELECT DBFILE ASSIGN TO DATABASE-DBFILE. 10/16/87
12 002000 SELECT SRCICF ASSIGN TO WORKSTATION-SRCICF-SI 10/16/87
13 002100 ORGANIZATION IS TRANSACTION 10/16/87
14 002200 FILE STATUS IS STATUS-IND MAJ-MIN. 10/16/87
15 002300 SELECT DFILE ASSIGN TO DATABASE-HEXDUMP. 10/16/87
16 002400 SELECT QPRINT ASSIGN TO PRINTER-QSYSVRT. 10/16/87
17 002500 DATA DIVISION. 10/16/87
18 002600 FILE SECTION. 10/16/87
19 002700 FD DBFILE 10/16/87
20 002800 LABEL RECORDS ARE STANDARD. 10/16/87
21 002900 01 DBREC. 10/16/87
22 003000 05 DBREC-DATA PIC X(80). 10/16/87
23 003100 FD SRCICF 10/16/87
24 003200 LABEL RECORDS ARE STANDARD. 10/16/87
25 003300 01 ICFREC. 10/16/87
26 003400 COPY DDS-ALL-FORMATS OF SRCICF. 10/16/87
27 +000001 05 SRCICF-RECORD PIC X(80). <-ALL-FMTS
+000002* INPUT FORMAT:RCVDATA FROM FILE SRCICF OF LIBRARY ICFLIB <-ALL-FMTS
+000003* <-ALL-FMTS
28 +000004 05 RCVDATA-I REDEFINES SRCICF-RECORD. <-ALL-FMTS
29 +000005 06 RCVFLD PIC X(80). <-ALL-FMTS
+000006* OUTPUT FORMAT:RCVDATA FROM FILE SRCICF OF LIBRARY ICFLIB <-ALL-FMTS
+000007* <-ALL-FMTS
30 +000008 05 RCVDATA-0 REDEFINES SRCICF-RECORD. <-ALL-FMTS
31 +000009 06 RCVFLD PIC X(80). <-ALL-FMTS
+000010* INPUT FORMAT:SNDDATA FROM FILE SRCICF OF LIBRARY ICFLIB <-ALL-FMTS
+000011* <-ALL-FMTS
32 +000012 05 SNDDATA-I REDEFINES SRCICF-RECORD. <-ALL-FMTS
33 +000013 06 SNDFLD PIC X(80). <-ALL-FMTS

```

Figure 10-8 (Part 1 of 6). Source Program Example—CSDBAT (User-Defined Formats)

```

+000014* OUTPUT FORMAT:SNDDATA FROM FILE SRCICF OF LIBRARY ICFLIB <-ALL-FMTS
+000015* <-ALL-FMTS
34 +000016 05 SNDDATA-0 REDEFINES SRCICF-RECORD. <-ALL-FMTS
35 +000017 06 SNDFLD PIC X(80). <-ALL-FMTS
+000018* INPUT FORMAT:EVOKPGM FROM FILE SRCICF OF LIBRARY ICFLIB <-ALL-FMTS
+000019* <-ALL-FMTS
+000020* 05 EVOKPGM-I REDEFINES SRCICF-RECORD. <-ALL-FMTS
+000021* OUTPUT FORMAT:EVOKPGM FROM FILE SRCICF OF LIBRARY ICFLIB <-ALL-FMTS
5728CBI R01 M02 881028 COBOL SOURCE LISTING ICFLIB/CSDBAT 03/01/89 13:44:14 Page 3
STMT SEQNBR -A 1 B...2...+...3...+...4...+...5...+...6...+...7...IDENTFCN S COPYNAME CHG/DATE
+000022* <-ALL-FMTS
36 +000023 05 EVOKPGM-0 REDEFINES SRCICF-RECORD. <-ALL-FMTS
37 +000024 06 PGMID PIC X(10). <-ALL-FMTS
38 +000025 06 LIB PIC X(10). <-ALL-FMTS
+000026* INPUT FORMAT:ENDREC FROM FILE SRCICF OF LIBRARY ICFLIB <-ALL-FMTS
+000027* <-ALL-FMTS
+000028* 05 ENDREC-I REDEFINES SRCICF-RECORD. <-ALL-FMTS
+000029* OUTPUT FORMAT:ENDREC FROM FILE SRCICF OF LIBRARY ICFLIB <-ALL-FMTS
+000030* <-ALL-FMTS
+000031* 05 ENDREC-0 REDEFINES SRCICF-RECORD. <-ALL-FMTS
+000032* INPUT FORMAT:INVITE FROM FILE SRCICF OF LIBRARY ICFLIB <-ALL-FMTS
+000033* <-ALL-FMTS
+000034* 05 INVITE-I REDEFINES SRCICF-RECORD. <-ALL-FMTS
+000035* OUTPUT FORMAT:INVITE FROM FILE SRCICF OF LIBRARY ICFLIB <-ALL-FMTS
+000036* <-ALL-FMTS
+000037* 05 INVITE-0 REDEFINES SRCICF-RECORD. <-ALL-FMTS
39 003500 FD DFILE 10/16/87
40 003600 LABEL RECORDS ARE STANDARD. 10/16/87
41 003700 01 DUMPREC. 10/16/87
42 003800 05 DUMP-MAJ-MIN PIC X(4). 10/16/87
43 003900 05 DUMP-RECORD PIC X(400). 10/16/87
44 004000 FD QPRINT 10/16/87
45 004100 LABEL RECORDS ARE OMITTED. 10/16/87
46 004200 01 PRINTREC PIC X(132). 10/16/87
47 004300 WORKING-STORAGE SECTION. 10/16/87
48 004400 77 STATUS-IND PIC X(2). 10/16/87
49 004500 77 MAJ-MIN-SAV PIC X(4). 10/16/87
50 004600 77 EOF-DBFILE-SW PIC X VALUE "0". 10/16/87
51 004700 77 ERR-SW PIC X VALUE "0". 10/16/87
52 004800 77 INDON PIC 1 VALUE B"1". 10/16/87
53 004900 77 INDOFF PIC 1 VALUE B"0". 10/16/87
54 005000 77 OPEN-COUNT PIC 9(1) VALUE 0. 10/16/87
55 005100 77 LEN PIC 9(10)V9(5) COMP. 10/16/87
005200 10/16/87
56 005300 77 CMD2 PIC X(31) 10/16/87
57 005400 VALUE "CPYF HEXDUMP *LIST PRTFMT(*HEX)". 10/16/87
58 005500 01 CMNF-INDIC-AREA. 10/16/87
59 005600 05 CMNF-INDIC PIC 1 OCCURS 99 TIMES 10/16/87
60 005700 INDICATOR 1. 10/16/87
61 005800 01 OPEN-FBA. 10/16/87
62 005900 05 FILLER PIC X(75). 10/16/87
63 006000 05 RECS-IN-DB PIC 9(09) COMP-4. 10/16/87
64 006100 05 FILLER PIC X(45). 10/16/87
65 006200 01 MAJ-MIN. 10/16/87
66 006300 05 MAJ PIC X(2). 10/16/87
67 006400 05 MIN PIC X(2). 10/16/87
5728CBI R01 M02 881028 COBOL SOURCE LISTING ICFLIB/CSDBAT 03/01/89 13:44:14 Page 4
STMT SEQNBR -A 1 B...2...+...3...+...4...+...5...+...6...+...7...IDENTFCN S COPYNAME CHG/DATE
006500/ 10/16/87

```

Figure 10-8 (Part 2 of 6). Source Program Example—CSDBAT (User-Defined Formats)

68	006600	PROCEDURE DIVISION.	10/16/87		
	006700	DECLARATIVES.	10/16/87		
	006800	ERR-SECTION SECTION.	10/16/87		
	006900*	2	10/16/87		
	007000	USE AFTER STANDARD ERROR PROCEDURE ON SRCICF.	10/16/87		
	007100	SRCICF-EXCEPTION.	10/16/87		
	007200*		10/16/87		
	007300*	CHECK THE MAJOR/MINOR CODES AND TAKE APPROPRIATE ACTION	10/16/87		
	007400*		10/16/87		
	007500*	RECOVERABLE SESSION ERROR. CLOSE ICF FILE.	10/16/87		
69	007600	IF MAJ = "03" OR MAJ = "83"	02/21/89		
70	007700	MOVE "PROGRAM STARTED AGAIN DUE TO SESSION ERROR"	10/16/87		
	007800	TO PRINTREC	10/16/87		
71	007900	WRITE PRINTREC	10/16/87		
72	008000	MOVE "1" TO ERR-SW	10/16/87		
73	008100	GO TO EXIT-DECLARATIVES.	10/16/87		
	008200*		10/16/87		
	008300*	*****	02/21/89		
	008400*	WHEN THERE IS A PERMANENT SESSION ERROR DETECTED, THE MAJOR-	02/21/89		
	008500*	MINOR CODE IS PLACED INTO A DATA BASE FILE AND THE FILE IS	02/21/89		
	008600*	PRINTED IN HEX USING COPYFILE.	02/21/89		
	008700*	*****	02/21/89		
	008800*		10/16/87		
	008900	GETFBA.	10/16/87		
74	009000	OPEN OUTPUT DFILE.	10/16/87		
75	009100	MOVE MAJ-MIN TO DUMP-MAJ-MIN.	10/16/87		
76	009200	MOVE ICFREC TO DUMP-RECORD.	10/16/87		
77	009300	WRITE DUMPREC.	10/16/87		
78	009400	CLOSE DFILE.	10/16/87		
79	009500	MOVE 31 TO LEN.	10/16/87		
80	009600	CALL "QCAEXEC" USING CMD2 LEN.	10/16/87		
81	009700	MOVE "PROGRAM TERMINATED DUE TO ERROR IN ICF FILE"	10/16/87		
	009800	TO PRINTREC.	10/16/87		
82	009900	WRITE PRINTREC.	10/16/87		
83	010000	STOP RUN.	10/16/87		
	010100*		10/16/87		
	010200	EXIT-DECLARATIVES.	10/16/87		
	010300	EXIT.	02/28/89		
	010400*		10/16/87		
84	010500	END DECLARATIVES.	10/16/87		
5728CB1	R01 M02 881028	COBOL SOURCE LISTING	ICFLIB/CSDBAT	03/01/89 13:44:14	Page 5
STMT	SEQNBR -A 1 B.+. . . . 2. . . . +. . . . 3. . . . +. . . . 4. . . . +. . . . 5. . . . +. . . . 6. . . . +. . . . 7. . . . IDENTFCN S	COPYNAME	CHG/DATE		
	010600/		10/16/87		
	010700	START-PROGRAM SECTION.	10/16/87		
	010800*		10/16/87		
	010900	START-PROGRAM-PARAGRAPH.	10/16/87		
	011000*	3	10/16/87		
85	011100	OPEN INPUT DBFILE	10/16/87		
	011200	I-O SRCICF	10/16/87		
	011300	OUTPUT QPRINT.	10/16/87		
	011400*		10/16/87		
	011500*	*****	02/21/89		
	011600*	THE FOLLOWING TEST IS TO ATTEMPT RECOVERY IF AN ERROR OCCURS	02/21/89		
	011700*	WHEN OPENING THE ICF FILE.	02/21/89		
	011800*	*****	02/21/89		
	011900*	4	10/16/87		
86	012000	IF ERR-SW = "1"	10/16/87		
87	012100	THEN IF OPEN-COUNT IS = 9	10/16/87		
88	012200	THEN GO TO ABNORMAL-TERMINATION	10/16/87		
	012300	ELSE	10/16/87		
89	012400	ADD 1 TO OPEN-COUNT	10/16/87		
	012500	PERFORM ERROR-RECOVERY-RTN	10/16/87		
90	012600	GO TO START-PROGRAM-PARAGRAPH	10/16/87		
	012700	ELSE	10/16/87		

Figure 10-8 (Part 3 of 6). Source Program Example—CSDBAT (User-Defined Formats)

```

92 012800      MOVE 0 TO OPEN-COUNT.                                10/16/87
   012900*                                           10/16/87
   013000*****                                           02/21/89
013100* EVOKE THE PROGRAM "CTDBATCL" ON THE REMOTE SYSTEM IN LIBRARY * 02/21/89
013200* ICFLIB. INDICATOR IN50 IS THE EVOKE KEYWORD. *           02/21/89
013300*****                                           02/21/89
013400* 5                                           10/16/87
93 013500      MOVE "CTDBATCL" TO PGMID OF EVOKPGM-0.             10/16/87
94 013600      MOVE "ICFLIB" TO LIB OF EVOKPGM-0.                 10/16/87
95 013700      MOVE INDON TO CMNF-INDIC(50).                       10/16/87
96 013800      WRITE ICFREC FORMAT IS "EVOKPGM"                    10/16/87
   013900      INDICATORS ARE CMNF-INDIC-AREA.                    10/16/87
97 014000      MOVE INDOFF TO CMNF-INDIC(50)                       10/16/87
98 014100      IF ERR-SW = "1"                                     10/16/87
99 014200      PERFORM ERROR-RECOVERY-RTN                          10/16/87
100 014300     GO TO START-PROGRAM-PARAGRAPH.                       10/16/87
   014400*                                           10/16/87
   014500*****                                           02/21/89
014600* WHEN THE EVOKE OPERATION IS SUCCESSFUL, A RECORD FROM THE DATA- *
014700* BASE FILE IS READ AND THEN SENT TO THE TARGET SYSTEM. THIS WILL *
014800* BE REPEATED UNTIL THE END OF FILE IS REACHED ON THE DATABASE *
014900* FILE. AT END OF FILE, THE PROGRAM DEVICE IS INVITED AND THE READ *
015000* OPERATION IS ISSUED TO GET THE DATA FROM THE REMOTE SYSTEM. *
015100*****                                           02/21/89
015200*                                           10/16/87
015300 SEND-DATA.                                                 10/16/87
015400* 6                                           10/16/87
101 015500     READ DBFILE                                         10/16/87
   015600     AT END                                               10/16/87
102 015700     PERFORM INVITE-TO-SEND.                             10/16/87
103 015800     IF EOF-DBFILE-SW NOT = "1"                          10/16/87
104 015900     MOVE DBREC-DATA TO SNDFLD OF SNDDATA-0              10/16/87
105 016000     PERFORM WRITE-SRCICF-RTN                            10/16/87
5728CB1 R01 M02 881028      COBOL SOURCE LISTING                   ICFLIB/CSDBAT      03/01/89 13:44:14
STMT SEQNBR -A 1 B..+...2...+...3...+...4...+...5...+...6...+...7..IDENTFCN S COPYNAME
106 016100     GO TO SEND-DATA.                                     10/16/87
   016200*                                           10/16/87
   016300*****                                           02/21/89
016400* A READ OPERATION IS ISSUED TO PROGRAM DEVICE TO CONTINUE *
016500* RECEIVING DATA FROM THE REMOTE SYSTEM UNTIL THE RCVDETACH INDI- *
016600* CATOR IS SET. EACH RECORD RECEIVED WILL BE PRINTED ON THE PRINT *
016700* FILE. *
016800*****                                           02/21/89
016900*                                           10/16/87
017000 RECEIVE-DATA.                                             10/16/87
017100* 7                                           10/16/87
107 017200     READ SRCICF INDICATORS ARE CMNF-INDIC-AREA.         10/16/87
108 017300     IF ERR-SW = "1"                                     10/16/87
109 017400     PERFORM ERROR-RECOVERY-RTN                          10/16/87
110 017500     GO TO START-PROGRAM-PARAGRAPH.                       10/16/87
111 017600     IF MAJ NOT = "03"                                    10/16/87
112 017700     MOVE ICFREC TO PRINTREC                             10/16/87
113 017800     WRITE PRINTREC.                                     10/16/87
114 017900     IF CMNF-INDIC(35) NOT = INDON                       10/16/87
115 018000     GO TO RECEIVE-DATA.                                  10/16/87
   018100*                                           10/16/87
   018200*****                                           02/21/89
018300* WHEN PROCESSING IS COMPLETED, END OF JOB MESSAGE IS PRINTED. *
018400* FILES ARE CLOSED AND THE SESSION IS RELEASED. *
018500*****                                           02/21/89
018600*                                           10/16/87
018700* 8                                           10/16/87
116 018800     MOVE "CSDBAT HAS COMPLETED NORMALLY" TO PRINTREC.  10/16/87
117 018900     WRITE PRINTREC.                                     10/16/87

```

Figure 10-8 (Part 4 of 6). Source Program Example—CSDBAT (User-Defined Formats)

```

118 019000    CLOSE DBFILE
019100        SRCICF
019200        QPRINT.
119 019300    STOP RUN.
019400*
019500*****
019600* THIS SUBROUTINE SENDS DATA TO THE REMOTE SYSTEM *
019700*****
019800 WRITE-SRCICF-RTN.
019900* 9
120 020000    WRITE ICFREC FORMAT IS "SNDDATA"
020100        INDICATORS ARE CMNF-INDIC-AREA.
121 020200    IF ERR-SW = "1"
122 020300        PERFORM ERROR-RECOVERY-RTN
123 020400        GO TO START-PROGRAM-PARAGRAPH.
020500*
020600 ERROR-RECOVERY-RTN.
020700* 10
124 020800    CLOSE SRCICF
020900        DBFILE
021000        QPRINT.
125 021100    MOVE "0" TO ERR-SW.
021200*
021300*****
021400* WHEN AN ERROR OCCURS ON AN ICF SESSION, INFORMATION ABOUT THE *
021500* ERROR IS PRINTED. *
5728CB1 R01 M02 881028          COBOL SOURCE LISTING          ICFLIB/CSDBAT          03/01/89 13:44:14          Page 7
STMT SEQNBR -A 1 B.+. . . . 2. . . . 3. . . . 4. . . . 5. . . . 6. . . . 7. . IDENTFCN S COPYNAME  CHG/DATE
021600*****
021700 ABNORMAL-TERMINATION.
021800* 11
126 021900    MOVE "CSDBAT HAS COMPLETED ABNORMALLY"
022000        TO PRINTREC.
127 022100    WRITE PRINTREC.
128 022200    STOP RUN.
022300*
022400*****
022500* WHEN END OF FILE IS DETECTED, AN INVITE OPERATION IS ISSUED TO *
022600* NOTIFY THE TARGET THAT IT CAN START SENDING DATA. *
022700*****
022800 INVITE-TO-SEND.
022900* 12
129 023000    MOVE INDON TO CMNF-INDIC(45).
130 023100    MOVE "1" TO EOF-DBFILE-SW.
131 023200    WRITE ICFREC FORMAT IS "INVITE"
023300        INDICATORS ARE CMNF-INDIC-AREA.
132 023400    IF ERR-SW = "1"
133 023500        PERFORM ERROR-RECOVERY-RTN
134 023600        GO TO START-PROGRAM-PARAGRAPH.
          * * * * * E N D O F S O U R C E * * * * *
5728CB1 R01 M02 881028          COBOL MESSAGES          ICFLIB/CSDBAT          03/01/89 13:44:14          Page 8
STMT
* 19 MSGID: LBL0650 SEVERITY: 00 SEQNBR: 002700
Message . . . . : Blocking/Deblocking for file 'DBFILE' will
be performed by compiler-generated code.
* 26 MSGID: LBL0600 SEVERITY: 10 SEQNBR: 003400
Message . . . . : No INPUT fields found for format EVOKPGM.
* 26 MSGID: LBL0600 SEVERITY: 10 SEQNBR: 003400
Message . . . . : No INPUT fields found for format ENDREC.
* 26 MSGID: LBL0600 SEVERITY: 10 SEQNBR: 003400
Message . . . . : No OUTPUT fields found for format ENDREC.
* 26 MSGID: LBL0600 SEVERITY: 10 SEQNBR: 003400
Message . . . . : No INPUT fields found for format INVITE.
* 26 MSGID: LBL0600 SEVERITY: 10 SEQNBR: 003400
Message . . . . : No OUTPUT fields found for format INVITE.

```

Figure 10-8 (Part 5 of 6). Source Program Example—CSDBAT (User-Defined Formats)

```

* 39 MSGID: LBL0650 SEVERITY: 00 SEQNBR: 003500
    Message . . . . : Blocking/Deblocking for file 'DFILE' will be
    performed by compiler-generated code.
                                MESSAGE SUMMARY
TOTAL      INFO(0-4)    WARNING(5-19)  ERROR(20-29)  SEVERE(30-39)  TERMINAL(40-99)
   7         2           5           0             0             0
                                * * * * * END OF COBOL MESSAGES * * * * *
236 source records read
37 copy records read
1 copy members processed
0 sequence errors
10 was the highest severity message issued
LBL0901 00 Program CSDBAT created in library ICFLIB.
                                * * * * * END OF COMPILATION * * * * *

```

| *Figure 10-8 (Part 6 of 6). Source Program Example—CSDBAT (User-Defined Formats)*

```

5728CB1 R01 M02 881028          IBM AS/400 COBOL/400          ICFLIB/CSFBAT          03/01/89 13:45:26          Page 1
Program name . . . . . : CSFBAT in ICFLIB
Source file . . . . . : QICFPUB in ICFLIB      Member - CSFBAT      02/28/89 13:55:59
Compiler option . . . . . : *NONE
Code generation option . . . . . : *NONE
Code generation severity level . . . : 29
Print file . . . . . : QSYSVRT in *LIBL
FIPS flagging option . . . . . : *NOFIPS *NOSEG *NODEB *NOOBSOLETE
Text not available for message LBX6039 file QLBLMSG.
Flagging level . . . . . : 0
Replace existing program . . . . . : *YES
User profile . . . . . : *USER
Authority . . . . . : *CHANGE
Text . . . . . : cobol batch file transfer using $$FORMAT (source)
Compiler . . . . . : IBM AS/400 COBOL/400
5728CB1 R01 M02 881028          COBOL SOURCE LISTING          ICFLIB/CSFBAT          03/01/89 13:45:26          Page 2

```

```

STMT SEQNBR -A 1 B.+. . . . 2. . . . 3. . . . 4. . . . 5. . . . 6. . . . 7. IDENTFCN S COPYNAME CHG/DATE
1 000100 IDENTIFICATION DIVISION.                                02/21/89
2 000200 PROGRAM-ID.          CSFBAT.                            02/21/89
000300*****
000400* THIS IS A BATCH FILE TRANSFER PROGRAM THAT READS A SEQUENTIAL * 02/21/89
000500* FILE AND SENDS THE RECORDS TO THE REMOTE SYSTEM UNTIL THE END * 02/21/89
000600* OF FILE IS REACHED. AT THIS TIME, THE PROGRAM STOPS SENDING * 02/21/89
000700* AND STARTS RECEIVING RECORDS FROM THE REMOTE SYSTEM UNTIL A * 02/21/89
000800* A DETACH INDICATION IS RECEIVED.                          * 02/21/89
000900*****
3 001000 ENVIRONMENT DIVISION.                                    10/16/87
4 001100 CONFIGURATION SECTION.                                  10/16/87
5 001200 SOURCE-COMPUTER.          IBM-AS400.                   02/21/89
6 001300 OBJECT-COMPUTER.         IBM-AS400.                   02/21/89
7 001400 SPECIAL-NAMES.           I-O-FEEDBACK IS FEEDBACK-AREA 10/16/87
8 001500                           OPEN-FEEDBACK IS OPEN-FBA.   10/16/87
9 001600 INPUT-OUTPUT SECTION.                                     10/16/87
10 001700 FILE-CONTROL.                                          10/16/87
001800* 1
11 001900     SELECT DBFILE ASSIGN TO DATABASE-DBFILE.           10/16/87
12 002000     SELECT SRCICF ASSIGN TO WORKSTATION-SRCICF-SI     10/16/87
13 002100     ORGANIZATION IS TRANSACTION                       10/16/87
14 002200     FILE STATUS IS STATUS-IND MAJ-MIN.                10/16/87
15 002300     SELECT DFILE ASSIGN TO DATABASE-HEXDUMP.          10/16/87
16 002400     SELECT QPRINT ASSIGN TO PRINTER-QSYSVRT.          10/16/87
17 002500 DATA DIVISION.                                        10/16/87
18 002600 FILE SECTION.                                         10/16/87
19 002700 FD DBFILE                                             10/16/87
20 002800 LABEL RECORDS ARE STANDARD.                            10/16/87
21 002900 01 DBREC.                                             10/16/87
22 003000 05 DBREC-DATA          PIC X(80).                     10/16/87
23 003100 FD SRCICF                                             10/16/87
24 003200 LABEL RECORDS ARE STANDARD.                            10/16/87
25 003300 01 ICFREC.                                             10/16/87
26 003400 05 EVOKPGM-O.                                           10/16/87
27 003500 10 PGMID          PIC X(8).                            10/16/87
28 003600 10 PASSWD        PIC X(8).                            11/16/88
29 003700 10 USERID        PIC X(8).                            11/16/88
30 003800 10 LIB           PIC X(8).                            10/16/87
31 003900 10 FILLER        PIC X(52).                           10/16/87
32 004000 05 SNDDATA-O REDEFINES EVOKPGM-O.                      10/16/87
33 004100 10 SNDLENGTH      PIC 9(4).                            10/16/87
34 004200 10 SNDFIELD      PIC X(80).                           10/16/87
35 004300 05 INVITE-O REDEFINES EVOKPGM-O.                      02/27/89
36 004400 10 INVLENGTH     PIC 9(4).                            10/16/87
37 004500 10 INVFIELD      PIC X(80).                           10/16/87
38 004600 FD DFILE                                               10/16/87
39 004700 LABEL RECORDS ARE STANDARD.                            10/16/87
40 004800 01 DUMPREC.                                            10/16/87

```

Figure 10-9 (Part 1 of 5). Source Program Example — CSFBAT (System-Supplied Formats)

```

41 004900 05 DUMP-MAJ-MIN PIC X(4). 10/16/87
42 005000 05 DUMP-RECORD PIC X(400). 10/16/87
43 005100 FD QPRINT 10/16/87
44 005200 LABEL RECORDS ARE OMITTED. 10/16/87
45 005300 01 PRINTREC PIC X(132). 10/16/87
46 005400 WORKING-STORAGE SECTION. 10/16/87
47 005500 77 STATUS-IND PIC X(2). 10/16/87
5728CB1 R01 M02 881028 COBOL SOURCE LISTING ICFLIB/CSFBAT 03/01/89 13:45:26 Page 3
STMT SEQNBR -A 1 B..+...2....+...3....+...4....+...5....+...6....+...7..IDENTFCN S COPYNAME CHG/DATE
48 005600 77 MAJ-MIN-SAV PIC X(4). 10/16/87
49 005700 77 EOF-DBFILE-SW PIC X VALUE "0". 10/16/87
50 005800 77 ERR-SW PIC X VALUE "0". 10/16/87
51 005900 77 OPEN-COUNT PIC 9(1) VALUE 0. 10/16/87
52 006000 77 LEN PIC 9(10)V9(5) COMP. 10/16/87
006100 10/16/87
53 006200 77 CMD2 PIC X(31) 10/16/87
54 006300 VALUE "CPYF HEXDUMP *LIST PRPFMT(*HEX)". 10/16/87
55 006400 01 OPEN-FBA. 10/16/87
56 006500 05 FILLER PIC X(75). 10/16/87
57 006600 05 RECS-IN-DB PIC 9(09) COMP-4. 10/16/87
58 006700 05 FILLER PIC X(45). 10/16/87
59 006800 01 MAJ-MIN. 10/16/87
60 006900 05 MAJ PIC X(2). 10/16/87
61 007000 05 MIN PIC X(2). 10/16/87
5728CB1 R01 M02 881028 COBOL SOURCE LISTING ICFLIB/CSFBAT 03/01/89 13:45:26 Page 4
STMT SEQNBR -A 1 B..+...2....+...3....+...4....+...5....+...6....+...7..IDENTFCN S COPYNAME CHG/DATE
007100/ 10/16/87
62 007200 PROCEDURE DIVISION. 10/16/87
007300 DECLARATIVES. 10/16/87
007400 ERR-SECTION SECTION. 10/16/87
007500* 2 10/16/87
007600 USE AFTER STANDARD ERROR PROCEDURE ON SRCICF. 10/16/87
007700 SRCICF-EXCEPTION. 10/16/87
007800* 10/16/87
007900* CHECK THE MAJOR/MINOR CODES AND TAKE APPROPRIATE ACTION 10/16/87
008000* 10/16/87
008100* RECOVERABLE SESSION ERROR. CLOSE ICF FILE. 10/16/87
63 008200 IF MAJ = "03" OR MAJ = "83" 10/16/87
64 008300 MOVE "PROGRAM STARTED AGAIN DUE TO SESSION ERROR" 10/16/87
008400 TO PRINTREC 10/16/87
65 008500 WRITE PRINTREC 10/16/87
66 008600 MOVE "1" TO ERR-SW 10/16/87
67 008700 GO TO EXIT-DECLARATIVES. 10/16/87
008800* 10/16/87
008900***** 02/21/89
009000* WHEN THERE IS A PERMANENT SESSION ERROR DETECTED, THE MAJOR-MINOR* 02/21/89
009100* CODE IS PLACED INTO A DATA BASE FILE AND THE FILE IS PRINTED IN * 02/21/89
009200* HEX USING COPYFILE. * 02/21/89
009300***** 02/21/89
009400* 10/16/87
009500 GETFBA. 10/16/87
68 009600 OPEN OUTPUT DFILE. 10/16/87
69 009700 MOVE MAJ-MIN TO DUMP-MAJ-MIN. 10/16/87
70 009800 MOVE ICFREC TO DUMP-RECORD. 10/16/87
71 009900 WRITE DUMPREC. 10/16/87
72 010000 CLOSE DFILE. 10/16/87
73 010100 MOVE 31 TO LEN. 10/16/87
74 010200 CALL "QCAEXEC" USING CMD2 LEN. 10/16/87
75 010300 MOVE "PROGRAM TERMINATED DUE TO ERROR IN ICF FILE" 10/16/87
010400 TO PRINTREC. 10/16/87
76 010500 WRITE PRINTREC. 10/16/87
77 010600 STOP RUN. 10/16/87
010700* 10/16/87
010800 EXIT-DECLARATIVES. 10/16/87
010900 EXIT. 02/28/89

```

Figure 10-9 (Part 2 of 5). Source Program Example — CSFBAT (System-Supplied Formats)



011000*		10/16/87
78 011100 END DECLARATIVES.		10/16/87
5728CB1 R01 M02 881028	COBOL SOURCE LISTING	ICFLIB/CSFBAT
		03/01/89 13:45:26
STMT SEQNBR -A 1 B.+. . . .2. . . .+. . . .3. . . .+. . . .4. . . .+. . . .5. . . .+. . . .6. . . .+. . . .7. . . .IDENTFCN S	COPYNAME	CHG/DATE
011200/		10/16/87
011300 START-PROGRAM SECTION.		10/16/87
011400*		10/16/87
011500 START-PROGRAM-PARAGRAPH.		10/16/87
011600* 3		10/16/87
79 011700 OPEN INPUT DBFILE		10/16/87
011800 I-O SRCICF		10/16/87
011900 OUTPUT QPRINT.		10/16/87
012000*		10/16/87
012100*****		02/21/89
012200* THE FOLLOWING TEST IS TO ATTEMPT RECOVERY IF AN ERROR OCCURS *		02/21/89
012300* WHEN OPENING THE ICF FILE. *		02/21/89
012400*****		02/21/89
012500* 4		10/16/87
80 012600 IF ERR-SW = "1"		10/16/87
81 012700 THEN IF OPEN-COUNT IS = 9		10/16/87
82 012800 THEN GO TO ABNORMAL-TERMINATION		10/16/87
012900 ELSE		10/16/87
83 013000 ADD 1 TO OPEN-COUNT		10/16/87
013100 PERFORM ERROR-RECOVERY-RTN		10/16/87
84 013200 GO TO START-PROGRAM-PARAGRAPH		10/16/87
013300 ELSE		10/16/87
86 013400 MOVE 0 TO OPEN-COUNT.		10/16/87
013500*		10/16/87
013600*****		02/21/89
013700* EVOKE THE PROGRAM "CTDBATCL" ON THE REMOTE SYSTEM IN LIBRARY *		02/21/89
013800* ICFLIB. INDICATOR IN50 IS THE EVOKE KEYWORD. *		02/21/89
013900*****		02/21/89
014000* 5		10/16/87
87 014100 MOVE SPACES TO EVOKPGM-0.		10/16/87
88 014200 MOVE "CTFBATCL" TO PGMID OF EVOKPGM-0.		10/16/87
89 014300 MOVE "QSECOFR" TO PASSWD OF EVOKPGM-0.		11/16/88
90 014400 MOVE "QSECOFR" TO USERID OF EVOKPGM-0.		11/16/88
91 014500 MOVE "ICFLIB" TO LIB OF EVOKPGM-0.		10/16/87
92 014600 WRITE ICFREC FORMAT IS "\$\$EVOKNI".		10/16/87
93 014700 IF ERR-SW = "1"		10/16/87
94 014800 PERFORM ERROR-RECOVERY-RTN		10/16/87
95 014900 GO TO START-PROGRAM-PARAGRAPH.		10/16/87
015000*		10/16/87
015100*****		02/21/89
015200* WHEN THE EVOKE OPERATION IS SUCCESSFUL, A RECORD FROM THE DATA- *		02/21/89
015300* BASE FILE IS READ AND THEN SENT TO THE TARGET SYSTEM. THIS WILL *		02/21/89
015400* BE REPEATED UNTIL THE END OF FILE IS REACHED ON THE DATABASE *		02/21/89
015500* FILE. AT END OF FILE, THE PROGRAM DEVICE IS INVITED AND THE READ *		02/21/89
015600* OPERATION IS ISSUED TO GET THE DATA FROM THE REMOTE SYSTEM. *		02/21/89
015700*****		02/21/89
015800*		10/16/87
015900 SEND-DATA.		10/16/87
016000* 6		10/16/87
96 016100 READ DBFILE		10/16/87
016200 AT END		10/16/87
97 016300 PERFORM INVITE-TO-SEND.		10/16/87
98 016400 IF EOF-DBFILE-SW NOT = "1"		10/16/87
99 016500 MOVE DBREC-DATA TO SNDFIELD OF SNDDATA-0		10/16/87
100 016600 MOVE +80 TO SNDFLENGTH OF SNDDATA-0		10/16/87
5728CB1 R01 M02 881028	COBOL SOURCE LISTING	ICFLIB/CSFBAT
		03/01/89 13:45:26
STMT SEQNBR -A 1 B.+. . . .2. . . .+. . . .3. . . .+. . . .4. . . .+. . . .5. . . .+. . . .6. . . .+. . . .7. . . .IDENTFCN S	COPYNAME	CHG/DATE
101 016700 PERFORM WRITE-SRCICF-RTN		10/16/87
102 016800 GO TO SEND-DATA.		10/16/87
016900*		10/16/87

Figure 10-9 (Part 3 of 5). Source Program Example — CSFBAT (System-Supplied Formats)

```

017000*****
017100* A READ OPERATION IS ISSUED TO PROGRAM DEVICE TO CONTINUE *
017200* RECEIVING DATA FROM THE REMOTE SYSTEM UNTIL THE RCVDETACH *
017300* INDICATOR IS SET. EACH RECORD RECEIVED WILL BE PRINTED TO THE *
017400* PRINT FILE. *
017500*****
017600*
017700 RECEIVE-DATA.
017800* 7
103 017900 READ SRCICF.
104 018000 IF ERR-SW = "1"
105 018100 PERFORM ERROR-RECOVERY-RTN
106 018200 GO TO START-PROGRAM-PARAGRAPH.
107 018300 IF MAJ NOT = "03"
108 018400 MOVE ICFREC TO PRINTREC
109 018500 WRITE PRINTREC.
110 018600 IF MIN NOT = "08"
111 018700 GO TO RECEIVE-DATA.
018800*
018900*****
019000* WHEN PROCESSING IS COMPLETED, END OF JOB MESSAGE IS PRINTED. *
019100* FILES ARE CLOSED AND THE SESSION IS ENDED. *
019200*****
019300*
019400* 8
112 019500 MOVE "CSFBAT HAS COMPLETED NORMALLY" TO PRINTREC.
113 019600 WRITE PRINTREC.
114 019700 CLOSE DBFILE
019800 SRCICF
019900 QPRINT.
115 020000 STOP RUN.
020100*
020200*****
020300* THIS SUBROUTINE SENDS DATA TO THE REMOTE SYSTEM *
020400*****
020500 WRITE-SRCICF-RTN.
020600* 9
116 020700 WRITE ICFREC FORMAT IS "$$SENDNI".
117 020800 IF ERR-SW = "1"
118 020900 PERFORM ERROR-RECOVERY-RTN
119 021000 GO TO START-PROGRAM-PARAGRAPH.
021100*
021200 ERROR-RECOVERY-RTN.
021300* 10
120 021400 CLOSE SRCICF
021500 DBFILE
021600 QPRINT.
121 021700 MOVE "0" TO ERR-SW.
021800*
021900*****
022000* WHEN AN ERROR OCCURS ON AN ICF SESSION, INFORMATION ABOUT *
022100* THE ERROR IS PRINTED. *
5728CB1 R01 M02 881028 COBOL SOURCE LISTING ICFLIB/CSFBAT 03/01/89 13:45:26
STMT SEQNBR -A 1 B..+...2...+...3...+...4...+...5...+...6...+...7..IDENTFCN S COPYNAME CHG/DATE
022200*****
022300 ABNORMAL-TERMINATION.
022400* 11
122 022500 MOVE "CSFBAT HAS COMPLETED ABNORMALLY"
022600 TO PRINTREC.
123 022700 WRITE PRINTREC.
124 022800 STOP RUN.
022900*

```

Figure 10-9 (Part 4 of 5). Source Program Example — CSFBAT (System-Supplied Formats)

```

023000*****
023100* WHEN END OF FILE IS DETECTED, AN INVITE OPERATION IS ISSUED TO *
023200* NOTIFY THE TARGET THAT IT CAN START SENDING DATA. *
023300*****
023400 INVITE-TO-SEND.
023500* 12
125 023600 MOVE "1" TO EOF-DBFILE-SW.
126 023700 MOVE +0 TO INVLENGTH OF INVITE-0.
127 023800 WRITE ICFREC FORMAT IS "$$SEND".
128 023900 IF ERR-SW = "1"
129 024000 PERFORM ERROR-RECOVERY-RTN
130 024100 GO TO START-PROGRAM-PARAGRAPH.
***** END OF SOURCE *****
5728CB1 R01 M02 881028 COBOL MESSAGES ICFLIB/CSFBAT 03/01/89 13:45:26 Page 8
STMT
* 19 MSGID: LBL0650 SEVERITY: 00 SEQNBR: 002700
Message . . . : Blocking/Deblocking for file 'DBFILE' will
be performed by compiler-generated code.
* 38 MSGID: LBL0650 SEVERITY: 00 SEQNBR: 004600
Message . . . : Blocking/Deblocking for file 'DFILE' will be
performed by compiler-generated code.
MESSAGE SUMMARY
TOTAL INFO(0-4) WARNING(5-19) ERROR(20-29) SEVERE(30-39) TERMINAL(40-99)
2 2 0 0 0 0
***** END OF COBOL MESSAGES *****
241 source records read
0 copy records read
0 copy members processed
0 sequence errors
0 was the highest severity message issued
LBL0901 00 Program CSFBAT created in library ICFLIB.
***** END OF COMPILATION *****

```

| Figure 10-9 (Part 5 of 5). Source Program Example — CSFBAT (System-Supplied Formats)

## Target Program Batch Transfer (Example I)

The following describes a COBOL target program batch transfer program.

**Program Files:** The COBOL batch transfer target program uses the following files:

TGTICF An ICF file used to send records to and receive records from the source program.

DBFILE A database file that contains the records to be sent to the source program.

QPRINT A printer file used to print the records received from the source program.

**DDS Source:** The DDS source used in the ICF file is illustrated in the following example. The other files (DBFILE and QPRINT) are program-described and therefore requires no DDS.

```

A*****
A*
A*                               ICF FILE                               *
A*                               USED IN BATCH DATA TRANSFER PROGRAM   *
A*
A*****
A*
A* FILE LEVEL INDICATORS:
A*
A*                               INDARA
A*
A*                               RCVTRNRND(15 'END OF DATA')
A*
A 30                               DETACH
A*
A*                               INDTXT(30 '30->DETACH TARG-
A*                               GET PROGRAM.')
A*
A*                               RCVDETACH(35 'RECEIVED -
A*                               DETACHED.')
A*
A*
A*****
A*                               ICF RECORD FORMATS                       *
A*****
A*                               R RCVDATA
A*                               RCVFLD      80A
A*                               R SNDDATA
A*                               SNDFLD      80A
A*                               R EVOKPGM
A 50                               EVOKE(&LIB/&PGMID)
A 50                               SECURITY(2 'PASSWRD' +
A*                               3 'USERID')
A*                               PGMID      10A P
A*                               LIB        10A P
A*                               R ENDREC
A*                               R INVITE
A 45                               INVITE

```

Figure 10-10. DDS Source for ICF File Used in Target Program Batch Transfer

**ICF File Creation and Program Device Entry Definition:** The command needed to create the ICF file is:

```
CRTICFF FILE(ICFLIB/TGTICF) SRCFILE(ICFLIB/QICFPUB) SRCMBR(TGTICF)
ACQPGMDEV(PGMDEVB) TEXT('TARGET ICF FILE FOR BATCH DATA TRANSFER')
```

The command needed to define the program device entry is:

```
ADDICFDEVE FILE(ICFLIB/TGTICF) PGMDEV(PGMDEVB) RMTLOCNAME(*REQUESTER)
```

This example acquires all sessions at the beginning of the program. For performance considerations, you may not want to acquire sessions until they are actually needed in the program.

**Program Explanation:** The following describes the structure of the program examples illustrated in Figure 10-11 on page 10-25 and Figure 10-12 on page 10-29. The ICF file used in the first example is defined by the user, and uses externally described data formats (DDS). The second example uses the same file, but uses program-described data and system-supplied formats. The reference numbers in the explanation below correspond to the numbers in the following program examples.

Although the basic structure of the two examples provided is the same, there are differences because of the use of user-defined formats and system-supplied formats.

Differences between the first and second example are documented as notes in each of the descriptions.

- 1** This section identifies the files used in the program. TGTICF is the ICF file used to send records to the source program.

This section also contains declarations of I/O variables, work areas, and constants needed. MAJ-MIN contains the major/minor return code from the I/O feedback area.

**Note:** In the program using system-supplied formats, the input records for TGTICF are explicitly coded in the program since TGTICF is now treated as a program-described file. The system-supplied file, QICDMF, can be used instead of TGTICF. Using the system-supplied file can be done by specifying QICDMF in the file specification, or by using an OVRICFF command to change the file name from TGTICF to QICDMF. The OVRICFF command can also be used to change the ACQPGMDEV parameter of the file.

- 2** The program defines the error handling for the program. If an error occurs, the program writes the following message to the print file:

```
CTDBAT HAS COMPLETED ABNORMALLY
```

The session is released.

**Note:** In the program using system-supplied formats, the program name is CTFBAT.

- 3** The program opens the files that are going to be used as follows:
- |        |  |
|--------|--|
| DBFILE | The database file used as input for transmitting to the source program     |
| QPRINT | The printer file used as output for records received                       |
| TGTICF | The ICF file used to receive data from and send data to the source program |

Because the ICF file was created using the ACQPGMDEV parameter, the program device is automatically acquired when the file is opened. Therefore, no acquire operation is coded in the program.

- 4** Data is read from the program device (TGTICF file).

If an error occurs on the read (major return code greater than '03'), control passes to **2**. Otherwise if data was received (major return code not = '03'), then the data is written to the printer file (QPRINT).

- 5** Data records are read until the change-direction indicator is received from the source program. When change direction is received, indicator 15 is set on, as defined by the RCVTRNRND keyword in the DDS for the ICF file, and control is passed to **6**.

**Note:** In the program using system-supplied formats, the minor return code of '00' is checked to verify whether change direction is received.

- 6** The database file is read and the records sent to the source program until the end of the database file. At end-of-file, the program passes control to **7**.

If it is not the last record, then the data is written to the program device using the format SNDDATA, and the next database record is read. If an error occurs on the write operation, the program goes to **2** and a message is printed.

**Note:** In the program using system-supplied formats, the \$\$\$SENDNI format is used instead of the user-defined SNDDATA format.

- 7** This routine issues a detach request to the program device using format ENDREC. Indicator 30 is associated with the DETACH keyword. If an error occurs, the program goes to **2** and a message is printed.

**Note:** In the program using system-supplied formats, the \$\$\$SENDET format is used instead of the user-defined ENDREC format.

- 8** After the detach request has been sent, the following message is written to the print file:

```
CTDBAT HAS COMPLETED NORMALLY
```

The files are closed. The program device is automatically released as a result of the close operation, and the program ends.

**Note:** In the program using system-supplied formats, the program name is CTFBAT.

```

Program name . . . . . : CTDBAT in ICFLIB
Source file . . . . . : QICFPUB in ICFLIB      Member - CTDBAT      02/21/89 17:51:20
Compiler option . . . . . : *NONE
Code generation option . . . . . : *NONE
Code generation severity level . . . . . : 29
Print file . . . . . : QSYSPRT in *LIBL
FIPS flagging option . . . . . : *NOFIPS *NOSEG *NODEB *NOBSOLETE
Text not available for message LBX6039 file QLBLMSG.
Flagging level . . . . . : 0
Replace existing program . . . . . : *YES
User profile . . . . . : *USER
Authority . . . . . : *CHANGE
Text . . . . . : cobol batch file transfer using dds (target)
Compiler . . . . . : IBM AS/400 COBOL/400

```

```

STMT SEQNBR -A 1 B...2...3...4...5...6...7..IDENTFCN S COPYNAME CHG/DATE
1 000100 IDENTIFICATION DIVISION.                                02/21/89
2 000200 PROGRAM-ID. CTDBAT.                                       02/21/89
000300*****
000400* THIS TARGET PROGRAM IS EVOKED BY THE SOURCE PROGRAM AND * 02/21/89
000500* RECEIVES RECORDS FROM IT. WHEN THE SOURCE PROGRAM IS DONE * 02/21/89
000600* SENDING DATA, THIS PROGRAM SENDS ITS OWN RECORDS UNTIL IT IS * 02/21/89
000700* DONE. WHEN IT IS DONE, IT SENDS A DETACH REQUEST TO THE SOURCE* 02/21/89
000800* PROGRAM AND ENDS ITS SESSION AND JOB. * 02/21/89
000900*****
3 001000 ENVIRONMENT DIVISION.                                     10/16/87
4 001100 CONFIGURATION SECTION.                                    10/16/87
5 001200 SOURCE-COMPUTER. IBM-AS400.                               02/21/89
6 001300 OBJECT-COMPUTER. IBM-AS400.                               02/21/89
7 001400 SPECIAL-NAMES. I-O-FEEDBACK IS FEEDBACK-AREA             10/16/87
8 001500 OPEN-FEEDBACK IS OPEN-FBA.                                10/16/87
9 001600 INPUT-OUTPUT SECTION.                                     10/16/87
001700* 1
10 001800 FILE-CONTROL.                                           10/16/87
11 001900 SELECT DBFILE ASSIGN TO DATABASE-DBFILE.                 10/16/87
12 002000 SELECT TGTICF ASSIGN TO WORKSTATION-TGTICF-SI            10/16/87
13 002100 ORGANIZATION IS TRANSACTION                               10/16/87
14 002200 FILE STATUS IS STATUS-IND MAJ-MIN.                       10/16/87
15 002300 SELECT DFILE ASSIGN TO DATABASE-HEXDUMP.                 10/16/87
16 002400 SELECT QPRINT ASSIGN TO PRINTER-QSYSPRT.                 10/16/87
17 002500 DATA DIVISION.                                          10/16/87
18 002600 FILE SECTION.                                           10/16/87
19 002700 FD DBFILE                                               10/16/87
20 002800 LABEL RECORDS ARE STANDARD.                               10/16/87
21 002900 01 DBREC.                                                10/16/87
22 003000 05 DBREC-DATA PIC X(80).                                  10/16/87
23 003100 FD TGTICF                                               10/16/87
24 003200 LABEL RECORDS ARE STANDARD.                               10/16/87
25 003300 01 ICFREC.                                               10/16/87
26 003400 COPY DDS-ALL-FORMATS OF TGTICF.                           10/16/87
27 +000001 05 TGTICF-RECORD PIC X(80).                               <-ALL-FMTS
+000002* INPUT FORMAT:RCVDATA FROM FILE TGTICF OF LIBRARY ICFLIB <-ALL-FMTS
+000003* <-ALL-FMTS
28 +000004 05 RCVDATA-I REDEFINES TGTICF-RECORD.                   <-ALL-FMTS
29 +000005 06 RCVFLD PIC X(80). <-ALL-FMTS
+000006* OUTPUT FORMAT:RCVDATA FROM FILE TGTICF OF LIBRARY ICFLIB <-ALL-FMTS
+000007* <-ALL-FMTS
30 +000008 05 RCVDATA-0 REDEFINES TGTICF-RECORD.                   <-ALL-FMTS
31 +000009 06 RCVFLD PIC X(80). <-ALL-FMTS

```

Figure 10-11 (Part 1 of 4). Target Program Example — CTDBAT (User-Defined Formats)

```

+000010* INPUT FORMAT:SNDDATA FROM FILE TGTICF OF LIBRARY ICFLIB <-ALL-FMTS
+000011* <-ALL-FMTS
32 +000012 05 SNDDATA-I REDEFINES TGTICF-RECORD. <-ALL-FMTS
33 +000013 06 SNDFLD PIC X(80). <-ALL-FMTS
+000014* OUTPUT FORMAT:SNDDATA FROM FILE TGTICF OF LIBRARY ICFLIB <-ALL-FMTS
+000015* <-ALL-FMTS
34 +000016 05 SNDDATA-0 REDEFINES TGTICF-RECORD. <-ALL-FMTS
35 +000017 06 SNDFLD PIC X(80). <-ALL-FMTS
+000018* INPUT FORMAT:EVOKPGM FROM FILE TGTICF OF LIBRARY ICFLIB <-ALL-FMTS
+000019* <-ALL-FMTS
+000020* 05 EVOKPGM-I REDEFINES TGTICF-RECORD. <-ALL-FMTS
+000021* OUTPUT FORMAT:EVOKPGM FROM FILE TGTICF OF LIBRARY ICFLIB <-ALL-FMTS
5728CB1 R01 M02 881028 COBOL SOURCE LISTING ICFLIB/CTDBAT 03/01/89 13:44:52
STMT SEQNBR -A 1 B..+...2....+...3....+...4....+...5....+...6....+...7..IDENTFCN S COPYNAME CHG/DATE
+000022* <-ALL-FMTS
36 +000023 05 EVOKPGM-0 REDEFINES TGTICF-RECORD. <-ALL-FMTS
37 +000024 06 PGMID PIC X(10). <-ALL-FMTS
38 +000025 06 LIB PIC X(10). <-ALL-FMTS
+000026* INPUT FORMAT:ENDREC FROM FILE TGTICF OF LIBRARY ICFLIB <-ALL-FMTS
+000027* <-ALL-FMTS
+000028* 05 ENDREC-I REDEFINES TGTICF-RECORD. <-ALL-FMTS
+000029* OUTPUT FORMAT:ENDREC FROM FILE TGTICF OF LIBRARY ICFLIB <-ALL-FMTS
+000030* <-ALL-FMTS
+000031* 05 ENDREC-0 REDEFINES TGTICF-RECORD. <-ALL-FMTS
+000032* INPUT FORMAT:INVITE FROM FILE TGTICF OF LIBRARY ICFLIB <-ALL-FMTS
+000033* <-ALL-FMTS
+000034* 05 INVITE-I REDEFINES TGTICF-RECORD. <-ALL-FMTS
+000035* OUTPUT FORMAT:INVITE FROM FILE TGTICF OF LIBRARY ICFLIB <-ALL-FMTS
+000036* <-ALL-FMTS
+000037* 05 INVITE-0 REDEFINES TGTICF-RECORD. <-ALL-FMTS
39 003500 FD DFILE 10/16/87
40 003600 LABEL RECORDS ARE STANDARD. 10/16/87
41 003700 01 DUMPREC. 10/16/87
42 003800 05 DUMP-MAJ-MIN PIC X(4). 10/16/87
43 003900 05 DUMP-RECORD PIC X(80). 10/16/87
44 004000 FD QPRINT 10/16/87
45 004100 LABEL RECORDS ARE OMITTED. 10/16/87
46 004200 01 PRINTREC PIC X(132). 10/16/87
47 004300 WORKING-STORAGE SECTION. 10/16/87
48 004400 77 MAJ-MIN-SAV PIC X(4). 10/16/87
49 004500 77 STATUS-IND PIC X(2). 10/16/87
50 004600 77 INDON PIC 1 VALUE B"1". 10/16/87
51 004700 77 INDOFF PIC 1 VALUE B"0". 10/16/87
52 004800 77 LEN PIC 9(10)V9(5) COMP 10/16/87
53 004900 VALUE 0. 10/16/87
54 005000 77 CMD2 PIC X(31) 10/16/87
55 005100 VALUE "CPYF HEXDUMP *LIST PRFTMT(*HEX)". 10/16/87
56 005200 01 CMNF-INDIC-AREA. 10/16/87
57 005300 05 CMNF-INDIC PIC 1 OCCURS 99 TIMES 10/16/87
58 005400 INDICATOR 1. 10/16/87
59 005500 01 OPEN-FBA. 10/16/87
60 005600 05 FILLER PIC X(75). 10/16/87
61 005700 05 RECS-IN-DB PIC 9(09) COMP-4. 10/16/87
62 005800 05 FILLER PIC X(45). 10/16/87
63 005900 01 MAJ-MIN. 10/16/87
64 006000 05 MAJ PIC X(2). 10/16/87
65 006100 05 MIN PIC X(2). 10/16/87
5728CB1 R01 M02 881028 COBOL SOURCE LISTING ICFLIB/CTDBAT 03/01/89 13:44:52
STMT SEQNBR -A 1 B..+...2....+...3....+...4....+...5....+...6....+...7..IDENTFCN S COPYNAME CHG/DATE
006200/ 10/16/87

```

Figure 10-11 (Part 2 of 4). Target Program Example — CTDBAT (User-Defined Formats)



66	006300	PROCEDURE DIVISION.	10/16/87
	006400	DECLARATIVES.	10/16/87
	006500	ERR-SECTION SECTION.	10/16/87
	006600*	<b>2</b>	10/16/87
	006700*		10/16/87
	006800	USE AFTER STANDARD ERROR PROCEDURE ON TGTICF.	10/16/87
	006900	TGTICF-EXCEPTION.	10/16/87
	007000*		10/16/87
	007100*	*****	02/21/89
	007200*	GET INFORMATION FROM THE MAJOR-MINOR CODE AND PLACE IT INTO *	02/21/89
	007300*	A DATA BASE FILE. THEN PRINT THE FILE IN HEX USING COPYFILE. *	02/21/89
	007400*	*****	02/21/89
	007500*		10/16/87
	007600	GETFBA.	10/16/87
67	007700	MOVE "CTDBAT HAS COMPLETED ABNORMALLY" TO PRINTREC.	10/16/87
68	007800	WRITE PRINTREC.	10/16/87
69	007900	OPEN OUTPUT DFILE.	10/16/87
70	008000	MOVE MAJ-MIN TO DUMP-MAJ-MIN.	10/16/87
71	008100	MOVE ICFREC TO DUMP-RECORD.	10/16/87
72	008200	WRITE DUMPREC.	10/16/87
73	008300	CLOSE DFILE.	10/16/87
74	008400	MOVE 31 TO LEN.	10/16/87
75	008500	CALL "QCAEXEC" USING CMD2 LEN.	10/16/87
76	008600	STOP RUN.	10/16/87
	008700*		10/16/87
	008800	EXIT-DECLARATIVES.	10/16/87
	008900	EXIT.	10/16/87
	009000*		10/16/87
77	009100	END DECLARATIVES.	10/16/87
5728CB1	R01 M02 881028	COBOL SOURCE LISTING	ICFLIB/CTDBAT
			03/01/89 13:44:52
STMT	SEQNBR -A 1 B..+...2....+...3....+...4....+...5....+...6....+...7..	IDENTFCN S	COPYNAME
	009200/		CHG/DATE
	009300	START-PROGRAM SECTION.	10/16/87
	009400	START-PROGRAM-PARAGRAPH.	10/16/87
	009500*	<b>3</b>	10/16/87
78	009600	OPEN OUTPUT QPRINT	10/16/87
	009700	I-O TGTICF	10/16/87
	009800	INPUT DBFILE.	10/16/87
	009900*		10/16/87
	010000*	*****	02/21/89
	010100*	DATA CONTINUES TO BE RECEIVED FROM THE PROGRAM DEVICE UNTIL THE *	02/21/89
	010200*	RCVTRNRND INDICATOR IS SET. EACH RECORD RECEIVED IS PRINTED TO *	02/21/89
	010300*	THE PRINT FILE. *	02/21/89
	010400*	*****	02/21/89
	010500*		10/16/87
	010600	RECEIVE-DATA.	10/16/87
	010700*	<b>4</b>	10/16/87
79	010800	READ TGTICF INDICATORS ARE CMNF-INDIC-AREA.	10/16/87
80	010900	IF MAJ NOT = "03"	10/16/87
81	011000	MOVE ICFREC TO PRINTREC	10/16/87
82	011100	WRITE PRINTREC.	10/16/87
	011200*	<b>5</b>	10/16/87
83	011300	IF CMNF-INDIC(15) NOT = INDON	10/16/87
84	011400	GO TO RECEIVE-DATA.	10/16/87
	011500*		10/16/87
	011600*	*****	02/21/89
	011700*	RECORD IS READ FROM THE DATABASE FILE AND SENT TO THE SOURCE *	02/21/89
	011800*	PROGRAM. DATA TRANSMISSION CONTINUES UNTIL END OF FILE IS *	02/21/89
	011900*	DETECTED ON THE DATABASE FILE. AT THIS TIME, A DETACH REQUEST *	02/21/89
	012000*	IS SENT TO THE SOURCE PROGRAM. *	02/21/89

Figure 10-11 (Part 3 of 4). Target Program Example — CTDBAT (User-Defined Formats)

```

012100*****
012200*
012300 SEND-DATA.
012400* 6
85 012500 READ DBFILE AT END GO TO SIGNAL-DETACH.
87 012600 WRITE ICFREC FROM DBREC FORMAT IS "SNDDATA"
012700 INDICATORS ARE CMNF-INDIC-AREA.
88 012800 GO TO SEND-DATA.
012900*
013000*****
013100* SIGNAL DETACH TO THE SOURCE PROGRAM. *
013200*****
013300*
013400 SIGNAL-DETACH.
013500* 7
89 013600 MOVE INDON TO CMNF-INDIC(30).
90 013700 WRITE ICFREC FORMAT IS "ENDREC"
013800 INDICATORS ARE CMNF-INDIC-AREA.
013900*****
014000* WHEN THE END OF FILE IS REACHED, AN EOJ MESSAGE IS PRINTED *
014100* AND THE PROGRAM ENDS. *
014200*****
014300* 8
91 014400 MOVE "CTDBAT HAS COMPLETED NORMALLY" TO PRINTREC
92 014500 WRITE PRINTREC.
93 014600 CLOSE DBFILE
5728CB1 R01 M02 881028 COBOL SOURCE LISTING ICFLIB/CTDBAT 03/01/89 13:44:52 Page 6
STMT SEQNBR -A 1 B.+...2....3....4....5....6....7..IDENTFCN S COPYNAME CHG/DATE
014700 TGTICF 10/16/87
014800 QPRINT. 10/16/87
94 014900 STOP RUN. 10/16/87
* * * * * E N D O F S O U R C E * * * * *
5728CB1 R01 M02 881028 COBOL MESSAGES ICFLIB/CTDBAT 03/01/89 13:44:52 Page 7
STMT
* 19 MSGID: LBL0650 SEVERITY: 00 SEQNBR: 002700
Message . . . . : Blocking/Deblocking for file 'DBFILE' will
be performed by compiler-generated code.
* 26 MSGID: LBL0600 SEVERITY: 10 SEQNBR: 003400
Message . . . . : No INPUT fields found for format EVOKPGM.
* 26 MSGID: LBL0600 SEVERITY: 10 SEQNBR: 003400
Message . . . . : No INPUT fields found for format ENDREC.
* 26 MSGID: LBL0600 SEVERITY: 10 SEQNBR: 003400
Message . . . . : No OUTPUT fields found for format ENDREC.
* 26 MSGID: LBL0600 SEVERITY: 10 SEQNBR: 003400
Message . . . . : No INPUT fields found for format INVITE.
* 26 MSGID: LBL0600 SEVERITY: 10 SEQNBR: 003400
Message . . . . : No OUTPUT fields found for format INVITE.
* 39 MSGID: LBL0650 SEVERITY: 00 SEQNBR: 003500
Message . . . . : Blocking/Deblocking for file 'DFILE' will be
performed by compiler-generated code.
* 67 MSGID: LBL0335 SEVERITY: 00 SEQNBR: 007600
Message . . . . : Empty paragraph or section precedes 'GETFBA'
paragraph or section.
MESSAGE SUMMARY
TOTAL INFO(0-4) WARNING(5-19) ERROR(20-29) SEVERE(30-39) TERMINAL(40-99)
8 3 5 0 0 0
* * * * * E N D O F C O B O L M E S S A G E S * * * * *
149 source records read
37 copy records read
1 copy members processed
0 sequence errors
10 was the highest severity message issued
LBL0901 00 Program CTDBAT created in library ICFLIB.
* * * * * E N D O F C O M P I L A T I O N * * * * *

```

Figure 10-11 (Part 4 of 4). Target Program Example — CTDBAT (User-Defined Formats)

```

5728CB1 R01 M02 881028          IBM AS/400 COBOL/400          ICFLIB/CTFBAT          03/01/89 13:46:01          Page 1
Program name . . . . . : CTFBAT in ICFLIB
Source file . . . . . : QICFPUB in ICFLIB      Member - CTFBAT      02/27/89 09:38:46
Compiler option . . . . . : *NONE
Code generation option . . . . . : *NONE
Code generation severity level . . . . . : 29
Print file . . . . . : QSYSPT in *LIBL
FIPS flagging option . . . . . : *NOFIPS *NOSEG *NODEB *NOOBSOLETE
Text not available for message LBX6039 file QLBLMSG.
Flagging level . . . . . : 0
Replace existing program . . . . . : *YES
User profile . . . . . : *USER
Authority . . . . . : *CHANGE
Text . . . . . : cobol batch file transfer using $$FORMAT (target)
Compiler . . . . . : IBM AS/400 COBOL/400
5728CB1 R01 M02 881028          COBOL SOURCE LISTING          ICFLIB/CTFBAT          03/01/89 13:46:01          Page 2

```

```

STMT SEQNBR -A 1 B.+...2....3....4....5....6....7..IDENTFCN S COPYNAME CHG/DATE
1 000100 IDENTIFICATION DIVISION.                                02/21/89
2 000200 PROGRAM-ID. CTFBAT.                                       02/21/89
000300*****
000400* THIS TARGET PROGRAM IS EVOKED BY THE SOURCE PROGRAM AND * 02/22/89
000500* RECEIVES RECORDS FROM IT. WHEN THE SOURCE PROGRAM IS DONE * 02/22/89
000600* SENDING DATA, THIS PROGRAM SENDS ITS OWN RECORDS UNTIL IT IS * 02/22/89
000700* DONE. WHEN THIS PROGRAM IS DONE, IT SENDS A DETACH REQUEST TO * 02/22/89
000800* THE SOURCE PROGRAM AND ENDS ITS SESSION AND JOB. * 02/22/89
000900*****
3 001000 ENVIRONMENT DIVISION.                                     10/16/87
4 001100 CONFIGURATION SECTION.                                    10/16/87
5 001200 SOURCE-COMPUTER. IBM-AS400.                               02/21/89
6 001300 OBJECT-COMPUTER. IBM-AS400.                               02/21/89
7 001400 SPECIAL-NAMES. I-O-FEEDBACK IS FEEDBACK-AREA             10/16/87
8 001500 OPEN-FEEDBACK IS OPEN-FBA.                                10/16/87
9 001600 INPUT-OUTPUT SECTION.                                     10/16/87
001700* 1
10 001800 FILE-CONTROL.                                           10/16/87
11 001900 SELECT DBFILE ASSIGN TO DATABASE-DBFILE.                 10/16/87
12 002000 SELECT TGTICF ASSIGN TO WORKSTATION-TGTICF-SI           10/16/87
13 002100 ORGANIZATION IS TRANSACTION                             10/16/87
14 002200 FILE STATUS IS STATUS-IND MAJ-MIN.                       10/16/87
15 002300 SELECT DFILE ASSIGN TO DATABASE-HEXDUMP.                 10/16/87
16 002400 SELECT QPRINT ASSIGN TO PRINTER-QSYSPT.                 10/16/87
17 002500 DATA DIVISION.                                         10/16/87
18 002600 FILE SECTION.                                           10/16/87
19 002700 FD DBFILE                                               10/16/87
20 002800 LABEL RECORDS ARE STANDARD.                              10/16/87
21 002900 01 PREC.                                                10/16/87
22 003000 05 PREC-DATA PIC X(80).                                  10/16/87
23 003100 FD TGTICF                                               10/16/87
24 003200 LABEL RECORDS ARE STANDARD.                              10/16/87
25 003300 01 ICFREC.                                              10/16/87
26 003400 05 SNDDATA-0.                                           10/16/87
27 003500 10 SNDLENGTH PIC 9(4).                                  10/16/87
28 003600 10 SNDFIELD PIC X(80).                                  10/16/87
29 003700 05 ENDREC-0 REDEFINES SNDDATA-0.                       10/16/87
30 003800 10 ENDLNGTH PIC 9(4).                                  10/16/87
31 003900 10 FILLER PIC X(80).                                    10/16/87
32 004000 FD DFILE                                               10/16/87
33 004100 LABEL RECORDS ARE STANDARD.                              10/16/87
34 004200 01 DUMPREC.                                             10/16/87
35 004300 05 DUMP-MAJ-MIN PIC X(4).                               10/16/87

```

| Figure 10-12 (Part 1 of 4). Target Program Example—CTFBAT (System-Supplied Formats)

```

36 004400 05 DUMP-RECORD PIC X(80). 10/16/87
37 004500 FD QPRINT 10/16/87
38 004600 LABEL RECORDS ARE OMITTED. 10/16/87
39 004700 01 PRINTREC PIC X(132). 10/16/87
40 004800 WORKING-STORAGE SECTION. 10/16/87
41 004900 77 MAJ-MIN-SAV PIC X(4). 10/16/87
42 005000 77 STATUS-IND PIC X(2). 10/16/87
43 005100 77 INDON PIC 1 VALUE B"1". 10/16/87
44 005200 77 INDOFF PIC 1 VALUE B"0". 10/16/87
45 005300 77 LEN PIC 9(10)V9(5) COMP 10/16/87
46 005400 VALUE 0. 10/16/87
47 005500 77 CMD2 PIC X(31) 10/16/87
5728CB1 R01 M02 881028 COBOL SOURCE LISTING ICFLIB/CTFBAT 03/01/89 13:46:01
STMT SEQNBR -A 1 B...2....3....4....5....6....7..IDENTFCN S COPYNAME CHG/DATE
48 005600 VALUE "CPYF HEXDUMP *LIST PRTFMT(*HEX)". 10/16/87
49 005700 01 OPEN-FBA. 10/16/87
50 005800 05 FILLER PIC X(75). 10/16/87
51 005900 05 RECS-IN-DB PIC 9(09) COMP-4. 10/16/87
52 006000 05 FILLER PIC X(45). 10/16/87
53 006100 01 MAJ-MIN. 10/16/87
54 006200 05 MAJ PIC X(2). 10/16/87
55 006300 05 MIN PIC X(2). 10/16/87
5728CB1 R01 M02 881028 COBOL SOURCE LISTING ICFLIB/CTFBAT 03/01/89 13:46:01
STMT SEQNBR -A 1 B...2....3....4....5....6....7..IDENTFCN S COPYNAME CHG/DATE
006400/ 10/16/87
56 006500 PROCEDURE DIVISION. 10/16/87
006600 DECLARATIVES. 10/16/87
006700 ERR-SECTION SECTION. 10/16/87
006800* 2 10/16/87
006900* 10/16/87
007000 USE AFTER STANDARD ERROR PROCEDURE ON TGTICF. 10/16/87
007100 TGTICF-EXCEPTION. 10/16/87
007200* 02/27/89
007300* 02/27/89
007400* GET INFORMATION FROM THE MAJOR-MINOR CODE AND PLACE IT INTO * 02/27/89
007500* A DATA BASE FILE. THEN PRINT THE FILE IN HEX USING COPYFILE. * 02/27/89
007600* 02/27/89
007700* 02/27/89
007800 GETFBA. 10/16/87
57 007900 MOVE "CTFBAT HAS COMPLETED ABNORMALLY" TO PRINTREC. 10/16/87
58 008000 WRITE PRINTREC. 10/16/87
59 008100 OPEN OUTPUT DFILE. 10/16/87
60 008200 MOVE MAJ-MIN TO DUMP-MAJ-MIN. 10/16/87
61 008300 MOVE ICFREC TO DUMP-RECORD. 10/16/87
62 008400 WRITE DUMPREC. 10/16/87
63 008500 CLOSE DFILE. 10/16/87
64 008600 MOVE 31 TO LEN. 10/16/87
65 008700 CALL "QCAEXEC" USING CMD2 LEN. 10/16/87
66 008800 STOP RUN. 10/16/87
008900* 10/16/87
009000 EXIT-DECLARATIVES. 10/16/87
009100 EXIT. 10/16/87
009200* 10/16/87
67 009300 END DECLARATIVES. 10/16/87
5728CB1 R01 M02 881028 COBOL SOURCE LISTING ICFLIB/CTFBAT 03/01/89 13:46:01
STMT SEQNBR -A 1 B...2....3....4....5....6....7..IDENTFCN S COPYNAME CHG/DATE
009400/ 10/16/87
009500 START-PROGRAM SECTION. 10/16/87
009600 START-PROGRAM-PARAGRAPH. 10/16/87
009700* 3 10/16/87
68 009800 OPEN OUTPUT QPRINT 10/16/87
009900 I-O TGTICF 10/16/87
010000 INPUT DBFILE. 10/16/87
010100* 10/16/87

```

Figure 10-12 (Part 2 of 4). Target Program Example—CTFBAT (System-Supplied Formats)

```

010200*****
010300* DATA CONTINUES TO BE RECEIVED FROM THE PROGRAM DEVICE UNTIL THE *
010400* RCVTRNRND INDICATOR IS SET. EACH RECORD RECEIVED IS PRINTED TO *
010500* THE PRINT FILE. *
010600*****
010700*
010800 RECEIVE-DATA.
010900* 4
69 011000 READ TGTICF.
70 011100 IF MAJ NOT = "03"
71 011200 MOVE ICFREC TO PRINTREC
72 011300 WRITE PRINTREC.
011400* 5
73 011500 IF MIN = "01" THEN
74 011600 GO TO RECEIVE-DATA.
011700*
011800*****
011900* RECORD IS READ FROM THE DATABASE FILE AND IS SENT TO THE SOURCE *
012000* PROGRAM. DATA TRANSMISSION CONTINUES UNTIL END OF FILE IS *
012100* DETECTED ON THE DATABASE FILE. AT THIS TIME, A DETACH SIGNAL IS *
012200* IS SENT TO THE SOURCE PROGRAM. *
012300*****
012400*
012500 SEND-DATA.
012600* 6
75 012700 READ DBFILE AT END GO TO SIGNAL-DETACH.
77 012800 MOVE PREC TO SNDFIELD OF SNDDATA-0.
78 012900 MOVE +80 TO SNDFLENGTH OF SNDDATA-0.
79 013000 WRITE ICFREC FORMAT IS "$$SENDNI".
80 013100 GO TO SEND-DATA.
013200*
013300*****
013400* SIGNAL DETACH TO THE SOURCE PROGRAM. *
013500*****
013600*
013700 SIGNAL-DETACH.
013800* 7
81 013900 MOVE SPACES TO ENDREC-0.
82 014000 MOVE +0 TO ENDFLENGTH OF ENDREC-0.
83 014100 WRITE ICFREC FORMAT IS "$$SENDET".
014200*****
014300* WHEN THE END OF FILE IS REACHED, AN EOJ MESSAGE IS PRINTED AND *
014400* THE PROGRAM ENDS. *
014500*****
014600* 8
84 014700 MOVE "CTFBAT HAS COMPLETED NORMALLY" TO PRINTREC
85 014800 WRITE PRINTREC.
5728CB1 R01 M02 881028 COBOL SOURCE LISTING ICFLIB/CTFBAT 03/01/89 13:46:01 Page 6
STMT SEQNBR -A 1 B.+. . . . 2. . . . +. . . . 3. . . . +. . . . 4. . . . +. . . . 5. . . . +. . . . 6. . . . +. . . . 7. . . . IDENTFCN S COPYNAME CHG/DATE
86 014900 CLOSE DBFILE
015000 TGTICF
015100 QPRINT.
87 015200 STOP RUN.
***** END OF SOURCE *****
5728CB1 R01 M02 881028 COBOL MESSAGES ICFLIB/CTFBAT 03/01/89 13:46:01 Page 7
STMT

```

Figure 10-12 (Part 3 of 4). Target Program Example—CTFBAT (System-Supplied Formats)

```

* 19 MSGID: LBL0650 SEVERITY: 00 SEQNBR: 002700
    Message . . . . : Blocking/Deblocking for file 'DBFILE' will
                      be performed by compiler-generated code.
* 32 MSGID: LBL0650 SEVERITY: 00 SEQNBR: 004000
    Message . . . . : Blocking/Deblocking for file 'DFILE' will be
                      performed by compiler-generated code.
* 57 MSGID: LBL0335 SEVERITY: 00 SEQNBR: 007800
    Message . . . . : Empty paragraph or section precedes 'GETFBA'
                      paragraph or section.

                                MESSAGE SUMMARY
TOTAL      INFO(0-4)    WARNING(5-19)  ERROR(20-29)  SEVERE(30-39)  TERMINAL(40-99)
   3         3           0             0             0             0
* * * * * E N D O F C O B O L M E S S A G E S * * * * *

152 source records read
0 copy records read
0 copy members processed
0 sequence errors
0 was the highest severity message issued
LBL0901 00 Program CTFBAT created in library ICFLIB.
* * * * * E N D O F C O M P I L A T I O N * * * * *

```

| *Figure 10-12 (Part 4 of 4). Target Program Example—CTFBAT (System-Supplied Formats)*

## **Multiple-Session Inquiry (Example II)**

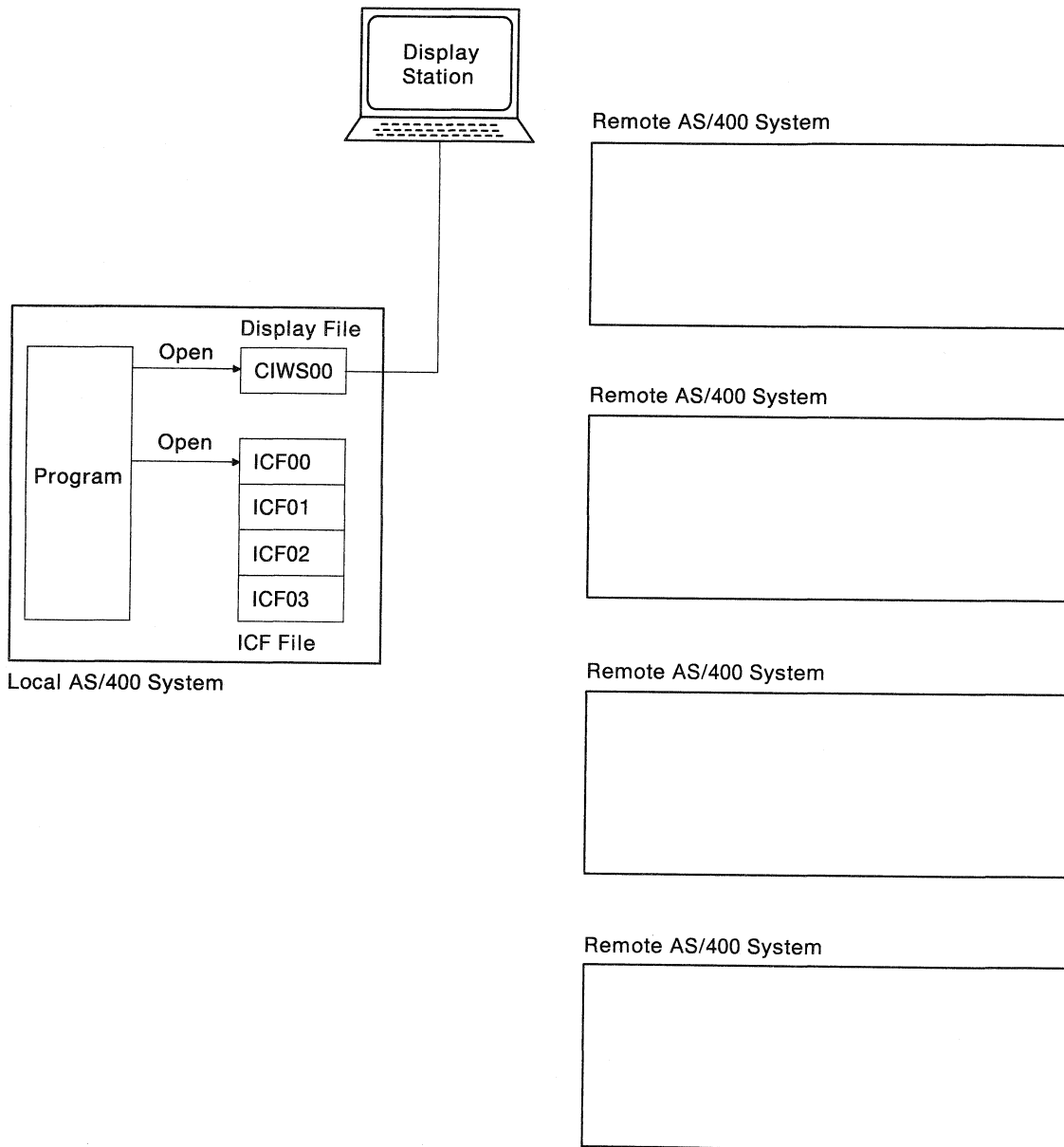
This example illustrates an interactive inquiry application that communicates with multiple ICF sessions. A source AS/400 system program accepts inquiries from a display device and sends a request to one of four AS/400 systems. The source program communicates with the display device through a display file, and with the four remote systems through a single ICF file.

The purpose of this example is to show multiple sessions from a single ICF file. The source program communicates with four sessions. From the viewpoint of each of the four target programs, there is only one session (with the requesting program device). Therefore, the target programs do not require any unique logic to support the multiple-session source.

Both the source program and the target program are described. The same target program is evoked in each of the four separate remote systems. Therefore, only one target program is shown in the programming example.

### Transaction Flow of the Multiple-Session Inquiry (Example II)

The program shown in Figure 10-13 is started from a display station, and both the display and the ICF file are opened. CIWS00 is the \*REQUESTER device, acquired when the display file opens. CIWS00 is acquired because DEV(\*REQUESTER) was specified when the display file was created. Since the ICF file was created with ACQPGMDEV(\*NONE), no ICF program devices are acquired during open processing.

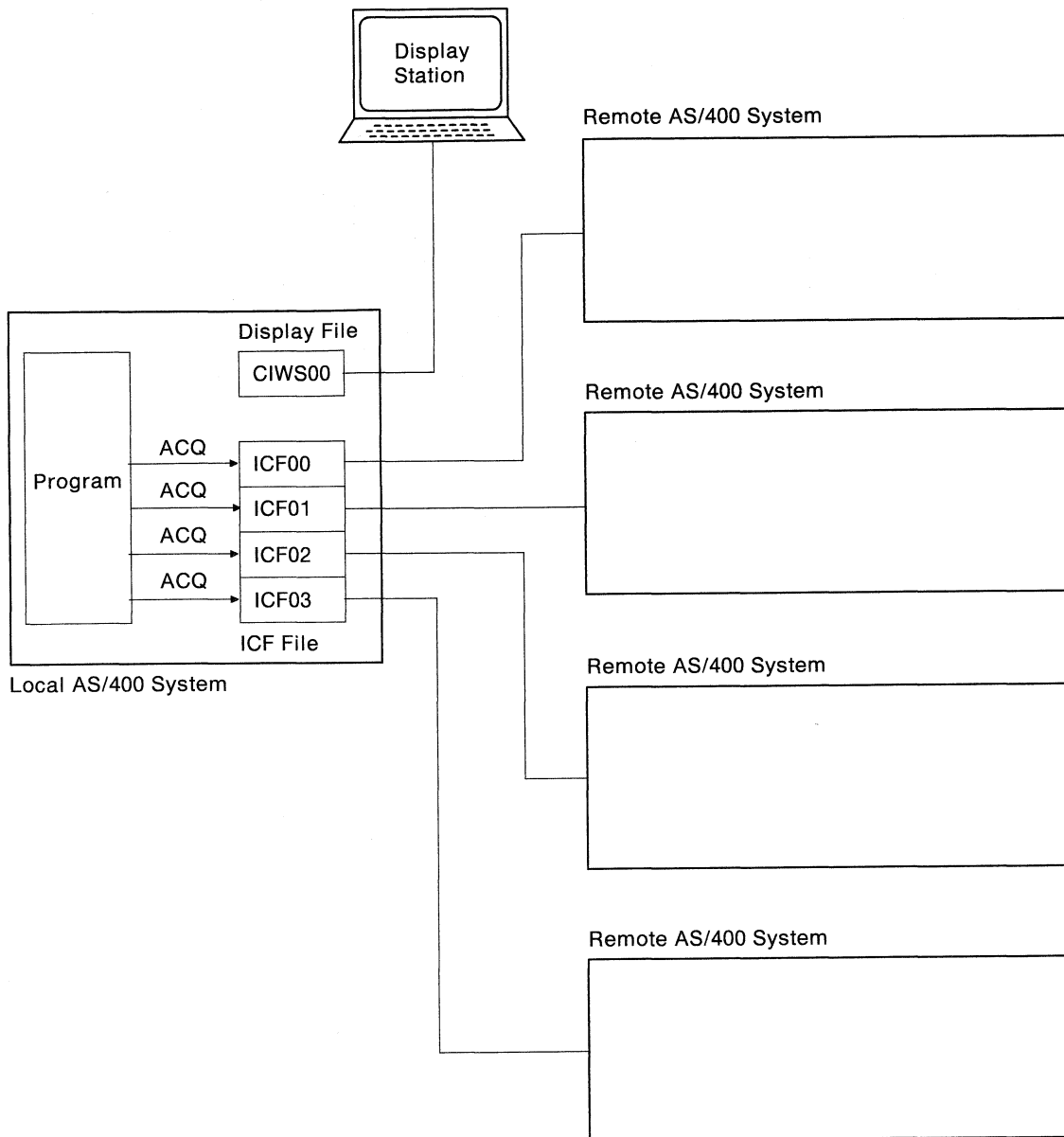


RSL199-4

Figure 10-13. Program Starts at Display Station



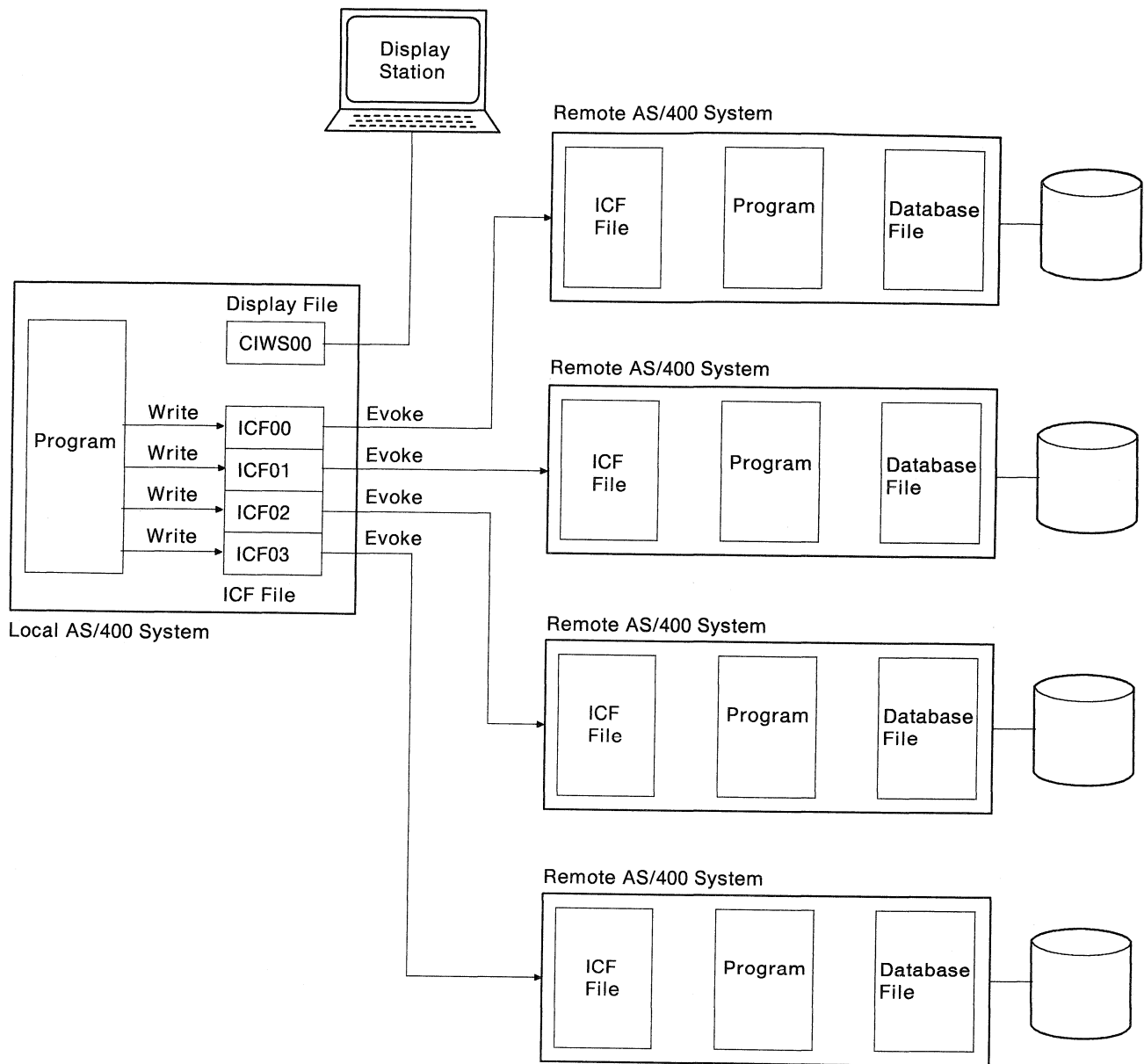
All other program devices must be explicitly acquired by the program, as shown in Figure 10-14.



RSL5651-4

Figure 10-14. Program Devices Explicitly Acquired

All target programs are started with the evoke, as shown in Figure 10-15.

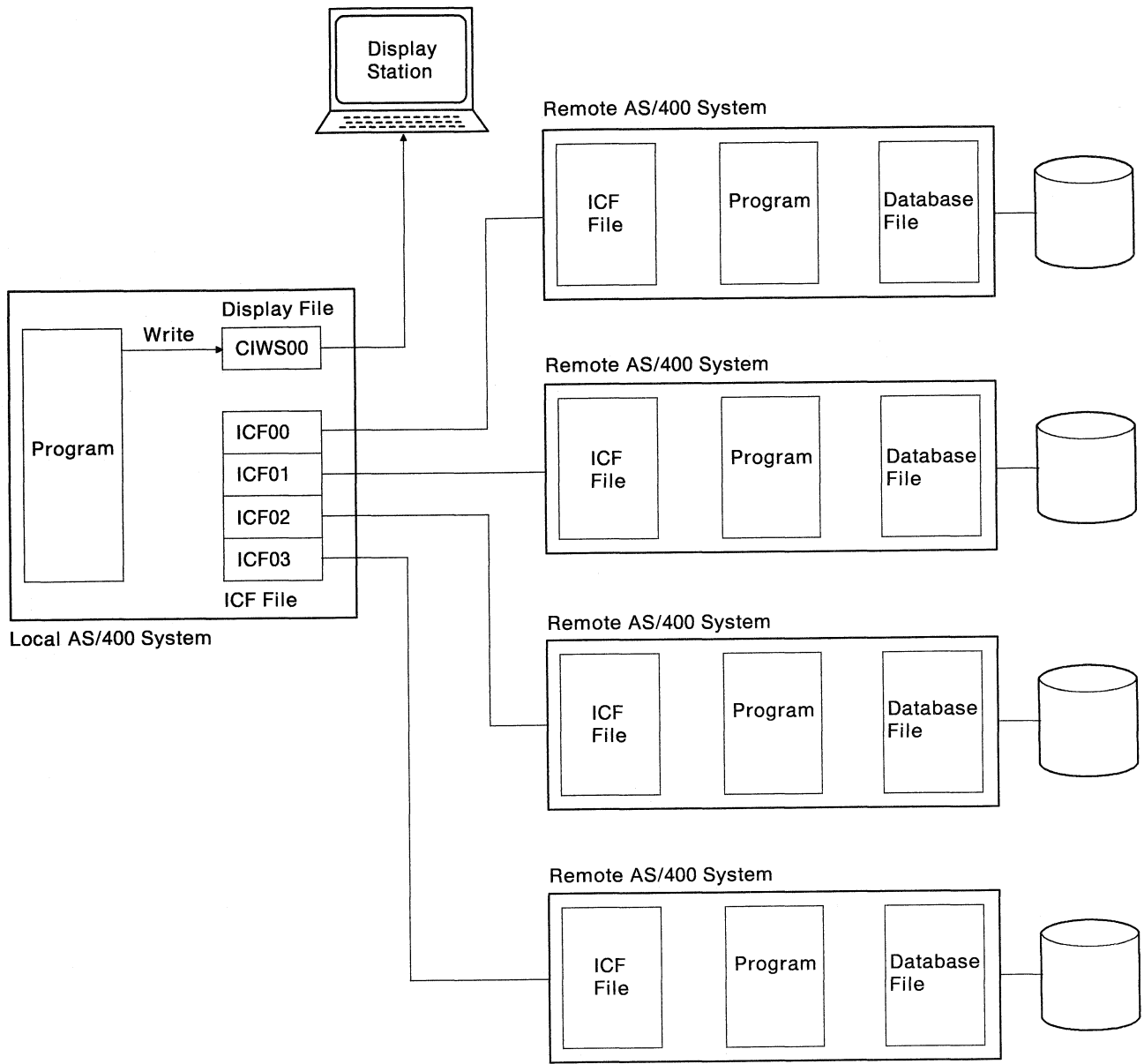


RSL5652-4

Figure 10-15. Evoke Starts Target Programs

The source program uses a specific program device name. Each target program uses an ICF file with a program device name that is associated with the requesting program device. The target program's only session is the one used to communicate with the source program. The ICF file on the remote system must be opened by the COBOL language support using the open operation. Since the file was created with the requesting program device specified on the ACQPGMDEV parameter, the requesting program device is acquired when the file is opened.

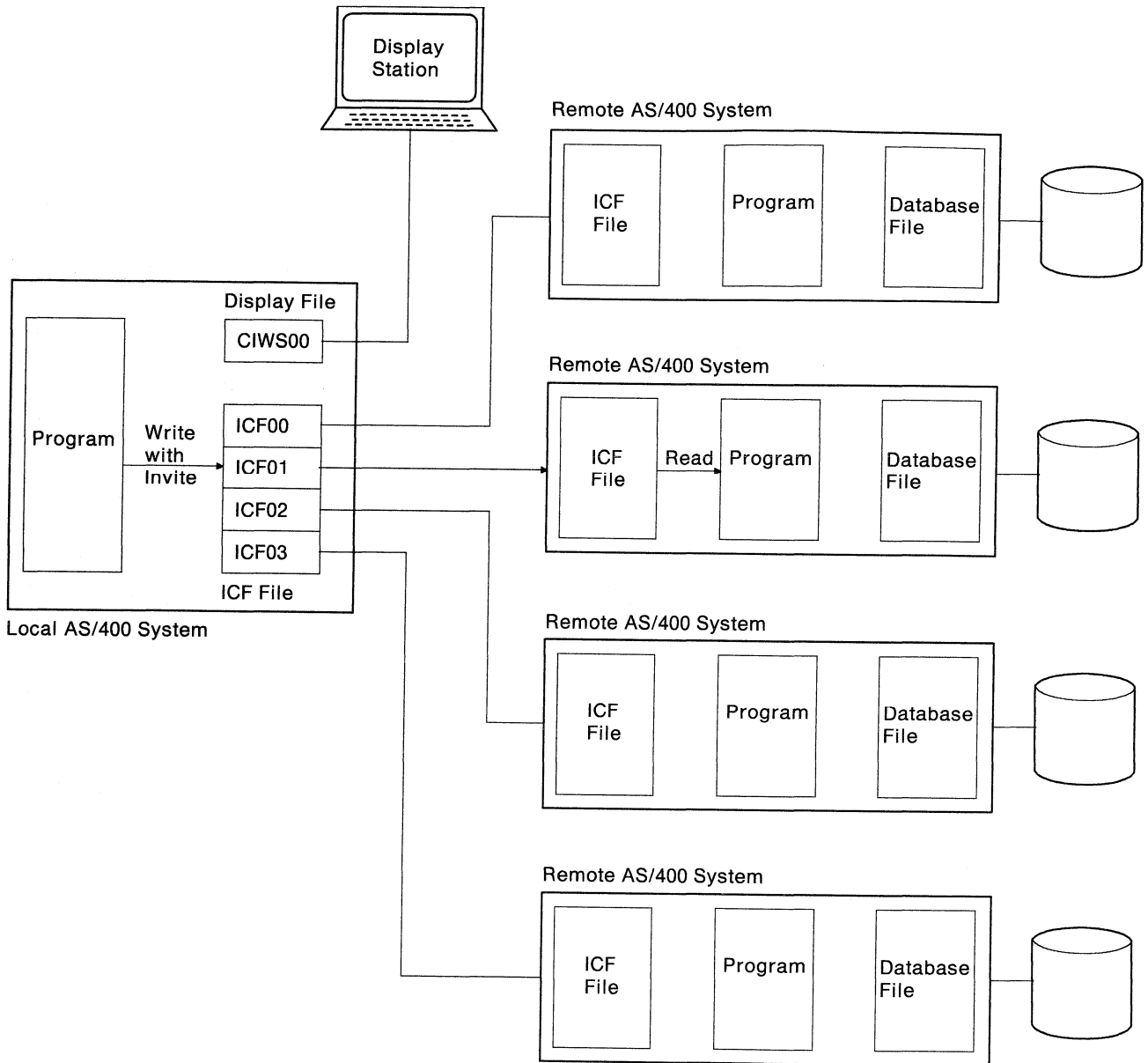
The main menu is written to the display station on the local system, and the program waits for a request from the display station, as shown in Figure 10-16.



RSLS653-5

Figure 10-16. Main Menu Written to Display Station

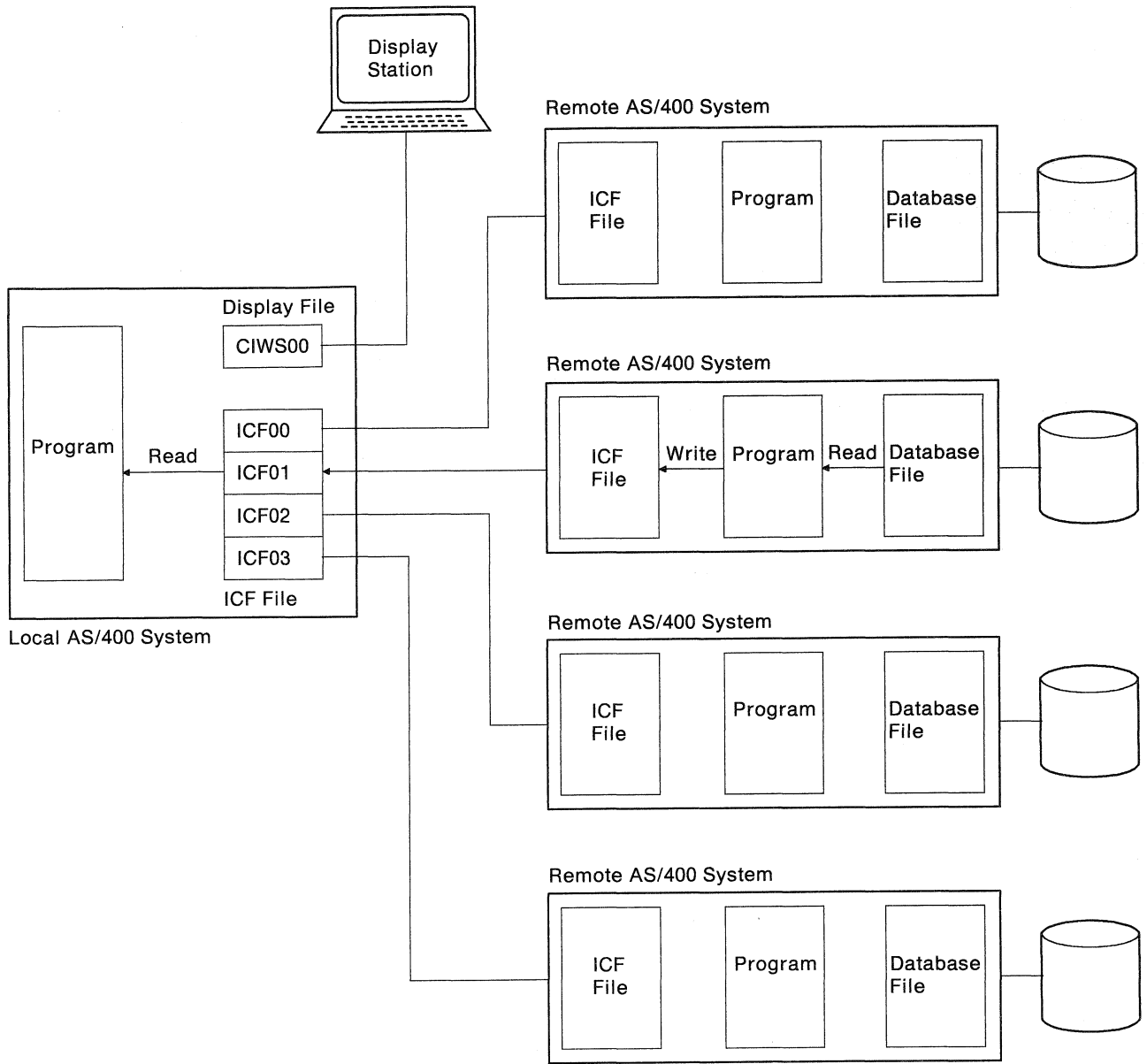
The source program sends an inquiry request to one of the remote systems based on the request made from the display station, as shown in Figure 10-17.



RSLS654-4

Figure 10-17. Program Sends Inquiry Request to Remote System

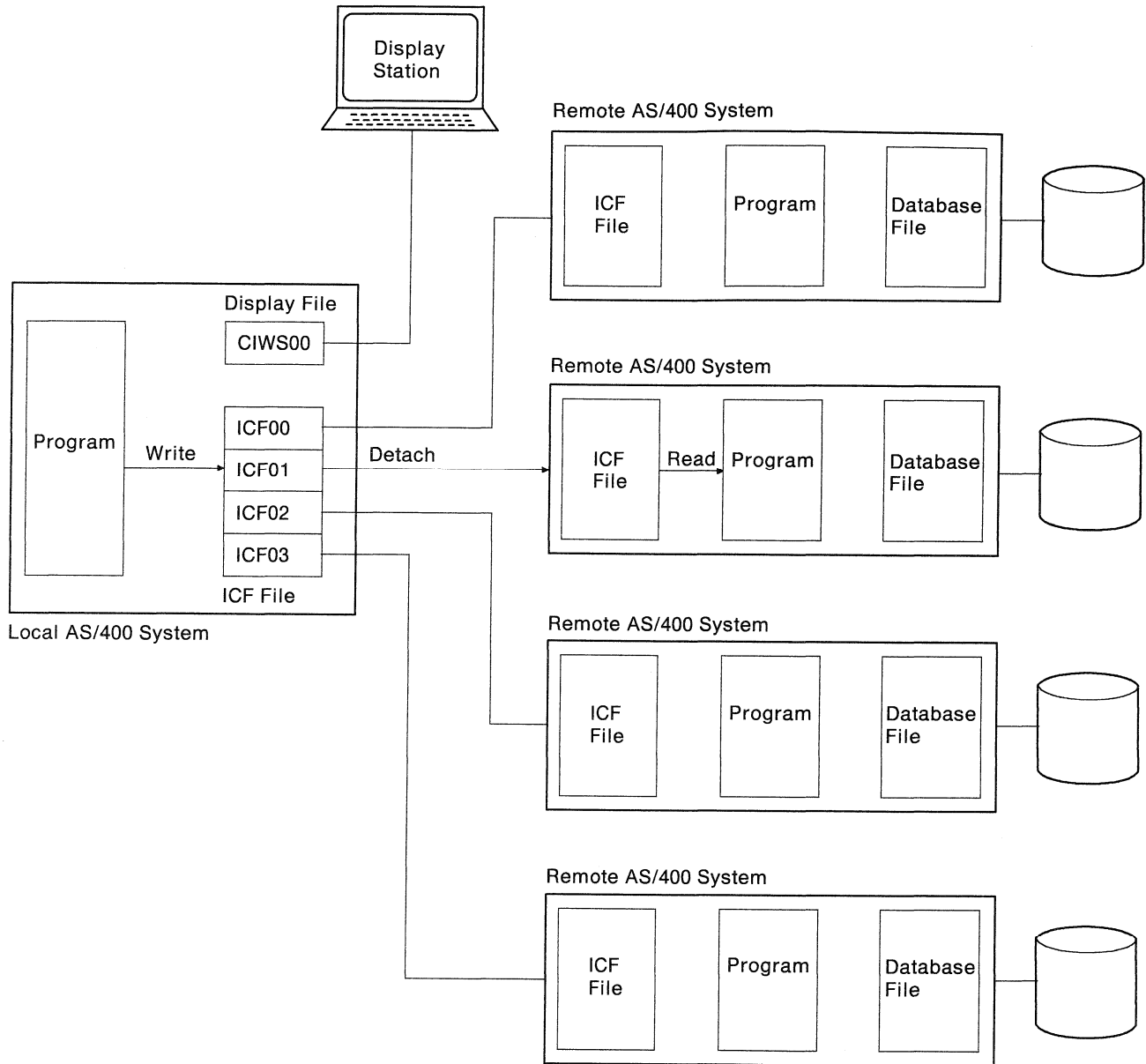
The target program responds to the inquiry by sending a reply, as shown in Figure 10-18.



RSLS655-4

Figure 10-18. Target Program Sends a Reply

The program sends a detach request and ends the session when function key 1 is pressed (while the main inquiry menu is present), as shown in Figure 10-19.



RSL5656-5

Figure 10-19. Program Ends the Session

## Source Program Multiple-Session Inquiry (Example II)

The following describes a COBOL source program multiple-session inquiry.

**Program Files:** The COBOL multiple session source program uses the following files:

- |        |   |
|--------|---|
| CMNFIL | An ICF file used to send records to and receive records from the target program.  |
| DSPFIL | A display file used to enter requests that are to be sent to the target program.  |
| QPRINT | A printer file used to print error messages resulting from communications errors. |

**DDS Source:** The DDS for the ICF file (CMNFIL) is illustrated in Figure 10-20.

```

5714PW1 R01M00 880301          SEU SOURCE LISTING          10/14/87 17:20:41          PAGE 1
SOURCE FILE . . . . . QICFPUB/ICFLIB
MEMBER . . . . . CMNFIL
SEQNBR*...+... 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7 ...+... 8 ...+... 9 ...+... 0
100                                10/06/87
200                                10/06/87
300      A*****
400      A*                                *
500      A*                                *
600      A*          ICF FILE                                *
700      A*          USED IN SOURCE MULTIPLE SESSION PROGRAM *
800      A*****
900      A          INDARA
1000     A          R ITMRSP
1100     A          RECID(1 'I')
1200     A          RECITM          1
1300     A          ITEMNO          6 0
1400     A          DESC            30
1500     A          QTYLST          7 0
1600     A          QTYOH           7 0
1700     A          QTYOO           7 0
1800     A          QTYBO           7 0
1900     A          UNITQ           2
2000     A          PR01            7 2
2100     A          PR05            7 0
2200     A          UFRT            5 2
2300     A          SLSTM           9 2
2400     A          SLSTY           11 2
2500     A          CSTTM           9 2
2600     A          CSTTY           11 2
2700     A          PRO             5 2
2800     A          LOS             9 2
2900     A          FILL1           56
3000     A          R DTLRSP
3100     A          RECID(1 'C')
3200     A          RCVTRNRND(90)
3300     A          RECCUS          1
3400     A          CUSTNO          6 0
3500     A          DNAME           30
3600     A          DLSTOR          6 0
3700     A          DSLSTM          9 0
3800     A          DSPM01          9 0
3900     A          DSPM02          9 0
4000     A          DSPM03          9 0
4100     A          DSTTYD          11 0
4200     A          IDEPT           3 0
4300     A          FILL2           57
4400     A          R DETACH
4500     A          DETACH
4600     A          R EOS
4700     A          EOS
4800     A          R EVKREQ
4900     A          EVOKE(&LIB&PGMID)
5000     A          PGMID           10A P
5100     A          LIB             10A P
5200     A          R ITMREQ
5300     A          INVITE
5714PW1 R01M00 880301          SEU SOURCE LISTING          10/14/87 17:20:41          PAGE 2
SOURCE FILE . . . . . QICFPUB/ICFLIB
MEMBER . . . . . CMNFIL
SEQNBR*...+... 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7 ...+... 8 ...+... 9 ...+... 0
5400     A          ITEMNO          6 0
5500     A          R DTLREQ
5600     A          INVITE
5700     A          CUSTNO          6 0
          * * * * END OF SOURCE * * * *

```

Figure 10-20. DDS for Source Program Multiple Session Inquiry Using CMNFIL



The DDS for the display file (DSPFIL) is illustrated in Figure 10-21.

```

000100871007 A*****
000200871007 A*
000300871007 A*          DISPLAY FILE
000400871007 A*          USED IN SOURCE MULTIPLE SESSION PROGRAM
000500871007 A*
000600871007 A*****
000700871008 A* BEGINNING MENU
000800871008 A*****
000900871007 A
001000871007 A          DSPSIZ(*DS3)
001100871007 A          CF01(99) CF02(98) CF03(97)
001200871007 A          R CIMENU          TEXT('MENU FOR INQUIRY')
001300871007 A          1 34'INQUIRY MENU'
001400871007 A          3 1'Select one of the following:'
001500871007 A          4 3'1. Item inquiry'
001600871007 A          5 3'2. Customer inquiry'
001700871007 A          11 1'Option:'
001800871008 A          OPTION          1N I 11 9VALUES('1' '2')
001900871008 A          R DTLMNU          19 5DFT('CMD KEY 1 - END ')
002000871007 A          TEXT('CUSTOMER INQUIRY SCREEN 1')
002100871013 A          CUSTNO          2 2DFT('ENTER CUSTOMER')
002200871008 A          6N OI 2 20
002300871008 A          19 5DFT('CMD KEY 1 - END ')
002400871008 A          19 23DFT(' 2 - MAIN MENU ')
002500871008 A*
002600871007 A*****
002700871008 A* CUSTOMER INQUIRY SCREEN
002800871007 A*****
002900871007 A          R DTLSCR          TEXT('CUSTOMER INQUIRY SCR. #2')
003000871007 A          1 3DFT('CUST DPT LAST ORD & THIS +
003100871008 A          $MTH1      &MTH2      $MTH3      THIS+
003200871008 A          YTD NAME')
003300871007 A          CUSTN          6N 2 2
003400871007 A          DEPT          3N 0 2 9
003500871007 A          DLSTR          6N 0 2 13
003600871007 A          DSLSM          9N 0 2 22
003700871007 A          DSPM1          9N 0 2 32
003800871007 A          DSPM2          9N 0 2 42
003900871007 A          DSPM3          9N 0 2 52
004000890321 A          DSTYD          11N 0 2 62
004100871008 A          CNAME          5 2 74
004200871008 A          19 5DFT('CMD KEY 1 - END ')
004300871007 A          19 23DFT(' 2 - MAIN MENU ')
004400871008 A*
004500871007 A*****
004600871008 A* ITEM INQUIRY SCREEN
004700871007 A*****
004800871008 A          R ITMNU          TEXT('ITEM INQUIRY SCREEN ONE')
004900871013 A          ITEMNO          2 2DFT('ENTER ITEM NUMBER')
005000871008 A          6N OI 2 20
005100871008 A          19 5DFT('CMD KEY 1 - END ')
005200871008 A          19 23DFT(' 2 - MAIN MENU ')
005300871008 A*
005400871008 A*****
005500871007 A* ITEM DISPLAY
005600871007 A*****
005700871007 A          R ITMSC2          TEXT('ITEM INQUIRY SCREEN TWO') OVE+
005800871007 A          RLAY
005900871007 A          4 2DFT('DESC-')
006000871007 A          DSC          30 4 8
006100871007 A          QAVAIL          5 2DFT('QUANTITY AVAILABLE')
006200871007 A          7N 0 5 25
006300871007 A          QTYH          6 11DFT('ON HAND')
006400871007 A          7N 0 6 25
006500871007 A          QTYO          7 11DFT('ON ORDER')
006600871007 A          7N 0 7 25
006700871007 A          QTYB          8 11DFT('BACK ORDER')
006800871007 A          7N 0 8 25
006900871007 A          UNT          9 2DFT('UNIT OF MEASURE')
007000871007 A          2 9 30

```

Figure 10-21 (Part 1 of 2). DDS for Source Program Multiple Session Inquiry Using DSPFIL

```

006900871007 A 10 2DFT('PRICE PER UNIT')
007000871007 A PR1 7Y 2 10 24EDTCDE(3)
007100871007 A 11 8DFT('QUANTITY')
007200871007 A PR5 7Y 0 11 25EDTCDE(3)
007300871007 A 12 8DFT('FREIGHT')
007400871007 A UFR 5Y 2 12 26EDTCDE(3)
007500871008 A 13 32DFT('MORE... ')
007600871008 A 19 5DFT('CMD KEY 1 - END ')
007700871008 A 19 23DFT(' 2 - MAIN MENU ')
007800871008 A 19 40DFT(' 3 - ITEM MENU ')
007900871008 A*****
008000871008 A* ITEM ADDITIONAL DISPLAY
008100871008 A*****
008200871007 A R ITMSC3 TEXT('ITEM INQUIRY SCREEN 3 ') OVE+
008300871007 A RLAY
008400871007 A 5 2DFT('SALES MONTH')
008500871007 A SLSM 9Y 2 5 16EDTCDE(1)
008600871007 A 6 8DFT('Y-T-D')
008700871007 A SLSY 11Y 2 6 14EDTCDE(1)
008800871007 A 7 2DFT('COSTS MONTH')
008900871007 A CSTM 9Y 2 7 16EDTCDE(1)
009000871007 A 8 8DFT('Y-T-D')
009100871007 A CSTY 11Y 2 8 14EDTCDE(1)
009200871007 A 9 2DFT('PROFIT PCT')
009300871007 A PROFIT 5Y 2 9 22EDTCDE(1)
009400871007 A 10 2DFT('LOST SALES')
009500871007 A LOSTS 9Y 2 10 16EDTCDE(1)
009600871008 A 19 5DFT('CMD KEY 1 - END ')
009700871008 A 19 23DFT(' 2 - MAIN MENU ')
009800871008 A*****
009900871007 A* TIMOUT SCREEN.
010000871008 A*****
010100871007 A R TIMOUT TEXT('TIME OUT SCREEN') OVE+
010200871007 A RLAY
010300871007 A 20 2DFT('REMOTE SYSTEM TIMED OUT. ENTER
010400871007 1 TO TRY AGAIN OR 2 TO END. ')
010500871007 A TIMRSP 1 I 20 61

```

Figure 10-21 (Part 2 of 2). DDS for Source Program Multiple Session Inquiry Using DSPFIL

**ICF File Creation and Program Device Entry Definition:** The command needed to create the ICF file is:

```

CRITICFF FILE(ICFLIB/CMNFIL) SRCFILE(ICFLIB/QICFPUB) SRCMBR(CMNFIL)
ACQPGMDEV(*NONE) MAXPGMDEV(4) WAITRCD(30)
TEXT("SOURCE ICF FILE FOR MULTIPLE SESSION PROGRAM")

```

The commands needed to define the four program device entries are:

```
OVRICFDEVE PGMDEV(ICF00) RMTLOCNAME(CHICAGO) FMSTLT(*RECID)
```

```
OVRICFDEVE PGMDEV(ICF01) RMTLOCNAME(NEWYORK) FMSTLT(*RECID)
```

```
OVRICFDEVE PGMDEV(ICF02) RMTLOCNAME(DETROIT) FMSTLT(*RECID)
```

```
OVRICFDEVE PGMDEV(ICF03) RMTLOCNAME(MADISON) FMSTLT(*RECID)
```

**Program Explanation:** The following explains the structure of the program examples illustrated in Figure 10-22 on page 10-49 and Figure 10-23 on page 10-63. The ICF file used in the first example is defined by the user, and uses externally described data formats (DDS). The second example uses the same file, but uses program-described data and system-supplied formats. The reference numbers in the explanation below correspond to the numbers in the following program examples.

In the following examples, the ICF file used in the first example is externally described, whereas the ICF file used in the second example is a program-described file.

Although the basic structure of the two examples provided is the same, there are differences because of the way the user-defined formats and the system-supplied formats are used. All output operations to the ICF file in the first example are done using the WRITE statement with the record format name coded as an operand. The output operations to the ICF file in the second example using system-supplied formats are issued with the system-supplied format coded as literal operand.

Differences between the first and second example are described in each of the following descriptions as necessary.

- 1** This section defines the ICF file (CMNFIL) and the display file (DSPFIL) used in the program.

CMNFIL is the ICF file used to send records to and receive records from each of the four target programs. CMNFIL is implemented with the file-level keyword, INDARA, indicating a separate indicator area is used.

DSPFIL is the display file used to receive user's requests and to report the information received based on the request.

The control area clause in the select statements of CMNFIL and DSPFIL is used to define the I/O feedback area. Information from the I/O feedback is used to determine the major/minor return code, record format, and command key pressed.

**Note:** In the program using system-supplied formats, the input records for CMNFIL are explicitly coded in the program since CMNFIL is now treated as a program-described file. The system-supplied file, QICDMF, could have been used instead of CMNFIL. Using the system-supplied file can be done by specifying QICDMF in the file specification, or by using an OVRICFF command to change the name from CMNFIL to QICDMF.

- 2** DSP-ERROR SECTION and CMN-ERROR SECTION define the error handling procedures for I/O errors on the DSPFIL and CMNFIL. A DSPFIL I/O error causes the program to end, and an error message to be sent to the printfile. The section for CMNFIL file I/O errors checks the major/minor return code to determine if the error is recoverable. If the error is recoverable (major code 83), it sets a flag (ERR-SW) to 1 and returns to the program. Furthermore, when major/minor code 3431 (input data truncated) is received, it is saved but not considered as an error, and takes an exit.
- 3** The program opens the files to be used and initializes the ICF file separate indicator area.
- 4** If the ERR-SW switch is set to 1, indicating that a recoverable error has occurred, the program determines whether the open retry count limit nine has been exceeded. If it has, the program goes to **19** and then ends. If the limit count is less than nine, one is added to the count and control passes to **17** and then to **3** to try to open the file.
- 5** The four program devices used by the program are explicitly acquired. The device for the work station is implicitly acquired when the DSPFIL file is opened.

Also, the evoke requests are issued to the remote systems by passing control to **16**.

When control returns from **16**, the main menu (record format CIMENU) is then written to the work station.

- 6** A read operation is issued to the display device, and the program waits for an input request from the user. When a record is returned, the last record format used (as specified in the RCD-FMT field in the I/O control area) is checked. Based on the value in RCD-FMT, the program branches to the appropriate routine.

If a match is not found for the display record format, the main menu (CIMENU) is written to the work station and control is returned to **6**.

- 7** This routine is called if the request is made from the main menu (CIMENU). If the CMD-KEY variable is set to '01', indicating that the operator pressed command key 1, the four transactions and sessions are ended and the program ends. If the operator entered option 1, the program writes the Item Inquiry menu (ITMMNU) to the work station and returns to **6**.

If the option is not 1, the Customer Inquiry menu (DTLMNU) is written to the work station and control is passed to **6**.

The rest of this chapter discusses the details of the control is passed to **6**.

- 8** This routine is called when the user is requesting an item inquiry (record format ITMMNU). If command key 1 (CMD-KEY = '01') is pressed, control passes to **19**, and then to **20**, the four transactions end, and the program ends. If command key 2 is pressed, the inquiry request is canceled, the main menu (CMENU) is written to the work station, and the program returns to **16**.

The item number read from the work station is checked for value range. If the range is from 0 to 399999, then the request is sent to the target program on program device ICF01.

If the range is from 400000 to 699999, the request is sent to the target program on program device ICF02.

If the range is from 700000 to 899999, the request is sent to the target program on program device ICF03.

The request is sent to the appropriate target program by writing data to the program device using format ITMREQ. The INVITE keyword is specified as part of the ITMREQ format to give the target program permission to send.

A read request is issued to the program device to receive the response to the inquiry.

The read is an implied read-from-invited-program-devices because no record format is specified in the read statement.

Control goes to **9** to process the item information based on the input data received and the result written to the screen using format ITMSC2.

After returning from **9**, the program returns to **6**.

**Note:** In the program using system-supplied formats, the \$\$SEND format is used as a literal instead of the user-defined ITMREQ record format name.

**9** This routine is called when the target program responds to a request for an item record. If the returned item number is 0 or less, the request is invalid and a new Item Inquiry menu (ITMMNU) is written to the work station.

The program then performs the calculations to set the quantity fields and writes the result to the requesting work station using record format ITMSC2.

The program then returns to the calling routine.

**10** This routine is called to process the next user request. If command key 1 (CMD-KEY = '01') is pressed, the transactions and session are ended **19**, and control goes to **20** to end the program.

If command key 2 is pressed, the main menu (CMENU) is written to the work station. If command key 3 is pressed, the Item Inquiry menu is written to the work station, and the program returns to **6**. By pressing Enter, the profit and loss figures are calculated and written to the work station before returning control to **6**.

**11** This routine calculates the profit and loss figures for the second screen of the requested item number.

**12** This routine is called when a request is read from the Customer Inquiry menu (DTLMNU). If command key 1 (CMD-KEY = '01') is pressed, the transactions and sessions are ended. If command key 2 (CMD-KEY = '02') is pressed, the main menu (CIMENU) is written to the work station and the program returns to **6**.

The customer inquiry request is sent to the target program by writing data to the program device ICF00 using format DTLREQ. The INVITE keyword is specified as part of the DLTREQ format to give the target program permission to send.

Control goes to **13** to retrieve the customer detail information.

Routine **14** is called to continue the customer information processing.

The program returns to **6**.

**Note:** In the program using system-supplied formats, the write operation is issued with the \$\$\$SEND format specified as literal, in the user-supplied format, WRITE was issued with a record format name DTLREQ.

**13** The information supplied by the target program in response to a request for a customer detail is processed in this routine. If the customer number is 0 or less, the request is invalid and the main menu (record format CIMENU) is written to the work station. The program then returns to **6**.

Control goes to **15** to retrieve the customer detail information, and the result is written to the work station using record format DTLSCR.

The program then returns to **6**.

**14** This routine is called from **6**, and handles the user's request following the display of the customer information. Command key 1 ends the job, command key 2 displays the main menu (CMENU), and pressing Enter displays the Customer Inquiry menu (DTLMNU). Then, control returns to **6**.

**15** This routine issues the read operation to the program device.

This read is an implied read-from-invited-program-devices because no record format is specified on the read statement.

A check is made of the MAJ-MIN return code for possible error conditions on a successful return (control is automatically passed to **2** for non-successful I/O operations). A 0310 major-minor return code means the remote system has timed out. (The wait time was specified on the CRTICFF command.) If no data was received (MAJ-MIN - 03xx), the request is sent again to the remote system. Finally, if the data returns in the wrong format, Control is passed to **17**.

The customer information received from the target program is processed, and the result is written to the user work station using screen format DTLBLK.

Control returns to the calling routine.

**Note:** The program using system-supplied formats issues the READ statement with the file name CMNFIL specified in the operand without a record format name.

- 16** This routine builds the evoke requests to send to the remote systems. Because the DDS keyword for the record format only specifies the field identifiers with the record, this code moves the literal value CTDMULCL to the field *PGMID*, and ICFLIB to the field *LIB*.

When the program start request is received at the remote system, ICFLIB is searched for CTDMULCL and that program then starts. CTDMULCL is a CL program that contains the following statements:

```
ADDLIB ICFLIB
CALL ICFLIB/CTDMUL
```

**Note:** In the program using system-supplied formats, the evoke request is issued using the WRITE statement followed with a \$\$EVOKNI format coded as literal in the operand.

The library and program (ICFLIB/CTFMULCL) are specified as part of the \$\$EVOKNI format. CTFMULCL is a CL program that contains the following statements:

```
ADDLIB ICFLIB
CALL ICFLIB/CTFMUL
```

- 17** This routine ends the transactions and closes the files. The ERR-SW indicator is set again, and control returns to the calling routine.
- 18** This routine is executed when the program detects data in an incorrect record format. It writes an error message to the printfile, ends the program, and implicitly ends the session.
- 19** This routine issues the detach function to the ICF file for each of the four program devices. In the program using the system-supplied format, the write operation is issued using \$\$SENDET format, but in the program using the user-supplied format, it is the record format name DETACH.
- 20** This routine releases the program devices and close the files. The program ends.

```

5728CB1 R01 M02 881028          IBM AS/400 COBOL/400          ICFLIB/CSDMUL          03/21/89 08:20:30          Page 1
Program name . . . . . : CSDMUL in ICFLIB
Source file . . . . . : QICFPUB in ICFLIB          Member - CSDMUL          03/21/89 08:16:34
Compiler option . . . . . : *NONE
Code generation option . . . . . : *NONE
Code generation severity level . . . . . : 29
Print file . . . . . : QSYSVRT in *LIBL
FIPS flagging option . . . . . : *NOFIPS *NOSEG *NODEB *NOOBSOLETE
SAA flagging . . . . . : *NOFLAG
Flagging level . . . . . : 0
Replace existing program . . . . . : *YES
User profile . . . . . : *USER
Authority . . . . . : *CHANGE
Text . . . . . : CBL Multiple Session Inquiry - Source DDS
Compiler . . . . . : IBM AS/400 COBOL/400

```

```

5728CB1 R01 M02 881028          COBOL SOURCE LISTING          ICFLIB/CSDMUL          03/21/89 08:20:30          Page 2
STMT SEQNBR -A 1 B...2...+...3...+...4...+...5...+...6...+...7..IDENTFCN S COPYNAME CHG/DATE
1 000100 IDENTIFICATION DIVISION.                                09/30/87
2 000200 PROGRAM-ID.                CSDMUL.                        09/30/87
000300*****
000400* THIS PROGRAM ASSIGNS FOUR SESSIONS AS FOLLOWS:          * 09/30/87
000500* 'ICF00' TO INQUIRE ABOUT A CUSTOMER ACCOUNT BEFORE AN    * 09/30/87
000600* ORDER IS PROCESSED.                                         * 09/30/87
000700* 'ICF01' TO INQUIRE ABOUT THE INVENTORY STATUS OF AN ITEM * 09/30/87
000800* BEING ORDERED (ITEM 000001 THRU 399999).                 * 09/30/87
000900* 'ICF02' TO INQUIRE ABOUT THE INVENTORY STATUS OF AN ITEM * 09/30/87
001000* BEING ORDERED (ITEM 400000 THRU 699999).                 * 09/30/87
001100* 'ICF03' TO INQUIRE ABOUT THE INVENTORY STATUS OF AN ITEM * 09/30/87
001200* BEING ORDERED (ITEM 700000 THRU 999999).                 * 09/30/87
001300* A DISPLAY DEVICE IS USED TO ENTER THE REQUEST ( USING A  * 09/30/87
001400* CUSTOMER AND AN ITEM MENU) THAT IS SENT TO THE REMOTE    * 09/30/87
001500* SYSTEM.                                                  * 10/15/87
001600*****
3 001700 ENVIRONMENT DIVISION.                                    09/30/87
4 001800 CONFIGURATION SECTION.                                  09/30/87
5 001900 SOURCE-COMPUTER.                IBM-AS400.                01/15/88
6 002000 OBJECT-COMPUTER.                IBM-AS400.                01/15/88
7 002100 SPECIAL-NAMES.                  I-O-FEEDBACK IS IO-FEEDBACK 09/30/87
8 002200                                OPEN-FEEDBACK IS OPEN-FBA. 09/30/87
9 002300 INPUT-OUTPUT SECTION.                                09/30/87
10 002400 FILE-CONTROL.                                       09/30/87
002500* 1
002600*****
002700*                                                                * 09/30/87
002800* FILE SPECIFICATIONS                                       * 09/30/87
002900*                                                                * 09/30/87
003000* CMNFIL : ICF FILE USED TO SEND A REQUEST TO ONE          * 01/15/88
003100* OF FOUR DIFFERENT TARGET PROGRAMS. MULTIPLE              * 09/30/87
003200* SESSIONS ARE ACTIVE CONCURRENTLY.                        * 09/30/87
003300*                                                                * 09/30/87
003400* DSPFIL : DISPLAY FILE USED TO ENTER A REQUEST TO BE     * 09/30/87
003500* SENT TO A REMOTE SYSTEM.                                    * 09/30/87
003600*                                                                * 09/30/87
003700*****
11 003800 SELECT CMNFIL ASSIGN TO WORKSTATION-CMNFIL-SI          10/13/87
12 003900 ORGANIZATION IS TRANSACTION                          09/30/87
13 004000 CONTROL-AREA IS TR-CTL-AREA                          09/30/87
14 004100 FILE STATUS IS STATUS-IND MAJ-MIN.                  09/30/87
15 004200 SELECT DSPFIL ASSIGN TO WORKSTATION-DSPFIL          09/30/87
16 004300 ORGANIZATION IS TRANSACTION                          09/30/87
17 004400 CONTROL-AREA IS DISPLAY-FEEDBACK                    09/30/87
18 004500 FILE STATUS IS STATUS-DSP.                          09/30/87
19 004600 SELECT QPRINT ASSIGN TO PRINTER-QSYSVRT.            09/30/87
20 004700 DATA DIVISION.                                      09/30/87
21 004800 FILE SECTION.                                        09/30/87
22 004900 FD CMNFIL                                           09/30/87
23 005000 LABEL RECORDS ARE STANDARD.                          09/30/87
24 005100 01 CMNREC.                                          09/30/87

```

Figure 10-22 (Part 1 of 14). Source Program Example — CSDMUL (User-Defined Formats)

```

25 005200 COPY DDS-ALL-FORMATS-I-0 OF CMNFIL.
26 +000001 05 CMNFIL-RECORD PIC X(196).
+000002* I-0 FORMAT:ITMRSP FROM FILE CMNFIL OF LIBRARY ICFLIB
+000003*
5728CB1 R01 M02 881028 COBOL SOURCE LISTING ICFLIB/CSDMUL 03/21/89 08:20:30 Page 3
STMT SEQNBR -A 1 B...2...3...4...5...6...7..IDENTFCN S COPYNAME CHG/DATE
27 +000004 05 ITMRSP REDEFINES CMNFIL-RECORD.
28 +000005 06 RECITM PIC X(1).
29 +000006 06 ITEMNO PIC S9(6).
30 +000007 06 DESC PIC X(30).
31 +000008 06 QTYLST PIC S9(7).
32 +000009 06 QTYOH PIC S9(7).
33 +000010 06 QTY00 PIC S9(7).
34 +000011 06 QTYB0 PIC S9(7).
35 +000012 06 UNITQ PIC X(2).
36 +000013 06 PR01 PIC S9(5)V9(2).
37 +000014 06 PR05 PIC S9(7).
38 +000015 06 UFRT PIC S9(3)V9(2).
39 +000016 06 SLSTM PIC S9(7)V9(2).
40 +000017 06 SLSTY PIC S9(9)V9(2).
41 +000018 06 CSTTM PIC S9(7)V9(2).
42 +000019 06 CSTTY PIC S9(9)V9(2).
43 +000020 06 PRO PIC S9(3)V9(2).
44 +000021 06 LOS PIC S9(7)V9(2).
45 +000022 06 FILL1 PIC X(56).
+000023* INPUT FORMAT:DTLRSP FROM FILE CMNFIL OF LIBRARY ICFLIB
+000024*
46 +000025 05 DTLRSP-I REDEFINES CMNFIL-RECORD.
47 +000026 06 RECCUS PIC X(1).
48 +000027 06 CUSTNO PIC S9(6).
49 +000028 06 DNAME PIC X(30).
50 +000029 06 DLSTOR PIC S9(6).
51 +000030 06 DSLSTM PIC S9(9).
52 +000031 06 DSPM01 PIC S9(9).
53 +000032 06 DSPM02 PIC S9(9).
54 +000033 06 DSPM03 PIC S9(9).
55 +000034 06 DSTTYD PIC S9(11).
56 +000035 06 IDEPT PIC S9(3).
57 +000036 06 FILL2 PIC X(57).
+000037* OUTPUT FORMAT:DTLRSP FROM FILE CMNFIL OF LIBRARY ICFLIB
+000038*
58 +000039 05 DTLRSP-0 REDEFINES CMNFIL-RECORD.
59 +000040 06 RECCUS PIC X(1).
60 +000041 06 CUSTNO PIC S9(6).
61 +000042 06 DNAME PIC X(30).
62 +000043 06 DLSTOR PIC S9(6).
63 +000044 06 DSLSTM PIC S9(9).
64 +000045 06 DSPM01 PIC S9(9).
65 +000046 06 DSPM02 PIC S9(9).
66 +000047 06 DSPM03 PIC S9(9).
67 +000048 06 DSTTYD PIC S9(11).
68 +000049 06 IDEPT PIC S9(3).
69 +000050 06 FILL2 PIC X(57).
+000051* I-0 FORMAT:DETACH FROM FILE CMNFIL OF LIBRARY ICFLIB
+000052*
+000053* 05 DETACH REDEFINES CMNFIL-RECORD.
+000054* I-0 FORMAT:E0S FROM FILE CMNFIL OF LIBRARY ICFLIB
+000055*
+000056* 05 E0S REDEFINES CMNFIL-RECORD.
+000057* INPUT FORMAT:EVKREQ FROM FILE CMNFIL OF LIBRARY ICFLIB
+000058*
5728CB1 R01 M02 881028 COBOL SOURCE LISTING ICFLIB/CSDMUL 03/21/89 08:20:30 Page 4
STMT SEQNBR -A 1 B...2...3...4...5...6...7..IDENTFCN S COPYNAME CHG/DATE
+000059* 05 EVKREQ-I REDEFINES CMNFIL-RECORD.
+000060* OUTPUT FORMAT:EVKREQ FROM FILE CMNFIL OF LIBRARY ICFLIB
+000061*
70 +000062 05 EVKREQ-0 REDEFINES CMNFIL-RECORD.
71 +000063 06 PGMID PIC X(10).

```

Figure 10-22 (Part 2 of 14). Source Program Example — CSDMUL (User-Defined Formats)



```

72 +000064          06 LIB          PIC X(10).          <-ALL-FMTS
+000065* I-O FORMAT:ITMREQ      FROM FILE CMNFIL    OF LIBRARY ICFLIB  <-ALL-FMTS
+000066*                                     <-ALL-FMTS
73 +000067          05 ITMREQ      REDEFINES CMNFIL-RECORD. <-ALL-FMTS
74 +000068          06 ITEMNO      PIC S9(6).          <-ALL-FMTS
+000069* I-O FORMAT:DTLREQ      FROM FILE CMNFIL    OF LIBRARY ICFLIB  <-ALL-FMTS
+000070*                                     <-ALL-FMTS
75 +000071          05 DTLREQ      REDEFINES CMNFIL-RECORD. <-ALL-FMTS
76 +000072          06 CUSTNO      PIC S9(6).          <-ALL-FMTS
77 005300 FD DSPFIL                                     09/30/87
78 005400 LABEL RECORDS ARE STANDARD.                   09/30/87
79 005500 01 DSPREC.                                     09/30/87
80 005600 COPY DDS-ALL-FORMATS-I-O OF DSPFIL.           02/27/89
81 +000001          05 DSPFIL-RECORD PIC X(79).          <-ALL-FMTS
+000002* INPUT FORMAT:CIMENU    FROM FILE DSPFIL    OF LIBRARY ICFLIB  <-ALL-FMTS
+000003*                                     MENU FOR INQUIRY <-ALL-FMTS
82 +000004          05 CIMENU-I    REDEFINES DSPFIL-RECORD. <-ALL-FMTS
83 +000005          06 CIMENU-I-INDIC. <-ALL-FMTS
84 +000006          07 IN99        PIC 1 INDIC 99.      <-ALL-FMTS
85 +000007          07 IN98        PIC 1 INDIC 98.      <-ALL-FMTS
86 +000008          07 IN97        PIC 1 INDIC 97.      <-ALL-FMTS
87 +000009          06 OPTION      PIC X(1).          <-ALL-FMTS
+000010* OUTPUT FORMAT:CIMENU   FROM FILE DSPFIL    OF LIBRARY ICFLIB  <-ALL-FMTS
+000011*                                     MENU FOR INQUIRY <-ALL-FMTS
+000012*          05 CIMENU-0    REDEFINES DSPFIL-RECORD. <-ALL-FMTS
+000013* INPUT FORMAT:DTLMNU    FROM FILE DSPFIL    OF LIBRARY ICFLIB  <-ALL-FMTS
+000014*                                     CUSTOMER INQUIRY SCREEN 1 <-ALL-FMTS
88 +000015          05 DTLMNU-I    REDEFINES DSPFIL-RECORD. <-ALL-FMTS
89 +000016          06 DTLMNU-I-INDIC. <-ALL-FMTS
90 +000017          07 IN99        PIC 1 INDIC 99.      <-ALL-FMTS
91 +000018          07 IN98        PIC 1 INDIC 98.      <-ALL-FMTS
92 +000019          07 IN97        PIC 1 INDIC 97.      <-ALL-FMTS
93 +000020          06 CUSTNO      PIC S9(6).          <-ALL-FMTS
+000021* OUTPUT FORMAT:DTLMNU   FROM FILE DSPFIL    OF LIBRARY ICFLIB  <-ALL-FMTS
+000022*                                     CUSTOMER INQUIRY SCREEN 1 <-ALL-FMTS
+000023*          05 DTLMNU-0    REDEFINES DSPFIL-RECORD. <-ALL-FMTS
+000024* INPUT FORMAT:DTLSCR    FROM FILE DSPFIL    OF LIBRARY ICFLIB  <-ALL-FMTS
+000025*                                     CUSTOMER INQUIRY SCR. #2 <-ALL-FMTS
94 +000026          05 DTLSCR-I    REDEFINES DSPFIL-RECORD. <-ALL-FMTS
95 +000027          06 DTLSCR-I-INDIC. <-ALL-FMTS
96 +000028          07 IN99        PIC 1 INDIC 99.      <-ALL-FMTS
97 +000029          07 IN98        PIC 1 INDIC 98.      <-ALL-FMTS
98 +000030          07 IN97        PIC 1 INDIC 97.      <-ALL-FMTS
+000031* OUTPUT FORMAT:DTLSCR   FROM FILE DSPFIL    OF LIBRARY ICFLIB  <-ALL-FMTS
+000032*                                     CUSTOMER INQUIRY SCR. #2 <-ALL-FMTS
99 +000033          05 DTLSCR-0    REDEFINES DSPFIL-RECORD. <-ALL-FMTS
100 +000034          06 CUSTN      PIC X(6).          <-ALL-FMTS
101 +000035          06 DEPT       PIC S9(3).          <-ALL-FMTS
102 +000036          06 DLSTR      PIC S9(6).          <-ALL-FMTS
103 +000037          06 DSLSM      PIC S9(9).          <-ALL-FMTS
5728CB1 R01 M02 881028          COBOL SOURCE LISTING      ICFLIB/CSDMUL      03/21/89 08:20:30          Page 5
STMT SEQNBR -A 1 B.+...2....+...3....+...4....+...5....+...6....+...7..IDENTFCN S COPYNAME CHG/DATE
104 +000038          06 DSPM1      PIC S9(9).          <-ALL-FMTS
105 +000039          06 DSPM2      PIC S9(9).          <-ALL-FMTS
106 +000040          06 DSPM3      PIC S9(9).          <-ALL-FMTS
107 +000041          06 DSTYD      PIC S9(11).         <-ALL-FMTS
108 +000042          06 CNAME      PIC X(5).          <-ALL-FMTS
+000043* INPUT FORMAT:ITMMNU    FROM FILE DSPFIL    OF LIBRARY ICFLIB  <-ALL-FMTS
+000044*                                     ITEM INQUIRY SCREEN ONE <-ALL-FMTS
109 +000045          05 ITMMNU-I    REDEFINES DSPFIL-RECORD. <-ALL-FMTS
110 +000046          06 ITMMNU-I-INDIC. <-ALL-FMTS
111 +000047          07 IN99        PIC 1 INDIC 99.      <-ALL-FMTS
112 +000048          07 IN98        PIC 1 INDIC 98.      <-ALL-FMTS
113 +000049          07 IN97        PIC 1 INDIC 97.      <-ALL-FMTS
114 +000050          06 ITEMNO      PIC S9(6).          <-ALL-FMTS
+000051* OUTPUT FORMAT:ITMMNU   FROM FILE DSPFIL    OF LIBRARY ICFLIB  <-ALL-FMTS
+000052*                                     ITEM INQUIRY SCREEN ONE <-ALL-FMTS
+000053*          05 ITMMNU-0    REDEFINES DSPFIL-RECORD. <-ALL-FMTS

```

| Figure 10-22 (Part 3 of 14). Source Program Example — CSDMUL (User-Defined Formats)

```

+000054* INPUT FORMAT:ITMSC2 FROM FILE DSPFIL OF LIBRARY ICFLIB <-ALL-FMTS
+000055* ITEM INQUIRY SCREEN TWO <-ALL-FMTS
115 +000056 05 ITMSC2-I REDEFINES DSPFIL-RECORD. <-ALL-FMTS
116 +000057 06 ITMSC2-I-INDIC. <-ALL-FMTS
117 +000058 07 IN99 PIC 1 INDIC 99. <-ALL-FMTS
118 +000059 07 IN98 PIC 1 INDIC 98. <-ALL-FMTS
119 +000060 07 IN97 PIC 1 INDIC 97. <-ALL-FMTS
+000061* OUTPUT FORMAT:ITMSC2 FROM FILE DSPFIL OF LIBRARY ICFLIB <-ALL-FMTS
+000062* ITEM INQUIRY SCREEN TWO <-ALL-FMTS
120 +000063 05 ITMSC2-0 REDEFINES DSPFIL-RECORD. <-ALL-FMTS
121 +000064 06 DSC PIC X(30). <-ALL-FMTS
122 +000065 06 QAVAIL PIC S9(7). <-ALL-FMTS
123 +000066 06 QTYH PIC S9(7). <-ALL-FMTS
124 +000067 06 QTY0 PIC S9(7). <-ALL-FMTS
125 +000068 06 QTYB PIC S9(7). <-ALL-FMTS
126 +000069 06 UNT PIC X(2). <-ALL-FMTS
127 +000070 06 PR1 PIC S9(5)V9(2). <-ALL-FMTS
128 +000071 06 PR5 PIC S9(7). <-ALL-FMTS
129 +000072 06 UFR PIC S9(3)V9(2). <-ALL-FMTS
+000073* INPUT FORMAT:ITMSC3 FROM FILE DSPFIL OF LIBRARY ICFLIB <-ALL-FMTS
+000074* ITEM INQUIRY SCREEN 3 <-ALL-FMTS
130 +000075 05 ITMSC3-I REDEFINES DSPFIL-RECORD. <-ALL-FMTS
131 +000076 06 ITMSC3-I-INDIC. <-ALL-FMTS
132 +000077 07 IN99 PIC 1 INDIC 99. <-ALL-FMTS
133 +000078 07 IN98 PIC 1 INDIC 98. <-ALL-FMTS
134 +000079 07 IN97 PIC 1 INDIC 97. <-ALL-FMTS
+000080* OUTPUT FORMAT:ITMSC3 FROM FILE DSPFIL OF LIBRARY ICFLIB <-ALL-FMTS
+000081* ITEM INQUIRY SCREEN 3 <-ALL-FMTS
135 +000082 05 ITMSC3-0 REDEFINES DSPFIL-RECORD. <-ALL-FMTS
136 +000083 06 SLSM PIC S9(7)V9(2). <-ALL-FMTS
137 +000084 06 SLSY PIC S9(9)V9(2). <-ALL-FMTS
138 +000085 06 CSTM PIC S9(7)V9(2). <-ALL-FMTS
139 +000086 06 CSTY PIC S9(9)V9(2). <-ALL-FMTS
140 +000087 06 PROFIT PIC S9(3)V9(2). <-ALL-FMTS
141 +000088 06 LOSTS PIC S9(7)V9(2). <-ALL-FMTS
+000089* INPUT FORMAT:TIMOUT FROM FILE DSPFIL OF LIBRARY ICFLIB <-ALL-FMTS
+000090* TIME OUT SCREEN <-ALL-FMTS
142 +000091 05 TIMOUT-I REDEFINES DSPFIL-RECORD. <-ALL-FMTS
143 +000092 06 TIMOUT-I-INDIC. <-ALL-FMTS
5728CB1 R01 M02 881028 COBOL SOURCE LISTING ICFLIB/CSDMUL 03/21/89 08:20:30 Page 6
STMT SEQNBR -A 1 B.....2.....3.....4.....5.....6.....7..IDENTFCN S COPYNAME CHG/DATE
144 +000093 07 IN99 PIC 1 INDIC 99. <-ALL-FMTS
145 +000094 07 IN98 PIC 1 INDIC 98. <-ALL-FMTS
146 +000095 07 IN97 PIC 1 INDIC 97. <-ALL-FMTS
147 +000096 06 TIMRSP PIC X(1). <-ALL-FMTS
+000097* OUTPUT FORMAT:TIMOUT FROM FILE DSPFIL OF LIBRARY ICFLIB <-ALL-FMTS
+000098* TIME OUT SCREEN <-ALL-FMTS
+000099* 05 TIMOUT-0 REDEFINES DSPFIL-RECORD. <-ALL-FMTS
148 005700 FD QPRINT 09/30/87
149 005800 LABEL RECORDS ARE OMITTED. 09/30/87
150 005900 01 PRINTREC. 01/14/88
151 006000 05 RC PIC 9999. 01/15/88
152 006100 05 ERRMSG PIC X(128). 01/14/88
153 006200 WORKING-STORAGE SECTION. 09/30/87
154 006300 77 STATUS-IND PIC X(2). 09/30/87
155 006400 77 STATUS-DSP PIC X(2). 09/30/87
156 006500 77 MAJ-MIN-SAV PIC X(4). 09/30/87
157 006600 77 EOF-PFILE-SW PIC X VALUE "0". 09/30/87
158 006700 77 ERR-SW PIC X VALUE "0". 09/30/87
159 006800 77 INDON PIC 1 VALUE B"1". 09/30/87
160 006900 77 INDOFF PIC 1 VALUE B"0". 09/30/87
161 007000 77 OPEN-COUNT PIC 9(1) VALUE 0. 09/30/87
162 007100 77 LEN PIC 9(10)V9(5) COMP. 09/30/87
163 007200 77 PROFM PIC 9(7)V9(2) COMP-4. 09/30/87
164 007300 77 CMD2 PIC X(31) 09/30/87
165 007400 VALUE "CPYF HEXDUMP *LIST PRTFMT(*HEX)". 09/30/87
166 007500 01 SUBKEY-VALUE. 09/30/87
167 007600 05 SUBKEY PIC 9(3) VALUE 0. 09/30/87

```

Figure 10-22 (Part 4 of 14). Source Program Example — CSDMUL (User-Defined Formats)

168	007700	01	TR-CTL-AREA.			09/30/87
169	007800	05	FILLER	PIC X(2).		09/30/87
170	007900	05	PGM-DEV-NME	PIC X(10).		09/30/87
171	008000	05	RCD-FMT-NME	PIC X(10).		09/30/87
172	008100	01	CMNF-INDIC-AREA.			09/30/87
173	008200	05	IN90	PIC 1 INDIC 90.		09/30/87
174	008300		88 IN90-ON	VALUE B"1".		09/30/87
175	008400		88 IN90-OFF	VALUE B"0".		09/30/87
176	008500	01	DSPF-INDIC-AREA.			09/30/87
177	008600	05	IN23	PIC 1 INDIC 23.		09/30/87
178	008700		88 IN23-ON	VALUE B"1".		09/30/87
179	008800		88 IN23-OFF	VALUE B"0".		09/30/87
180	008900	05	IN97	PIC 1 INDIC 97.		09/30/87
181	009000		88 IN97-ON	VALUE B"1".		09/30/87
182	009100		88 IN97-OFF	VALUE B"0".		09/30/87
183	009200	05	IN98	PIC 1 INDIC 98.		09/30/87
184	009300		88 IN98-ON	VALUE B"1".		09/30/87
185	009400		88 IN98-OFF	VALUE B"0".		09/30/87
186	009500	05	IN99	PIC 1 INDIC 99.		09/30/87
187	009600		88 IN99-ON	VALUE B"1".		09/30/87
188	009700		88 IN99-OFF	VALUE B"0".		09/30/87
189	009800	01	MAJ-MIN.			09/30/87
190	009900	05	MAJ	PIC X(2).		09/30/87
191	010000	05	MIN	PIC X(2).		09/30/87
192	010100	01	DISPLAY-FEEDBACK.			09/30/87
193	010200	05	CMD-KEY	PIC X(2).		09/30/87
194	010300	05	FILLER	PIC X(10).		09/30/87
195	010400	05	RCD-FMT	PIC X(10).		09/30/87
5728CB1 R01 M02 881028 COBOL SOURCE LISTING ICFLIB/CSDMUL 03/21/89 08:20:30 Page 7						
STMT SEQNBR -A 1 B.....2....+....3.....4.....5.....6.....7..IDENTFCN S COPYNAME						
	010500/					09/30/87
196	010600		PROCEDURE DIVISION.			09/30/87
	010700		DECLARATIVES.			09/30/87
	010800*	2				10/14/87
	010900		*****			02/21/89
	011000*			*		02/21/89
	011100*		AN ERROR ON THE DISPLAY FILE - DSPFIL - MAKES IT INACTIVE	*		02/21/89
	011200*		THE JOB IS ENDED.	*		02/21/89
	011300*			*		02/21/89
	011400		*****			02/21/89
	011500		DSP-ERROR SECTION.			10/05/87
	011600		USE AFTER STANDARD ERROR PROCEDURE ON DSPFIL.			10/05/87
	011700*					10/05/87
	011800		DSPFIL-EXCEPTION.			10/05/87
197	011900		MOVE "DISPLAY ERROR. JOB TERMINATED" TO ERRMSG.			02/21/89
198	012000		WRITE PRINTREC.			02/21/89
199	012100		CLOSE CMNFIL DSPFIL QPRINT.			02/21/89
200	012200		STOP RUN.			02/21/89
	012300*					10/13/87
	012400		*****			02/21/89
	012500*			*		02/21/89
	012600*		THIS SECTION HANDLES ERRORS ON THE CMNFIL. A PERMANENT	*		02/21/89
	012700*		SESSION ERROR WILL END THE JOB.	*		02/21/89
	012800*			*		02/21/89
	012900		*****			02/21/89
	013000		CMN-ERROR SECTION.			10/14/87
	013100		USE AFTER STANDARD ERROR PROCEDURE ON CMNFIL.			09/30/87
	013200		CMNFIL-EXCEPTION.			09/30/87
	013300		*****			02/21/89
	013400*		CHECK THE MAJOR/MINOR CODES AND TAKE APPROPRIATE ACTION	*		02/21/89
	013500*		MAJOR CODE 34 - INPUT EXCEPTION.	*		02/21/89
	013600		*****			02/21/89
201	013700		IF MAJ-MIN = "3431"			09/30/87
	013800*		DATA TRUNCATED IN INPUT AREA. SAVE RETURN CODE.			02/22/89
202	013900		MOVE MAJ-MIN TO MAJ-MIN-SAV			09/30/87
203	014000		GO TO EXIT-DECLARATIVES.			10/13/87
	014100*		RECOVERABLE SESSION ERROR. CLOSE ICF FILE.			01/21/88
204	014200		IF MAJ = "83"			09/30/87

Figure 10-22 (Part 5 of 14). Source Program Example — CSDMUL (User-Defined Formats)

```

205 014300      MOVE MAJ-MIN TO RC                                01/14/88
206 014400      MOVE "PROGRAM STARTED AGAIN DUE TO SESSION ERROR" 09/30/87
      014500      TO ERRMSG                                       01/14/88
207 014600      WRITE PRINTREC                                    09/30/87
208 014700      MOVE "1" TO ERR-SW                               09/30/87
209 014800      GO TO EXIT-DECLARATIVES.                         09/30/87
      014900*
      015000*****
      015100* WHEN THERE IS A PERMANENT SESSION ERROR DETECTED, *
      015200* THE MAJOR-MINOR CODE IS PLACED INTO A DATA BASE *
      015300* FILE AND THE FILE IS PRINTED IN HEX USING COPYFILE. *
      015400*****
      015500*
      015600 GETFBA.                                             09/30/87
210 015700      MOVE MAJ-MIN TO RC.                               01/14/88
211 015800      MOVE "PROGRAM TERMINATED DUE TO ERROR IN CMNFIL FILE"
      015900      TO ERRMSG.                                       01/14/88
5728CB1 R01 M02 881028      COBOL SOURCE LISTING      ICFLIB/CSDMUL      03/21/89 08:20:30      Page 8
STMT SEQNBR -A 1 B.+. . . . 2. . . . +. . . . 3. . . . +. . . . 4. . . . +. . . . 5. . . . +. . . . 6. . . . +. . . . 7. . . . IDENTFCN S COPYNAME CHG/DATE
212 016000      WRITE PRINTREC.                                09/30/87
213 016100      CLOSE CMNFIL DSPFIL QPRINT.                    09/30/87
214 016200      STOP RUN.                                       09/30/87
      016300*
      016400 EXIT-DECLARATIVES.                                  10/02/87
      016500      EXIT.                                           02/28/89
      016600*
      016700 END DECLARATIVES.                                  09/30/87
5728CB1 R01 M02 881028      COBOL SOURCE LISTING      ICFLIB/CSDMUL      03/21/89 08:20:30      Page 9
STMT SEQNBR -A 1 B.+. . . . 2. . . . +. . . . 3. . . . +. . . . 4. . . . +. . . . 5. . . . +. . . . 6. . . . +. . . . 7. . . . IDENTFCN S COPYNAME CHG/DATE
      016800/
      016900 START-PROGRAM SECTION.                              09/30/87
      017000*
      017100 START-PROGRAM-PARAGRAPH.                            09/30/87
      017200* 3
216 017300      OPEN I-O CMNFIL DSPFIL
      017400      OUTPUT QPRINT.                                  09/30/87
217 017500      MOVE ZEROS TO CMNF-INDIC-AREA.                  09/30/87
      017600*
      017700*****
      017800* THE FOLLOWING TEST IS TO ATTEMPT RECOVERY IF AN ERROR *
      017900* OCCURS WHEN OPENING THE ICF FILE. *
      018000*****
      018100* 4
218 018200      IF ERR-SW = "1"
219 018300      THEN IF OPEN-COUNT IS = 9
220 018400      THEN PERFORM DETACH-ROUTINE THRU DETACH-EXIT
221 018500      GO TO END-JOB
      018600      ELSE
222 018700      ADD 1 TO OPEN-COUNT
      018800      PERFORM ERROR-RECOVERY
223 018900      GO TO START-PROGRAM-PARAGRAPH
      019000      ELSE
225 019100      MOVE 0 TO OPEN-COUNT.
      019200*
      019300*****
      019400*
      019500* THE DISPLAY DEVICE IS IMPLICITLY ACQUIRED WHEN THE *
      019600* FILE IS OPENED. *
      019700*
      019800* ALL OF THE ICF PROGRAM DEVICES ARE EXPLICITLY ACQUIRED. *
      019900*
      020000* EACH OF THE FOUR TARGET PROGRAMS ARE EVOKED TO ESTABLISH *
      020100* TRANSACTIONS WITH THE REMOTE SYSTEMS. *
      020200*
      020300* THE MAIN INQUIRY MENU (CIMENU) IS WRITTEN TO THE USER'S *
      020400* DISPLAY. *
      020500*
      020600* EVOKE PROGRAM "CTDMUL" ON REMOTE SYSTEM IN LIBRARY ICFLIB. *
      10/13/87

```

Figure 10-22 (Part 6 of 14). Source Program Example — CSDMUL (User-Defined Formats)

```

020700*****
020800* 5
226 020900 ACQUIRE "ICF00 " FOR CMNFIL.
227 021000 ACQUIRE "ICF01 " FOR CMNFIL.
228 021100 ACQUIRE "ICF02 " FOR CMNFIL.
229 021200 ACQUIRE "ICF03 " FOR CMNFIL.
230 021300 PERFORM EVOKE-ROUTINE THRU EVOKE-EXIT.
021400*
231 021500 WRITE DSPREC FORMAT IS "CIMENU"
021600 INDICATORS ARE DSPF-INDIC-AREA.
021700*
021800*****
021900* *
022000* DETERMINE USER'S REQUEST *
022100* *
022200* A READ TO THE DISPLAY DEVICE IS ISSUED TO RECEIVE *
5728CB1 R01 M02 881028 COBOL SOURCE LISTING ICFLIB/CSDMUL 03/21/89 08:20:30 Page 10
STMT SEQNBR -A 1 B..+...2...+...3...+...4...+...5...+...6...+...7..IDENTFCN S COPYNAME CHG/DATE
022300* THE USER'S REQUEST. THE TYPE OF REQUEST MADE IS BASED ON THE *
022400* DISPLAY FORMAT CURRENTLY ON THE SCREEN. THE RECORD FORMAT *
022500* NAME IS EXTRACTED FROM THE I/O FEEDBACK AREA FOR THE DISPLAY *
022600* FILE AND USED TO DETERMINE WHAT ACTION SHOULD BE TAKEN NEXT. *
022700* *
022800*****
022900* 6
023000 READRQ.
232 023100 READ DSPFIL INDICATORS ARE DSPF-INDIC-AREA.
233 023200 IF RCD-FMT = "CIMENU"
234 023300 PERFORM MENU-ROUTINE THRU MENU-EXIT
235 023400 GO TO READRQ.
236 023500 IF RCD-FMT = "ITMMNU"
237 023600 PERFORM ITMIN-ROUTINE THRU ITMIN-EXIT
238 023700 GO TO READRQ.
239 023800 IF RCD-FMT = "ITMSC2"
240 023900 PERFORM ITMRTN-ROUTINE THRU ITMRTN-EXIT
241 024000 GO TO READRQ.
242 024100 IF RCD-FMT = "ITMSC3"
243 024200 PERFORM ITMRTN-ROUTINE THRU ITMRTN-EXIT
244 024300 GO TO READRQ.
245 024400 IF RCD-FMT = "DTLMNU"
246 024500 PERFORM DTLIN-ROUTINE THRU DTLIN-EXIT
247 024600 GO TO READRQ.
248 024700 IF RCD-FMT = "DTLSCR"
249 024800 PERFORM DTLRTN-ROUTINE THRU DTLRTN-EXIT
250 024900 GO TO READRQ.
251 025000 WRITE DSPREC FORMAT IS "CIMENU".
025100
252 025200 GO TO READRQ.
5728CB1 R01 M02 881028 COBOL SOURCE LISTING ICFLIB/CSDMUL 03/21/89 08:20:30 Page 11
STMT SEQNBR -A 1 B..+...2...+...3...+...4...+...5...+...6...+...7..IDENTFCN S COPYNAME CHG/DATE
025300/
025400*****
025500* *
025600* MAIN MENU *
025700* *
025800* THE MAIN MENU IS READ TO DETERMINE THE REQUEST ENTERED *
025900* BY THE USER. IF CMD 1 (*IN99) IS PRESSED, THE PROGRAM *
026000* IS ENDED. IF OPTION = 1, AN ITEM INQUIRY MENU IS WRITTEN TO *
026100* TO SCREEN. IF OPTION = 2, A CUSTOMER INQUIRY MENU IS *
026200* WRITTEN TO THE SCREEN. *
026300* *
026400*****
026500* 7
026600 MENU-ROUTINE.
253 026700 IF CMD-KEY = "01"
254 026800 PERFORM DETACH-ROUTINE THRU DETACH-EXIT
255 026900 GO TO END-JOB.
256 027000 IF OPTION = "1"

```

Figure 10-22 (Part 7 of 14). Source Program Example — CSDMUL (User-Defined Formats)

```

257 027100      WRITE DSPREC FORMAT IS "ITMMNU"                09/30/87
      027200      ELSE                                          09/30/87
258 027300      WRITE DSPREC FORMAT IS "DTLMNU".              09/30/87
      027400 MENU-EXIT.                                        09/30/87
      027500      EXIT.                                          09/30/87
5728CB1 R01 M02 881028      COBOL SOURCE LISTING              ICFLIB/CSDMUL      03/21/89 08:20:30      Page 12
STMT SEQNBR -A 1 B..+...2....+...3....+...4....+...5....+...6....+...7..IDENTFCN S COPYNAME CHG/DATE
027600/
027700*****
027800*
027900*          ITEM INQUIRY                                *
028000*
028100* THE ITEM NUMBER REQUESTED BY THE USER ON THE ITEM INQUIRY *
028200* SCREEN IS CHECKED. THIS IS DETERMINED BY THE          *
028300* DISPLAY RECORD FORMAT BEING PROCESSED - IN THIS CASE ITMMNU. *
028400*
028500* IF CMD KEY 1 IS PRESSED, THE PROGRAM IS ENDED. IF CMD KEY 2 *
028600* IS PRESSED, THE ITEM INQUIRY REQUEST IS CANCELED, AND THE *
028700* MAIN MENU (CIMENU) IS WRITTEN TO THE SCREEN.            *
028800*
028900* IF AN ITEM NUMBER IS ENTERED, A ITEM INQUIRY REQUEST IS *
029000* SENT TO THE APPROPRIATE REMOTE SYSTEM. THE REMOTE SYSTEM *
029100* IS SELECTED BASED ON THE ITEM NUMBER REQUESTED.          *
029200*
029300* A CHECK IS MADE FOR THREE CONDITIONS FOLLOWING THE READ. *
029400* 1) THE REMOTE SYSTEM TIMED OUT, 2) NO DATA RECEIVED, AND *
029500* 3) DATA RETURNED IN AN UNEXPECTED RECORD FORMAT.        *
029600*
029700* IF THE REMOTE SYSTEM TIMES OUT (MAJ-MIN = 0310) A MESSAGE *
029800* IS WRITTEN TO THE SCREEN, ASKING TO TRY AGAIN OR END THE *
029900* PROGRAM.                                                  *
030000*
030100* IF NO DATA IS RECEIVED AFTER THE READ OPERATION TO THE *
030200* PROGRAM DEVICE (MAJ-MIN = 03__ ) THE REQUEST IS SENT AGAIN *
030300* TO THE REMOTE SYSTEM AND THE READ OPERATION IS ISSUED TO *
030400* THE THE PROGRAM DEVICE.                                    *
030500*
030600* IF THE RECORD RETURNS WITH THE WRONG RECORD FORMAT, THE *
030700* PROGRAM WILL GO TO EXIT-FORMAT-ERR ROUTINE.                *
030800*
030900*****
031000* 8
259 031100 ITMIN-ROUTINE.
260 031200 IF CMD-KEY = "01"
261 031300 PERFORM DETACH-ROUTINE THRU DETACH-EXIT            10/12/87
262 031400 GO TO END-JOB.                                      10/12/87
263 031500 IF CMD-KEY = "02"
264 031600 WRITE DSPREC FORMAT IS "CIMENU"                    10/12/87
265 031700 GO TO ITMIN-EXIT.                                  10/12/87
266 031800 MOVE CORR ITMMNU-I TO ITMREQ.                      09/30/87
267 031900 IF ITEMNO OF ITMMNU-I LESS THAN 399999 GO TO XICF01. 09/30/87
269 032000 IF ITEMNO OF ITMMNU-I LESS THAN 699999 GO TO XICF02. 09/30/87
271 032100 IF ITEMNO OF ITMMNU-I LESS THAN 899999 GO TO XICF03. 09/30/87
      032200 XICF01.
273 032300 MOVE "ICF01 " TO PGM-DEV-NME.                      09/30/87
274 032400 GO TO XITMIN.                                       09/30/87
      032500 XICF02.
275 032600 MOVE "ICF02 " TO PGM-DEV-NME.                      09/30/87
276 032700 GO TO XITMIN.                                       09/30/87
      032800 XICF03.
277 032900 MOVE "ICF03 " TO PGM-DEV-NME.                      09/30/87
      033000 XITMIN.
5728CB1 R01 M02 881028      COBOL SOURCE LISTING              ICFLIB/CSDMUL      03/21/89 08:20:30      Page 13
STMT SEQNBR -A 1 B..+...2....+...3....+...4....+...5....+...6....+...7..IDENTFCN S COPYNAME CHG/DATE
278 033100 MOVE ZEROS TO CMNF-INDIC-AREA.                    09/30/87
279 033200 WRITE CMNREC FORMAT IS "ITMREQ"                    09/30/87
      033300 TERMINAL IS PGM-DEV-NME.                          09/30/87
      033400 TRY-AGAIN.                                         10/01/87

```

Figure 10-22 (Part 8 of 14). Source Program Example — CSDMUL (User-Defined Formats)

280	033500	READ CMNFIL.	09/30/87
281	033600	IF MAJ-MIN = "0310"	10/01/87
282	033700	WRITE DSPREC FORMAT IS "TIMOUT"	09/30/87
283	033800	READ DSPFIL INDICATORS ARE DSPF-INDIC-AREA	09/30/87
284	033900	IF TIMRSP = "1" GO TO TRY-AGAIN-END-IF	01/21/88
286	034000	IF TIMRSP = "2" GO TO END-JOB-END-IF.	01/21/88
288	034100	IF MAJ = "03"	09/30/87
289	034200	GO TO XITMIN.	09/30/87
290	034300	IF RCD-FMT-NME IS NOT EQUAL "ITMRSP" GO TO EXIT-FORMAT-ERR.	10/02/87
292	034400	PERFORM ITMOUT-ROUTINE THRU ITMOUT-EXIT.	09/30/87
	034500	ITMIN-EXIT.	09/30/87
	034600	EXIT.	09/30/87
5728CB1	R01 M02 881028	COBOL SOURCE LISTING	ICFLIB/CSDMUL
			03/21/89 08:20:30
STMT	SEQNBR -A 1 B..+...2...+...3...+...4...+...5...+...6...+...7..	IDENTFCN S	COPYNAME
	034700/		CHG/DATE
	034800*****		10/14/87
	034900*		09/30/87
	035000*	PROCESS ITEM INFORMATION	09/30/87
	035100*		09/30/87
	035200*	THE ITEM RECORD RECEIVED FROM THE TARGET PROGRAM AND THE	09/30/87
	035300*	INFORMATION ABOUT THE ITEM IS PROCESSED AND DISPLAYED.	09/30/87
	035400*	IF ITEMNO IS 0 OR LESS, IT IS AN INVALID REQUEST AND A FRESH	09/30/87
	035500*	ITEM MENU IS WRITTEN TO THE SCREEN. IF THE REQUEST IS	09/30/87
	035600*	VALID, VALUES ARE CALCULATED BASED ON THE INFORMATION	09/30/87
	035700*	RECEIVED.	09/30/87
	035800*		09/30/87
	035900*****		09/30/87
	036000* 9		09/30/87
293	036100	ITMOUT-ROUTINE.	09/30/87
294	036200	IF ITEMNO OF ITMRSP NOT GREATER THAN 0	09/30/87
295	036300	WRITE DSPREC FORMAT IS "ITMMNU"	09/30/87
296	036400	GO TO ITMOUT-EXIT.	09/30/87
297	036500	MOVE DESC TO DSC OF ITMSC2-0.	09/30/87
298	036600	MOVE QTYLST TO QAVAIL OF ITMSC2-0.	09/30/87
299	036700	MOVE QTY00 TO QTYO OF ITMSC2-0.	09/30/87
300	036800	MOVE QTYOH TO QTYH OF ITMSC2-0.	09/30/87
301	036900	MOVE QTYBO TO QTYB OF ITMSC2-0.	09/30/87
302	037000	MOVE UNITQ TO UNT OF ITMSC2-0.	09/30/87
303	037100	MOVE PR01 TO PR1 OF ITMSC2-0.	09/30/87
304	037200	MOVE PR05 TO PR5 OF ITMSC2-0.	09/30/87
305	037300	MOVE UFRT TO UFR OF ITMSC2-0.	09/30/87
306	037400	WRITE DSPREC FORMAT IS "ITMSC2"	09/30/87
	037500	INDICATORS ARE DSPF-INDIC-AREA.	09/30/87
	037600	ITMOUT-EXIT.	09/30/87
	037700	EXIT.	09/30/87
	037800*		10/14/87
	037900*****		02/21/89
	038000*		02/21/89
	038100*	ADDITIONAL ITEM INFORMATION	02/21/89
	038200*		02/21/89
	038300*	ADDITIONAL ITEM INFORMATION IS PROCESSED AND THE RESULT	02/21/89
	038400*	DISPLAYED ON THE SCREEN WHEN A RESPONSE IS READ FROM THE	02/21/89
	038500*	DISPLAY STATION WITH AN ITEM SCREEN RECORD FORMAT.	02/21/89
	038600*		02/21/89
	038700*	IF CMD KEY 1 IS PRESSED, THE PROGRAM IS ENDED. IF CMD KEY 2	02/21/89
	038800*	IS PRESSED, THE ITEM INQUIRY IS ENDED, AND THE MAIN MENU	02/21/89
	038900*	(CIMENU) IS WRITTEN TO THE SCREEN. IF CMD KEY 3 IS PRESSED,	02/21/89
	039000*	THE ITEM INQUIRY MENU IS WRITTEN TO THE SCREEN. BY PRESSING	02/21/89
	039100*	ENTER WHEN SCREEN 2 IS DISPLAYED, MORE INFORMATION (PROFIT-	02/21/89
	039200*	LOSS) IS WRITTEN TO THE SCREEN. IF SCREEN 3 IS DISPLAYED,	02/21/89
	039300*	PRESSING ENTER WILL CAUSE THE ITEM INQUIRY MENU TO BE	02/21/89
	039400*	WRITTEN TO THE SCREEN.	02/21/89
	039500*		02/21/89
	039600*****		02/21/89
	039700* 10		09/30/87
307	039800	ITMRTN-ROUTINE.	09/30/87
308	039900	IF CMD-KEY = "01"	09/30/87
309	040000	PERFORM DETACH-ROUTINE THRU DETACH-EXIT	10/12/87

Figure 10-22 (Part 9 of 14). Source Program Example — CSDMUL (User-Defined Formats)

```

310 040100      GO TO END-JOB.                                10/12/87
5728CB1 R01 M02 881028      COBOL SOURCE LISTING      ICFLIB/CSDMUL      03/21/89 08:20:30      Page 15
STMT SEQNBR -A 1 B..+...2....+...3....+...4....+...5....+...6....+...7..IDENTFCN S COPYNAME CHG/DATE
311 040200      IF CMD-KEY = "02"                                09/30/87
312 040300      WRITE DSPREC FORMAT IS "CIMENU"                  10/12/87
313 040400      GO TO ITMRTN-EXIT.                              10/12/87
314 040500      IF CMD-KEY = "03"                                09/30/87
315 040600      WRITE DSPREC FORMAT IS "ITMMNU"                  10/12/87
316 040700      GO TO ITMRTN-EXIT.                              10/12/87
317 040800      IF RCD-FMT = "ITMSC2"                          10/12/87
318 040900      PERFORM PROFIT-LOSS THRU PROFIT-LOSS-EXIT      10/12/87
319 041000      WRITE DSPREC FORMAT IS "ITMSC3"                  10/12/87
320 041100      GO TO ITMRTN-EXIT.                              10/12/87
321 041200      WRITE DSPREC FORMAT IS "ITMMNU".                10/12/87
    041300 ITMRTN-EXIT.                                          09/30/87
    041400      EXIT.                                            09/30/87
    041500*
    041600*****
    041700*
    041800*      PROFIT AND LOSS FIGURES ARE CALCULATED FOR THE ITEM NUMBER *
    041900*      REQUESTED. THESE ARE USED IN SCREEN TWO OF THE ITEM. *
    042000*
    042100*****
    042200*
322 042300 PROFIT-LOSS.
    042400* 11
323 042500      SUBTRACT SLSTM FROM CSTTM GIVING PROFM.
324 042600      MULTIPLY PROFM BY 100 GIVING PROFM.
325 042700      IF SLSTM GREATER THAN 0
326 042800          DIVIDE PROFM BY SLSTM GIVING PROFM.
327 042900      MULTIPLY QTYLST BY PR01 GIVING LOSTS.
328 043000      MOVE SLSTM TO SLSM.
329 043100      MOVE SLSTY TO SLSY.
330 043200      MOVE CSTTM TO CSTM.
331 043300      MOVE PROFM TO PROFIT.
332 043400      MOVE CSTTY TO CSTY.
    043500 PROFIT-LOSS-EXIT.
    043600      EXIT.
5728CB1 R01 M02 881028      COBOL SOURCE LISTING      ICFLIB/CSDMUL      03/21/89 08:20:30      Page 16
STMT SEQNBR -A 1 B..+...2....+...3....+...4....+...5....+...6....+...7..IDENTFCN S COPYNAME CHG/DATE
043700/
043800*****
043900*
044000*      CUSTOMER INQUIRY *
044100*
044200*      THE REQUEST FROM THE CUSTOMER INQUIRY MENU IS PROCESSED. *
044300*      IF CMD KEY 1 IS PRESSED, THE PROGRAM IS ENDED. IF CMD KEY 2 *
044400*      IS PRESSED, THE MAIN MENU (CIMENU) IS WRITTEN TO THE SCREEN. *
044500*
044600*      IF A CUSTOMER NUMBER IS ENTERED, THE CUSTOMER INQUIRY *
044700*      REQUEST IS SENT TO THE REMOTE SYSTEM. THEN DTOUT-ROUTINE *
044800*      THRU DTOUT-EXIT ARE PERFORMED. *
044900*
045000*****
045100* 12
333 045200 DTLIN-ROUTINE.
334 045300      IF CMD-KEY = "01"                                09/30/87
335 045400      PERFORM DETACH-ROUTINE THRU DETACH-EXIT        10/12/87
336 045500      GO TO END-JOB.                                  10/12/87
337 045600      IF CMD-KEY = "02"                                10/12/87
338 045700      WRITE DSPREC FORMAT IS "CIMENU"                  10/12/87
339 045800      GO TO DTLIN-EXIT.                                10/12/87
    045900 EVDTL.
340 046000      MOVE "ICF00 " TO PGM-DEV-NME.                    09/30/87
341 046100      MOVE CORR DTLMNU-I TO DTLREQ.                    09/30/87
342 046200      MOVE ZEROS TO CMNF-INDIC-AREA.                  09/30/87
343 046300      WRITE CMNREC FORMAT IS "DTLREQ"                  09/30/87

```

Figure 10-22 (Part 10 of 14). Source Program Example — CSDMUL (User-Defined Formats)



```

046400          TERMINAL IS PGM-DEV-NME.                                09/30/87
344 046500      PERFORM DTOUT-ROUTINE THRU DTOUT-EXIT.                  09/30/87
    046600      DTLIN-EXIT.                                             09/30/87
    046700      EXIT.                                                  09/30/87
    046800*                                           10/14/87
    046900*****
    047000*                                           *
    047100*                                           *
    047200*                PROCESS CUSTOMER INFORMATION                *
    047300*                THE CUSTOMER DATA RECEIVED FROM THE TARGET PROGRAM IS *
    047400*                PROCESSED. IF CUSTOMER NUMBER IS ZERO OR LESS, IT IS AN *
    047500*                INVALID REQUEST AND THE MAIN MENU IS WRITTEN TO THE SCREEN. *
    047600*                                           *
    047700*****
    047800* 13
345 047900      DTOUT-ROUTINE.                                          09/30/87
346 048000      IF CUSTNO OF DTLRSP-I NOT GREATER THAN 0                09/30/87
347 048100          WRITE DSPREC FORMAT IS "CIMENU"                    09/30/87
348 048200          GO TO DTOUT-EXIT.                                    09/30/87
349 048300      PERFORM CUSTOMER-DETAIL THRU CUSTOMER-DETAIL-EXIT.      10/12/87
    048400      DTOUT-EXIT.                                             09/30/87
    048500      EXIT.                                                  09/30/87
    048600*                                           10/14/87
    048700*****
    048800*                                           *
    048900*                THIS ROUTINE HANDLES THE USER'S REQUEST FOLLOWING THE DISPLAY *
    049000*                OF THE CUSTOMER INFORMATION.  CMD KEY 1 WILL EXIT THE JOB, *
    049100*                CMD KEY 2 WILL DISPLAY THE MAIN MENU, AND "ENTER" WILL BRING *
5728CB1 R01 M02 881028          COBOL SOURCE LISTING          ICFLIB/CSDMUL          03/21/89 08:20:30          Page 17
STMT SEQNBR -A 1 B.+. . . . 2. . . . . 3. . . . . 4. . . . . 5. . . . . 6. . . . . 7. . IDENTFCN S COPYNAME  CHG/DATE
    049200*                UP THE CUSTOMER INQUIRY MENU.                *
    049300*                                           *
    049400*****
    049500* 14
350 049600      DTLRTN-ROUTINE.                                         10/12/87
351 049700      IF CMD-KEY = "01"                                       10/12/87
352 049800          PERFORM DETACH-ROUTINE THRU DETACH-EXIT            10/12/87
353 049900          GO TO END-JOB.                                       10/12/87
354 050000      IF CMD-KEY = "02"                                       10/12/87
355 050100          WRITE DSPREC FORMAT IS "CIMENU"                    10/12/87
356 050200          GO TO DTLRTN-EXIT.                                    10/12/87
357 050300      WRITE DSPREC FORMAT IS "DTLMNU".                          10/12/87
    050400      DTLRTN-EXIT.                                             10/12/87
    050500      EXIT.                                                  10/12/87
    050600*                                           10/12/87
    050700*****
    050800*                                           *
    050900*                THE READ OPERATION TO THE PROGRAM DEVICE IS ISSUED. *
    051000*                A CHECK IS MADE FOR THREE CONDITIONS FOLLOWING THE READ. *
    051100*                1) THE REMOTE SYSTEM TIMED OUT, 2) NO DATA RECEIVED, AND *
    051200*                3) DATA RETURNED IN AN UNEXPECTED RECORD FORMAT. *
    051300*                                           *
    051400*                IF THE REMOTE SYSTEM TIMES OUT (MAJ-MIN = 0310) A MESSAGE *
    051500*                IS WRITTEN TO THE SCREEN, ASKING TO TRY AGAIN OR END THE *
    051600*                PROGRAM. *
    051700*                                           *
    051800*                IF NO DATA IS RECEIVED AFTER THE READ OPERATION TO THE *
    051900*                PROGRAM DEVICE (MAJ-MIN = 03__ ) THE REQUEST IS SENT AGAIN *
    052000*                TO THE REMOTE SYSTEM AND THE READ OPERATION IS ISSUED TO *
    052100*                THE ICF PROGRAM DEVICE. *
    052200*                                           *
    052300*                IF THE RECORD RETURNS WITH THE WRONG RECORD FORMAT, THE *
    052400*                PROGRAM WILL GO TO EXIT-FORMAT-ERR ROUTINE. *
    052500*                                           *
    052600*****
    052700* 15
    052800*
358 052900      CUSTOMER-DETAIL.                                         09/30/87

```

Figure 10-22 (Part 11 of 14). Source Program Example — CSDMUL (User-Defined Formats)

359	053000	MOVE ZEROS TO CMNF-INDIC-AREA.			09/30/87
360	053100	READ CMNFIL.			09/30/87
361	053200	IF MAJ-MIN = "0310"			10/01/87
362	053300	WRITE DSPREC FORMAT IS "TIMEOUT"			09/30/87
363	053400	READ DSPFIL INDICATORS ARE DSPF-INDIC-AREA			09/30/87
364	053500	IF TIMRSP = "1" GO TO CUSTOMER-DETAIL END-IF			01/21/88
366	053600	IF TIMRSP = "2" GO TO END-JOB END-IF.			01/21/88
368	053700	IF MAJ = "03"			09/30/87
369	053800	MOVE ZEROS TO CMNF-INDIC-AREA			09/30/87
370	053900	WRITE CMNREC FORMAT IS "DTLREQ"			09/30/87
	054000	TERMINAL IS PGM-DEV-NME			09/30/87
371	054100	GO TO CUSTOMER-DETAIL.			09/30/87
372	054200	IF RCD-FMT-NME IS NOT EQUAL "DTLRSP" GO TO EXIT-FORMAT-ERR.			10/02/87
374	054300	MOVE CUSTNO OF DTLRSP-I TO CUSTN OF DTLSR-0.			10/12/87
375	054400	MOVE DNAME OF DTLRSP-I TO CNAME OF DTLSR-0.			03/21/89
376	054500	MOVE DLSTOR OF DTLRSP-I TO DLSTR OF DTLSR-0.			10/12/87
377	054600	MOVE DSLSTM OF DTLRSP-I TO DSLSM OF DTLSR-0.			10/12/87
5728CB1	R01 M02 881028	COBOL SOURCE LISTING	ICFLIB/CSDMUL	03/21/89 08:20:30	
STMT	SEQNBR -A 1	B..+....2....+....3....+....4....+....5....+....6....+....7..	IDENTFCN S	COPYNAME	CHG/DATE
378	054700	MOVE DSPM01 OF DTLRSP-I TO DSPM1 OF DTLSR-0.			10/12/87
379	054800	MOVE DSPM02 OF DTLRSP-I TO DSPM2 OF DTLSR-0.			10/12/87
380	054900	MOVE DSTTYD OF DTLRSP-I TO DSTYD OF DTLSR-0.			10/12/87
381	055000	MOVE IDEPT OF DTLRSP-I TO DEPT OF DTLSR-0.			10/12/87
382	055100	WRITE DSPREC FORMAT IS "DTLSR".			10/12/87
	055200	CUSTOMER-DETAIL-EXIT.			09/30/87
	055300	EXIT.			09/30/87
5728CB1	R01 M02 881028	COBOL SOURCE LISTING	ICFLIB/CSDMUL	03/21/89 08:20:30	
STMT	SEQNBR -A 1	B..+....2....+....3....+....4....+....5....+....6....+....7..	IDENTFCN S	COPYNAME	CHG/DATE
	055400/				09/30/87
	055500	*****			02/21/89
	055600*				02/21/89
	055700*	THE EVOKE-ROUTINE IS CALLED TO EVOKE THE TARGET PROGRAM.			02/21/89
	055800*	THE SAME TARGET PROGRAM (ICFLIB/CTDMULCL) IS EVOKED AT			02/21/89
	055900*	FOUR DIFFERENT REMOTE SYSTEMS. THE PROGRAM DEVICE			02/21/89
	056000*	IDENTIFIES WHICH SESSION SHOULD BE EVOKED. THE PROGRAM			02/21/89
	056100*	DEVICE WAS SPECIFIED IN CMID PRIOR TO CALLING THIS ROUTINE.			02/21/89
	056200*				02/21/89
	056300	*****			02/21/89
	056400*	<b>16</b>			10/14/87
	056500*				09/30/87
383	056600	EVOKE-ROUTINE.			09/30/87
384	056700	MOVE "CTDMULCL" TO PG MID OF EVKREQ-0.			09/30/87
385	056800	MOVE "ICFLIB" TO LIB OF EVKREQ-0.			09/30/87
386	056900	MOVE "ICF00 " TO PGM-DEV-NME			09/30/87
387	057000	WRITE CMNREC FORMAT IS "EVKREQ"			09/30/87
	057100	TERMINAL IS PGM-DEV-NME.			09/30/87
388	057200	MOVE "ICF01 " TO PGM-DEV-NME			09/30/87
389	057300	WRITE CMNREC FORMAT IS "EVKREQ"			09/30/87
	057400	TERMINAL IS PGM-DEV-NME.			09/30/87
390	057500	MOVE "ICF02 " TO PGM-DEV-NME			09/30/87
391	057600	WRITE CMNREC FORMAT IS "EVKREQ"			09/30/87
	057700	TERMINAL IS PGM-DEV-NME.			09/30/87
392	057800	MOVE "ICF03 " TO PGM-DEV-NME			09/30/87
393	057900	WRITE CMNREC FORMAT IS "EVKREQ"			09/30/87
	058000	TERMINAL IS PGM-DEV-NME.			09/30/87
	058100	EVOKE-EXIT.			09/30/87
	058200	EXIT.			09/30/87
	058300*				09/30/87
	058400	*****			02/21/89
	058500*				02/21/89
	058600*	THE TRANSACTION AND SESSION ARE ENDED FOR EACH OF THE			02/21/89
	058700*	REMOTE SYSTEMS.			02/21/89
	058800*				02/21/89
	058900	*****			02/21/89
	059000*	<b>17</b>			10/14/87
394	059100	ERROR-RECOVERY.			09/30/87
395	059200	PERFORM DETACH-ROUTINE THRU DETACH-EXIT.			09/30/87
396	059300	CLOSE CMNFIL DSPFIL			09/30/87

Figure 10-22 (Part 12 of 14). Source Program Example — CSDMUL (User-Defined Formats)

```

059400          QPRINT.                                09/30/87
397 059500      MOVE "0" TO ERR-SW.                    09/30/87
059600 ERROR-RECOVERY-EXIT.                          09/30/87
059700          EXIT.                                09/30/87
059800*****                                          02/21/89
059900*                                                02/21/89
060000* EXIT-FORMAT-ERR IS PERFORMED WHEN A READ TO CMNFIL RETURNS WITH * 02/21/89
060100* AN UNEXPECTED RCD-FMT-NME IN THE I-O-FEEDBACK AREA FOR CMNFIL. * 02/21/89
060200* AN ERROR MESSAGE IS PRINTED AND THE PROGRAM ENDS. * 02/21/89
060300*                                                02/21/89
060400*****                                          02/21/89
060500* 18                                           10/14/87
398 060600 EXIT-FORMAT-ERR.                            10/01/87
399 060700      MOVE MAJ-MIN TO RC.                    01/14/88
400 060800      MOVE "RECORD FORMAT IS INCORRECT ON READ " ICFLIB/CSDMUL 03/21/89 08:20:30
5728CB1 R01 M02 881028 COBOL SOURCE LISTING
STMT SEQNBR -A 1 B..+...2...+...3...+...4...+...5...+...6...+...7..IDENTFCN S COPYNAME CHG/DATE
060900          TO ERRMSG.                            01/14/88
401 061000      WRITE PRINTREC.                       10/01/87
402 061100      CLOSE CMNFIL DSPFIL QPRINT.           10/01/87
403 061200      STOP RUN.                             10/01/87
061300*                                                09/30/87
061400*****                                          02/21/89
061500*                                                02/21/89
061600* THIS ROUTINE IS CALLED TO END THE TRANSACTION WITH THE * 02/21/89
061700* REMOTE SYSTEM. * 02/21/89
061800*                                                02/21/89
061900*****                                          02/21/89
062000* 19                                           10/14/87
062100 DETACH-ROUTINE.                                09/30/87
404 062200      MOVE "ICF00 " TO PGM-DEV-NME          09/30/87
405 062300      WRITE CMNREC FORMAT IS "DETACH"        09/30/87
062400          TERMINAL IS PGM-DEV-NME.              09/30/87
406 062500      MOVE "ICF01 " TO PGM-DEV-NME          09/30/87
407 062600      WRITE CMNREC FORMAT IS "DETACH"        09/30/87
062700          TERMINAL IS PGM-DEV-NME.              09/30/87
408 062800      MOVE "ICF02 " TO PGM-DEV-NME          09/30/87
409 062900      WRITE CMNREC FORMAT IS "DETACH"        09/30/87
063000          TERMINAL IS PGM-DEV-NME.              09/30/87
410 063100      MOVE "ICF03 " TO PGM-DEV-NME          09/30/87
411 063200      WRITE CMNREC FORMAT IS "DETACH"        09/30/87
063300          TERMINAL IS PGM-DEV-NME.              09/30/87
063400 DETACH-EXIT.                                  09/30/87
063500          EXIT.                                  09/30/87
063600*                                                09/30/87
063700*****                                          02/21/89
063800*                                                02/21/89
063900* THIS ROUTINE IS CALLED TO RELEASE THE PROGRAM DEVICES, END * 02/21/89
064000* THE SESSION AND END THE PROGRAM. * 02/21/89
064100*                                                02/21/89
064200*****                                          02/21/89
064300* 20                                           10/14/87
064400*                                                09/30/87
412 064500 END-JOB.                                   09/30/87
413 064600      DROP "ICF00 " FROM CMNFIL.            09/30/87
414 064700      DROP "ICF01 " FROM CMNFIL.            09/30/87
415 064800      DROP "ICF02 " FROM CMNFIL.            09/30/87
416 064900      DROP "ICF03 " FROM CMNFIL.            09/30/87
417 065000      CLOSE CMNFIL DSPFIL QPRINT.           09/30/87
418 065100      STOP RUN.                             09/30/87
065200*                                                09/30/87
          * * * * * E N D O F S O U R C E * * * * *
5728CB1 R01 M02 881028 COBOL MESSAGES ICFLIB/CSDMUL 03/21/89 08:20:30 Page 21
STMT
* 25 MSGID: LBL0600 SEVERITY: 10 SEQNBR: 005200
Message . . . . : No INPUT fields found for format DETACH.
* 25 MSGID: LBL0600 SEVERITY: 10 SEQNBR: 005200
Message . . . . : No INPUT fields found for format EOS.

```

Figure 10-22 (Part 13 of 14). Source Program Example — CSDMUL (User-Defined Formats)

```

* 25 MSGID: LBL0600 SEVERITY: 10 SEQNBR: 005200
    Message . . . . : No INPUT fields found for format EVKREQ.
* 80 MSGID: LBL0600 SEVERITY: 10 SEQNBR: 005600
    Message . . . . : No OUTPUT fields found for format CIMENU.
* 80 MSGID: LBL0600 SEVERITY: 10 SEQNBR: 005600
    Message . . . . : No OUTPUT fields found for format DTLMNU.
* 80 MSGID: LBL0600 SEVERITY: 10 SEQNBR: 005600
    Message . . . . : No OUTPUT fields found for format ITMMNU.
* 80 MSGID: LBL0600 SEVERITY: 10 SEQNBR: 005600
    Message . . . . : No OUTPUT fields found for format TIMOUT.

                                MESSAGE SUMMARY
TOTAL      INFO(0-4)   WARNING(5-19)  ERROR(20-29)  SEVERE(30-39)  TERMINAL(40-99)
   7         0         7         0         0         0
* * * * * E N D O F C O B O L M E S S A G E S * * * * *

652 source records read
171 copy records read
2 copy members processed
0 sequence errors
10 was the highest severity message issued
LBL0901 00 Program CSDMUL created in library ICFLIB.
* * * * * E N D O F C O M P I L A T I O N * * * * *

```

| *Figure 10-22 (Part 14 of 14). Source Program Example — CSDMUL (User-Defined Formats)*

```

5728CB1 R01 M02 881028          IBM AS/400  COBOL/400          ICFLIB/CSFMUL          03/21/89 08:22:28          Page 1
Program name . . . . . : CSFMUL in ICFLIB
Source file . . . . . : QICFPUB in ICFLIB      Member - CSFMUL      03/21/89 08:17:15
Compiler option . . . . . : *NONE
Code generation option . . . . . : *NONE
Code generation severity level . . . . . : 29
Print file . . . . . : QSYSRPT in *LIBL
FIPS flagging option . . . . . : *NOFIPS *NOSEG *NODEB *NOOBSOLETE
SAA flagging . . . . . : *NOFLAG
Flagging level . . . . . : 0
Replace existing program . . . . . : *YES
User profile . . . . . : *USER
Authority . . . . . : *CHANGE
Text . . . . . : CBL Multiple Session Inquiry - Source $$
Compiler . . . . . : IBM AS/400  COBOL/400
5728CB1 R01 M02 881028          COBOL SOURCE LISTING          ICFLIB/CSFMUL          03/21/89 08:22:28          Page 2

```

```

STMT SEQNBR -A 1 B...2...3...4...5...6...7..IDENTFCN S COPYNAME CHG/DATE
1 000100 IDENTIFICATION DIVISION.
2 000200 PROGRAM-ID.          CSFMUL.
000300*****
000400* THIS PROGRAM ASSIGNS FOUR SESSIONS AS FOLLOWS:
000500* 'ICF00' TO INQUIRE ABOUT A CUSTOMER ACCOUNT BEFORE AN
000600* ORDER IS PROCESSED.
000700* 'ICF01' TO INQUIRE ABOUT THE INVENTORY STATUS OF AN ITEM
000800* BEING ORDERED (ITEM 000001 THRU 399999).
000900* 'ICF02' TO INQUIRE ABOUT THE INVENTORY STATUS OF AN ITEM
001000* BEING ORDERED (ITEM 400000 THRU 699999).
001100* 'ICF03' TO INQUIRE ABOUT THE INVENTORY STATUS OF AN ITEM
001200* BEING ORDERED (ITEM 700000 THRU 999999).
001300* A DISPLAY DEVICE IS USED TO ENTER THE REQUEST ( USING A
001400* CUSTOMER AND AN ITEM MENU) THAT IS SENT TO THE REMOTE
001500* SYSTEM.
001600*****
3 001700 ENVIRONMENT DIVISION.
4 001800 CONFIGURATION SECTION.
5 001900 SOURCE-COMPUTER.      IBM-AS400.
6 002000 OBJECT-COMPUTER.      IBM-AS400.
7 002100 SPECIAL-NAMES.      I-O-FEEDBACK IS IO-FEEDBACK
8 002200                          OPEN-FEEDBACK IS OPEN-FBA.
9 002300 INPUT-OUTPUT SECTION.
10 002400 FILE-CONTROL.
002500* 1
002600*****
002700*
002800*          F I L E   S P E C I F I C A T I O N S
002900*
003000* CMNFIL :   ICF FILE USED TO SEND A REQUEST TO ONE
003100* OF FOUR DIFFERENT TARGET PROGRAMS.  MULTIPLE
003200* SESSIONS ARE ACTIVE CONCURRENTLY.
003300*
003400* DSPFIL :   DISPLAY FILE USED TO ENTER A REQUEST TO BE
003500* SENT TO A REMOTE SYSTEM.
003600*
003700*****
11 003800 SELECT CMNFIL ASSIGN TO WORKSTATION-CMNFIL-SI
12 003900 ORGANIZATION IS TRANSACTION
13 004000 CONTROL-AREA IS TR-CTL-AREA
14 004100 FILE STATUS IS STATUS-IND MAJ-MIN.
15 004200 SELECT DSPFIL ASSIGN TO WORKSTATION-DSPFIL
16 004300 ORGANIZATION IS TRANSACTION
17 004400 CONTROL-AREA IS DISPLAY-FEEDBACK
18 004500 FILE STATUS IS STATUS-DSP.
19 004600 SELECT QPRINT ASSIGN TO PRINTER-QSYSRPT.
20 004700 DATA DIVISION.
21 004800 FILE SECTION.
22 004900 FD CMNFIL
23 005000 LABEL RECORDS ARE STANDARD.
24 005100 01 CMNREC.

```

Figure 10-23 (Part 1 of 13). Source Program Example — CSFMUL (System-Supplied Formats)

25	005200	05	ITMRSP.				10/01/87
26	005300	07	RECITM	PIC X.			10/01/87
27	005400	07	ITEMNO	PIC 9(6).			10/01/87
28	005500	07	DESC	PIC X(30).			10/01/87
5728CB1	R01 M02 881028		COBOL SOURCE LISTING	ICFLIB/CSFMUL		03/21/89 08:22:28	Page 3
STMT	SEQNBR	-A 1 B..+....2....+....3....+....4....+....5....+....6....+....7..	IDENTFCN	S	COPYNAME	CHG/DATE	
29	005600	07	QTYLST	PIC 9(7).		10/01/87	
30	005700	07	QTYOH	PIC 9(7).		10/01/87	
31	005800	07	QTY00	PIC 9(7).		10/01/87	
32	005900	07	QTYBO	PIC 9(7).		10/01/87	
33	006000	07	UNITQ	PIC 99.		10/01/87	
34	006100	07	PR01	PIC 9(5)V99.		10/01/87	
35	006200	07	PR05	PIC 9(7).		10/01/87	
36	006300	07	UFRT	PIC 999V99.		10/01/87	
37	006400	07	SLSTM	PIC 9(7)V99.		10/01/87	
38	006500	07	SLSTY	PIC 9(9)V99.		10/01/87	
39	006600	07	CSTTM	PIC 9(7)V99.		10/01/87	
40	006700	07	CSTTY	PIC 9(9)V99.		10/01/87	
41	006800	07	PRO	PIC 999V99.		10/01/87	
42	006900	07	LOS	PIC 9(7)V99.		10/01/87	
43	007000	07	FILL1	PIC X(56).		10/01/87	
44	007100	05	ITMREQ REDEFINES ITMRSP.			10/01/87	
45	007200	07	LNGTH	PIC 9(4).		02/22/89	
46	007300	07	ITEMNO	PIC 9(6).		10/01/87	
47	007400	05	DTLREQ REDEFINES ITMRSP.			10/01/87	
48	007500	07	LNGTH	PIC 9(4).		02/22/89	
49	007600	07	CUSTNO	PIC 9(6).		10/01/87	
50	007700	05	DTLRSP REDEFINES ITMRSP.			10/01/87	
51	007800	07	RECCUS	PIC X.		10/01/87	
52	007900	07	CUSTNO	PIC 9(6).		10/01/87	
53	008000	07	DNAME	PIC X(30).		10/01/87	
54	008100	07	DLSTOR	PIC 9(6).		10/01/87	
55	008200	07	DSLSTM	PIC 9(9).		10/01/87	
56	008300	07	DSPM01	PIC 9(9).		10/01/87	
57	008400	07	DSPM02	PIC 9(9).		10/01/87	
58	008500	07	DSPM03	PIC 9(9).		10/01/87	
59	008600	07	DSTTYD	PIC 9(11).		10/01/87	
60	008700	07	IDEPT	PIC 999.		10/01/87	
61	008800	07	FILL2	PIC X(57).		10/01/87	
62	008900	05	EVKREQ REDEFINES ITMRSP.			10/01/87	
63	009000	07	PGMID	PIC X(8).		10/01/87	
64	009100	07	FILLER	PIC X(16).		10/01/87	
65	009200	07	LIB	PIC X(8).		10/01/87	
66	009300	07	FILLER	PIC X(20).		10/01/87	
67	009400	07	LNGTH	PIC 9(4).		02/22/89	
68	009500	FD	DSPFIL			10/08/87	
69	009600		LABEL RECORDS ARE STANDARD.			10/01/87	
70	009700	01	DSPREC.			10/01/87	
71	009800		COPY DDS-ALL-FORMATS-I-0 OF DSPFIL.			10/08/87	
72	+000001	05	DSPFIL-RECORD	PIC X(79).			
	+000002*	INPUT FORMAT:CIMENU	FROM FILE DSPFIL	OF LIBRARY ICFLIB		<-ALL-FMTS	
	+000003*		MENU FOR INQUIRY			<-ALL-FMTS	
73	+000004	05	CIMENU-I	REDEFINES DSPFIL-RECORD.		<-ALL-FMTS	
74	+000005	06	CIMENU-I-INDIC.			<-ALL-FMTS	
75	+000006	07	IN99	PIC 1 INDIC 99.		<-ALL-FMTS	
76	+000007	07	IN98	PIC 1 INDIC 98.		<-ALL-FMTS	
77	+000008	07	IN97	PIC 1 INDIC 97.		<-ALL-FMTS	
78	+000009	06	OPTION	PIC X(1).		<-ALL-FMTS	
	+000010*	OUTPUT FORMAT:CIMENU	FROM FILE DSPFIL	OF LIBRARY ICFLIB		<-ALL-FMTS	
	+000011*		MENU FOR INQUIRY			<-ALL-FMTS	
	+000012*	05	CIMENU-0	REDEFINES DSPFIL-RECORD.		<-ALL-FMTS	
5728CB1	R01 M02 881028		COBOL SOURCE LISTING	ICFLIB/CSFMUL		03/21/89 08:22:28	Page 4
STMT	SEQNBR	-A 1 B..+....2....+....3....+....4....+....5....+....6....+....7..	IDENTFCN	S	COPYNAME	CHG/DATE	
	+000013*	INPUT FORMAT:DTLMNU	FROM FILE DSPFIL	OF LIBRARY ICFLIB		<-ALL-FMTS	
	+000014*		CUSTOMER INQUIRY SCREEN 1			<-ALL-FMTS	
79	+000015	05	DTLMNU-I	REDEFINES DSPFIL-RECORD.		<-ALL-FMTS	
80	+000016	06	DTLMNU-I-INDIC.			<-ALL-FMTS	
81	+000017	07	IN99	PIC 1 INDIC 99.		<-ALL-FMTS	

Figure 10-23 (Part 2 of 13). Source Program Example — CSFMUL (System-Supplied Formats)

```

82 +000018          07 IN98          PIC 1 INDIC 98.          <-ALL-FMTS
83 +000019          07 IN97          PIC 1 INDIC 97.          <-ALL-FMTS
84 +000020          06 CUSTNO        PIC S9(6).              <-ALL-FMTS
+000021* OUTPUT FORMAT:DTLMNU      FROM FILE DSPFIL      OF LIBRARY ICFLIB
+000022*          05 DTLMNU-0        REDEFINES DSPFIL-RECORD. <-ALL-FMTS
+000023*          05 DTLMNU-0        REDEFINES DSPFIL-RECORD. <-ALL-FMTS
+000024* INPUT FORMAT:DTLSCR       FROM FILE DSPFIL      OF LIBRARY ICFLIB
+000025*          05 DTLSCR-I        REDEFINES DSPFIL-RECORD. <-ALL-FMTS
85 +000026          05 DTLSCR-I        REDEFINES DSPFIL-RECORD. <-ALL-FMTS
86 +000027          06 DTLSCR-I-INDIC. <-ALL-FMTS
87 +000028          07 IN99          PIC 1 INDIC 99.          <-ALL-FMTS
88 +000029          07 IN98          PIC 1 INDIC 98.          <-ALL-FMTS
89 +000030          07 IN97          PIC 1 INDIC 97.          <-ALL-FMTS
+000031* OUTPUT FORMAT:DTLSCR      FROM FILE DSPFIL      OF LIBRARY ICFLIB
+000032*          05 DTLSCR-0        REDEFINES DSPFIL-RECORD. <-ALL-FMTS
90 +000033          05 DTLSCR-0        REDEFINES DSPFIL-RECORD. <-ALL-FMTS
91 +000034          06 CUSTN         PIC X(6).                <-ALL-FMTS
92 +000035          06 DEPT          PIC S9(3).                <-ALL-FMTS
93 +000036          06 DLSTR         PIC S9(6).                <-ALL-FMTS
94 +000037          06 DSLSM         PIC S9(9).                <-ALL-FMTS
95 +000038          06 DSPM1         PIC S9(9).                <-ALL-FMTS
96 +000039          06 DSPM2         PIC S9(9).                <-ALL-FMTS
97 +000040          06 DSPM3         PIC S9(9).                <-ALL-FMTS
98 +000041          06 DSTYD         PIC S9(11).               <-ALL-FMTS
99 +000042          06 CNAME         PIC X(5).                <-ALL-FMTS
+000043* INPUT FORMAT:ITMMNU       FROM FILE DSPFIL      OF LIBRARY ICFLIB
+000044*          05 ITMMNU-I        REDEFINES DSPFIL-RECORD. <-ALL-FMTS
100 +000045          05 ITMMNU-I        REDEFINES DSPFIL-RECORD. <-ALL-FMTS
101 +000046          06 ITMMNU-I-INDIC. <-ALL-FMTS
102 +000047          07 IN99          PIC 1 INDIC 99.          <-ALL-FMTS
103 +000048          07 IN98          PIC 1 INDIC 98.          <-ALL-FMTS
104 +000049          07 IN97          PIC 1 INDIC 97.          <-ALL-FMTS
105 +000050          06 ITEMNO        PIC S9(6).                <-ALL-FMTS
+000051* OUTPUT FORMAT:ITMMNU     FROM FILE DSPFIL      OF LIBRARY ICFLIB
+000052*          05 ITMMNU-0        REDEFINES DSPFIL-RECORD. <-ALL-FMTS
+000053*          05 ITMMNU-0        REDEFINES DSPFIL-RECORD. <-ALL-FMTS
+000054* INPUT FORMAT:ITMSC2      FROM FILE DSPFIL      OF LIBRARY ICFLIB
+000055*          05 ITMSC2-I        REDEFINES DSPFIL-RECORD. <-ALL-FMTS
106 +000056          05 ITMSC2-I        REDEFINES DSPFIL-RECORD. <-ALL-FMTS
107 +000057          06 ITMSC2-I-INDIC. <-ALL-FMTS
108 +000058          07 IN99          PIC 1 INDIC 99.          <-ALL-FMTS
109 +000059          07 IN98          PIC 1 INDIC 98.          <-ALL-FMTS
110 +000060          07 IN97          PIC 1 INDIC 97.          <-ALL-FMTS
+000061* OUTPUT FORMAT:ITMSC2     FROM FILE DSPFIL      OF LIBRARY ICFLIB
+000062*          05 ITMSC2-0        REDEFINES DSPFIL-RECORD. <-ALL-FMTS
111 +000063          05 ITMSC2-0        REDEFINES DSPFIL-RECORD. <-ALL-FMTS
112 +000064          06 DSC           PIC X(30).                <-ALL-FMTS
113 +000065          06 QAVAIL        PIC S9(7).                <-ALL-FMTS
114 +000066          06 QTYH          PIC S9(7).                <-ALL-FMTS
115 +000067          06 QTYO          PIC S9(7).                <-ALL-FMTS
5728CB1 R01 M02 881028          COBOL SOURCE LISTING          ICFLIB/CSFMUL          03/21/89 08:22:28          Page 5
STMT SEQNBR -A 1 B...2...+...3...+...4...+...5...+...6...+...7..IDENTFCN S COPYNAME CHG/DATE
116 +000068          06 QTYB          PIC S9(7).                <-ALL-FMTS
117 +000069          06 UNT           PIC X(2).                <-ALL-FMTS
118 +000070          06 PR1           PIC S9(5)V9(2).           <-ALL-FMTS
119 +000071          06 PR5           PIC S9(7).                <-ALL-FMTS
120 +000072          06 UFR           PIC S9(3)V9(2).           <-ALL-FMTS
+000073* INPUT FORMAT:ITMSC3      FROM FILE DSPFIL      OF LIBRARY ICFLIB
+000074*          05 ITMSC3-I        REDEFINES DSPFIL-RECORD. <-ALL-FMTS
121 +000075          05 ITMSC3-I        REDEFINES DSPFIL-RECORD. <-ALL-FMTS
122 +000076          06 ITMSC3-I-INDIC. <-ALL-FMTS
123 +000077          07 IN99          PIC 1 INDIC 99.          <-ALL-FMTS
124 +000078          07 IN98          PIC 1 INDIC 98.          <-ALL-FMTS
125 +000079          07 IN97          PIC 1 INDIC 97.          <-ALL-FMTS
+000080* OUTPUT FORMAT:ITMSC3     FROM FILE DSPFIL      OF LIBRARY ICFLIB
+000081*          05 ITMSC3-0        REDEFINES DSPFIL-RECORD. <-ALL-FMTS
126 +000082          05 ITMSC3-0        REDEFINES DSPFIL-RECORD. <-ALL-FMTS
127 +000083          06 SLSM         PIC S9(7)V9(2).           <-ALL-FMTS

```

Figure 10-23 (Part 3 of 13). Source Program Example — CSFMUL (System-Supplied Formats)

```

128 +000084      06 SLSY          PIC S9(9)V9(2).          <-ALL-FMTS
129 +000085      06 CSTM          PIC S9(7)V9(2).          <-ALL-FMTS
130 +000086      06 CSTY          PIC S9(9)V9(2).          <-ALL-FMTS
131 +000087      06 PROFIT        PIC S9(3)V9(2).          <-ALL-FMTS
132 +000088      06 LOSTS         PIC S9(7)V9(2).          <-ALL-FMTS
+000089* INPUT FORMAT:TIMOUT FROM FILE DSPFIL OF LIBRARY ICFLIB <-ALL-FMTS
+000090* TIME OUT SCREEN <-ALL-FMTS
133 +000091      05 TIMOUT-I      REDEFINES DSPFIL-RECORD. <-ALL-FMTS
134 +000092      06 TIMOUT-I-INDIC. <-ALL-FMTS
135 +000093      07 IN99          PIC 1 INDIC 99.          <-ALL-FMTS
136 +000094      07 IN98          PIC 1 INDIC 98.          <-ALL-FMTS
137 +000095      07 IN97          PIC 1 INDIC 97.          <-ALL-FMTS
138 +000096      06 TIMRSP        PIC X(1).              <-ALL-FMTS
+000097* OUTPUT FORMAT:TIMOUT FROM FILE DSPFIL OF LIBRARYICFLIB <-ALL-FMTS
+000098* TIME OUT SCREEN <-ALL-FMTS
+000099*      05 TIMOUT-O      REDEFINES DSPFIL-RECORD. <-ALL-FMTS
139 009900 FD QPRINT 10/01/87
140 010000 LABEL RECORDS ARE OMITTED. 10/01/87
141 010100 01 PRINTREC. 01/14/88
142 010200 05 RC PIC 9999. 01/15/88
143 010300 05 ERRMSG PIC X(128). 01/14/88
144 010400 WORKING-STORAGE SECTION. 10/01/87
145 010500 77 STATUS-IND PIC X(2). 10/01/87
146 010600 77 STATUS-DSP PIC X(2). 10/01/87
147 010700 77 MAJ-MIN-SAV PIC X(4). 10/01/87
148 010800 77 EOF-PFILE-SW PIC X VALUE "0". 10/01/87
149 010900 77 ERR-SW PIC X VALUE "0". 10/01/87
150 011000 77 INDON PIC 1 VALUE B"1". 10/01/87
151 011100 77 INDOFF PIC 1 VALUE B"0". 10/01/87
152 011200 77 OPEN-COUNT PIC 9(1) VALUE 0. 10/01/87
153 011300 77 LEN PIC 9(10)V9(5) COMP. 10/01/87
154 011400 77 PROFM PIC 9(7)V9(2) COMP-4. 10/01/87
155 011500 77 CMD2 PIC X(31) 10/01/87
156 011600 VALUE "CPYF HEXDUMP *LIST PRTFMT(*HEX)". 10/01/87
157 011700 01 TR-CTL-AREA. 10/01/87
158 011800 05 FILLER PIC X(2). 10/01/87
159 011900 05 PGM-DEV-NME PIC X(10). 10/01/87
160 012000 05 RCD-FMT-NME PIC X(10). 10/01/87
161 012100 01 DSPF-INDIC-AREA. 10/01/87
5728CB1 R01 M02 881028 COBOL SOURCE LISTING ICFLIB/CSFMUL 03/21/89 08:22:28
STMT SEQNBR -A 1 B...2...3...4...5...6...7...IDENTFCN S COPYNAME CHG/DATE
162 012200 05 IN23 PIC 1 INDIC 23. 10/01/87
163 012300 88 IN23-ON VALUE B"1". 10/01/87
164 012400 88 IN23-OFF VALUE B"0". 10/01/87
165 012500 05 IN97 PIC 1 INDIC 97. 10/01/87
166 012600 88 IN97-ON VALUE B"1". 10/01/87
167 012700 88 IN97-OFF VALUE B"0". 10/01/87
168 012800 05 IN98 PIC 1 INDIC 98. 10/01/87
169 012900 88 IN98-ON VALUE B"1". 10/01/87
170 013000 88 IN98-OFF VALUE B"0". 10/01/87
171 013100 05 IN99 PIC 1 INDIC 99. 10/01/87
172 013200 88 IN99-ON VALUE B"1". 10/01/87
173 013300 88 IN99-OFF VALUE B"0". 10/01/87
174 013400 01 MAJ-MIN. 10/01/87
175 013500 05 MAJ PIC X(2). 10/01/87
176 013600 05 MIN PIC X(2). 10/01/87
177 013700 01 DISPLAY-FEEDBACK. 10/01/87
178 013800 05 CMD-KEY PIC X(2). 10/01/87
179 013900 05 FILLER PIC X(10). 10/01/87
180 014000 05 RCD-FMT PIC X(10). 10/01/87
5728CB1 R01 M02 881028 COBOL SOURCE LISTING ICFLIB/CSFMUL 03/21/89 08:22:28
STMT SEQNBR -A 1 B...2...3...4...5...6...7...IDENTFCN S COPYNAME CHG/DATE
014100/ 10/01/87
181 014200 PROCEDURE DIVISION. 10/01/87
014300 DECLARATIVES. 10/01/87
014400* 2 10/01/87
10/14/87

```

Figure 10-23 (Part 4 of 13). Source Program Example — CSFMUL (System-Supplied Formats)



```

014500*****
014600*
014700* AN ERROR ON THE DISPLAY FILE - DSPFIL - MAKES IT INACTIVE
014800* AN ERROR MESSAGE IS PRINTED, THE FILES ARE CLOSED AND THE
014900* PROGRAM IS ENDED.
015000*
015100*****
015200*
015300 DSP-ERROR SECTION.
015400 USE AFTER STANDARD ERROR PROCEDURE ON DSPFIL.
015500*
015600 DSPFIL-EXCEPTION.
182 015700 MOVE "DISPLAY ERROR. JOB TERMINATED" TO ERRMSG.
183 015800 WRITE PRINTREC.
184 015900 CLOSE CMNFIL DSPFIL QPRINT.
185 016000 STOP RUN.
016100*
016200 CMN-ERROR SECTION.
016300 USE AFTER STANDARD ERROR PROCEDURE ON CMNFIL.
016400 CMNFIL-EXCEPTION.
016500*****
016600* CHECK THE MAJOR/MINOR CODES AND TAKE APPROPRIATE ACTION
016700* MAJOR CODE 34 IS AN INPUT EXCEPTION
016800*****
186 016900 IF MAJ-MIN = "3431"
017000* DATA TRUNCATED IN INPUT AREA. SAVE RETURN CODE .
187 017100 MOVE MAJ-MIN TO MAJ-MIN-SAV
188 017200 GO TO EXIT-DECLARATIVES.
017300*
017400* RECOVERABLE SESSION ERROR. CLOSE ICF FILE.
189 017500 IF MAJ = "83"
190 017600 MOVE MAJ-MIN TO RC
191 017700 MOVE "PROGRAM STARTED AGAIN DUE TO SESSION ERROR"
017800 TO ERRMSG
017900 WRITE PRINTREC
192 018000 MOVE "1" TO ERR-SW
194 018100 GO TO EXIT-DECLARATIVES.
018200*
018300*****
018400* THIS ROUTINE IS CALLED WHEN THERE IS A PERMANENT SESSION ERROR.
018500* GET INFORMATION FROM THE MAJOR-MINOR CODE AND PLACE IT INTO
018600* A DATA BASE FILE. THEN PRINT THE FILE IN HEX USING COPYFILE.
018700*****
018800*
018900 GETFBA.
195 019000 MOVE MAJ-MIN TO RC.
196 019100 MOVE "PROGRAM TERMINATED DUE TO ERROR IN CMNFIL FILE"
019200 TO ERRMSG.
197 019300 WRITE PRINTREC.
198 019400 CLOSE CMNFIL DSPFIL
019500 QPRINT.
5728CB1 R01 M02 881028 COBOL SOURCE LISTING ICFLIB/CSFMUL 03/21/89 08:22:28 Page 8
STMT SEQNBR -A 1 B.+. . . . 2. . . . . 3. . . . . 4. . . . . 5. . . . . 6. . . . . 7. . IDENTFCN S COPYNAME CHG/DATE
199 019600 STOP RUN.
019700*
019800 EXIT-DECLARATIVES.
019900 EXIT.
020000*
200 020100 END DECLARATIVES.
5728CB1 R01 M02 881028 COBOL SOURCE LISTING ICFLIB/CSFMUL 03/21/89 08:22:28 Page 9
STMT SEQNBR -A 1 B.+. . . . 2. . . . . 3. . . . . 4. . . . . 5. . . . . 6. . . . . 7. . IDENTFCN S COPYNAME CHG/DATE
020200/
020300 START-PROGRAM SECTION.
020400*
020500 START-PROGRAM-PARAGRAPH.
020600* 3
201 020700 OPEN I-O CMNFIL DSPFIL
020800 OUTPUT QPRINT.

```

Figure 10-23 (Part 5 of 13). Source Program Example — CSFMUL (System-Supplied Formats)

```

020900*
021000*****
021100* THE FOLLOWING TEST IS TO ATTEMPT RECOVERY IF AN ERROR OCCURS *
021200* WHEN OPENING THE ICF FILE. *
021300*****
021400* 4
202 021500 IF ERR-SW = "1"
203 021600 THEN IF OPEN-COUNT IS = 9
204 021700 THEN PERFORM DETACH-ROUTINE THRU DETACH-EXIT
205 021800 GO TO END-JOB
021900 ELSE
206 022000 ADD 1 TO OPEN-COUNT
022100 PERFORM ERROR-RECOVERY
207 022200 GO TO START-PROGRAM-PARAGRAPH
022300 ELSE
209 022400 MOVE 0 TO OPEN-COUNT.
022500*
022600*****
022700*
022800* THE DISPLAY DEVICE IS IMPLICITLY ACQUIRED WHEN THE *
022900* FILE IS OPENED. *
023000*
023100* ALL OF THE ICF PROGRAM DEVICES ARE EXPLICITLY ACQUIRED. *
023200*
023300* EACH OF THE FOUR TARGET PROGRAMS ARE EVOKED TO ESTABLISH *
023400* TRANSACTIONS WITH THE REMOTE SYSTEMS. *
023500*
023600* THE MAIN INQUIRY MENU (CIMENU) IS WRITTEN TO THE USER'S *
023700* DISPLAY. *
023800*
023900* EVOKE PROGRAM "CTDMUL" ON REMOTE SYSTEM IN LIBRARY ICFLIB. *
024000*
024100*****
024200* 5
210 024300 ACQUIRE "ICF00 " FOR CMNFIL.
211 024400 ACQUIRE "ICF01 " FOR CMNFIL.
212 024500 ACQUIRE "ICF02 " FOR CMNFIL.
213 024600 ACQUIRE "ICF03 " FOR CMNFIL.
214 024700 PERFORM EVOKE-ROUTINE THRU EVOKE-EXIT.
024800*
215 024900 WRITE DSPREC FORMAT IS "CIMENU"
025000 INDICATORS ARE DSPF-INDIC-AREA.
025100*****
025200*
025300* DETERMINE USER'S REQUEST *
025400*
025500* THIS PORTION OF THE PROGRAM ISSUES A READ TO THE DISPLAY *
025600* DEVICE TO RECEIVE THE USER'S REQUEST. THE TYPE *
5728CB1 R01 M02 881028 COBOL SOURCE LISTING ICFLIB/CSFMUL 03/21/89 08:22:28
STMT SEQNBR -A 1 B..+....2....+....3....+....4....+....5....+....6....+....7..IDENTFCN S COPYNAME CHG/DATE
025700* OF REQUEST MADE IS BASED ON THE DISPLAY FORMAT CURRENTLY *
025800* ON THE SCREEN. THE RECORD FORMAT NAME IS EXTRACTED FROM *
025900* THE I/O FEEDBACK AREA OF THE DISPLAY FILE AND USED TO *
026000* DETERMINE WHICH ACTION SHOULD BE TAKEN NEXT. *
026100*
026200*****
026300* 6
026400 READRQ.
216 026500 READ DSPFIL INDICATORS ARE DSPF-INDIC-AREA.
217 026600 IF RCD-FMT = "CIMENU"
218 026700 PERFORM MENU-ROUTINE THRU MENU-EXIT
219 026800 GO TO READRQ.
220 026900 IF RCD-FMT = "ITMMNU"
221 027000 PERFORM ITMIN-ROUTINE THRU ITMIN-EXIT
222 027100 GO TO READRQ.
223 027200 IF RCD-FMT = "ITMSC2"
224 027300 PERFORM ITMRTN-ROUTINE THRU ITMRTN-EXIT
225 027400 GO TO READRQ.

```

Figure 10-23 (Part 6 of 13). Source Program Example — CSFMUL (System-Supplied Formats)

226	027500	IF RCD-FMT = "ITMSC3"			10/01/87
227	027600	PERFORM ITMRTN-ROUTINE THRU ITMRTN-EXIT			10/01/87
228	027700	GO TO READRQ.			10/01/87
229	027800	IF RCD-FMT = "DTLMNU"			10/01/87
230	027900	PERFORM DTLIN-ROUTINE THRU DTLIN-EXIT			10/01/87
231	028000	GO TO READRQ.			10/01/87
232	028100	IF RCD-FMT = "DTLSCR"			10/08/87
233	028200	PERFORM DTLRTN-ROUTINE THRU DTLRTN-EXIT			10/08/87
234	028300	GO TO READRQ.			10/08/87
235	028400	WRITE DSPREC FORMAT IS "CIMENU".			10/01/87
236	028500	GO TO READRQ.			10/01/87
5728CB1	R01 M02 881028	COBOL SOURCE LISTING	ICFLIB/CSFMUL	03/21/89 08:22:28	Page 11
STMT	SEQNBR -A 1 B..+...2...+...3...+...4...+...5...+...6...+...7..	IDENTFCN S	COPYNAME	CHG/DATE	
	028600/			10/01/87	
	028700*****			10/13/87	
	028800*			10/13/87	
	028900*	MAIN MENU		10/13/87	
	029000*			10/13/87	
	029100*	THE MAIN MENU IS READ TO DETERMINE THE REQUEST ENTERED		10/13/87	
	029200*	BY THE USER. IF CMD 1 IS PRESSED, THE PROGRAM IS ENDED.		10/13/87	
	029300*	IF OPTION = 1, AN ITEM INQUIRY MENU IS WRITTEN TO		10/13/87	
	029400*	TO SCREEN. IF OPTION = 2, A CUSTOMER INQUIRY MENU IS		10/13/87	
	029500*	WRITTEN TO THE SCREEN.		10/13/87	
	029600*			10/13/87	
	029700*****			10/13/87	
	029800* 7			10/14/87	
	029900	MENU-ROUTINE.		10/01/87	
237	030000	IF CMD-KEY = "01"		10/01/87	
238	030100	PERFORM DETACH-ROUTINE THRU DETACH-EXIT		10/01/87	
239	030200	GO TO END-JOB.		10/01/87	
240	030300	IF OPTION = "1"		10/01/87	
241	030400	WRITE DSPREC FORMAT IS "ITMMNU"		10/01/87	
	030500	ELSE		10/01/87	
242	030600	WRITE DSPREC FORMAT IS "DTLMNU".		10/01/87	
	030700	MENU-EXIT.		10/01/87	
	030800	EXIT.		10/01/87	
5728CB1	R01 M02 881028	COBOL SOURCE LISTING	ICFLIB/CSFMUL	03/21/89 08:22:28	Page 12
STMT	SEQNBR -A 1 B..+...2...+...3...+...4...+...5...+...6...+...7..	IDENTFCN S	COPYNAME	CHG/DATE	
	030900/			10/01/87	
	031000*****			10/13/87	
	031100*			10/13/87	
	031200*	ITEM INQUIRY		10/13/87	
	031300*			10/13/87	
	031400*	THE ITEM NUMBER REQUESTED BY THE USER ON THE ITEM INQUIRY		10/13/87	
	031500*	SCREEN IS CHECKED. THIS IS DETERMINED BY THE		10/13/87	
	031600*	DISPLAY RECORD FORMAT BEING PROCESSED - IN THIS CASE ITMMNU.		10/13/87	
	031700*			02/21/89	
	031800*	IF CMD KEY 1 IS PRESSED, THE PROGRAM IS ENDED. IF CMD KEY 2		10/13/87	
	031900*	IS PRESSED, THE ITEM INQUIRY REQUEST IS CANCELED, AND THE		10/13/87	
	032000*	MAIN MENU (CIMENU) IS WRITTEN TO THE SCREEN.		10/13/87	
	032100*			10/13/87	
	032200*	IF AN ITEM NUMBER IS ENTERED, A ITEM INQUIRY REQUEST IS		10/13/87	
	032300*	SENT TO THE APPROPRIATE REMOTE SYSTEM. THE REMOTE SYSTEM		10/13/87	
	032400*	IS SELECTED BASED ON THE ITEM NUMBER REQUESTED.		10/13/87	
	032500*			10/13/87	
	032600*	A CHECK IS MADE FOR THREE CONDITIONS FOLLOWING THE READ.		10/14/87	
	032700*	1) THE REMOTE SYSTEM TIMED OUT, 2) NO DATA RECEIVED, AND		10/14/87	
	032800*	3) DATA RETURNED IN AN UNEXPECTED RECORD FORMAT.		10/14/87	
	032900*			10/14/87	
	033000*	IF THE REMOTE SYSTEM TIMES OUT (MAJ-MIN = 0310) A MESSAGE		10/14/87	
	033100*	IS WRITTEN TO THE SCREEN, ASKING TO TRY AGAIN OR END THE		10/14/87	
	033200*	PROGRAM.		10/14/87	
	033300*			10/14/87	
	033400*	IF NO DATA IS RECEIVED AFTER THE READ OPERATION TO THE		10/15/87	
	033500*	PROGRAM DEVICE (MAJ-MIN = 03__ ) THE REQUEST IS SENT AGAIN		10/14/87	
	033600*	TO THE REMOTE SYSTEM AND THE READ OPERATION IS ISSUED TO		10/14/87	
	033700*	THE PROGRAM DEVICE.		10/15/87	
	033800*			10/14/87	

Figure 10-23 (Part 7 of 13). Source Program Example — CSFMUL (System-Supplied Formats)

```

033900*   IF THE RECORD RETURNS WITH THE WRONG RECORD FORMAT, THE      *
034000*   PROGRAM WILL GO TO EXIT-FORMAT-ERR ROUTINE.                  *
034100*   *                                                                    *
034200*   *****
034300* 8
243 034400 ITMIN-ROUTINE.
244 034500   IF CMD-KEY = "01"
245 034600   PERFORM DETACH-ROUTINE THRU DETACH-EXIT
246 034700   GO TO END-JOB.
247 034800   IF CMD-KEY = "02"
248 034900   WRITE DSPREC FORMAT IS "CIMENU"
249 035000   GO TO ITMIN-EXIT.
250 035100   MOVE CORR ITMMNU-I TO ITMREQ.
251 035200   IF ITEMNO OF ITMMNU-I LESS THAN 399999 GO TO XICF01.
253 035300   IF ITEMNO OF ITMMNU-I LESS THAN 699999 GO TO XICF02.
255 035400   IF ITEMNO OF ITMMNU-I LESS THAN 899999 GO TO XICF03.
035500 XICF01.
257 035600   MOVE "ICF01 " TO PGM-DEV-NME.
258 035700   GO TO XITMIN.
035800 XICF02.
259 035900   MOVE "ICF02 " TO PGM-DEV-NME.
260 036000   GO TO XITMIN.
036100 XICF03.
261 036200   MOVE "ICF03 " TO PGM-DEV-NME.
036300 XITMIN.
5728CB1 R01 M02 881028          COBOL SOURCE LISTING          ICFLIB/CSFMUL          03/21/89 08:22:28
STMT SEQNBR -A 1 B..+...2....+...3.....+...4.....+...5.....+...6.....+...7..IDENTFCN S COPYNAME CHG/DATE
262 036400   MOVE 150 TO LNTH OF ITMREQ.
263 036500   WRITE CMNREC FORMAT IS "$$SEND"
036600   TERMINAL IS PGM-DEV-NME.
036700 RETRY-ITEM.
264 036800   READ CMNFIL.
265 036900   IF MAJ-MIN = "0310"
266 037000   WRITE DSPREC FORMAT IS "TIMOUT"
267 037100   READ DSPFIL INDICATORS ARE DSPF-INDIC-AREA
268 037200   IF TIMRSP = "1" GO TO RETRY-ITEM END-IF
270 037300   IF TIMRSP = "2" GO TO END-JOB END-IF.
272 037400   IF MAJ = "03"
273 037500   GO TO XITMIN.
274 037600   IF RCD-FMT-NME IS NOT EQUAL "ITMRSP" GO TO EXIT-FORMAT-ERR.
276 037700   PERFORM ITMOUT-ROUTINE THRU ITMOUT-EXIT.
037800 ITMIN-EXIT.
037900   EXIT.
5728CB1 R01 M02 881028          COBOL SOURCE LISTING          ICFLIB/CSFMUL          03/21/89 08:22:28
STMT SEQNBR -A 1 B..+...2....+...3.....+...4.....+...5.....+...6.....+...7..IDENTFCN S COPYNAME CHG/DATE
038000/
038100*****
038200*
038300*          PROCESS ITEM INFORMATION
038400*
038500* THIS SECTION PROCESSES THE ITEM RECORD RECEIVED FROM THE
038600* TARGET PROGRAM AND THE INFORMATION ABOUT THE ITEM IS
038700* DISPLAYED. IF ITEMNO IS 0 OR LESS, IT IS AN INVALID REQUEST
038800* AND A FRESH ITEM MENU I WRITTEN TO THE SCREEN. IF THE
038900* REQUEST IS VALID, VALUES ARE CALCULATED BASED ON THE
039000* INFORMATION RECEIVED.
039100*
039200*****
039300* 9
277 039400 ITMOUT-ROUTINE.
278 039500   IF ITEMNO OF ITMRSP NOT GREATER THAN 0
279 039600   WRITE DSPREC FORMAT IS "ITMMNU"
280 039700   GO TO ITMOUT-EXIT.
281 039800   MOVE QTYLST TO QAVAIL OF ITMSC2-0.
282 039900   MOVE QTYO0 TO QTYO OF ITMSC2-0.
283 040000   MOVE QTYOH TO QTYH OF ITMSC2-0.
284 040100   MOVE QTYB0 TO QTYB OF ITMSC2-0.
285 040200   MOVE UNITQ TO UNT OF ITMSC2-0.

```

Figure 10-23 (Part 8 of 13). Source Program Example — CSFMUL (System-Supplied Formats)

```

286 040300 MOVE PR01 TO PR1 OF ITMSC2-0. 10/01/87
287 040400 MOVE PR05 TO PR5 OF ITMSC2-0. 10/01/87
288 040500 MOVE UFRT TO UFR OF ITMSC2-0. 10/01/87
289 040600 MOVE DESC TO DSC OF ITMSC2-0. 10/07/87
290 040700 WRITE DSPREC FORMAT IS "ITMSC2". 10/07/87
040800 ITMOUT-EXIT. 10/01/87
040900 EXIT. 10/01/87
041000* 10/14/87
041100***** 02/21/89
041200* * 02/21/89
041300* ADDITIONAL ITEM INFORMATION * 02/21/89
041400* * 02/21/89
041500* ADDITIONAL ITEM INFORMATION IS PROCESSED AND THE RESULT * 02/21/89
041600* DISPLAYED ON THE SCREEN WHEN A RESPONSE IS READ FROM THE * 02/21/89
041700* DISPLAY STATION WITH AN ITEM SCREEN RECORD FORMAT. * 02/21/89
041800* * 02/21/89
041900* IF CMD KEY 1 IS PRESSED, THE PROGRAM IS ENDED. IF CMD KEY 2 * 02/21/89
042000* IS PRESSED, THE ITEM INQUIRY IS ENDED, AND THE MAIN MENU * 02/21/89
042100* (CIMENU) IS WRITTEN TO THE SCREEN. IF CMD KEY 3 IS PRESSED, * 02/21/89
042200* THE ITEM INQUIRY MENU IS WRITTEN TO THE SCREEN. BY PRESSING * 02/21/89
042300* ENTER WHEN SCREEN 2 IS DISPLAYED, MORE INFORMATION (PROFIT- * 02/21/89
042400* LOSS) WILL BE DISPLAYED TO THE SCREEN. WHEN SCREEN 3 IS * 02/21/89
042500* DISPLAYED, AN ENTER WILL WILL CAUSE THE ITEM INQUIRY MENU * 02/21/89
042600* TO BE WRITTEN TO THE SCREEN. * 02/21/89
042700* * 02/21/89
042800***** 02/21/89
042900* 10 10/14/87
291 043000 ITMRTN-ROUTINE. 10/01/87
292 043100 IF CMD-KEY = "01" 10/08/87
293 043200 PERFORM DETACH-ROUTINE THRU DETACH-EXIT 10/08/87
294 043300 GO TO END-JOB. 10/08/87
295 043400 IF CMD-KEY = "02" 10/08/87
5728CB1 R01 M02 881028 COBOL SOURCE LISTING ICFLIB/CSFMUL 03/21/89 08:22:28
STMT SEQNBR -A 1 B..+....2....+....3....+....4....+....5....+....6....+....7..IDENTFCN S COPYNAME CHG/DATE
296 043500 WRITE DSPREC FORMAT IS "CIMENU" 10/01/87
297 043600 GO TO ITMRTN-EXIT. 10/01/87
298 043700 IF CMD-KEY = "03" 10/08/87
299 043800 WRITE DSPREC FORMAT IS "ITMMNU" 10/08/87
300 043900 GO TO ITMRTN-EXIT. 10/08/87
301 044000 IF RCD-FMT = "ITMSC2" 10/08/87
302 044100 PERFORM PROFIT-LOSS THRU PROFIT-LOSS-EXIT 10/01/87
303 044200 WRITE DSPREC FORMAT IS "ITMSC3" 10/01/87
304 044300 GO TO ITMRTN-EXIT. 10/01/87
305 044400 WRITE DSPREC FORMAT IS "ITMMNU". 10/01/87
044500 ITMRTN-EXIT. 10/01/87
044600 EXIT. 10/01/87
044700* 10/01/87
044800***** 02/21/89
044900* * 02/21/89
045000* THIS SECTION OF THE PROGRAM IS CALLED TO PROCESS * 02/21/89
045100* THE INFORMATION FOR THE ITEM NUMBER REQUESTED BEFORE * 02/21/89
045200* IT IS SENT BACK TO THE REQUESTING REMOTE SYSTEM. * 02/21/89
045300* * 02/21/89
045400***** 02/21/89
045500* 11 10/14/87
045600* 10/01/87
306 045700 PROFIT-LOSS. 10/01/87
307 045800 SUBTRACT SLSTM FROM CSTTM GIVING PROFM. 10/01/87
308 045900 MULTIPLY PROFM BY 100 GIVING PROFM. 10/01/87
309 046000 IF SLSTM GREATER THAN 0 10/01/87
310 046100 DIVIDE PROFM BY SLSTM GIVING PROFM. 10/01/87
311 046200 MULTIPLY QTYLST BY PR01 GIVING LOSTS. 10/01/87
312 046300 MOVE SLSTM TO SLSM. 10/01/87
313 046400 MOVE SLSTY TO SLSY. 10/01/87
314 046500 MOVE CSTTM TO CSTM. 10/01/87
315 046600 MOVE PROFM TO PROFIT. 10/01/87
316 046700 MOVE CSTTY TO CSTY. 10/01/87
046800 PROFIT-LOSS-EXIT. 10/01/87

```

Figure 10-23 (Part 9 of 13). Source Program Example — CSFMUL (System-Supplied Formats)

```

046900 EXIT.
5728CB1 R01 M02 881028 COBOL SOURCE LISTING ICFLIB/CSFMUL 03/21/89 08:22:28 Page 16
STMT SEQNBR -A 1 B...2...3...4...5...6...7..IDENTFCN S COPYNAME CHG/DATE
047000/
047100*****
047200*
047300* CUSTOMER INQUIRY *
047400* *
047500* THE REQUEST FROM THE CUSTOMER INQUIRY MENU IS PROCESSED. *
047600* IF CMD KEY 1 IS PRESSED, THE PROGRAM IS ENDED. IF CMD KEY 2 *
047700* ID PRESSED, THE MAIN MENU (CIMENU) IS WRITTEN TO THE SCREEN. *
047800* *
047900* IF A CUSTOMER NUMBER IS ENTERED, THE CUSTOMER INQUIRY *
048000* REQUEST IS SENT TO THE REMOTE SYSTEM. THEN DTOUT-ROUTINE *
048100* THRU DTOUT-EXIT ARE PERFORMED. *
048200* *
048300*****
048400* 12 10/13/87
317 048500 DTLIN-ROUTINE. 10/14/87
318 048600 IF CMD-KEY = "01" 10/01/87
319 048700 PERFORM DETACH-ROUTINE THRU DETACH-EXIT 10/08/87
320 048800 GO TO END-JOB. 10/08/87
321 048900 IF CMD-KEY = "02" 10/08/87
322 049000 WRITE DSPREC FORMAT IS "CIMENU" 10/08/87
323 049100 GO TO DTLIN-EXIT. 10/08/87
049200 EVDTL. 10/01/87
324 049300 MOVE 150 TO LNGTH OF DTLREQ. 10/01/87
325 049400 MOVE "ICF00 " TO PGM-DEV-NME. 02/22/89
326 049500 MOVE CORR DTLMNU-I TO DTLREQ. 10/01/87
327 049600 WRITE CMNREC FORMAT IS "$$SEND" 10/01/87
049700 TERMINAL IS PGM-DEV-NME. 10/01/87
328 049800 PERFORM DTOUT-ROUTINE THRU DTOUT-EXIT. 10/01/87
049900 DTLIN-EXIT. 10/01/87
050000 EXIT. 10/01/87
050100* 10/01/87
050200***** 10/14/87
050300* 10/13/87
050400* PROCESS CUSTOMER INFORMATION *
050500* *
050600* THE CUSTOMER DATA RECEIVED FROM THE TARGET PROGRAM IS *
050700* PROCESSED. IF CUSTOMER NUMBER IS ZERO OR LESS, IT IS AN *
050800* INVALID REQUEST AND THE MAIN MENU IS WRITTEN TO THE SCREEN. *
050900* *
051000***** 10/13/87
051100* 13 10/13/87
329 051200 DTOUT-ROUTINE. 10/14/87
330 051300 IF CUSTNO OF DTLRSP NOT GREATER THAN 0 10/01/87
331 051400 WRITE DSPREC FORMAT IS "CIMENU" 10/01/87
332 051500 GO TO DTOUT-EXIT. 10/01/87
333 051600 PERFORM CUSTOMER-DETAIL THRU CUSTOMER-DETAIL-EXIT. 10/01/87
051700 DTOUT-EXIT. 10/07/87
051800 EXIT. 10/01/87
051900* 10/01/87
052000***** 10/01/87
052100* 02/21/89
052200* THIS SECTION OF THE PROGRAM HANDLES THE REQUEST FOLLOWING *
052300* THE DISPLAY OF THE CUSTOMER INFORMATION. CMD KEY 1 WILL *
052400* EXIT THE JOB, CMD KEY 2 WILL DISPLAY THE MAIN MENU, AND *
5728CB1 R01 M02 881028 COBOL SOURCE LISTING ICFLIB/CSFMUL 03/21/89 08:22:28 Page 17
STMT SEQNBR -A 1 B...2...3...4...5...6...7..IDENTFCN S COPYNAME CHG/DATE
052500* AN "ENTER" WILL BRING UP THE CUSTOMER INQUIRY MENU. *
052600* *
052700***** 02/21/89
052800* 14 02/21/89
334 052900 DTLRTN-ROUTINE. 10/14/87
335 053000 IF CMD-KEY = "01" 10/08/87
336 053100 PERFORM DETACH-ROUTINE THRU DETACH-EXIT 10/08/87
337 053200 GO TO END-JOB. 10/08/87

```

Figure 10-23 (Part 10 of 13). Source Program Example — CSFMUL (System-Supplied Formats)

```

338 053300 IF CMD-KEY = "02" 10/08/87
339 053400 WRITE DSPREC FORMAT IS "CIMENU" 10/08/87
340 053500 GO TO DTLRTN-EXIT. 10/08/87
341 053600 WRITE DSPREC FORMAT IS "DTLMNU". 10/08/87
053700 DTLRTN-EXIT. 10/08/87
053800 EXIT. 10/08/87
5728CB1 R01 M02 881028 COBOL SOURCE LISTING ICFLIB/CSFMUL 03/21/89 08:22:28 Page 18
STMT SEQNBR -A 1 B..+...2....+...3....+...4....+...5....+...6....+...7..IDENTFCN S COPYNAME CHG/DATE
053900/ 02/21/89
054000***** 02/21/89
054100* * 02/21/89
054200* THE READ OPERATION TO THE PROGRAM DEVICE IS ISSUED. * 02/21/89
054300* A CHECK IS MADE FOR THREE CONDITIONS FOLLOWING THE READ. * 02/21/89
054400* 1) THE REMOTE SYSTEM TIMED OUT, 2) NO DATA RECEIVED, AND * 02/21/89
054500* 3) DATA RETURNED IN AN UNEXPECTED RECORD FORMAT. * 02/21/89
054600* * 02/21/89
054700* IF THE REMOTE SYSTEM TIMES OUT (MAJ-MIN = 0310) A MESSAGE * 02/21/89
054800* IS WRITTEN TO THE SCREEN, ASKING TO TRY AGAIN OR END THE * 02/21/89
054900* PROGRAM. * 02/21/89
055000* * 02/21/89
055100* IF NO DATA IS RECEIVED AFTER THE READ OPERATION TO THE * 02/21/89
055200* PROGRAM DEVICE (MAJ-MIN = 03__ ) THE REQUEST IS SENT AGAIN * 02/21/89
055300* TO THE REMOTE SYSTEM AND THE READ OPERATION IS ISSUED TO * 02/21/89
055400* THE ICF PROGRAM DEVICE. * 02/21/89
055500* * 02/21/89
055600* IF THE RECORD RETURNS WITH THE WRONG RECORD FORMAT, THE * 02/21/89
055700* PROGRAM WILL GO TO EXIT-FORMAT-ERR ROUTINE. * 02/21/89
055800***** 02/21/89
055900* 15 10/14/87
056000* 10/01/87
342 056100 CUSTOMER-DETAIL. 10/01/87
343 056200 READ CMNFIL. 10/08/87
344 056300 IF MAJ-MIN = "0310" 10/01/87
345 056400 WRITE DSPREC FORMAT IS "TIMOUT" 10/01/87
346 056500 READ DSPFIL INDICATORS ARE DSPF-INDIC-AREA 10/08/87
347 056600 IF TIMRSP = "1" GO TO CUSTOMER-DETAIL END-IF 01/21/88
349 056700 IF TIMRSP = "2" GO TO END-JOB END-IF. 01/21/88
351 056800 IF MAJ = "03" 10/01/87
352 056900 WRITE CMNREC FORMAT IS "$$SEND" 10/01/87
057000 TERMINAL IS PGM-DEV-NME 10/01/87
353 057100 GO TO CUSTOMER-DETAIL. 10/01/87
354 057200 IF RCD-FMT-NME IS NOT EQUAL "DTLRSP" GO TO EXIT-FORMAT-ERR. 10/02/87
356 057300 MOVE CUSTNO OF DTLRSP TO CUSTN OF DTLSRCR-0. 10/07/87
357 057400 MOVE DNAME OF DTLRSP TO CNAME OF DTLSRCR-0. 03/21/89
358 057500 MOVE DLSTOR OF DTLRSP TO DLSTR OF DTLSRCR-0. 10/07/87
359 057600 MOVE DSLSTM OF DTLRSP TO DSLSM OF DTLSRCR-0. 10/07/87
360 057700 MOVE DSPM01 OF DTLRSP TO DSPM1 OF DTLSRCR-0. 10/07/87
361 057800 MOVE DSPM02 OF DTLRSP TO DSPM2 OF DTLSRCR-0. 10/07/87
362 057900 MOVE DSPM03 OF DTLRSP TO DSPM3 OF DTLSRCR-0. 10/07/87
363 058000 MOVE DSTTYD OF DTLRSP TO DSTYD OF DTLSRCR-0. 10/07/87
364 058100 MOVE IDEPT OF DTLRSP TO DEPT OF DTLSRCR-0. 10/07/87
365 058200 WRITE DSPREC FORMAT IS "DTLSRCR". 10/07/87
058300 CUSTOMER-DETAIL-EXIT. 10/01/87
058400 EXIT. 10/01/87
5728CB1 R01 M02 881028 COBOL SOURCE LISTING ICFLIB/CSFMUL 03/21/89 08:22:28 Page 19
STMT SEQNBR -A 1 B..+...2....+...3....+...4....+...5....+...6....+...7..IDENTFCN S COPYNAME CHG/DATE
058500/ 10/01/87
058600***** 02/21/89
058700* * 02/21/89
058800* THIS SUBROUTINE IS CALLED TO EVOKE THE TARGET PROGRAM. * 02/21/89
058900* THE SAME TARGET PROGRAM (ICFLIB/CTFMULCL) IS EVOKED AT * 02/21/89
059000* FOUR DIFFERENT REMOTE SYSTEMS. THE PROGRAM DEVICE * 02/21/89
059100* IDENTIFIES WHICH SESSION SHOULD BE EVOKED. THE PROGRAM * 02/21/89
059200* DEVICE WAS SPECIFIED IN CMID PRIOR TO CALLING THIS ROUTINE. * 02/21/89
059300* * 02/21/89
059400***** 02/21/89
059500* 16 10/14/87
059600* 10/01/87

```

Figure 10-23 (Part 11 of 13). Source Program Example — CSFMUL (System-Supplied Formats)

```

366 059700 EVOKE-ROUTINE.
367 059800     MOVE 0 TO LENGH OF EVKREQ.
368 059900     MOVE "CTFMULCL" TO PGMID OF EVKREQ.
369 060000     MOVE "ICFLIB" TO LIB OF EVKREQ.
370 060100     MOVE "ICF00 " TO PGM-DEV-NME
371 060200     WRITE CMNREC FORMAT IS "$$EVOKNI"
060300         TERMINAL IS PGM-DEV-NME.
372 060400     MOVE "ICF01 " TO PGM-DEV-NME
373 060500     WRITE CMNREC FORMAT IS "$$EVOKNI"
060600         TERMINAL IS PGM-DEV-NME.
374 060700     MOVE "ICF02 " TO PGM-DEV-NME
375 060800     WRITE CMNREC FORMAT IS "$$EVOKNI"
060900         TERMINAL IS PGM-DEV-NME.
376 061000     MOVE "ICF03 " TO PGM-DEV-NME
377 061100     WRITE CMNREC FORMAT IS "$$EVOKNI"
061200         TERMINAL IS PGM-DEV-NME.
061300 EVOKE-EXIT.
061400     EXIT.
061500*
061600*****
061700*
061800* THE TRANSACTION AND SESSION ARE ENDED FOR EACH OF THE *
061900* REMOTE SYSTEMS. *
062000*
062100*****
062200* 17
378 062300 ERROR-RECOVERY.
379 062400     PERFORM DETACH-ROUTINE THRU DETACH-EXIT.
380 062500     CLOSE CMNFIL DSPFIL
062600         QPRINT.
381 062700     MOVE "0" TO ERR-SW.
062800 ERROR-RECOVERY-EXIT.
062900     EXIT.
063000*****
063100*
063200* EXIT-FORMAT-ERR IS BRANCHED TO AFTER A READ TO CMNFIL. THE *
063300* RCD-FMT-NME RETURNED IN THE I-O-FEEDBACK AREA DOES NOT MATCH *
063400* THE FORMAT EXPECTED BY THE PROGRAM. AN ERROR MESSAGE IS *
063500* PRINTED AND THE PROGRAM ENDS. *
063600*
063700*****
063800* 18
382 063900 EXIT-FORMAT-ERR.
5728CB1 R01 M02 881028          COBOL SOURCE LISTING          ICFLIB/CSFMUL          03/21/89 08:22:28
STMT SEQNBR -A 1 B...2...+...3...+...4...+...5...+...6...+...7...IDENTFCN S COPYNAME CHG/DATE
383 064000     MOVE MAJ-MIN TO RC.
384 064100     MOVE "RECORD FORMAT IS INCORRECT ON READ          "
064200         TO ERRMSG.
385 064300     WRITE PRINTREC.
386 064400     CLOSE CMNFIL DSPFIL QPRINT.
387 064500     STOP RUN.
064600*
064700*****
064800*
064900* THIS SECTION OF THE PROGRAM IS CALLED TO END *
065000* THE TRANSACTION WITH THE REMOTE SYSTEM. *
065100*
065200*****
065300* 19
065400 DETACH-ROUTINE.
388 065500     MOVE 0 TO LENGH OF ITMREQ.
389 065600     MOVE "ICF00 " TO PGM-DEV-NME
390 065700     WRITE CMNREC FORMAT IS "$$SENDET"
065800         TERMINAL IS PGM-DEV-NME.
391 065900     MOVE "ICF01 " TO PGM-DEV-NME
392 066000     WRITE CMNREC FORMAT IS "$$SENDET"
066100         TERMINAL IS PGM-DEV-NME.
393 066200     MOVE "ICF02 " TO PGM-DEV-NME

```

Figure 10-23 (Part 12 of 13). Source Program Example — CSFMUL (System-Supplied Formats)



```

394 066300 WRITE CMNREC FORMAT IS "$$SENDET" 10/01/87
066400 TERMINAL IS PGM-DEV-NME. 10/01/87
395 066500 MOVE "ICF03 " TO PGM-DEV-NME 10/01/87
396 066600 WRITE CMNREC FORMAT IS "$$SENDET" 10/01/87
066700 TERMINAL IS PGM-DEV-NME. 10/01/87
066800 DETACH-EXIT. 10/01/87
066900 EXIT. 10/01/87
067000* 10/01/87
067100***** 02/21/89
067200* * 02/21/89
067300* THIS SECTION OF THE PROGRAM IS CALLED TO RELEASE THE PROGRAM * 02/21/89
067400* DEVICES, END THE SESSION AND END THE PROGRAM. * 02/21/89
067500* * 02/21/89
067600***** 02/21/89
067700* 20 10/14/87
067800* 10/01/87
397 067900 END-JOB. 10/01/87
398 068000 DROP "ICF00 " FROM CMNFIL. 10/08/87
399 068100 DROP "ICF01 " FROM CMNFIL. 10/08/87
400 068200 DROP "ICF02 " FROM CMNFIL. 10/08/87
401 068300 DROP "ICF03 " FROM CMNFIL. 10/08/87
402 068400 CLOSE CMNFIL DSPFIL QPRINT. 10/08/87
403 068500 STOP RUN. 10/01/87
068600* 10/01/87

```

\*\*\*\*\* END OF SOURCE \*\*\*\*\*

5728CB1 R01 M02 881028 COBOL MESSAGES ICFLIB/CSFMUL 03/21/89 08:22:28 Page 21

```

STMT
* 71 MSGID: LBL0600 SEVERITY: 10 SEQNBR: 009800
Message . . . . : No OUTPUT fields found for format CIMENU.
* 71 MSGID: LBL0600 SEVERITY: 10 SEQNBR: 009800
Message . . . . : No OUTPUT fields found for format DTLMNU.
* 71 MSGID: LBL0600 SEVERITY: 10 SEQNBR: 009800
Message . . . . : No OUTPUT fields found for format ITMMNU.
* 71 MSGID: LBL0600 SEVERITY: 10 SEQNBR: 009800
Message . . . . : No OUTPUT fields found for format TIMOUT.
MESSAGE SUMMARY
TOTAL INFO(0-4) WARNING(5-19) ERROR(20-29) SEVERE(30-39) TERMINAL(40-99)
4 0 4 0 0 0
***** END OF COBOL MESSAGES *****

```

```

686 source records read
99 copy records read
1 copy members processed
0 sequence errors
10 was the highest severity message issued
LBL0901 00 Program CSFMUL created in library ICFLIB.
***** END OF COMPILATION *****

```

Figure 10-23 (Part 13 of 13). Source Program Example — CSFMUL (System-Supplied Formats)

## Target Program Multiple-Session Inquiry (Example II)

The following describes the COBOL target program for multiple-session inquiry program example.

**Program Files:** The COBOL multiple-session target program uses the following files:

- |        |  |
|--------|--|
| CFILE  | A ICF file used to send records to and receive records from the source program. It is done with the file-level INDARA DDS keyword, indicating a separate indicator area. |
| PFILE  | A database file used to retrieve the record for the item requested from the remote system.   |
| QPRINT | A printer file used to print error messages resulting from communications errors.  |

**DDS Source:** The DDS for the ICF file (CFILE) is illustrated in Figure 10-24.

```

5714PW1 R01M00 880301          SEU SOURCE LISTING          10/14/87 17:20:35          PAGE 1
SOURCE FILE . . . . . QICFPUB/ICFLIB
MEMBER . . . . . CFILE
SEQNBR*...+... 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7 ...+... 8 ...+... 9 ...+... 0
100  A*****
200  A*
300  A*          ICF FILE
400  A*          USED IN TARGET MULTIPLE SESSION PROGRAM
500  A*
600  A*****
700  A          INDARA
800  A 05      RQSWRT
900  A 10      ALWWRT
1000 A          INDTXT(10 '10 END TRANS. ')
1100 A 15      EOS
1200 A 20      FAIL
1300 A          INDTXT(20 '20 F ABORT ST')
1400 A          RCVFAIL(25 'RECEIVED FAIL')
1500 A 30      DETACH
1600 A          INDTXT(30 '30>DETACH TGT')
1700 A          RCVDETACH(44 'RECV DETACH')
1800 A          R SNDPART
1900 A          INVITE
2000 A          RECTYP          1
2100 A          ITEMNO         6
2200 A          EDATA          130
2300 A          FILL1          13
2400 A          R RCVPART
2500 A          RECID2         6
2600 A          PARTDS         80
2700 A          FILL4          64
2800 A          R RCVTRND
2900 A          RCVTRNRND(40 'END OF TRN')
          * * * * E N D O F S O U R C E * * * *

```

Figure 10-24. DDS Source for ICF File Used in Target Program Multiple Session Inquiry

The DDS source for the database file (PFILE) is illustrated in Figure 10-25.

```

5714PW1 R01M00 880301          SEU SOURCE LISTING          10/16/87 07:43:14          PAGE 1
SOURCE FILE . . . . . QICFPUB/ICFLIB
MEMBER . . . . . PFILE
SEQNBR*...+... 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7 ...+... 8 ...+... 9 ...+... 0
100  A          LIFO
200  A          R DBREC
300  A          RECCUS          1
400  A          DBSEQ          6
500  A          DBDATA         130
600  A          DBFILL         13
700  A          K DBSEQ
          * * * * E N D O F S O U R C E * * * *

```

Figure 10-25. DDS Source for ICF File Used in Target Program Multiple Session Inquiry

The command needed to create the ICF file is:

```
CRTRICFF FILE(ICFLIB/CFILE) SRCFILE(ICFLIB/QICFPUB) SRCMBR(CFILE)
ACQPGMDEV(RQSDEV) TEXT("TARGET ICF FILE FOR MULTIPLE SESSION PROGRAM")
```

The command needed to define the program device entry is:

```
OVRICFDEVE PGMDEV(RQSDEV) RMTLOCNAME(*REQUESTER)
```

**Program Explanation:** The following explains the structure of the program examples illustrated in Figure 10-26 on page 10-80 and Figure 10-27 on page 10-85. The ICF file used in the first example is defined by the user, and uses externally described data formats (DDS). The second example uses the same file, but uses program-described data and system-supplied formats. The reference letters in the example below correspond to those in the following program examples.

Although the basic structure of the two examples provided is the same, there are differences because of the way the user-defined formats and the system-supplied formats are used. All output operations to the ICF file in the first example are done using the the WRITE statement with the record format name coded as operand. The output operations to the ICF file in the second example using system-supplied formats are issued with the name of the system-supplied format coded as a literal operand.

Differences between the first and second example are described as notes in each of the following descriptions where necessary.

- 1** This section defines the ICF file (CFILE) and the database file (PFILE) used in the program.

CFILE is the ICF file used to send records to and receive records from the remote system.

MAJ-MIN is the variable name used to check for the ICF file return codes.

CMNF-INDIC-AREA is the indicator area used with the ICF file to choose options on DDS keywords and operations, and receive response indicators on input operations.

**Note:** In the program using system-supplied formats, the input records for CFILE are explicitly coded in the program since CFILE is now treated as a program-described file. The system-supplied file, QICDMF, could have been used instead of CFILE. Using system-supplied files can be done by specifying QICDMF in the file specification, or by using an OVRICFF command to change the file name from CFILE to QICDMF.

- 2** This section defines the error handling for the program. The routine first checks the major/minor return code to determine if the error is recoverable. If return code 3431 is received, it is saved, and control is passed back to the main calling program. Return code 3431 is not considered a serious error in this example. The program then exits the declaratives.

If any other error has occurred, the program prints a message saying that the program ended abnormally, and then ends.

- 3** This routine opens all the files.

Because the ICF file was created using the ACQPGMDEV parameter, the target session is automatically acquired when the file is opened.

**4** This routine reads data from the program device (CFILE) through a perform statement until a change direction is received. The program then goes to **5** to read the database file. When change direction is received, indicator 40 is set on, as defined by the RCVTRNRND DDS keyword in the DDS source file for ICF file.

**Note:** In the program using system-supplied formats, a minor return code of '00' is checked to determine if change direction has been received.

**5** The program uses the requested number received from the source program to access the record from the database. The information retrieved from the database file (PFILE) is moved to the work area for the ICF file. A write operation is issued to the program device using record format SNDPART. The write operation sends the requested information back to the source program.

If the requested number is not found, zero is propagated into the field.

If an error occurs on the write operation, control passes to **2**.

If no error occurs on the write, control goes back to **4**.

**Note:** In the program using the system-supplied format, the WRITE statement uses the \$\$SEND format to send the data.

**6** A read operation is issued to the program device.

If a detach indication is received, the program goes to **8** to end the program. When a detach is received, indicator 44 is set on, as defined by the RCVDETACH keyword in the DDS for the ICF file.

**Note:** In the system-supplied format example, the read operation is sent without using a record format name. Also, a minor return code of '08' is checked for the detach received condition.

**7** This routine is called to issue the read operation to the the program device until the RCVTRNRND indication is received.

**Note:** In the system-supplied format example, there is no **7**. Instead, a minor return code of '00' is checked for the turnaround indication in **4**.

**8** This routine is called to end the program.

The following message is written to the print file:

```
CTDMUL HAS COMPLETED NORMALLY
```

The files are closed. The program device is automatically released as a result of the close operation, and the program ends.

**Note:** In the program using system-supplied formats, the following message is printed:

```
CTFMUL HAS COMPLETED NORMALLY
```

```

5728CB1 R01 M02 881028          IBM AS/400 COBOL/400          ICFLIB/CTDMUL          03/01/89 13:41:44          Page 1
Program name . . . . . : CTDML in ICFLIB
Source file . . . . . : QICFPUB in ICFLIB          Member - CTDML          02/28/89 13:48:10
Compiler option . . . . . : *NONE
Code generation option . . . . . : *NONE
Code generation severity level . . . . . : 29
Print file . . . . . : QSYSRPT in *LIBL
FIPS flagging option . . . . . : *NOFIPS *NOSEG *NODEB *NOOBSOLETE
Text not available for message LBX6039 file QLBLMSG.
Flagging level . . . . . : 0
Replace existing program . . . . . : *YES
User profile . . . . . : *USER
Authority . . . . . : *CHANGE
Text . . . . . : CBL Multiple Session Inquiry - Target DDS
Compiler . . . . . : IBM AS/400 COBOL/400

```

```

5728CB1 R01 M02 881028          COBOL SOURCE LISTING          ICFLIB/CTDMUL          03/01/89 13:41:44          Page 2
STMT SEQNBR -A 1 B.....2.....3.....4.....5.....6.....7..IDENTFCN S COPYNAME CHG/DATE
1 000100 IDENTIFICATION DIVISION.
2 000200 PROGRAM-ID.          CTDML.
000300*****
000400* THIS PROGRAM WILL HANDLE THE REQUEST FOR EITHER A CUSTOMER *
000500* NUMBER OR AN ITEM NUMBER. THIS IS ACCOMPLISHED BY MAKING *
000600* THE DATA BASE FILE STRUCTURE (KEY LENGTH, KEY POSITION, RECORD *
000700* LENGTH, RECORD SIZE, ETC.) THE SAME FOR BOTH FILES WITH ONLY *
000800* THE RECORD CONTENTS DIFFERENT. *
000900* *
001000* THIS PROGRAM ENDS WHEN A DETACH REQUEST IS RECEIVED FROM *
001100* THE SOURCE PROGRAM. *
001200* *
001300* INDICATORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE ICF FILE I/O OPERATION *
001400* ARE DECLARED IN THE WORKING-STORAGE SECTION AND ARE REFERENCED *
001500* FOR EVERY I/O OPERATION ISSUED. *
001600*****
3 001700 ENVIRONMENT DIVISION.
4 001800 CONFIGURATION SECTION.
5 001900 SOURCE-COMPUTER.          IBM-AS400.
6 002000 OBJECT-COMPUTER.        IBM-AS400.
7 002100 SPECIAL-NAMES.          I-O-FEEDBACK IS IO-FBA
8 002200                          OPEN-FEEDBACK IS OPEN-FBA.
9 002300 INPUT-OUTPUT SECTION.
002400* 1
10 002500 FILE-CONTROL.
11 002600     SELECT PFILE ASSIGN TO DATABASE-PFILE
12 002700     ORGANIZATION IS INDEXED
13 002800     ACCESS IS RANDOM
14 002900     RECORD KEY IS EXTERNALLY-DESCRIBED-KEY
15 003000     WITH DUPLICATES.
16 003100     SELECT CFIL ASSIGN TO WORKSTATION-CFILE-SI
17 003200     ORGANIZATION IS TRANSACTION
18 003300     FILE STATUS IS STATUS-IND MAJ-MIN.
19 003400     SELECT QPRINT ASSIGN TO PRINTER-QSYSRPT.
20 003500 DATA DIVISION.
21 003600 FILE SECTION.
22 003700 FD PFILE
23 003800 LABEL RECORDS ARE STANDARD.
24 003900 01 PREC.
25 004000 COPY DDS-ALL-FORMATS OF PFILE.
26 +000001     05 PFILE-RECORD PIC X(150).
+000002* I-O FORMAT:DBREC FROM FILE PFILE OF LIBRARY ICFLIB <-ALL-FMTS
+000003* <-ALL-FMTS
<-ALL-FMTS

```

Figure 10-26 (Part 1 of 5). Target Program Example — CTDML (User-Defined Formats)

```

+000004*THE KEY DEFINITIONS FOR RECORD FORMAT DBREC
+000005* NUMBER          NAME          RETRIEVAL      TYPE      ALTSEQ
+000006* 0001          DBSEQ          ASCENDING      AN        NO
27 +000007          05 DBREC          REDEFINES PFILE-RECORD.
28 +000008          06 RECCUS          PIC X(1).
29 +000009          06 DBSEQ          PIC X(6).
30 +000010          06 DBDATA          PIC X(130).
31 +000011          06 DBFILL          PIC X(13).
32 004100 FD CFILE
33 004200 LABEL RECORDS ARE STANDARD.
34 004300 01 ICFREC.
35 004400 COPY DDS-ALL-FORMATS-I-0 OF CFILE.
5728CB1 R01 M02 881028          COBOL SOURCE LISTING          ICFLIB/CTDMUL          03/01/89 13:41:44
STMT SEQNBR -A 1 B.+.2....3....4....5.....6....7..IDENTFCN S COPYNAME CHG/DATE
36 +000001          05 CFILE-RECORD PIC X(150).
+000002* INPUT FORMAT:SNDPART FROM FILE CFILE OF LIBRARY ICFLIB
+000003*
37 +000004          05 SNDPART-I REDEFINES CFILE-RECORD.
38 +000005          06 RECTYP          PIC X(1).
39 +000006          06 ITEMNO          PIC X(6).
40 +000007          06 EDATA          PIC X(130).
41 +000008          06 FILL1          PIC X(13).
+000009* OUTPUT FORMAT:SNDPART FROM FILE CFILE OF LIBRARY ICFLIB
+000010*
42 +000011          05 SNDPART-O REDEFINES CFILE-RECORD.
43 +000012          06 RECTYP          PIC X(1).
44 +000013          06 ITEMNO          PIC X(6).
45 +000014          06 EDATA          PIC X(130).
46 +000015          06 FILL1          PIC X(13).
+000016* INPUT FORMAT:RCVPART FROM FILE CFILE OF LIBRARY ICFLIB
+000017*
47 +000018          05 RCVPART-I REDEFINES CFILE-RECORD.
48 +000019          06 RECID2          PIC X(6).
49 +000020          06 PARTDS          PIC X(80).
50 +000021          06 FILL4          PIC X(64).
+000022* OUTPUT FORMAT:RCVPART FROM FILE CFILE OF LIBRARY ICFLIB
+000023*
51 +000024          05 RCVPART-O REDEFINES CFILE-RECORD.
52 +000025          06 RECID2          PIC X(6).
53 +000026          06 PARTDS          PIC X(80).
54 +000027          06 FILL4          PIC X(64).
+000028* INPUT FORMAT:RCVTRND FROM FILE CFILE OF LIBRARY ICFLIB
+000029*
+000030*          05 RCVTRND-I REDEFINES CFILE-RECORD.
+000031* OUTPUT FORMAT:RCVTRND FROM FILE CFILE OF LIBRARY ICFLIB
+000032*
+000033*          05 RCVTRND-O REDEFINES CFILE-RECORD.
55 004500 FD QPRINT
56 004600 LABEL RECORDS ARE OMITTED.
57 004700 01 PRINTREC.
58 004800          05 RC          PIC 9999.
59 004900          05 ERRMSG          PIC X(128).
60 005000 WORKING-STORAGE SECTION.
61 005100 77 MAJ-MIN-SAV          PIC X(4).
62 005200 77 STATUS-IND          PIC X(2).
63 005300 77 INDON          PIC 1 VALUE B"1".
64 005400 77 INDOFF          PIC 1 VALUE B"0".
65 005500 77 LEN          PIC 9(10)V9(5) COMP
66 005600          VALUE 0.
67 005700 77 CMD2          PIC X(31)

```

Figure 10-26 (Part 2 of 5). Target Program Example — CTDMUL (User-Defined Formats)

68	005800	VALUE "CPYF HEXDUMP *LIST PRTFMT(*HEX)".			10/01/87
69	005900 01	CMNF-INDIC-AREA.			10/01/87
	006000*	ALLOW WRITE (ALWWRT) INDICATOR			10/01/87
70	006100	05 IN10	PIC 1 INDIC 10.		10/01/87
71	006200	88 IN10-ON	VALUE B"1".		10/01/87
72	006300	88 IN10-OFF	VALUE B"0".		10/01/87
	006400*	RECEIVE TURNAROUND (RCVTRNRND) INDICATOR			10/01/87
73	006500	05 IN40	PIC 1 INDIC 40.		10/01/87
74	006600	88 IN40-ON	VALUE B"1".		10/01/87
5728CB1 R01 M02 881028		COBOL SOURCE LISTING	ICFLIB/CTDMUL	03/01/89 13:41:44	Page 4
STMT SEQNBR -A 1 B..+....2....+....3....+....4....+....5....+....6....+....7..	IDENTFCN S	COPYNAME	CHG/DATE		
75	006700	88 IN40-OFF	VALUE B"0".		10/01/87
	006800*	RECEIVE DETACH (RCVDETACH) INDICATOR			10/01/87
76	006900	05 IN44	PIC 1 INDIC 44.		10/01/87
77	007000	88 IN44-ON	VALUE B"1".		10/01/87
78	007100	88 IN44-OFF	VALUE B"0".		10/01/87
79	007200 01	MAJ-MIN.			10/01/87
80	007300	05 MAJ	PIC X(2).		10/01/87
81	007400	05 MIN	PIC X(2).		10/01/87
5728CB1 R01 M02 881028		COBOL SOURCE LISTING	ICFLIB/CTDMUL	03/01/89 13:41:44	Page 5
STMT SEQNBR -A 1 B..+....2....+....3....+....4....+....5....+....6....+....7..	IDENTFCN S	COPYNAME	CHG/DATE		
007500/			10/01/87		
82	007600	PROCEDURE DIVISION.			10/01/87
	007700	DECLARATIVES.			10/01/87
	007800	ERR-SECTION SECTION.			10/01/87
	007900	*****			10/01/87
	008000*	2			10/01/87
	008100*				10/01/87
	008200	USE AFTER STANDARD ERROR PROCEDURE ON CFILE.			10/01/87
	008300	CFILE-EXCEPTION.			10/01/87
	008400*				10/01/87
	008500*	CHECK THE MAJOR/MINOR CODES AND TAKE APPROPRIATE ACTION			10/01/87
	008600*				10/01/87
	008700*	MAJOR CODE 34 - INPUT EXCEPTION.			10/01/87
83	008800	IF MAJ = "34"			10/01/87
	008900*	DATA TRUNCATED IN INPUT AREA.			10/01/87
84	009000	IF MIN = "31"			10/01/87
85	009100	MOVE MAJ-MIN TO MAJ-MIN-SAV			10/12/87
86	009200	GO TO EXIT-DECLARATIVES			10/12/87
	009300	ELSE			10/12/87
87	009400	GO TO EXIT-DECLARATIVES.			10/12/87
	009500	*****			10/01/87
	009600*				02/21/89
	009700*	PRINT A MESSAGE SAYING CTD MUL PROGRAM ENDED ABNORMALLY.			02/21/89
	009800*	CLOSE ALL THE FILES AND END THE PROGRAM. THIS ROUTINE IS CALLED			02/21/89
	009900*	WHEN A NON-RECOVERABLE ERROR OCCURS IN ICF FILE.			02/21/89
	010000*				02/21/89
	010100	*****			10/01/87
	010200	GETFBA.			10/01/87
88	010300	MOVE MAJ-MIN TO RC.			01/14/88
89	010400	MOVE "CTDMUL HAS COMPLETED ABNORMALLY" TO ERRMSG.			01/14/88
90	010500	WRITE PRINTREC.			10/01/87
91	010600	CLOSE PFILE			10/01/87
	010700	CFILE			10/01/87
	010800	QPRINT.			10/01/87
92	010900	STOP RUN.			10/01/87
	011000*				10/01/87
	011100	EXIT-DECLARATIVES.			10/01/87
	011200	EXIT.			10/01/87
	011300*				10/01/87

Figure 10-26 (Part 3 of 5). Target Program Example — CTD MUL (User-Defined Formats)



```

93 011400 END DECLARATIVES.
011500*****
5728CB1 R01 M02 881028          COBOL SOURCE LISTING          ICFLIB/CTDMUL          03/01/89 13:41:44
STMT SEQNBR -A 1 B...+...2...+...3...+...4...+...5...+...6...+...7...IDENTFCN S COPYNAME  CHG/DATE
011600/
011700 START-PROGRAM SECTION.
011800*
011900 START-PROGRAM-PARAGRAPH.
012000* 3
94 012100 OPEN OUTPUT QPRINT
012200 I-O CFILE
012300 INPUT PFILE.
012400*****
012500*
012600* READ THE REQUEST FROM THE SOURCE PROGRAM. INDICATOR 40
012700* INDICATES RCVTRNRND OCCURED. INDICATOR 44 INDICATES THAT
012800* DETACH INDICATOR HAS BEEN RECEIVED FROM THE REMOTE SYSTEM.
012900*
013000* THIS PROGRAM CHECKS FOR ERRORS ON EVERY ICF FILE
013100* FILE OPERATION. A MAJOR CODE GREATER THAN 03 INDICATES
013200* AN ERROR.
013300*
013400*****
013500* 4
013600 RECEIVE-DATA.
95 013700 PERFORM READ-CFILE THRU READ-CFILE-EXIT.
96 013800 IF IN40-ON
97 013900 GO TO SEND-DATA.
98 014000 PERFORM RCVTRNRND THRU RCVTRNRND-EXIT
014100 UNTIL IN40-ON.
014200*****
014300*
014400* A REQUEST FROM THE SOURCE PROGRAM RESULTS IN READING A SINGLE
014500* RECORD CONTAINING THE REQUESTED CUSTOMER OR ORDER NUMBER. THE
014600* RESPONSE WILL BE RETURNED IN A SINGLE RECORD CONTAINING EITHER
014700* THE ITEM OR CUSTOMER INFORMATION, DEPENDING ON THE DATA BASE
014800* CONTENT.
014900*
015000* THE RESPONSE IS SENT TO THE SOURCE PROGRAM BY WRITING TO THE
015100* PROGRAM DEVICE FILE USING FORMAT SNDPART.
015200*
015300* WHEN THE REQUESTED CUSTOMER OR ITEM NUMBER IS NOT FOUND,
015400* 000000 IS PROPAGATED TO THE KEY FIELD BEFORE THE RESPONSE
015500* IS SENT BACK TO THE SOURCE PROGRAM.
015600*
015700*****
015800*
015900* 5
016000 SEND-DATA.
99 016100 MOVE RECID2 OF RCVPART-I TO DBSEQ.
100 016200 READ PFILE INVALID KEY MOVE 0 TO DBSEQ.
102 016300 MOVE RECCUS TO RECTYP OF SNDPART-0.
103 016400 MOVE ZEROS TO CMNF-INDIC-AREA.
104 016500 MOVE DBSEQ TO ITEMNO OF SNDPART-0.
105 016600 MOVE DBDATA TO EDATA OF SNDPART-0
106 016700 WRITE ICFREC FROM PREC FORMAT IS "SNDPART"
016800 INDICATORS ARE CMNF-INDIC-AREA.
107 016900 GO TO RECEIVE-DATA.
017000*****

```

Figure 10-26 (Part 4 of 5). Target Program Example — CTDMUL (User-Defined Formats)

```

5728CB1 R01 M02 881028          COBOL SOURCE LISTING          ICFLIB/CTDMUL          03/01/89 13:41:44          Page 7
STMT SEQNBR -A 1 B...2...+...3...+...4...+...5...+...6...+...7..IDENTFCN S COPYNAME CHG/DATE
017100* * * * * 10/01/87
017200* THIS ROUTINE ISSUES READ OPERATION TO THE PROGRAM DEVICE. * 10/15/87
017300* DETACH INDICATION IS CHECKED FOR AND IF IT OCCURED, THE * 10/01/87
017400* PROGRAM IS ENDED (IN44-ON). * 10/01/87
017500* * * * * 10/01/87
017600*****
017700* 6 10/01/87
017800 READ-CFILE. 10/01/87
108 017900 MOVE ZEROS TO CMNF-INDIC-AREA. 10/01/87
109 018000 READ CFILE FORMAT IS "RCVPART" 10/01/87
018100 INDICATORS ARE CMNF-INDIC-AREA. 10/01/87
110 018200 SET IN40-ON TO TRUE. 01/25/88
111 018300 IF IN44-ON 10/01/87
112 018400 GO TO END-PROGRAM. 10/01/87
018500 READ-CFILE-EXIT. 10/01/87
018600 EXIT. 02/28/89
018700* 10/01/87
018800*****
018900* * 10/01/87
019000* * 02/21/89
019000* THIS ROUTINE READS THE ICF FILE UNTIL RCVTRNRND OCCURS * 02/21/89
019100* DETACH INDICATION IS CHECKED FOR AND IF IT OCCURED, THE * 10/01/87
019200* PROGRAM IS ENDED (IN44-ON). * 10/01/87
019300* * 02/21/89
019400*****
019500* 7 10/01/87
113 019600 RCVTRNRND. 10/01/87
114 019700 MOVE ZEROS TO CMNF-INDIC-AREA. 10/01/87
115 019800 READ CFILE FORMAT IS "RCVTRND" 10/01/87
019900 INDICATORS ARE CMNF-INDIC-AREA. 10/01/87
116 020000 IF IN44-ON 10/01/87
117 020100 GO TO END-PROGRAM. 10/01/87
020200 RCVTRNRND-EXIT. 10/01/87
020300 EXIT. 02/28/89
020400* 10/01/87
020500*****
020600* * 10/01/87
020700* ROUTINE TO END THE JOB AND CLOSE THE FILES. * 02/21/89
020800* * 02/21/89
020900*****
021000* 10/01/87
021100* 8 10/01/87
118 021200 END-PROGRAM. 10/14/87
119 021300 MOVE MAJ-MIN TO RC. 10/01/87
120 021400 MOVE "CTDMUL HAS COMPLETED NORMALLY" TO ERRMSG. 01/14/88
121 021500 WRITE PRINTREC. 01/14/88
122 021600 CLOSE PFILE 10/01/87
021700 CFILE 10/01/87
021800 QPRINT. 10/01/87
123 021900 STOP RUN. 10/01/87
* * * * * E N D O F S O U R C E * * * * *

```

```

5728CB1 R01 M02 881028          COBOL MESSAGES          ICFLIB/CTDMUL          03/01/89 13:41:44          Page 8
STMT
* 35 MSGID: LBL0600 SEVERITY: 10 SEQNBR: 004400
Message . . . . : No INPUT fields found for format RCVTRND.
* 35 MSGID: LBL0600 SEVERITY: 10 SEQNBR: 004400
Message . . . . : No OUTPUT fields found for format RCVTRND.
MESSAGE SUMMARY
TOTAL INFO(0-4) WARNING(5-19) ERROR(20-29) SEVERE(30-39) TERMINAL(40-99)
2 0 2 0 0 0
* * * * * E N D O F C O B O L M E S S A G E S * * * * *
219 source records read
44 copy records read
2 copy members processed
0 sequence errors
10 was the highest severity message issued
LBL0901 00 Program CTDMUL created in library ICFLIB.
* * * * * E N D O F C O M P I L A T I O N * * * * *

```

Figure 10-26 (Part 5 of 5). Target Program Example — CTDMUL (User-Defined Formats)

```

5728CB1 R01 M02 881028          IBM AS/400 COBOL/400          ICFLIB/CTFMUL          03/01/89 13:43:42          Page 1
Program name . . . . . : CTFMUL in ICFLIB
Source file . . . . . : QICFPUB in ICFLIB          Member - CTFMUL          02/28/89 13:50:33
Compiler option . . . . . : *NONE
Code generation option . . . . . : *NONE
Code generation severity level . . . . . : 29
Print file . . . . . : QSYSVRT in *LIBL
FIPS flagging option . . . . . : *NOFIPS *NOSEG *NODEB *NOOBSOLETE
Text not available for message LBX6039 file QLBLMSG.
Flagging level . . . . . : 0
Replace existing program . . . . . : *YES
User profile . . . . . : *USER
Authority . . . . . : *CHANGE
Text . . . . . : CBL Multiple Session Inquiry - Target $$
Compiler . . . . . : IBM AS/400 COBOL/400

```

```

5728CB1 R01 M02 881028          COBOL SOURCE LISTING          ICFLIB/CTFMUL          03/01/89 13:43:42          Page 2
STMT SEQNBR -A 1 B.+. . . . . 2. . . . . 3. . . . . 4. . . . . 5. . . . . 6. . . . . 7. IDENTFCN S COPYNAME CHG/DATE
1 000100 IDENTIFICATION DIVISION.
2 000200 PROGRAM-ID.          CTFMUL.
000300*****
000400* THIS PROGRAM WILL HANDLE THE REQUEST FOR EITHER A CUSTOMER *
000500* NUMBER OR AN ITEM NUMBER. THIS IS ACCOMPLISHED BY MAKING *
000600* THE DATA BASE FILE STRUCTURE (KEY LENGTH, KEY POSITION, RECORD *
000700* LENGTH, RECORD SIZE, ETC.) THE SAME FOR BOTH FILES WITH ONLY *
000800* THE RECORD CONTENTS DIFFERENT. *
000900* *
001000* THIS PROGRAM ENDS WHEN A DETACH REQUEST IS RECEIVED FROM *
001100* THE SOURCE PROGRAM. *
001200* *
001300* THIS PROGRAM USES THE SYSTEM-SUPPLIED FORMAT TO ISSUE THE I/O *
001400* OPERATION AND THEREFORE, DOES NOT USE THE OPTION INDICATORS *
001500* ASSOCIATED WITH THE KEYWORDS. NOTICE THAT THE ICF FILE *
001600* FILE DECLARATION SELECT STATEMENT REFLECTS THE USE OF A *
001700* SEPARATE INDICATOR AREA FOR INDICATORS. *
001800*****
3 001900 ENVIRONMENT DIVISION.
4 002000 CONFIGURATION SECTION.
5 002100 SOURCE-COMPUTER.          IBM-AS400.
6 002200 OBJECT-COMPUTER.          IBM-AS400.
7 002300 SPECIAL-NAMES.          I-O-FEEDBACK IS IO-FBA
8 002400          OPEN-FEEDBACK IS OPEN-FBA.
9 002500 INPUT-OUTPUT SECTION.
002600* 1
10 002700 FILE-CONTROL.
11 002800 SELECT PFILE ASSIGN TO DATABASE-PFILE
12 002900 ORGANIZATION IS INDEXED
13 003000 ACCESS IS RANDOM
14 003100 RECORD KEY IS EXTERNALLY-DESCRIBED-KEY
15 003200 WITH DUPLICATES.
16 003300 SELECT CFILE ASSIGN TO WORKSTATION-CFILE-SI
17 003400 ORGANIZATION IS TRANSACTION
18 003500 FILE STATUS IS STATUS-IND MAJ-MIN.
19 003600 SELECT QPRINT ASSIGN TO PRINTER-QSYSVRT.
20 003700 DATA DIVISION.
21 003800 FILE SECTION.
22 003900 FD PFILE
23 004000 LABEL RECORDS ARE STANDARD.
24 004100 01 PREC.
25 004200 COPY DDS-ALL-FORMATS OF PFILE.
26 +000001 05 PFILE-RECORD PIC X(150).          <-ALL-FMTS

```

Figure 10-27 (Part 1 of 5). Target Program Example — CTFMUL (System-Supplied Formats)

```

+000002* I-O FORMAT:DBREC FROM FILE PFILE OF LIBRARY ICFLIB <-ALL-FMTS
+000003* <-ALL-FMTS
+000004*THE KEY DEFINITIONS FOR RECORD FORMAT DBREC <-ALL-FMTS
+000005* NUMBER NAME RETRIEVAL TYPE ALTSEQ <-ALL-FMTS
+000006* 0001 DBSEQ ASCENDING AN NO <-ALL-FMTS
27 +000007 05 DBREC REDEFINES PFILE-RECORD. <-ALL-FMTS
28 +000008 06 RECCUS PIC X(1). <-ALL-FMTS
29 +000009 06 DBSEQ PIC X(6). <-ALL-FMTS
30 +000010 06 DBDATA PIC X(130). <-ALL-FMTS
31 +000011 06 DBFILL PIC X(13). <-ALL-FMTS
32 004300 FD CFILE 10/01/87
33 004400 LABEL RECORDS ARE STANDARD. 10/01/87
5728CB1 R01 M02 881028 COBOL SOURCE LISTING ICFLIB/CTFMUL 03/01/89 13:43:42 Page 3
STMT SEQNBR -A 1 B..+...2....+...3....+...4....+...5....+...6....+...7..IDENTFCN S COPYNAME CHG/DATE
34 004500 01 ICFREC. 10/01/87
35 004600 05 SNDPART. 10/01/87
36 004700 10 LNGTH PIC 9(4). 02/22/89
37 004800 10 RECTYP PIC X. 10/01/87
38 004900 10 ITEMNO PIC X(6). 10/01/87
39 005000 10 EDATA PIC X(130). 10/01/87
40 005100 10 FILL1 PIC X(13). 10/01/87
41 005200 05 RCVPART REDEFINES SNDPART. 10/01/87
42 005300 10 RECID2 PIC 9(6). 10/01/87
43 005400 10 PARTDS PIC X(80). 10/01/87
44 005500 10 FILL4 PIC X(64). 10/01/87
45 005600 FD QPRINT 10/01/87
46 005700 LABEL RECORDS ARE OMITTED. 10/01/87
47 005800 01 PRINTREC. 01/14/88
48 005900 05 RC PIC 9999. 01/14/88
49 006000 05 ERRMSG PIC X(128). 01/14/88
50 006100 WORKING-STORAGE SECTION. 10/01/87
51 006200 77 MAJ-MIN-SAV PIC X(4). 10/01/87
52 006300 77 STATUS-IND PIC X(2). 10/01/87
53 006400 77 INDON PIC 1 VALUE B"1". 10/01/87
54 006500 77 INDOFF PIC 1 VALUE B"0". 10/01/87
55 006600 77 LEN PIC 9(10)V9(5) COMP 10/01/87
56 006700 VALUE 0. 10/01/87
57 006800 77 CMD2 PIC X(31) 10/01/87
58 006900 VALUE "CPYF HEXDUMP *LIST PRTFMT(*HEX)". 10/01/87
007000* 10/08/87
59 007100 01 CMNF-INDIC-AREA. 10/01/87
007200* RECEIVE TURNAROUND (RCVTRNRND) INDICATOR 10/01/87
60 007300 05 IN40 PIC 1 INDIC 40. 10/01/87
61 007400 88 IN40-ON VALUE B"1". 10/01/87
62 007500 88 IN40-OFF VALUE B"0". 10/01/87
007600* RECEIVE DETACH (RCVDETACH) INDICATOR 10/01/87
63 007700 05 IN44 PIC 1 INDIC 44. 10/01/87
64 007800 88 IN44-ON VALUE B"1". 10/01/87
65 007900 88 IN44-OFF VALUE B"0". 10/01/87
008000* 10/08/87
66 008100 01 MAJ-MIN. 10/01/87
67 008200 05 MAJ PIC X(2). 10/01/87
68 008300 05 MIN PIC X(2). 10/01/87
5728CB1 R01 M02 881028 COBOL SOURCE LISTING ICFLIB/CTFMUL 03/01/89 13:43:42 Page 4
STMT SEQNBR -A 1 B..+...2....+...3....+...4....+...5....+...6....+...7..IDENTFCN S COPYNAME CHG/DATE
008400/ 10/01/87
69 008500 PROCEDURE DIVISION. 10/01/87
008600 DECLARATIVES. 10/01/87
008700 ERR-SECTION SECTION. 10/01/87
008800***** 10/01/87

```

Figure 10-27 (Part 2 of 5). Target Program Example — CTFMUL (System-Supplied Formats)

	008900*	<b>2</b>		10/01/87
	009000*			10/01/87
	009100		USE AFTER STANDARD ERROR PROCEDURE ON CFILE.	10/01/87
	009200		CFILE-EXCEPTION.	10/01/87
	009300*			10/01/87
	009400*		CHECK THE MAJOR/MINOR CODES AND TAKE APPROPRIATE ACTION	10/01/87
	009500*		MAJOR CODE 34 - INPUT EXCEPTION.	10/08/87
	009600*			10/01/87
70	009700		IF MAJ = "34"	10/01/87
	009800*		DATA TRUNCATED IN INPUT AREA.	10/01/87
71	009900		IF MIN = "31"	10/01/87
72	010000		MOVE MAJ-MIN TO MAJ-MIN-SAV	10/10/87
73	010100		GO TO EXIT-DECLARATIVES	10/10/87
	010200		ELSE	10/10/87
74	010300		GO TO EXIT-DECLARATIVES.	10/10/87
	010400*			10/08/87
	010500*		*****	10/01/87
	010600*		*	02/21/89
	010700*		PRINT A MESSAGE SAYING CTFMUL PROGRAM ENDED ABNORMALLY.	02/21/89
	010800*		CLOSE ALL THE FILES AND END THE PROGRAM. THIS ROUTINE IS CALLED	02/21/89
	010900*		WHEN A NON-RECOVERABLE ERROR OCCURS IN THE ICF FILE.	02/21/89
	011000*		*	02/21/89
	011100*		*****	10/01/87
	011200*			10/08/87
	011300		GETFBA.	10/01/87
75	011400		MOVE MAJ-MIN TO RC.	01/14/88
76	011500		MOVE "CTFMUL HAS COMPLETED ABNORMALLY" TO ERRMSG.	01/14/88
77	011600		WRITE PRINTREC.	10/01/87
78	011700		CLOSE PFILE	10/01/87
	011800		CFILE	10/01/87
	011900		QPRINT.	10/01/87
79	012000		STOP RUN.	10/01/87
	012100*			10/01/87
	012200		EXIT-DECLARATIVES.	10/01/87
	012300		EXIT.	10/01/87
	012400*			10/01/87
80	012500		END DECLARATIVES.	10/01/87
	012600*		*****	10/01/87
5728CB1	R01 M02 881028		COBOL SOURCE LISTING	ICFLIB/CTFMUL
	STMT	SEQNBR	-A 1 B...2...3...4...5...6...7..	IDENTFCN S
				COPYNAME
				CHG/DATE
				10/01/87
				10/01/87
				10/01/87
				10/01/87
81	013100		<b>3</b> OPEN OUTPUT QPRINT	10/01/87
	013200		I-O CFILE	10/01/87
	013300		INPUT PFILE.	10/01/87
	013400*		*****	10/01/87
	013500*		*	10/01/87
	013600*		READ THE REQUEST FROM THE SOURCE PROGRAM. MINOR RETURN CODE '00'	10/01/87
	013700*		INDICATES RCVTRNRND OCCURED. MINOR RETURN CODE OF '08'	02/21/89
	013800*		INDICATES DETACH HAS BEEN RECEIVED.	10/15/87
	013900*		*	10/01/87
	014000*		THIS PROGRAM CHECKS FOR ERRORS ON EVERY ICF FILE I/O	02/22/89
	014100*		OPERATION. A MAJOR CODE GREATER THAN 03 INDICATES AN ERROR.	02/22/89
	014200*		*	10/01/87
	014300*		*****	10/01/87
	014400*		<b>4</b>	10/01/87
	014500		RECEIVE-DATA.	10/01/87
82	014600		MOVE SPACES TO MAJ-MIN.	10/10/87

Figure 10-27 (Part 3 of 5). Target Program Example — CTFMUL (System-Supplied Formats)

```

83 014700    PERFORM READ-CFILE THRU READ-CFILE-EXIT UNTIL          10/01/87
    014800    MIN IS EQUAL TO "00".                                10/01/87
    014900*****                                                    10/01/87
    015000*   *                                                    10/01/87
    015100*   A REQUEST FROM THE SOURCE PROGRAM RESULTS IN READING A SINGLE *
    015200*   RECORD CONTAINING THE REQUESTED CUSTOMER OR ORDER NUMBER. THE *
    015300*   RESPONSE WILL BE RETURNED IN A SINGLE RECORD CONTAINING EITHER *
    015400*   THE ITEM OR CUSTOMER INFORMATION, DEPENDING ON THE DATA BASE *
    015500*   CONTENT.                                             *
    015600*   *                                                    10/01/87
    015700*   THE RESPONSE IS SENT TO THE SOURCE PROGRAM BY WRITING TO THE *
    015800*   PROGRAM DEVICE FILE USING FORMAT SNDPART.           *
    015900*   *                                                    10/15/87
    016000*   WHEN THE REQUESTED CUSTOMER OR ITEM NUMBER IS NOT FOUND, *
    016100*   000000 IS PROPAGATED TO THE KEY FIELD BEFORE THE RESPONSE *
    016200*   IS SENT BACK TO THE SOURCE PROGRAM.                 *
    016300*   *                                                    10/01/87
    016400*****                                                    02/22/89
    016500*   *                                                    10/01/87
    016600*   5                                                    10/01/87
    016700 SEND-DATA.                                             10/01/87
84 016800    MOVE RECID2 OF RCVPART TO DBSEQ.                    10/01/87
85 016900    READ PFILE INVALID KEY MOVE 000000 TO DBSEQ.        10/01/87
87 017000    MOVE RECCUS TO RECTYP.                               10/01/87
88 017100    MOVE 150 TO LNGTH OF SNDPART.                        02/22/89
89 017200    MOVE DBSEQ TO ITEMNO OF SNDPART.                    10/01/87
90 017300    MOVE DBDATA TO EDATA OF SNDPART.                    10/01/87
91 017400    WRITE ICFREC FORMAT IS "$$SEND".                     10/01/87
92 017500    GO TO RECEIVE-DATA.                                  10/01/87
    017600*****                                                    10/01/87
    017700*   *                                                    02/21/89
    017800*   THIS ROUTINE ISSUES THE READ OPERATION THE PROGRAM DEVICE UNTIL *
    017900*   RCVTRNRND OCCURS.                                     *
    018000*   DETACH INDICATION IS CHECKED FOR AND IF IT OCCURED, THE *
    018100*   PROGRAM IS ENDED (RC=_08).                             *
5728CB1 R01 M02 881028      COBOL SOURCE LISTING          ICFLIB/CTFMUL      03/01/89 13:43:42
STMT SEQNBR -A 1 B..+...2...+...3...+...4...+...5...+...6...+...7..IDENTFCN S COPYNAME CHG/DATE
    018200*   *                                                    02/21/89
    018300*****                                                    10/15/87
    018400*   6                                                    10/01/87
    018500 READ-CFILE.                                           10/01/87
93 018600    READ CFILE                                          10/01/87
    018700    INDICATORS ARE CMNF-INDIC-AREA.                    10/01/87
94 018800    IF MIN = "08"                                       10/01/87
95 018900    GO TO END-PROGRAM.                                   10/01/87
    019000 READ-CFILE-EXIT.                                       10/01/87
    019100    EXIT.                                               02/28/89
    019200*   *                                                    10/01/87
    019300*****                                                    10/01/87
    019400*   *                                                    02/21/89
    019500*   ROUTINE TO END THE JOB AND CLOSE THE FILES.         *
    019600*   *                                                    02/21/89
    019700*****                                                    02/21/89
    019800*   *                                                    10/01/87
    019900*(H)                                                    10/01/87
96 020000    END-PROGRAM.                                         10/14/87
97 020100    MOVE MAJ-MIN TO RC.                                  10/01/87
98 020200    MOVE "CTFMUL HAS COMPLETED NORMALLY" TO ERRMSG.    01/14/88
99 020300    WRITE PRINTREC.                                      01/14/88
100 020400   CLOSE PFILE                                          10/01/87

```

Figure 10-27 (Part 4 of 5). Target Program Example — CTFMUL (System-Supplied Formats)

```

020500          CFILE                                10/01/87
020600          QPRINT.                              10/01/87
101 020700     STOP RUN.                             10/01/87
          ***** END OF SOURCE *****
5728CB1 R01 M02 881028          COBOL MESSAGES          ICFLIB/CTFMUL      03/01/89 13:43:42      Page 7
STMT
          MESSAGE SUMMARY
TOTAL  INFO(0-4)  WARNING(5-19)  ERROR(20-29)  SEVERE(30-39)  TERMINAL(40-99)
      0           0              0              0              0              0
          ***** END OF COBOL MESSAGES *****

207 source records read
11 copy records read
1 copy members processed
0 sequence errors
0 was the highest severity message issued
LBL0901 00 Program CTFMUL created in library ICFLIB.
          ***** END OF COMPI LATION *****

```

| *Figure 10-27 (Part 5 of 5). Target Program Example — CTFMUL (System-Supplied Formats)*





---

## Chapter 11. Communications Applications with RPG/400

Previous chapters in this manual describe the functions provided by ICF. This chapter introduces you to the RPG/400 interface for ICF and provides program examples.

Two program examples are presented in this chapter. For each example, both the source and target programs are provided. Each program is written first with user-defined formats (data description specifications or DDS) and then with system-supplied formats.

The first example is a batch data transfer application using a single session. The second example is a multiple-session inquiry application using one display file and four ICF sessions.

Not all programming considerations or techniques are illustrated in each example in this chapter. Review these examples and the examples provided in the appropriate programming manual before beginning application design and coding.

**Note:** The examples in this chapter were written to the APPC communications type. Minor changes might be required if another communications type is used.

## Introduction to the RPG/400 Interface

Before you write an RPG/400 communications application, you must understand the high-level language interface provided by RPG/400. ICF files are defined as WORKSTN files in RPG/400.

The operations you use in the communications portion of your program are similar to work station operations. In the noncommunications portion of your program, you can use all noncommunications operations you normally use to process data that is sent or received between your program and the remote program.

Table 11-1 briefly introduces the RPG/400 statements you use in the communications portion of your program.

Table 11-1. RPG/400 Statements

ICF Operation	RPG/400 Operation Code	Function
Open	OPEN	Opens the ICF file
Acquire	ACQ	Acquires a program device to establish a session
Get-attributes	POST <sup>1</sup>	Gets the status information of a program device
Read	READ <sup>2</sup>	Receives data from a specific program device
Read-from-invited-program-devices	READ <sup>2</sup>	Receives data from any invited program device <sup>3</sup>
Write	WRITE	Performs many of the ICF communications functions in a session
Write/Read	EXFMT	Performs the specified function and then receives data from the remote system
Release	REL	Releases the program device to end the session
Close	CLOSE	Closes the ICF file

- <sup>1</sup> The POST operation can retrieve either input/output (I/O) feedback information or the get-attributes. The information you get depends on the factors specified with the POST.
- <sup>2</sup> An RPG/400 read operation can be directed either to a specific program device or to all invited program devices. The support provided by the RPG/400 compiler determines whether to issue an ICF read or read-from-invited-program-devices operation based on the format of the read operation. For example, if a read is sent with a specific format or terminal specified, the read operation is interpreted as an ICF READ operation. Refer to the RPG/400 language manual for more information.
- <sup>3</sup> The read-from-invited-program-devices operation could complete without data if the timer interval established with either the timer function or wait record (WAITRCD) ends, or your job is ended (controlled).

Refer to the appropriate RPG/400 manual for details on the syntax and function of each operation.

## RPG/400 Status Values

You must also understand the relationship between RPG \*STATUS values and ICF major/minor return codes.

Table 11-2 shows the \*STATUS values as returned in the RPG/400 INFDS for each major and minor return code. Use this list to determine the ICF return code or group of codes that corresponds to the \*STATUS value.

Major Code	Minor Code	*STATUS Value
00	All	00000
02	All	00000
03	All (except 09 and 10)	00000
03	09	01282
03	10	01331
04	All	01299
08	00	01285
11	00	00011
34	All	01201
80, 81	All	01251
82, 83	All	01255

**Note:** The mapping in Table 11-2 applies to major/minor codes set as a result of acquire, release, and general I/O operations. Certain major/minor codes are set for open and close errors as well as for other I/O errors. In cases where a major/minor code is set as a result of an open or close error, the return code will map to either the 01205, 01216, or 01217 \*STATUS value, depending on which is applicable.

The return code field will not be updated for a \*STATUS value of 01285, 01261, or 01281 when an I/O operation was attempted to an unacquired program device, because RPG/400 detects these conditions before calling ICF data management. This mapping is shown in order to note the appropriate RPG/400 \*STATUS value to check for the given error condition.

## RPG/400 Offset Values

In order for the RPG/400 support to access information from the I/O feedback area, you need to add the following RPG/400 offset values to the offset values listed in Appendix C.

Open Feedback Area	Common I/O Feedback Area	File Dependent Feedback Area
81	241	367

## Example Programs

The programs presented in this section are:

- Example I (Batch Data Transfer)

Figure 11-1 shows a batch data transfer program that reads a database file and sends the data to a remote system. When the source program finishes sending its records, it sends an indication that it is done sending records to the target program. The target program then starts sending its records until it reaches the end-of-file. At end-of-file, the target program sends a detach indication to the source program. The two programs end their sessions.

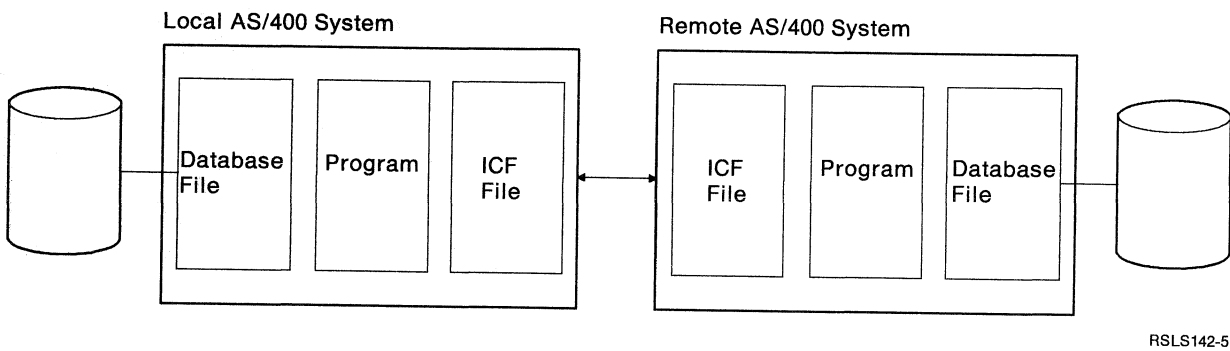
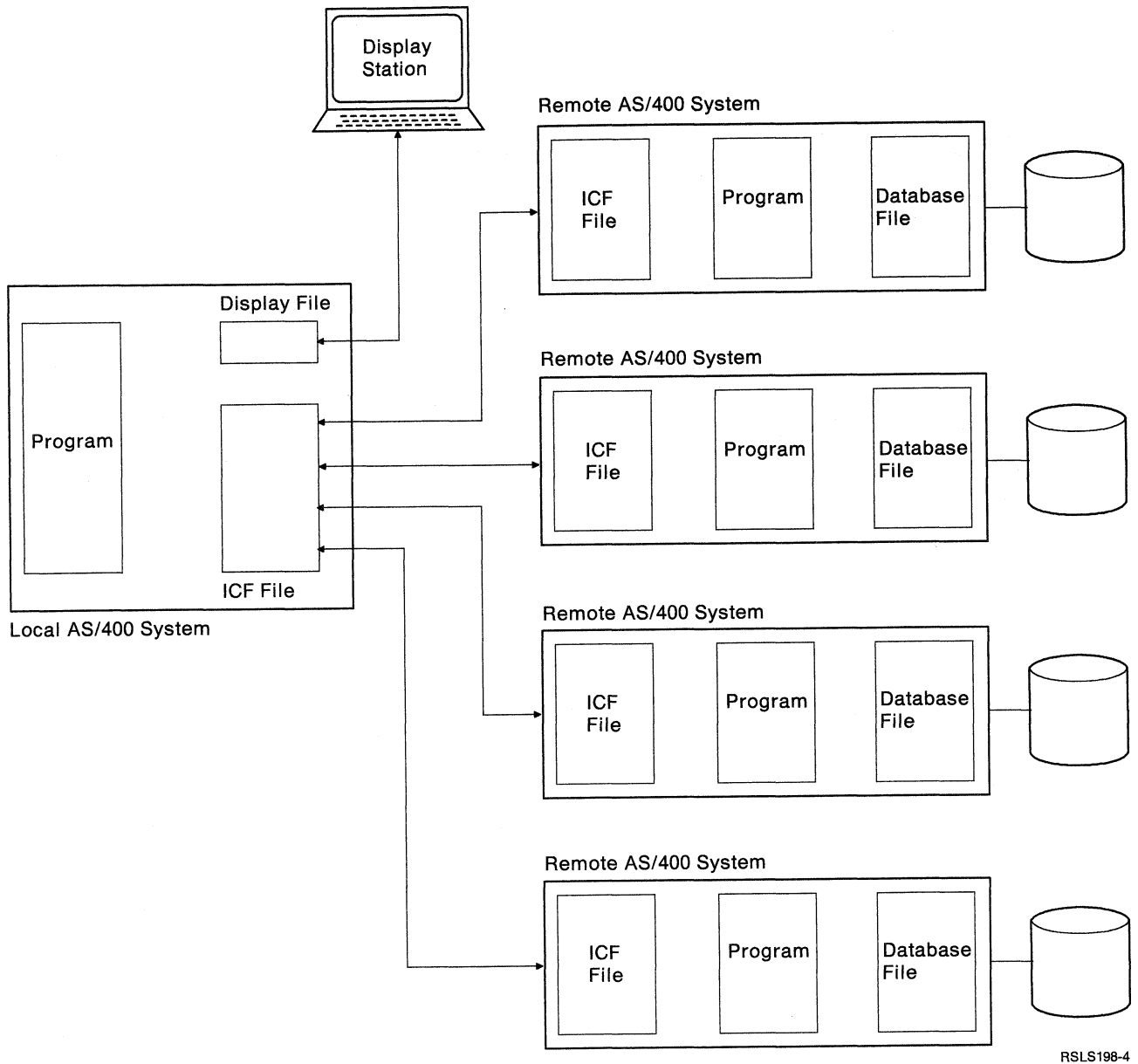


Figure 11-1. Batch Data Transfer

- Example II (Multiple-Session Inquiry)

Figure 11-2 on page 11-5 shows an inquiry program that accepts inquiries from a display device, sends the request to one of four remote AS/400 systems, and waits for a response to the inquiry. Based on the input received from the display device, the program determines the target program to which it sends the inquiry request. The same program resides in each of the remote systems.

Figure 11-2 contains a display device and four ICF communications program devices.



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Figure 11-2. Multiple-Session Inquiry

The remainder of this chapter discusses the details of the two application examples. The DDS source for the ICF file, program listings, and an explanation of the programs are included.

## Batch Data Transfer (Example I)

The following figures show a batch data transfer program. A source AS/400 system program communicates with a target program on another AS/400 program using the ICF support. The source program starts a target program on a remote AS/400 system, and transfers a file to that target program.

The target program responds, after receiving an indication that the source is done sending, by reading its own file and then sends the records to the source program until it reaches end-of-file. At end-of-file, the target program sends a detach request to the source program and ends its session.

Both the source program and the target program are described.

### Transaction Flow of the Batch Data Transfer (Example I)

In Figure 11-3, the source program issues an evoke to start a program at the remote AS/400 system.

**Note:** An acquire operation is not necessary since the device was acquired during the open operation. The device was acquired during the open operation because the ACQPGMDEV parameter was used when the ICF file was created.

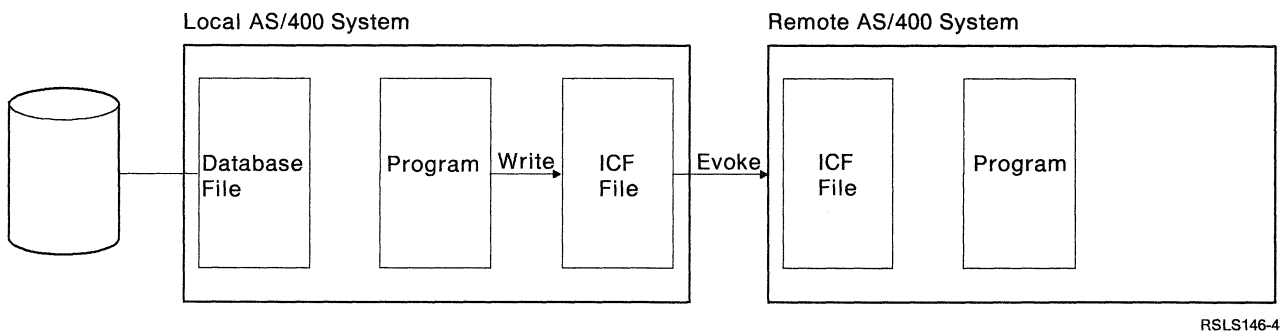


Figure 11-3. Evoke Request Starts a Target Program

After issuing the evoke request, the source program sends a database file to the target program, which prints the records as shown in Figure 11-4.

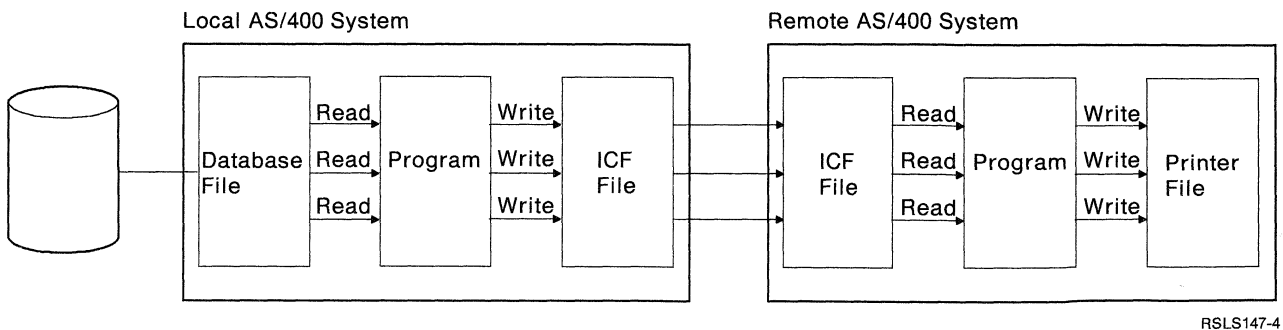
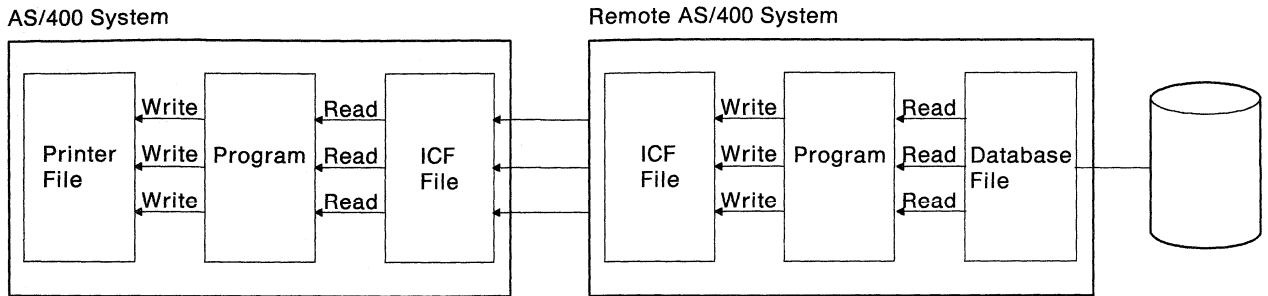


Figure 11-4. Target Program Prints Records

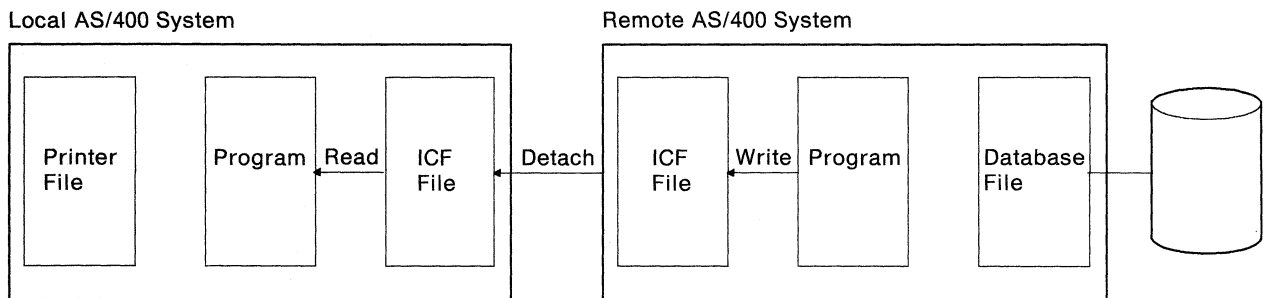
After the target program receives and prints the file, a database file is sent to the source program. The source program prints the records as they are received as shown in Figure 11-5.



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Figure 11-5. Source Program Prints the Received Records

Once all the records have been sent by the target program, the target program issues a detach to the source program to end the transaction, as shown in Figure 11-6.



RSLS149-4

Figure 11-6. Target Program Ends the Transaction

### Source Program Batch Transfer (Example I)

The following describes the RPG/400 batch data transfer source program.

**Program Files:** The RPG/400 batch data transfer source program uses the following files:

- SRCICF     An ICF file used to send records to and receive records from the target program.
- DBFILE     A database file that contains the records to be sent to the target program.
- QPRINT     A printer file that is used to print the records received from the target program.

**DDS Source:** The DDS used in the ICF file is illustrated in Figure 11-7. The other files (DBFILE and QPRINT) are program-described and therefore do not require DDS.

```

A*****
A*
A*          ICF FILE
A*          USED IN BATCH DATA TRANSFER PROGRAM
A*
A*****
A*
A* FILE LEVEL INDICATORS:
A*
A*          INDARA
A*
A*          RCVTRNRND(15 'END OF DATA')
A*
A 30          DETACH
A*
A*          INDTXT(30 '30->DETACH TARG-
A*          ET PROGRAM.')
A*
A*          RCVDETACH(35 'RECEIVED -
A*          DETACHED.')
A*
A*****
A*          ICF RECORD FORMATS
A*****
R RCVDATA
R RCVFLD      80A
R SNDDATA
R SNDFLD      80A
R EVOKPGM
A 50          EVOKE(&LIB/&PGMID)
A 50          SECURITY(2 'PASSWRD' +
                3 'USERID')
A          PGMID      10A P
A          LIB        10A P
A          R ENDREC
A          R INVITE
A 45          INVITE

```

Figure 11-7. DDS Source for ICF File Used in Batch Data Transfer Program



**ICF File Creation and Program Device Entry Definition:** The command needed to create the ICF file is:

```
CRTICFF FILE(ICFLIB/SRCICF) SRCFILE(ICFLIB/QICFPUB) SRCMBR(SRCICF)
      ACQPGMDEV(PGMDEVA) TEXT('ICF FILE FOR BATCH DATA TRANSFER')
```

The command needed to define the program device entry is:

```
ADDICFDEVE FILE(ICFLIB/SRCICF) PGMDEV(PGMDEVA) RMTLOCNAME(CHICAGO)
```

**Program Explanation:** The following describes the structure of the program examples illustrated in Figure 11-8 on page 11-12 and Figure 11-9 on page 11-17. The ICF file used in the first example is defined by the user, and uses externally described data formats (DDS). The second example uses the same file, but uses program-described data and system-supplied formats. The reference numbers in the explanation below correspond to those in the following program examples.

Although the basic structure of the two examples provided is the same, there are differences because of the use of user-defined formats and system-supplied formats. All output operations to the ICF file in the first example are done using the WRITE statement. All output operations to the ICF file in the second example using system-supplied formats are done using the EXCPT statement.

Differences between the first and second example are described in notes in each of the descriptions.

**1** The files used in this program are defined in the file specifications section. SRCICF is the ICF file used to send records to the target program.

The files used in the program are opened at the beginning of the RPG/400 cycle and the ICF program device is implicitly acquired because the ACQPGMDEV parameter was specified on the create ICF file (CRTICFF) command.

**Note:** The input records for SRCICF are explicitly coded in the program using system-supplied formats, because SRCICF is now treated as a program-described file. The system-supplied file QICDMF can be used instead of SRCICF. You can use the system-supplied file by specifying QICDMF in the file specification, or by using an OVRICFF command to change the file name from SRCICF to QICDMF. The OVRICFF command can also be used to change the ACQPGMDEV parameter of the file.

**2** FEEDBK is the name of the file information data structure (INFDS) used with SRCICF. It contains the following information:

- Record format name (FMTNM)
- Program device name (PGMDEV)
- Major/minor return code (MAJMIN, MAJCOD, MINCOD)

**3** This section builds and sends the evoke request to the remote system. Because the DDS for the record format only specifies the field identifiers with the record, the program moves the literal value RTDBATCL to the field *PGMID*, and ICFLIB to the field *LIB*. Indicator 50 is set to indicate that the program start request is to be sent.

When the program start request is received at the remote system, ICFLIB is searched for RTDBATCL and that program is then started. RTDBATCL is a control language (CL) program that contains the following:

```
ADDLIB ICFLIB
CALL ICFLIB/RTDBAT
```

**Note:** In the program using system-supplied formats, the library and program (ICFLIB/RTFBATCL) are specified as part of the \$\$EVOKNI format. RTFBATCL is a CL program that contains the following:

```
ADDLIB ICFLIB
CALL ICFLIB/RTFBAT
```

- 4** This section reads a record from the database file. If the record read is the end-of-file, the program sets indicator 98 on and then goes to **11**.  
If it is not the last record, the data is moved to field *SNDFLD* and the program goes to **10** to write the record to the ICF program device. When control returns from **10**, the next database record is read.

- 5** Data is read from the program device associated with the ICF file (SRCICF).

- 6** If an error occurs on the read (return code greater than 03), the error is handled. Otherwise, if data is received (return code not = 03), the data is written to the printer file (QPRINT).

This section reads data records until the detach indication is received from the target program. When the detach is received, indicator 35 is set on, as defined by the RCVDETACH keyword in the DDS for the ICF file. Note that RCVDETACH is a file level-keyword.

**Note:** In the program using system-supplied formats, the minor return code of '08' is checked to verify whether the detach is received.

- 7** After the detach request has been received, the following message is written to the print file:

```
RSDBAT HAS COMPLETED NORMALLY
```

The session is ended in **9**.

**Note:** The program name is RSFBAT in the program using system-supplied formats.

- 8** When an I/O operation to the ICF file (SRCICF) completes unsuccessfully, the following message is written to the print file:

```
RSDBAT HAS COMPLETED ABNORMALLY
```

The session is ended in **9**.

**Note:** The program name is RSFBAT in the program using system-supplied formats.

- 9** The program ends the job by setting on last run (LR) indicator and returning to caller of the program. The ICF file is closed, and the session ends at the end of the RPG/400 cycle.

- 10** This subroutine is called to write data to the program device associated with the ICF file using the format SNDDATA. If an error occurs, the program goes to **8** and a message is printed.

**Note:** The \$\$SENDNI format is used instead of the user-defined SNDDATA format in the program using system-supplied formats.

**11** This subroutine is called to perform an invite request to the ICF program device using format INVITE. If an error occurs, the program goes to **8** and a message is printed.

**Note:** The \$\$SEND format is used instead of the user-defined INVITE format in the program using system-supplied formats.

```

5728RG1 R01M02 881028          IBM AS/400 RPG/400          ICFLIB/RSDBAT          03/20/89 15:46:30          Page 1
Compiler . . . . . : IBM AS/400 RPG/400
Command Options:
  Program . . . . . : ICFLIB/RSDBAT
  Source file . . . . . : ICFLIB/QICFPUB
  Source member . . . . . : *PGM
  Source listing options . . . . . : *SOURCE *XREF *GEN *NODUMP *NOSECLVL
  Generation options . . . . . : *NOLIST *NOXREF *NOATR *NODUMP *NOOPTIMIZE
  SAA flagging . . . . . : *NOFLAG
  Generation severity level . . . . . : 9
  Print file . . . . . : *LIBL/QSYSVRT
  Replace program . . . . . : *YES
  User profile . . . . . : *USER
  Authority . . . . . : *CHANGE
  Text . . . . . : *SRCMBRTXT
  Phase trace . . . . . : *NO
  Intermediate text dump . . . . . : *NONE
  Snap dump . . . . . : *NONE
  Codelist . . . . . : *NONE
  Ignore decimal data error . . . . . : *NO

```

```

Actual Program Source:
Member . . . . . : RSDBAT
File . . . . . : QICFPUB
Library . . . . . : ICFLIB
Last Change . . . . . : 03/20/89 15:26:21
Description . . . . . : rpg batch file transfer using dds source
5728RG1 R01M02 881028          IBM AS/400 RPG/400          ICFLIB/RSDBAT          03/20/89 15:46:30          Page 2

```

SEQUENCE NUMBER	*...1...+...2...+...3...+...4...+...5...+...6...+...7...*	IND USE	DO NUM	LAST UPDATE	PAGE LINE	PROGRAM ID
Source Listing						
100	H*****					
200	H*			12/15/87		
300	H* THIS IS A BATCH FILE TRANSFER PROGRAM THAT READS A SEQUENTIAL			03/20/89		
400	H* FILE AND SENDS THE RECORDS TO THE REMOTE SYSTEM UNTIL THE END			10/14/87		
500	H* OF FILE IS REACHED. AT THIS TIME, THE PROGRAM STOPS SENDING			10/14/87		
600	H* AND STARTS RECEIVING RECORDS FROM THE REMOTE SYSTEM UNTIL A			10/14/87		
700	H* A DETACH INDICATION IS RECEIVED.			10/14/87		
800	H*			03/20/89		
900	H*****			10/14/87		
1000	* 1			10/14/87		
	H					*****
1100	FSRCICF CF E			10/14/87		
1200	F			10/14/87		
	RECORD FORMAT(S): LIBRARY ICFLIB FILE SRCICF.					
	EXTERNAL FORMAT RCVDATA RPG NAME RCVDATA					
	EXTERNAL FORMAT SNDDATA RPG NAME SNDDATA					
	EXTERNAL FORMAT EVOKPGM RPG NAME EVOKPGM					
	EXTERNAL FORMAT ENDREC RPG NAME ENDREC					
	EXTERNAL FORMAT INVITE RPG NAME INVITE					
1300	FDBFILE IF F 80					
1400	FQPRINT O F 132			10/14/87		
1500	IDBFILE NS 80			10/14/87		
1600	I			10/14/87		
1700	I*			10/14/87		
A000000	INPUT FIELDS FOR RECORD RCVDATA FILE SRCICF FORMAT RCVDATA.					
A000001	1 80 RCVFLD					
B000000	INPUT FIELDS FOR RECORD SNDDATA FILE SRCICF FORMAT SNDDATA.					
B000001	1 80 SNDFLD					
C000000	INPUT FIELDS FOR RECORD EVOKPGM FILE SRCICF FORMAT EVOKPGM.					
D000000	INPUT FIELDS FOR RECORD ENDREC FILE SRCICF FORMAT ENDREC.					
E000000	INPUT FIELDS FOR RECORD INVITE FILE SRCICF FORMAT INVITE.					
1800	IFEEDBK 2 DS					
1900	I			10/14/87		
2000	I			10/14/87		
2100	I			10/14/87		
2200	I			10/14/87		

Figure 11-8 (Part 1 of 5). Source Program Example — RSDBAT (User-Defined Formats)

```

2300 I                                403 404 MINCOD                                10/14/87
2400 C*****                                                                    10/14/87
2500 C*                                                                           03/20/89
2600 C*   EVOKE PROGRAM 'RTDBATCL' ON REMOTE SYSTEM IN LIBRARY ICFLIB.          10/14/87
2700 C*   INDICATOR 50 (*IN50) IS ASSOCIATED WITH THE EVOKE KEYWORD.          10/14/87
2800 C*                                                                           03/20/89
2900 C******                                                                    10/14/87
3000 C* 3*****                                                                    10/14/87
5728RG1 R01M02 881028                IBM AS/400 RPG/400                ICFLIB/RSDBAT 03/20/89 15:46:30 Page
SEQUENCE                               IND DO LAST PAGE PROGRAM                               3
NUMBER *...1...+...2...+...3...+...4...+...5...+...6...+...7...* USE NUM UPDATE LINE ID
3100 C          ITMIN TAG                                10/14/87
3200 C          MOVEL'RTDBATCL'PGMID                    10/14/87
3300 C          MOVEL'ICFLIB 'LIB                        10/14/87
3400 C          MOVE '1' *IN50                          10/14/87
3500 C          WRITEEVOKPGM                               ISSUE EVOKE 10/14/87
3600 C          MOVE '0' *IN50                           10/14/87
3700 C          MAJCOD CABGT'03' NOTOKR                 ERROR?      10/14/87
3800 C*****                                                                    10/14/87
3900 C*                                                                           03/20/89
4000 C* AFTER SUCCESSFUL PROCESSING OF THE EVOKE OPERATION, A RECORD            03/20/89
4100 C* IS READ FROM THE DATABASE FILE AND SENT TO THE REMOTE SYSTEM.          03/20/89
4200 C* THIS IS REPEATED UNTIL END OF FILE IS REACHED ON THE DATABASE          03/20/89
4300 C* FILE. AT END OF FILE, THE PROGRAM DEVICE IS INVITED AND                03/20/89
4400 C* CONTROL GOES TO RECDTA TO GET DATA FROM THE REMOTE SYSTEM.          10/16/87
4500 C*                                                                           03/20/89
4600 C*****                                                                    10/14/87
4700 C* 4*****                                                                    10/14/87
4800 C          SENDTA TAG                                10/14/87
4900 C          READ DBFILE                               98          3          10/14/87
5000 C 98          EXSR INVSND                               INVITE      10/14/87
5100 C          EOFPSW IFNE '1'                            B001       10/14/87
5200 C          MOVE DBDATA SNDFLD                        001        10/14/87
5300 C          EXSR WCFRTN                               001        10/14/87
5400 C          GOTO SENDTA                               SEND DATA 001        10/14/87
5500 C          END                                       E001       10/14/87
5600 C*****                                                                    10/14/87
5700 C*                                                                           03/20/89
5800 C* RECEIVE RECORDS FROM THE REMOTE SYSTEM UNTIL THE RCVDETACH            03/20/89
5900 C* INDICATOR IS SET ON. EACH RECORD RECEIVED IS PRINTED TO              03/20/89
6000 C* THE PRINT FILE.                                                         03/20/89
6100 C*                                                                           03/20/89
6200 C*****                                                                    10/14/87
6300 C* 5*****                                                                    10/14/87
6400 C          RECDTA TAG                                10/14/87
6500 C          READ SRCICF                               98          3          10/14/87
6600 C*****                                                                    10/14/87
6700 C*                                                                           03/20/89
6800 C* IF ANY ICF FILE ERROR OCCURS, PRINT A LINE CONTAINING                 03/20/89
6900 C* INFORMATION ABOUT THE ERROR.                                           10/14/87
7000 C*                                                                           03/20/89
7100 C*****                                                                    10/14/87
7200 C* 6*****                                                                    10/14/87
7300 C          MAJCOD CABGT'03' NOTOKR                    10/14/87
7400 C          MAJCOD CABEQ'03' CHKDET                     NO DATA? 10/14/87
7500 C          EXCPTPTREC                                  10/14/87
7600 C          CHKDET TAG                                  10/14/87
7700 C          *IN35 CABNE'1' RECDTA                       DETACH?   10/14/87
7800 C*****                                                                    10/14/87
7900 C*                                                                           03/20/89
8000 C* AFTER A DETACH INDICATION IS RECEIVED, AN EOJ MESSAGE                 03/20/89
8100 C* IS PRINTED AND THE SESSION IS ENDED.                                  03/20/89
8200 C*                                                                           03/20/89

```

Figure 11-8 (Part 2 of 5). Source Program Example — RSDBAT (User-Defined Formats)

SEQUENCE NUMBER	CODE	TEXT	IND	DO NUM	DATE	PAGE	PROGRAM	ID
8300	C*	*****			10/14/87			
8400	C*	7			10/14/87			
5728RG1	R01M02	881028	IBM AS/400	RPG/400	ICFLIB/RSDBAT	03/20/89	15:46:30	Page 4
8500	C	EXCPTOKEND			10/14/87			
8600	C	GOTO END			10/14/87			
8700	C*	*****			10/14/87			
8800	C*				03/20/89			
8900	C*	WHEN AN ERROR OCCURS ON AN ICF SESSION, INFORMATION			03/20/89			
9000	C*	ABOUT THE ERROR IS PRINTED.			03/20/89			
9100	C*				03/20/89			
9200	C*	*****			10/14/87			
9300	C*	8			10/14/87			
9400	C	NOTOKR TAG			10/14/87			
9500	C	EXCPTNOTOK			10/14/87			
9600	C*	*****			10/14/87			
9700	C*				03/20/89			
9800	C*	WHEN PROCESSING IS FINISHED, THE LAST RECORD SWITCH			10/14/87			
9900	C*	IS TURNED ON AND THE PROGRAM IS ENDED.			10/14/87			
10000	C*				03/20/89			
10100	C*	*****			10/14/87			
10200	C*	9			10/14/87			
10300	C	END TAG			10/14/87			
10400	C	SETON LR		1	10/14/87			
10500	C	RETRN			10/14/87			
10600	C*	*****			10/14/87			
10700	C*				03/20/89			
10800	C*	THIS SUBROUTINE SENDS DATA TO THE REMOTE SYSTEM			10/14/87			
10900	C*				03/20/89			
11000	C*	*****			10/14/87			
11100	C*	10			10/14/87			
11200	C	WCFRTN BEGSR			10/14/87			
11300	C	WRITESNDDATA			10/14/87			
11400	C	MAJCOD CABGT'03' NOTOKR			10/14/87			
11500	C	ENDSR			10/14/87			
11600	C*	*****			10/14/87			
11700	C*				03/20/89			
11800	C*	THIS SUBROUTINE IS CALLED AT END OF FILE TO REQUEST THE REMOTE			10/14/87			
11900	C*	PROGRAM TO START SENDING DATA. AN INVITE OPERATION IS ISSUED			10/14/87			
12000	C*	TO NOTIFY THE TARGET PROGRAM THAT IT CAN START SENDING DATA.			10/14/87			
12100	C*				03/20/89			
12200	C*	*****			10/14/87			
12300	C*	11			10/14/87			
12400	C	INVSND BEGSR			10/14/87			
12500	C	MOVE '1' EOFPSW 1			10/14/87			
12600	C	MOVE '1' *IN45			10/14/87			
12700	C	WRITEINVITE			10/14/87			
12800	C	MAJCOD CABGT'03' NOTOKR			10/14/87			
12900	C	ENDSR			10/14/87			
13000	C*	*****			10/14/87			
13100	OQPRINT	E 1 PTREC			10/14/87			
13200	O	RCVFLD 80			10/14/87			
13300	O	E 1 OKEND			10/14/87			
13400	O			21 'RSDBAT HAS COMPLETED '	10/14/87			
13500	O			30 'NORMALLY.'	10/14/87			
13600	O	E 1 NOTOK			10/14/87			
5728RG1	R01M02	881028	IBM AS/400	RPG/400	ICFLIB/RSDBAT	03/20/89	15:46:30	Page 5
13700	O			21 'RSDBAT HAS COMPLETED '	10/14/87			
13800	O			32 'ABNORMALLY.'	10/14/87			
13900	O	MAJCOD		35	10/14/87			
14000	O			36 '/'	10/14/87			
14100	O	MINCOD		39	10/14/87			

Figure 11-8 (Part 3 of 5). Source Program Example — RSDBAT (User-Defined Formats)

```

14200 0                                46 'FORMAT:'
14300 0                                FMTNM 56
14400 0                                63 'DEVICE:'
14500 0                                PGMDEV 80
* 6103 14501 OVERFLOW INDICATOR OA ASSIGNED TO FILE QPRINT.
F000000 OUTPUT FIELDS FOR RECORD SNDDATA FILE SRCICF FORMAT SNDDATA.
F000001 SNDFLD 80 CHAR 80
G000000 OUTPUT FIELDS FOR RECORD EVOKPGM FILE SRCICF FORMAT EVOKPGM.
G000001 PGMID 10 CHAR 10
G000002 LIB 20 CHAR 10
H000000 OUTPUT FIELDS FOR RECORD INVITE FILE SRCICF FORMAT INVITE.
***** END OF SOURCE *****
Additional Diagnostic Messages
* 7089 1100 RPG PROVIDES SEPARATE INDICATOR AREA FOR FILE SRCICF.
* 7086 1300 RPG PROVIDES BLOCK OR UNBLOCK SUPPORT FOR FILE DBFILE.
5728RG1 R01M02 881028 IBM AS/400 RPG/400 ICFLIB/RSDBAT 03/20/89 15:46:30 Page 6

Cross Reference

File and Record References:
FILE/RCD DEV/RCD REFERENCES (D=DEFINED)
02 DBFILE DISK 1300D 1500 4900
03 QPRINT PRINTER 1400D 13100 13300 13600 14501
01 SRCICF WORKSTN 1100D 6500
ENDREC 1100D D000000
EVOKPGM 1100D C000000 3500 G000000
INVITE 1100D E000000 12700 H000000
RCVDATA 1100D A000000
SNDDATA 1100D B000000 11300 F000000

Field References:
FIELD ATTR REFERENCES (M=MODIFIED D=DEFINED)
*IN35 A(1) 7700
*IN45 A(1) 12600M
*IN50 A(1) 3400M 3600M
CHKDET TAG 7400 7600D
DBDATA A(80) 1600D 5200
END TAG 8600 10300D
EOFPSW A(1) 5100 12500D
FEEDBK DS(404) 1100 1800D
FMTNM A(8) 1900D 14300
INVSND BEGSR 5000 12400D
* 7031 ITMIN TAG 3100D
LIB A(10) 3300M G000002D
MAJCOD A(2) 2200D 3700 7300 7400 11400
12800 13900
* 7031 MAJMIN A(4) 2100D
MINCOD A(2) 2300D 14100
NOTOK EXCPT 9500 13600
NOTOKR TAG 3700 7300 9400D 11400 12800
OKEND EXCPT 8500 13300
PGMDEV A(10) 2000D 14500
PGMID A(10) 3200M G000001D
PTREC EXCPT 7500 13100
RCVFLD A(80) A000001D 13200
RECDDTA TAG 6400D 7700
SENDDTA TAG 4800D 5400
SNDFLD A(80) B000001D 5200M F000001D
WCFRTN BEGSR 5300 11200D
'ICFLIB ' LITERAL 3300
'RTDBATCL' LITERAL 3200
'0' LITERAL 3600
'03' LITERAL 3700 7300 7400 11400 12800
'1' LITERAL 3400 5100 7700 12500 12600
5728RG1 R01M02 881028 IBM AS/400 RPG/400 ICFLIB/RSDBAT 03/20/89 15:46:30 Page 7

Indicator References:
INDICATOR REFERENCES (M=MODIFIED D=DEFINED)
*IN 3400M 3600M 7700 12600M
LR 10400M
OA 1400D 14501
* 7031 15

```

Figure 11-8 (Part 4 of 5). Source Program Example — RSDBAT (User-Defined Formats)

```

* 7031 30
      35          7700
* 7031 45          12600M
* 7031 50          3400M   3600M
* 7031 80          1500M
      98          4900M   5000   6500M
* * * * * E N D   O F   C R O S S   R E F E R E N C E   * * * * *
5728RG1 R01M02 881028          IBM AS/400 RPG/400          ICFLIB/RSDBAT          03/20/89 15:46:30          Page          8
      M e s s a g e   S u m m a r y
* QRG6103 Severity: 00 Number: 1
      M e s s a g e . . . . : No Overflow Indicator is specified but an
      indicator is assigned to a file and automatic skip to 6 is
      generated.
* QRG7031 Severity: 00 Number: 7
      M e s s a g e . . . . : The Name or indicator is not referenced.
* QRG7086 Severity: 00 Number: 1
      M e s s a g e . . . . : The RPG handles blocking function for file.
      INFDS contents updated only when blocks of data transferred.
* QRG7089 Severity: 00 Number: 1
      M e s s a g e . . . . : The RPG provides Separate-Indicator area for
      file.
* * * * * E N D   O F   M E S S A G E   S U M M A R Y   * * * * *
5728RG1 R01M02 881028          IBM AS/400 RPG/400          ICFLIB/RSDBAT          03/20/89 15:46:30          Page          9
      F i n a l   S u m m a r y
Message Count: (by Severity Number)
      T O T A L   00   10   20   30   40   50
      10      10   0   0   0   0   0
Program Source Totals:
Records . . . . . : 145
Specifications . . . . . : 66
Table Records . . . . . : 0
Comments . . . . . : 79
PRM has been called.
Program RSDBAT is placed in library ICFLIB. 00 highest Error-Severity-Code.
* * * * * E N D   O F   C O M P I L A T I O N   * * * * *

```

| *Figure 11-8 (Part 5 of 5). Source Program Example — RSDBAT (User-Defined Formats)*



```

5728RG1 R01M02 881028          IBM AS/400 RPG/400          ICFLIB/RSFBAT          03/20/89 15:47:16          Page 1
Compiler . . . . . : IBM AS/400 RPG/400
Command Options:
Program . . . . . : ICFLIB/RSFBAT
Source file . . . . . : ICFLIB/QICFPUB
Source member . . . . . : *PGM
Source listing options . . . . . : *SOURCE *XREF *GEN *NODUMP *NOSECLVL
Generation options . . . . . : *NOLIST *NOXREF *NOATR *NODUMP *NOOPTIMIZE
SAA flagging . . . . . : *NOFLAG
Generation severity level . . . . . : 9
Print file . . . . . : *LIBL/QSYSPRT
Replace program . . . . . : *YES
User profile . . . . . : *USER
Authority . . . . . : *CHANGE
Text . . . . . : *SRCMBRTXT
Phase trace . . . . . : *NO
Intermediate text dump . . . . . : *NONE
Snap dump . . . . . : *NONE
Codelist . . . . . : *NONE
Ignore decimal data error . . . . . : *NO

```

```

Actual Program Source:
Member . . . . . : RSFBAT
File . . . . . : QICFPUB
Library . . . . . : ICFLIB
Last Change . . . . . : 03/20/89 15:30:19
Description . . . . . : rpg batch file transfer using $$FORMAT
5728RG1 R01M02 881028          IBM AS/400 RPG/400          ICFLIB/RSFBAT          03/20/89 15:47:16          Page 2

```

SEQUENCE NUMBER	IND	DO	LAST UPDATE	PAGE LINE	PROGRAM ID
100			10/16/87		
200			03/20/89		
300			10/16/87		
400			10/16/87		
500			10/16/87		
600			10/16/87		
700			10/16/87		
800			03/20/89		
900			10/16/87		
1000			10/16/87		
1100			10/16/87		
1200			10/16/87		
1300			10/16/87		
1400			10/16/87		
1500			10/16/87		
1600			10/16/87		
1700			10/16/87		
1800			10/16/87		
1900			10/16/87		
2000			10/16/87		
2100			10/16/87		
2200			10/16/87		
2300			10/16/87		
2400			10/16/87		
2500			10/16/87		
2600			10/16/87		
2700			03/20/89		
2800			10/16/87		
2900			10/16/87		
3000			03/20/89		
3100			03/20/89		
3200			10/16/87		
3300			10/16/87		
3400			10/16/87		
3500			10/16/87		
3600			10/16/87		

Figure 11-9 (Part 1 of 5). Source Program Example — RSFBAT (System-Supplied Formats)

```

3700 C*****
3800 C*
3900 C* AFTER THE SUCCESSFUL PROCESSING OF THE EVOKE OPERATION, A
4000 C* RECORD IS READ FROM THE DATABASE FILE, AND SENT TO THE REMOTE
4100 C* SYSTEM. THIS IS REPEATED UNTIL AN END OF FILE IS REACHED ON
4200 C* THE DATABASE FILE. AT THIS TIME, THE PROGRAM DEVICE IS INVI-
4300 C* TED, AND CONTROL GOES TO RECDTA TO GET DATA FROM THE REMOTE
4400 C* SYSTEM.
5728RG1 R01M02 881028 IBM AS/400 RPG/400 ICFLIB/RSFBAT 03/20/89 15:47:16 Page 3
SEQUENCE NUMBER *...1....+...2....+...3....+...4....+...5....+...6....+...7...* USE IND DO LAST PAGE PROGRAM
NUMBER *...1....+...2....+...3....+...4....+...5....+...6....+...7...* USE NUM UPDATE LINE ID
4500 C* 03/20/89
4600 C***** 10/16/87
4700 C* 4 10/16/87
4800 C SENDTA TAG 10/16/87
4900 C READ DBFILE 98 3 10/16/87
5000 C 98 EXSR INVSND INVITE 10/16/87
5100 C EOFPSW IFNE '1' B001 10/16/87
5200 C EXSR WCFRTN 001 10/16/87
5300 C GOTO SENDTA SEND DATA 001 10/16/87
5400 C END E001 10/16/87
5500 C***** 10/16/87
5600 C* 03/20/89
5700 C* THE PROGRAM STARTS RECEIVING RECORDS AT THIS POINT FROM THE
5800 C* REMOTE SYSTEM UNTIL A DETACH INDICATION IS RECEIVED. EACH
5900 C* RECORD RECEIVED IS PRINTED TO THE PRINT FILE. 03/20/89
6000 C* 03/20/89
6100 C***** 10/16/87
6200 C* 5 10/16/87
6300 C RECDTA TAG 10/16/87
6400 C READ SRCICF 98 3 10/16/87
6500 C***** 10/16/87
6600 C* 03/20/89
6700 C* IF AN ICF FILE ERROR OCCURS, PRINT A LINE CONTAINING
6800 C* INFORMATION ABOUT THE ERROR. 03/20/89
6900 C* 10/16/87
7000 C***** 03/20/89
7100 C* 6 10/16/87
7200 C MAJCOD CABGT'03' NOTOKR 10/16/87
7300 C MAJCOD CABEQ'03' CHKDET NO DATA? 10/16/87
7400 C EXCPTPTREC 10/16/87
7500 C CHKDET TAG 10/16/87
7600 C MINCOD CABNE'08' RECDTA DETACH? 10/16/87
7700 C***** 10/16/87
7800 C* 03/20/89
7900 C* AFTER A DETACH INDICATION IS RECEIVED, AN EOJ MESSAGE IS
8000 C* PRINTED AND THE SESSION IS ENDED. 03/20/89
8100 C* 03/20/89
8200 C***** 03/20/89
8300 C* 7 10/16/87
8400 C EXCPTOKEND 10/16/87
8500 C GOTO END 10/16/87
8600 C***** 10/16/87
8700 C* 03/20/89
8800 C* WHEN AN ERROR OCCURS ON AN ICF SESSION, INFORMATION
8900 C* ABOUT THE ERROR IS PRINTED. 03/20/89
9000 C* 03/20/89
9100 C***** 03/20/89
9200 C* 8 10/16/87
9300 C NOTOKR TAG 10/16/87
9400 C EXCPTNOTOK 10/16/87
9500 C***** 10/16/87
9600 C* 03/20/89
9700 C* WHEN PROCESSING IS FINISHED, THE LAST RECORD SWITCH IS
9800 C* TURNED ON AND THE PROGRAM IS ENDED. 03/20/89

```

Figure 11-9 (Part 2 of 5). Source Program Example — RSFBAT (System-Supplied Formats)

```

5728RG1 R01M02 881028          IBM AS/400 RPG/400          ICFLIB/RSFBAT          03/20/89 15:47:16 Page
SEQUENCE NUMBER *...1...+...2...+...3...+...4...+...5...+...6...+...7...* USE IND DO LAST PAGE PROGRAM
NUMBER          *...1...+...2...+...3...+...4...+...5...+...6...+...7...* USE NUM UPDATE LINE ID
9900 C*
10000 C*****
10100 C* 9
10200 C          END          TAG
10300 C          SETON          LR          1
10400 C          RETRN
10500 C*****
10600 C*
10700 C* THIS SUBROUTINE SENDS DATA TO THE REMOTE SYSTEM
10800 C*
10900 C*****
11000 C* 10
11100 C          WCFRTN          BEGSR
11200 C          EXCPTSNDATA
11300 C          MAJCOD          CABGT'03'          NOTOKR
11400 C          ENDSR
11500 C*****
11600 C*
11700 C* THIS SUBROUTINE IS CALLED AT END OF FILE TO REQUEST THE REMOTE
11800 C* PROGRAM TO START SENDING DATA. AN INVITE OPERATION IS ISSUED
11900 C* TO NOTIFY THE TARGET PROGRAM THAT IT CAN START SENDING DATA.
12000 C*
12100 C*****
12200 C* 11
12300 C          INVSND          BEGSR
12400 C          MOVE '1'          EOFPSW 1
12500 C          EXCPTINVITE
12600 C          MAJCOD          CABGT'03'          NOTOKR
12700 C          ENDSR
12800 C*****
12900 OQPRINT E 1          PTREC
13000 O          RCVFLD 80
13100 O          E 1          OKEND
13200 O          21 'RSFBAT HAS COMPLETED '
13300 O          30 'NORMALLY.'
13400 O          E 1          NOTOK
13500 O          21 'RSFBAT HAS COMPLETED '
13600 O          32 'ABNORMALLY.'
13700 O          MAJCOD 35
13800 O          36 '/'
13900 O          MINCOD 39
14000 O          46 'FORMAT:'
14100 O          FMTNM 56
14200 O          63 'DEVICE:'
14300 O          PGMDEV 80
14400 OSRCICF E          EVOKE
14500 O          K8 '$$EVOKNI'
14600 O          8 'RTFBATCL'
14700 O          16 'QSECOFR '
14800 O          24 'QSECOFR '
14900 O          32 'ICFLIB '
15000 O          E          SNDATA
5728RG1 R01M02 881028          IBM AS/400 RPG/400          ICFLIB/RSFBAT          03/20/89 15:47:16 Page
SEQUENCE NUMBER *...1...+...2...+...3...+...4...+...5...+...6...+...7...* USE IND DO LAST PAGE PROGRAM
NUMBER          *...1...+...2...+...3...+...4...+...5...+...6...+...7...* USE NUM UPDATE LINE ID
15100 O          K8 '$$SENDNI'
15200 O          4 '0080'
15300 O          DBDATA 84
15400 O          E          INVITE
15500 O          K6 '$$SEND'
15600 O          4 '0000'
* 6103 15601 OVERFLOW INDICATOR OA ASSIGNED TO FILE QPRINT.
* * * * * E N D O F S O U R C E * * * * *

```

Figure 11-9 (Part 3 of 5). Source Program Example — RSFBAT (System-Supplied Formats)

A d d i t i o n a l   D i a g n o s t i c   M e s s a g e s

```
* 7089      1100  RPG PROVIDES SEPARATE INDICATOR AREA FOR FILE SRCICF.
* 7086      1300  RPG PROVIDES BLOCK OR UNBLOCK SUPPORT FOR FILE DBFILE.
5728RG1 R01M02 881028          IBM AS/400 RPG/400          ICFLIB/RSFBAT          03/20/89  15:47:16          Page          6
```

C r o s s   R e f e r e n c e

File and Record References:

FILE/RCD	DEV/RCD	REFERENCES (D=DEFINED)
02 DBFILE	DISK	1300D 1700 4900
03 QPRINT	PRINTER	1400D 12900 13100 13400 15601
01 SRCICF	WORKSTN	1100D 1500 6400 14400 15000 15400
	\$\$EVOKNI	14500
	\$\$SEND	15500
	\$\$SENDNI	15100

Field References:

FIELD	ATTR	REFERENCES (M=MODIFIED D=DEFINED)
CHKDET	TAG	7300 7500D
DBDATA	A(80)	1800D 15300
END	TAG	8500 10200D
EOFPSW	A(1)	5100 12400D
EVOKE	EXCPT	3500 14400
FEEDBK	DS(404)	1100 2000D
FMTNM	A(8)	2100D 14100
INVITE	EXCPT	12500 15400
INVSND	BEGSR	5000 12300D
* 7031 ITMIN	TAG	3400D
MAJCOD	A(2)	2400D 3600 7200 7300 11300 12600 13700
* 7031 MAJMIN	A(4)	2300D
MINCOD	A(2)	2500D 7600 13900
NOTOK	EXCPT	9400 13400
NOTOKR	TAG	3600 7200 9300D 11300 12600
OKEND	EXCPT	8400 13100
PGMDEV	A(10)	2200D 14300
PTREC	EXCPT	7400 12900
RCVFLD	A(80)	1600D 13000
RECDTA	TAG	6300D 7600
SENDTA	TAG	4800D 5300
SNDATA	EXCPT	11200 15000
WCFRTN	BEGSR	5200 11100D
'03'	LITERAL	3600 7200 7300 11300 12600
'08'	LITERAL	7600
'1'	LITERAL	5100 12400

Indicator References:

INDICATOR	REFERENCES (M=MODIFIED D=DEFINED)
LR	10300M
5728RG1 R01M02 881028	IBM AS/400 RPG/400
OA	1400D 15601
* 7031 80	1700M
* 7031 82	1500M
98	4900M 5000 6400M

\* \* \* \* \* E N D   O F   C R O S S   R E F E R E N C E   \* \* \* \* \*

```
5728RG1 R01M02 881028          IBM AS/400 RPG/400          ICFLIB/RSFBAT          03/20/89  15:47:16          Page          8
```

M e s s a g e   S u m m a r y

```
* QRG6103 Severity: 00 Number: 1
Message . . . . : No Overflow Indicator is specified but an
indicator is assigned to a file and automatic skip to 6 is
generated.

* QRG7031 Severity: 00 Number: 4
Message . . . . : The Name or indicator is not referenced.

* QRG7086 Severity: 00 Number: 1
Message . . . . : The RPG handles blocking function for file.
INFDS contents updated only when blocks of data transferred.

* QRG7089 Severity: 00 Number: 1
Message . . . . : The RPG provides Separate-Indicator area for
file.

* * * * * E N D   O F   M E S S A G E   S U M M A R Y   * * * * *
```

Figure 11-9 (Part 4 of 5). Source Program Example — RSFBAT (System-Supplied Formats)

Final Summary

Message Count: (by Severity Number)

TOTAL	00	10	20	30	40	50
7	7	0	0	0	0	0

Program Source Totals:

Records . . . . . : 156  
Specifications . . . . . : 75  
Table Records . . . . . : 0  
Comments . . . . . : 81

PRM has been called.

Program RSFBAT is placed in library ICFLIB. 00 highest Error-Severity-Code.

\*\*\*\*\* END OF COMPILATION \*\*\*\*\*

Figure 11-9 (Part 5 of 5). Source Program Example — RSFBAT (System-Supplied Formats)

## Target Program Batch Transfer (Example I)

The following describes an RPG/400 batch data transfer target program.

**Program Files:** The RPG/400 batch transfer target program uses the following files:

TGTICF      An ICF file used to send records to and receive records from the source program.

DBFILE      A database file that contains the records to be sent to the source program.

QPRINT      A printer file used to print the records received from the source program.

**DDS Source:** The DDS used in the ICF file is illustrated in Figure 11-10. The other files (DBFILE and QPRINT) are program-described and therefore do not require DDS.

```

A*****
A*
A*                               ICF FILE                               *
A*                               USED IN BATCH DATA TRANSFER PROGRAM   *
A*
A*****
A*
A* FILE LEVEL INDICATORS:
A*
A*                               INDARA
A*
A*                               RCVTRNRND(15 'END OF DATA')
A*
A 30                               DETACH
A*
A*                               INDTXT(30 '30->DETACH TARG-
A*                               ET PROGRAM. ')
A*
A*                               RCVDETACH(35 'RECEIVED -
A*                               DETACHED. ')
A*
A*
A*****
A*                               ICF RECORD FORMATS                       *
A*****
A*                               R RCVDATA
A*                               RCVFLD          80A
A*                               R SNDDATA
A*                               SNDFLD          80A
A*                               R EVOKPGM
A 50
A 50                               EVOKE(&LIB/&PGMID)
A*                               SECURITY(2 'PASSWRD' +
A*                               3 'USERID')
A*                               PGMID          10A P
A*                               LIB           10A P
A*                               R ENDREC
A*                               R INVITE
A 45                               INVITE

```

Figure 11-10. DDS Source for ICF File Used in Batch Data Transfer Target Program

This example acquires all program devices at the beginning of the program. For performance considerations, you may not want to acquire program devices until they are actually needed in the program.

**ICF File Creation and Program Device Entry Definition:** The command needed to create the ICF file is:

```
CR TICFF FILE(ICFLIB/TGTICF) SRCFILE(ICFLIB/QICFPUB)
SRCMBR(TGTICF) ACQPGMDEV(PGMDEVB)
TEXT('TARGET ICF FILE FOR BATCH DATA TRANSFER')
```

The command needed to define the program device entry is:

```
ADDICFDEVE FILE(ICFLIB/TGTICF) PGMDEV(PGMDEVB) RMTLOCNAME(*REQUESTER)
```

**Program Explanation:** The following describes the structure of the program examples illustrated in Figure 11-11 on page 11-25 and Figure 11-12 on page 11-29. The ICF file used in the first example is defined by the user and uses externally described data formats (DDS). The second example uses the same file, but uses program-described data and system-supplied formats. The reference letters in the explanation below correspond to those in the following program examples.

Although the basic structure of the two examples provided is the same, there are differences because of the use of user-defined formats and system-supplied formats. All output operations to the ICF file in the first example are done using the WRITE statement. All output operations to the ICF file in the second example using system-supplied formats are done using the EXCPT statement.

Differences between the first and second example are described in notes in each of the descriptions.

- 1** The file specification identifies the files used in the program. TGTICF is the ICF file used to send records to the source program.

The files used in the program are opened at the beginning of the RPG/400 cycle and the ICF program device is implicitly acquired because the ACQPGMDEV parameter was specified on the CRTICFF command.

**Note:** In the program using system-supplied formats, the input records for TGTICF are explicitly coded since TGTICF is treated as a program-described file. The system-supplied file, QICDMF, can be used instead of TGTICF. Using the system-supplied file is done by specifying QICDMF in the file specification, or by using an OVRICFF command to change the file name from TGTICF to QICDMF. The OVRICFF command can also be used to change the ACQPGMDEV parameter of the file.

- 2** FEEDBK is the name of the file information data structure (INFDS) used with TGTICF. It contains the following information:

- Record format-name (FMTNM)
- Program device name (PGMDEV)
- Major/minor return code (MAJMIN, MAJCOD, MINCOD)

- 3** Read data from the ICF program device (TGTICF) file.

If an error occurs on the read (major return code greater than 03), control passes to **6**. Otherwise, if data is received (major return code not = 03), the data is written to the printer file (QPRINT).

Data records are read until the change-direction indication is received from the source program. When change direction is received, indicator 15 is set on, as defined by the RCVTRNRND keyword in the DDS for the ICF file, and control is passed to **4**.

**Note:** In the program using system-supplied formats, the minor return code of '00' is checked to verify whether change direction is received.

- 4** The database file is read and the records sent to the source program until the end of the database file. At this time, the program sets indicator 98 and goes to **9**. After returning from **9**, control is passed to **5**.

If it is not the last record, the data is moved to field SNDFLD, and the program goes to **8** to write the record to the ICF program device. When control returns from **8**, the next database record is read.

- 5** After the last database record has been read, the following message is written to the print file:

```
RTDBAT HAS COMPLETED NORMALLY
```

Control passes to **7**.

**Note:** The program name is RSFBAT in the program using system-supplied formats.

- 6** When an I/O operation to the ICF file (TGTICF) completes unsuccessfully, the following message is written to the print file:

```
RTDBAT HAS COMPLETED ABNORMALLY
```

Control passes to **7**.

**Note:** The program name is RTFBAT in the program using system-supplied formats.

- 7** The program ends the job by setting on LR indicator and returning to caller of the program. The ICF file is closed and the session is ended at the end of the RPG cycle.

- 8** This subroutine is called to write data to the ICF program device using the format SNDDATA. If an error occurs, the program goes to **6** and a message is printed.

**Note:** The \$\$\$SENDNI format is used instead of the user-defined SNDDATA format in the program using system-supplied formats.

- 9** This subroutine is called to issue a detach request to the ICF program device using format ENDREC. If an error occurs, the program goes to **6** and a message is printed.

**Note:** The \$\$\$SENDET format is used instead of the user-defined ENDREC format in the program using system-supplied formats.



Compiler . . . . . : IBM AS/400 RPG/400

Command Options:

```

Program . . . . . : ICFLIB/RTDBAT
Source file . . . . . : ICFLIB/QICFPUB
Source member . . . . . : *PGM
Source listing options . . . . . : *SOURCE *XREF *GEN *NODUMP *NOSECLVL
Generation options . . . . . : *NOLIST *NOXREF *NOATR *NODUMP *NOOPTIMIZE
SAA flagging . . . . . : *NOFLAG
Generation severity level . . . . . : 9
Print file . . . . . : *LIBL/QSYSPRT
Replace program . . . . . : *YES
User profile . . . . . : *USER
Authority . . . . . : *CHANGE
Text . . . . . : *SRCMBRTXT
Phase trace . . . . . : *NO
Intermediate text dump . . . . . : *NONE
Snap dump . . . . . : *NONE
Codelist . . . . . : *NONE
Ignore decimal data error . . . . . : *NO
    
```

Actual Program Source:

```

Member . . . . . : RTDBAT
File . . . . . : QICFPUB
Library . . . . . : ICFLIB
Last Change . . . . . : 03/20/89 15:40:57
Description . . . . . : rpg batch file transfer using dds source
    
```

SEQUENCE NUMBER \*...1...+...2...+...3...+...4...+...5...+...6...+...7...\* USE IND DO LAST PAGE PROGRAM

```

          Source Listing
100 H*****
200 H*
300 H* THIS PROGRAM IS EVOKED BY THE SOURCE PROGRAM AND RECEIVES
400 H* RECORDS FROM IT. WHEN THE SOURCE PROGRAM IS DONE SENDING
500 H* DATA, THIS PROGRAM SENDS ITS OWN RECORDS. WHEN FINISHED,
600 H* THIS PROGRAM WILL SEND A DETACH REQUEST TO THE SOURCE
700 H* PROGRAM TO END THE SESSION AND JOB.
800 H*
900 H*****
1000 H* 1
1100 FTGTICF CF E WORKSTN
1200 F KINFD5 FEEDBK
      RECORD FORMAT(S): LIBRARY ICFLIB FILE TGTICF.
      EXTERNAL FORMAT RCVDATA RPG NAME RCVDATA
      EXTERNAL FORMAT SNDDATA RPG NAME SNDDATA
      EXTERNAL FORMAT EVOKPGM RPG NAME EVOKPGM
      EXTERNAL FORMAT ENDREC RPG NAME ENDREC
      EXTERNAL FORMAT INVITE RPG NAME INVITE
1300 FDBFILE IF F 80 DISK
1400 FQPRINT 0 F 132 PRINTER
1500 IDBFILE NS 80
1600 I 1 80 DBDATA
1700 I*
A000000 INPUT FIELDS FOR RECORD RCVDATA FILE TGTICF FORMAT RCVDATA.
A000001 1 80 RCVFLD
B000000 INPUT FIELDS FOR RECORD SNDDATA FILE TGTICF FORMAT SNDDATA.
B000001 1 80 SNDFLD
C000000 INPUT FIELDS FOR RECORD EVOKPGM FILE TGTICF FORMAT EVOKPGM.
D000000 INPUT FIELDS FOR RECORD ENDREC FILE TGTICF FORMAT ENDREC.
E000000 INPUT FIELDS FOR RECORD INVITE FILE TGTICF FORMAT INVITE.
1800 IFEEDBK 2 DS
1900 I 38 47 FMTNM
2000 I 273 282 PGMDEV
2100 I 401 404 MAJMIN
2200 I 401 402 MAJCOD
2300 I 403 404 MINCOD
    
```

Figure 11-11 (Part 1 of 4). Target Program Example — RTDBAT (User-Defined Formats)

```

2400 C*****
2500 C*
2600 C* THIS PROGRAM ISSUES A READ OPERATION TO THE PROGRAM DEVICE
2700 C* TO RECEIVE RECORDS FROM THE SOURCE PROGRAM UNTIL THE
2800 C* RCVTRNRND INDICATOR (*IN15) IS SET. EACH RECORD RECEIVED IS
2900 C* PRINTED TO THE PRINT FILE.
3000 C*
5728RG1 R01M02 881028 IBM AS/400 RPG/400 ICFLIB/RTDBAT 03/20/89 15:46:53 Page 3
SEQUENCE NUMBER *...1...+...2...+...3...+...4...+...5...+...6...+...7...* USE IND DO LAST PAGE PROGRAM
NUM UPDATE LINE ID
3100 C* IF AN ERROR OCCURS, AN ERROR MESSAGE IS PRINTED AND THE 10/16/87
3200 C* JOB IS ENDED. 10/16/87
3300 C* 03/20/89
3400 C***** 10/16/87
3500 C* 3 10/16/87
3600 C RECDTA TAG 10/16/87
3700 C READ TGTICF 98 3 10/16/87
3800 C MAJCOD CABGT'03' NOTOKR ERROR? 10/16/87
3900 C MAJCOD CABEQ'03' CHKTRN NO DATA ? 10/16/87
4000 C EXCPTPTREC 10/16/87
4100 C CHKTRN TAG 10/16/87
4200 C *IN15 CABNE'1' RECDTA RCVTRNRND ? 10/16/87
4300 C***** 10/16/87
4400 C* 03/20/89
4500 C* WHEN A RCVTRNRND INDICATION IS RECEIVED, THE PROGRAM STARTS 10/16/87
4600 C* SENDING THE RECORDS TO THE SOURCE PROGRAM. RECORDS ARE SENT 10/16/87
4700 C* UNTIL AN END OF FILE IS REACHED ON THE DATABASE FILE. AT 03/20/89
4800 C* THIS TIME, A DETACH REQUEST IS SENT TO THE SOURCE PROGRAM. 03/20/89
4900 C* 03/20/89
5000 C***** 10/16/87
5100 C* 4 10/16/87
5200 C SENDTA TAG 10/16/87
5300 C READ DBFILE 98 3 10/16/87
5400 C 98 EXSR ENDSER SEND DETACH 10/16/87
5500 C EOFPSW IFNE '1' B001 10/16/87
5600 C MOVE DBDATA SNDFLD 001 10/16/87
5700 C EXSR WCFRTN 001 10/16/87
5800 C GOTO SENDTA SEND DATA 001 10/16/87
5900 C END E001 10/16/87
6000 C***** 10/16/87
6100 C* 03/20/89
6200 C* WHEN THE END OF FILE IS REACHED, AN EOJ MESSAGE IS 03/20/89
6300 C* PRINTED AND THE PROGRAM GOES TO END. 03/20/89
6400 C* 03/20/89
6500 C***** 10/16/87
6600 C* 5 10/16/87
6700 C EXCPTOKEND 10/16/87
6800 C GOTO END 10/16/87
6900 C***** 10/16/87
7000 C* 03/20/89
7100 C* WHEN AN I/O OPERATION ERROR IS DETECTED, AN ABNORMAL 10/16/87
7200 C* TERMINATION MESSAGE IS PRINTED AND THE PROGRAM ENDS. 10/16/87
7300 C* 03/20/89
7400 C***** 10/16/87
7500 C* 6 10/16/87
7600 C NOTOKR TAG 10/16/87
7700 C EXCPTNOTOK 10/16/87
7800 C***** 10/16/87
7900 C* 03/20/89
8000 C* WHEN PROCESSING IS FINISHED, THE LAST RECORD SWITCH IS SET 10/16/87
8100 C* AND THE PROGRAM IS ENDED. 10/16/87
8200 C* 03/20/89
8300 C***** 10/16/87

```

Figure 11-11 (Part 2 of 4). Target Program Example — RTDBAT (User-Defined Formats)

```

      8400 C* 7
5728RG1 R01M02 881028          IBM AS/400 RPG/400          ICFLIB/RTDBAT          10/16/87
SEQUENCE                                IND DO          LAST PAGE PROGRAM          4
NUMBER *...1...+...2...+...3...+...4...+...5...+...6...+...7...* USE NUM UPDATE LINE ID
      8500 C          END          TAG                                10/16/87
      8600 C          SETON          LR                                10/16/87
      8700 C          RETRN                                10/16/87
      8800 C*****
      8900 C*
      9000 C* THIS SUBROUTINE IS CALLED TO SEND DATA TO THE SOURCE PRO-
      9100 C* GRAM. IF A SESSION ERROR OCCURS, AN ABNORMAL END
      9200 C* MESSAGE IS PRINTED, THE LR SWITCH IS SET, AND THE JOB ENDS.
      9300 C*
      9400 C*****
      9500 C* 8
      9600 C          WCFRTN  BEGSR                                10/16/87
      9700 C          WRITESNDDATA                                10/16/87
      9800 C          MAJCOD  CABGT'03'  NOTOKR          ERROR?    10/16/87
      9900 C          ENDSR                                10/16/87
     10000 C*****
     10100 C*
     10200 C* THIS SUBROUTINE IS CALLED AT END OF FILE TO SEND AN
     10300 C* INDICATION TO THE SOURCE SYSTEM THAT TRANSMISSION IS ENDED.
     10400 C* THE END OF FILE SWITCH IS ALSO SET TO END THE JOB.
     10500 C*
     10600 C*****
     10700 C* 9
     10800 C          ENDSER  BEGSR                                10/16/87
     10900 C          MOVE '1'  *IN30          ACTV DETACH    10/16/87
     11000 C          MOVE '1'  EOFPSW 1                                10/16/87
     11100 C          WRITEENDREC          SEND DETACH    10/16/87
     11200 C          MAJCOD  CABGT'03'  NOTOKR          ERROR?    10/16/87
     11300 C          ENDSR                                10/16/87
     11400 C*****
     11500 OQPRINT  E 1          PTREC                                10/16/87
     11600 O          RCVFLD  80                                10/16/87
     11700 O          E 1          OKEND                                10/16/87
     11800 O          21 'RTDBAT HAS COMPLETED '
     11900 O          30 'NORMALLY.'
     12000 O          E 1          NOTOK                                10/16/87
     12100 O          21 'RTDBAT HAS COMPLETED '
     12200 O          32 'ABNORMALLY.'
     12300 O          MAJCOD  37                                10/16/87
     12400 O          38 '/'
     12500 O          MINCOD  40                                10/16/87
     12600 O          49 'FORMAT:'
     12700 O          FMTNM  60                                10/16/87
     12800 O          69 'DEVICE:'
     12900 O          PGMDEV  80                                03/20/89
* 6103 12901 OVERFLOW INDICATOR 0A ASSIGNED TO FILE QPRINT.
F000000 OUTPUT FIELDS FOR RECORD SNDDATA FILE TGTICF FORMAT SNDDATA.
F000001          SNDFLD  80 CHAR  80
G000000 OUTPUT FIELDS FOR RECORD ENDREC FILE TGTICF FORMAT ENDREC.
* * * * * E N D   O F   S O U R C E   * * * * *

```

```

5728RG1 R01M02 881028          IBM AS/400 RPG/400          ICFLIB/RTDBAT          03/20/89 15:46:53 Page 5
      Additional Diagnostic Messages
* 7089 1100 RPG PROVIDES SEPARATE INDICATOR AREA FOR FILE TGTICF.
* 7086 1300 RPG PROVIDES BLOCK OR UNBLOCK SUPPORT FOR FILE DBFILE.
5728RG1 R01M02 881028          IBM AS/400 RPG/400          ICFLIB/RTDBAT          03/20/89 15:46:53 Page 6

```

Cross Reference

File and Record References:

FILE/RCD	DEV/RCD	REFERENCES (D=DEFINED)
02 DBFILE	DISK	1300D 1500 5300
03 QPRINT	PRINTER	1400D 11500 11700 12000 12901
01 TGTICF	WORKSTN	1100D 3700
ENDREC		1100D D000000 11100 G000000
EVOKPGM		1100D C000000
INVITE		1100D E000000
RCVDATA		1100D A000000
SNDDATA		1100D B000000 9700 F000000

Field References:

FIELD	ATTR	REFERENCES (M=MODIFIED D=DEFINED)
*IN15	A(1)	4200

Figure 11-11 (Part 3 of 4). Target Program Example — RTDBAT (User-Defined Formats)

```

*IN30      A(1)      10900M
CHKTRN     TAG       3900      4100D
DBDATA     A(80)     1600D     5600
END        TAG       6800      8500D
ENDSES     BEGSR     5400      10800D
EOFPSW     A(1)      5500      11000D
FEEDBK     DS(404)   1100      1800D
FMTNM      A(8)      1900D     12700
MAJCOD     A(2)      2200D     3800      3900      9800      11200
          12300
* 7031 MAJMIN     A(4)      2100D
MINCOD     A(2)      2300D     12500
NOTOK      EXCPT     7700      12000
NOTOKR     TAG       3800      7600D     9800      11200
OKEND      EXCPT     6700      11700
PGMDEV     A(10)     2000D     12900
PTREC      EXCPT     4000      11500
RCVFLD     A(80)     A000001D  11600
RECDTA     TAG       3600D     4200
SENDTA     TAG       5200D     5800
SNDFLD     A(80)     B000001D  5600M F000001D
WCFRTN     BEGSR     5700      9600D
'03'       LITERAL   3800      3900      9800      11200
'1'        LITERAL   4200      5500      10900     11000

```

Indicator References:

```

INDICATOR REFERENCES (M=MODIFIED D=DEFINED)
5728RG1 R01M02 881028 IBM AS/400 RPG/400 ICFLIB/RTDBAT 03/20/89 15:46:53 Page 7
*IN        4200      10900M
LR         8600M
OA         1400D     12901
15         4200
* 7031 30      10900M
* 7031 35
* 7031 45
* 7031 50
* 7031 80      1500M
          98      3700M     5300M     5400

```

\*\*\*\*\* END OF CROSS REFERENCE \*\*\*\*\*

```

5728RG1 R01M02 881028 IBM AS/400 RPG/400 ICFLIB/RTDBAT 03/20/89 15:46:53 Page 8
          Message Summary

```

```

* QRG6103 Severity: 00 Number: 1
  Message . . . . : No Overflow Indicator is specified but an
                    indicator is assigned to a file and automatic skip to 6 is
                    generated.
* QRG7031 Severity: 00 Number: 6
  Message . . . . : The Name or indicator is not referenced.
* QRG7086 Severity: 00 Number: 1
  Message . . . . : The RPG handles blocking function for file.
                    INFDS contents updated only when blocks of data transferred.
* QRG7089 Severity: 00 Number: 1
  Message . . . . : The RPG provides Separate-Indicator area for
                    file.

```

\*\*\*\*\* END OF MESSAGE SUMMARY \*\*\*\*\*

```

5728RG1 R01M02 881028 IBM AS/400 RPG/400 ICFLIB/RTDBAT 03/20/89 15:46:53 Page 9
          Final Summary

```

```

Message Count: (by Severity Number)
          TOTAL  00  10  20  30  40  50
          9      9   0   0   0   0   0

```

```

Program Source Totals:
Records . . . . . : 129
Specifications . . . . . : 59
Table Records . . . . . : 0
Comments . . . . . : 70

```

```

PRM has been called.
Program RTDBAT is placed in library ICFLIB. 00 highest Error-Severity-Code.
***** END OF COMPILATION *****

```

Figure 11-11 (Part 4 of 4). Target Program Example — RTDBAT (User-Defined Formats)

```

Compiler . . . . . : IBM AS/400 RPG/400
Command Options:
Program . . . . . : ICFLIB/RTFBAT
Source file . . . . . : ICFLIB/QICFPUB
Source member . . . . . : *PGM
Source listing options . . . . . : *SOURCE *XREF *GEN *NODUMP *NOSECLVL
Generation options . . . . . : *NOLIST *NOXREF *NOATR *NODUMP *NOOPTIMIZE
SAA flagging . . . . . : *NOFLAG
Generation severity level . . . . . : 9
Print file . . . . . : *LIBL/QSYSPRT
Replace program . . . . . : *YES
User profile . . . . . : *USER
Authority . . . . . : *CHANGE
Text . . . . . : *SRCMBRTXT
Phase trace . . . . . : *NO
Intermediate text dump . . . . . : *NONE
Snap dump . . . . . : *NONE
Codelist . . . . . : *NONE
Ignore decimal data error . . . . . : *NO
  
```

```

Actual Program Source:
Member . . . . . : RTFBAT
File . . . . . : QICFPUB
Library . . . . . : ICFLIB
Last Change . . . . . : 03/20/89 15:15:51
Description . . . . . : rpg batch file transfer using $$FORMAT
  
```

SEQUENCE NUMBER	IND	DO	LAST UPDATE	PAGE LINE	PROGRAM ID
100			10/16/87		
200			03/20/89		
300			03/20/89		
400			03/20/89		
500			03/20/89		
600			03/20/89		
700			03/20/89		
800			03/20/89		
900			10/16/87		
1000			10/16/87		
1100			10/16/87		
1200			10/16/87		
1300			10/16/87		
1400			10/16/87		
1500			10/16/87		
1600			10/16/87		
1700			10/16/87		
1800			10/16/87		
1900			10/16/87		
2000			10/16/87		
2100			10/16/87		
2200			10/16/87		
2300			10/16/87		
2400			10/16/87		
2500			10/16/87		
2600			10/16/87		
2700			10/16/87		
2800			03/20/89		
2900			03/20/89		
3000			03/20/89		
3100			03/20/89		
3200			03/20/89		
3300			10/16/87		
3400			10/16/87		
3500			10/16/87		
3600			03/20/89		

Figure 11-12 (Part 1 of 4). Target Program Example — RTFBAT (System-Supplied Formats)

```

3700 C*****
3800 C* 3 10/16/87
3900 C RECDTA TAG 10/16/87
4000 C READ TGTICF 98 3 10/16/87
4100 C MAJCOD CABGT'03' NOTOKR ERROR? 10/16/87
4200 C MAJCOD CABEQ'03' CHKTRN NO DATA ? 10/16/87
4300 C EXCPTPTREC 10/16/87
4400 C CHKTRN TAG 10/16/87
5728RG1 R01M02 881028 IBM AS/400 RPG/400 ICFLIB/RTFBAT 03/20/89 15:47:37 Page 3
SEQUENCE NUMBER *...1...+...2...+...3...+...4...+...5...+...6...+...7...* USE DO LAST PAGE PROGRAM
4500 C MINCOD CABNE'00' RECDTA RCVTRNRND ? 10/16/87
4600 C***** 10/16/87
4700 C* 03/20/89
4800 C* WHEN A RCVTRNRND INDICATION IS RECEIVED, THE PROGRAM STARTS 10/16/87
4900 C* SENDING RECORDS TO THE SOURCE PROGRAM. RECORDS ARE SENT UNTIL 10/16/87
5000 C* THE END OF FILE IS REACHED ON THE DATABASE FILE. AT THIS TIME 03/20/89
5100 C* A DETACH REQUEST IS SENT TO THE SOURCE PROGRAM. 03/20/89
5200 C* 03/20/89
5300 C***** 10/16/87
5400 C* 4 10/16/87
5500 C SENDTA TAG 10/16/87
5600 C READ DBFILE 98 3 10/16/87
5700 C 98 EXSR ENDSSES SEND DETACH 10/16/87
5800 C EOFPSW IFNE '1' B001 10/16/87
5900 C EXSR WCFRTN 001 10/16/87
6000 C GOTO SENDTA SEND DATA 001 10/16/87
6100 C END E001 10/16/87
6200 C***** 10/16/87
6300 C* 03/20/89
6400 C* WHEN THE END OF FILE IS REACHED, AN EOJ MESSAGE IS 10/16/87
6500 C* PRINTED, AND CONTROL GOES TO END. 03/20/89
6600 C* 03/20/89
6700 C***** 10/16/87
6800 C* 5 10/16/87
6900 C EXCPTOKEND 10/16/87
7000 C GOTO END 10/16/87
7100 C***** 10/16/87
7200 C* 03/20/89
7300 C* WHEN AN I/O OPERATION ERROR IS DETECTED, AN ABNORMAL 10/16/87
7400 C* TERMINATION MESSAGE IS PRINTED AND THE PROGRAM ENDS. 10/16/87
7500 C* 03/20/89
7600 C***** 10/16/87
7700 C* 6 10/16/87
7800 C NOTOKR TAG 10/16/87
7900 C EXCPTNOTOK 10/16/87
8000 C***** 10/16/87
8100 C* 03/20/89
8200 C* WHEN PROCESSING IS FINISHED, THE LAST RECORD SWITCH IS SET 10/16/87
8300 C* AND THE PROGRAM IS ENDED. 10/16/87
8400 C* 03/20/89
8500 C***** 10/16/87
8600 C* 7 10/16/87
8700 C END TAG 10/16/87
8800 C SETON LR 1 10/16/87
8900 C RETRN 10/16/87
9000 C***** 10/16/87
9100 C* 03/20/89
9200 C* THIS SUBROUTINE IS CALLED TO SEND DATA TO THE SOURCE PROGRAM. 03/20/89
9300 C* IF A SESSION ERROR OCCURS, AN ABNORMAL END MESSAGE IS 03/20/89
9400 C* PRINTED, THE LR SWITCH IS SET, AND THE JOB IS ENDED. 03/20/89
9500 C* 03/20/89
9600 C***** 10/16/87
9700 C* 8 10/16/87
9800 C WCFRTN BEGSR 10/16/87

```

Figure 11-12 (Part 2 of 4). Target Program Example — RTFBAT (System-Supplied Formats)

```

5728RG1 R01M02 881028          IBM AS/400 RPG/400          ICFLIB/RTFBAT          03/20/89 15:47:37          Page
SEQUENCE                                IND DO  LAST PAGE PROGRAM          4
NUMBER *...1...+...2...+...3...+...4...+...5...+...6...+...7...* USE NUM UPDATE LINE ID
 9900 C                                EXCPTSNDATA          10/16/87
10000 C          MAJCOD  CABGT'03'  NOTOKR          ERROR?          10/16/87
10100 C                                ENDSR          10/16/87
10200 C*****
10300 C*                                03/20/89
10400 C* THIS SUBROUTINE IS CALLED AT END OF FILE TO SEND AN          10/16/87
10500 C* INDICATION TO THE LOCAL SYSTEM THAT TRANSMISSION IS ENDED.          10/16/87
10600 C* THE END OF FILE SWITCH IS SET TO END THE JOB.          03/20/89
10700 C*                                03/20/89
10800 C*****
10900 C* 9                                10/16/87
11000 C          ENDSSES  BEGSR          10/16/87
11100 C                                MOVE '1'          *IN30          ACTV DETACH          10/16/87
11200 C                                MOVE '1'          EOFPSW 1          10/16/87
11300 C                                EXCPTENDREC          SEND DETACH          10/16/87
11400 C          MAJCOD  CABGT'03'  NOTOKR          ERROR?          10/16/87
11500 C                                ENDSR          10/16/87
11600 C*****
11700 OQPRINT E 1          PTREC          10/16/87
11800 O          RCVFLD  80          10/16/87
11900 O          E 1          OKEND          10/16/87
12000 O          21 'RTFBAT HAS COMPLETED '          10/16/87
12100 O          30 'NORMALLY.'          10/16/87
12200 O          E 1          NOTOK          10/16/87
12300 O          21 'RTFBAT HAS COMPLETED '          10/16/87
12400 O          32 'ABNORMALLY.'          10/16/87
12500 O          MAJCOD          37          10/16/87
12600 O          38 '/'          10/16/87
12700 O          MINCOD          40          10/16/87
12800 O          49 'FORMAT:'          10/16/87
12900 O          FMTNM          60          10/16/87
13000 O          69 'DEVICE:'          10/16/87
13100 O          PGMDEV          80          03/20/89
13200 OTGTICF E          SNDATA          10/16/87
13300 O          K8 '$$SENDEI'          10/16/87
13400 O          4 '0080'          10/16/87
13500 O          DBDATA          84          10/16/87
13600 O          E          ENDREC          10/16/87
13700 O          K8 '$$SENDET'          10/16/87
13800 O          4 '0000'          10/16/87
* 6103 13801 OVERFLOW INDICATOR OA ASSIGNED TO FILE QPRINT.
      * * * * * E N D O F S O U R C E * * * * *
      A d d i t i o n a l   D i a g n o s t i c   M e s s a g e s
* 7089 1100 RPG PROVIDES SEPARATE INDICATOR AREA FOR FILE TGTCF.
* 7086 1300 RPG PROVIDES BLOCK OR UNBLOCK SUPPORT FOR FILE DBFILE.
5728RG1 R01M02 881028          IBM AS/400 RPG/400          ICFLIB/RTFBAT          03/20/89 15:47:37          Page
                                C r o s s   R e f e r e n c e
File and Record References:
FILE/RCD  DEV/RCD  REFERENCES (D=DEFINED)
 02 DBFILE  DISK    1300D 1700 5600
 03 QPRINT  PRINTER 1400D 11700 11900 12200 13801
 01 TGTCF   WORKSTN 1100D 1500 4000 13200 13600
      $$SENDET 13700
      $$SENDNI 13300
Field References:
FIELD  ATTR  REFERENCES (M=MODIFIED D=DEFINED)
*IN30  A(1)  11100M
CHKTRN TAG    4200 4400D
DBDATA A(80) 1800D 13500
END     TAG    7000 8700D
ENDREC  EXCPT 11300 13600
ENDSES  BEGSR  5700 11000D
EOFPSW  A(1)  5800 11200D
FEEDBK  DS(404) 1100 2100D
FMTNM   A(8)  2200D 12900

```

Figure 11-12 (Part 3 of 4). Target Program Example — RTFBAT (System-Supplied Formats)

```

MAJCOD      A(2)    2500D 4100  4200 10000 11400 12500
* 7031 MAJMIN      A(4)    2400D
MINCOD      A(2)    2600D 4500 12700
NOTOK       EXCPT   7900 12200
NOTOKR      TAG     4100  7800D 10000 11400
OKEND       EXCPT   6900 11900
PGMDEV      A(10)   2300D 13100
PTREC       EXCPT   4300 11700
RCVFLD      A(80)   1600D 11800
RECDTA      TAG     3900D 4500
SENDTA      TAG     5500D 6000
SNDATA      EXCPT   9900 13200
WCFRTN      BEGSR   5900  9800D
'00'        LITERAL 4500
'03'        LITERAL 4100  4200 10000 11400
'1'         LITERAL 5800 11100 11200

```

Indicator References:

```

INDICATOR  REFERENCES (M=MODIFIED D=DEFINED)
*IN        11100M
LR         8800M
OA         1400D 13801

```

```

5728RG1 R01M02 881028          IBM AS/400 RPG/400          ICFLIB/RTFBAT          03/20/89 15:47:37          Page          6

```

```

* 7031 30          11100M
* 7031 80          1500M 1700M
98          4000M 5600M 5700

```

\*\*\*\*\* E N D O F C R O S S R E F E R E N C E \*\*\*\*\*

```

5728RG1 R01M02 881028          IBM AS/400 RPG/400          ICFLIB/RTFBAT          03/20/89 15:47:37          Page          7

```

Message Summary

```

* QRG6103 Severity: 00 Number: 1
Message . . . . : No Overflow Indicator is specified but an
indicator is assigned to a file and automatic skip to 6 is
generated.
* QRG7031 Severity: 00 Number: 3
Message . . . . : The Name or indicator is not referenced.
* QRG7086 Severity: 00 Number: 1
Message . . . . : The RPG handles blocking function for file.
INFDS contents updated only when blocks of data transferred.
* QRG7089 Severity: 00 Number: 1
Message . . . . : The RPG provides Separate-Indicator area for
file.

```

\*\*\*\*\* E N D O F M E S S A G E S U M M A R Y \*\*\*\*\*

```

5728RG1 R01M02 881028          IBM AS/400 RPG/400          ICFLIB/RTFBAT          03/20/89 15:47:37          Page          8

```

Final Summary

```

Message Count: (by Severity Number)
TOTAL 00 10 20 30 40 50
6 0 0 0 0 0

```

```

Program Source Totals:
Records . . . . . : 138
Specifications . . . . . : 67
Table Records . . . . . : 0
Comments . . . . . : 71

```

```

PRM has been called.
Program RTFBAT is placed in library ICFLIB. 00 highest Error-Severity-Code.
***** E N D O F C O M P I L A T I O N *****

```

Figure 11-12 (Part 4 of 4). Target Program Example — RTFBAT (System-Supplied Formats)



## **Multiple-Session Inquiry (Example II)**

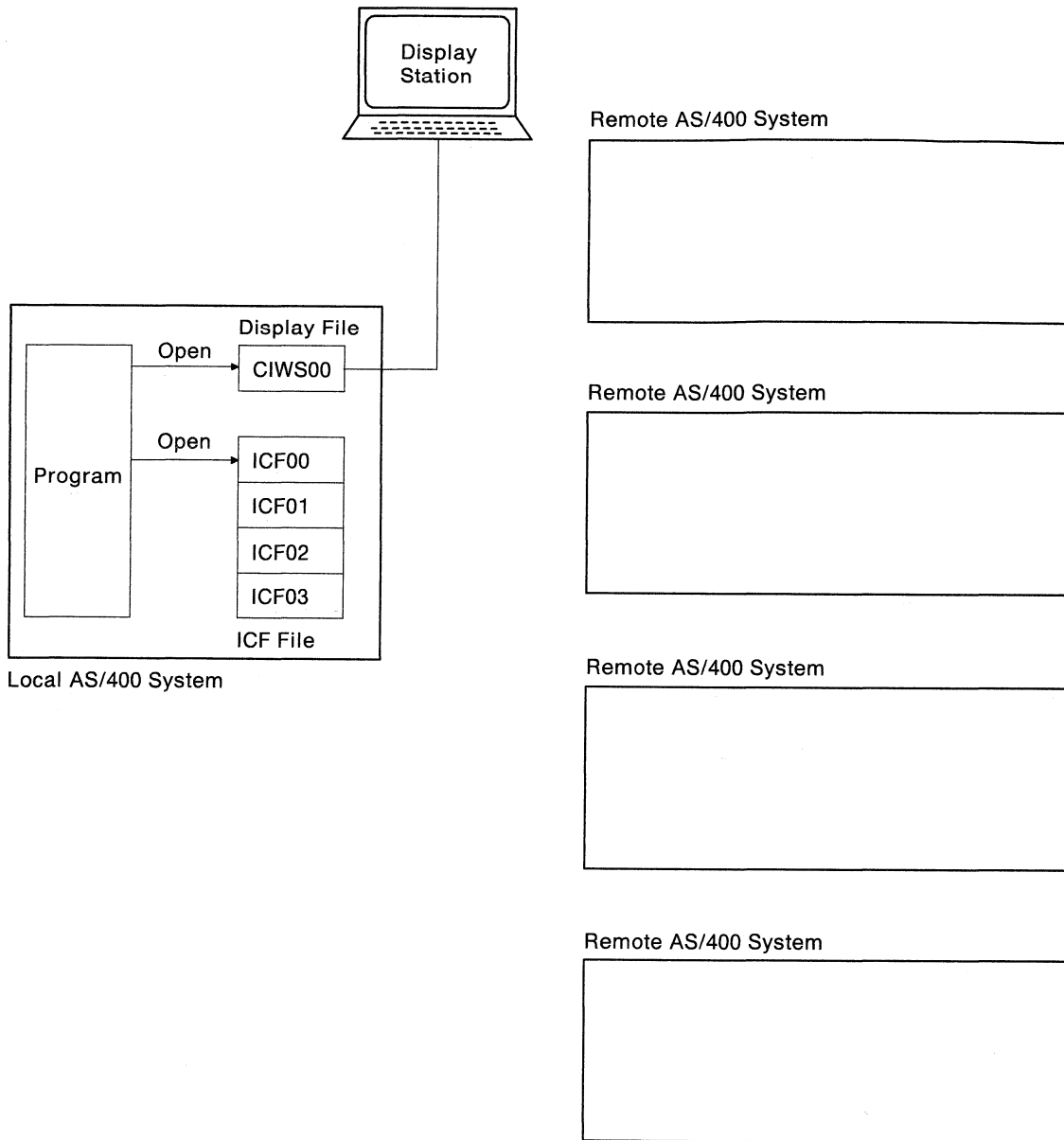
This example illustrates an interactive inquiry application that communicates with multiple ICF sessions. A source AS/400 system program accepts inquiries from a display device and sends a request to one of four AS/400 systems. The source program communicates with the display device through a display file, and with the four remote systems through a single ICF file.

The purpose of this example is to show multiple sessions from a single ICF file. The source program communicates with four sessions. From the viewpoint of each of the four target programs, the requester is the only session. Therefore, the target programs do not require any unique logic to support the multiple-session source.

Both the source program and the target program are described. The same target program is evoked in each of the four separate remote systems. Therefore, only one target program is shown in the programming example.

## **Transaction Flow of the Multiple-Session Inquiry (Example II)**

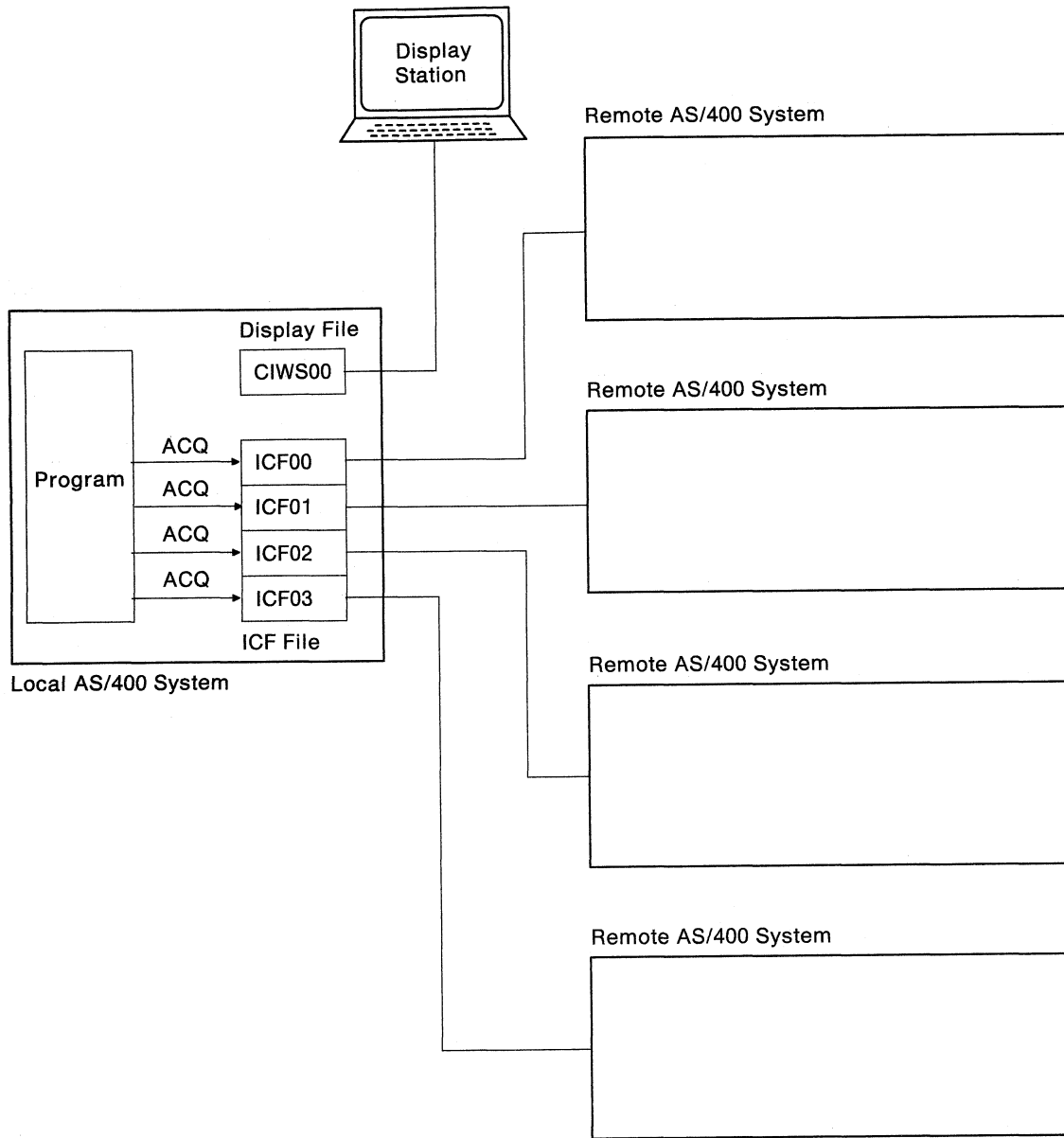
The program shown in Figure 11-13 on page 11-34 is started from a display station. Both the display and the ICF files are opened. CIWS00 is the \*REQUESTER device, and is acquired when the display file opens. CIWS00 is acquired because DEV(\*REQUESTER) was specified when the display file was created. Since the ICF file was created with ACQPGMDEV(\*NONE), no ICF devices are acquired during open processing.



RSL199-4

Figure 11-13. Program Starts at Display Station

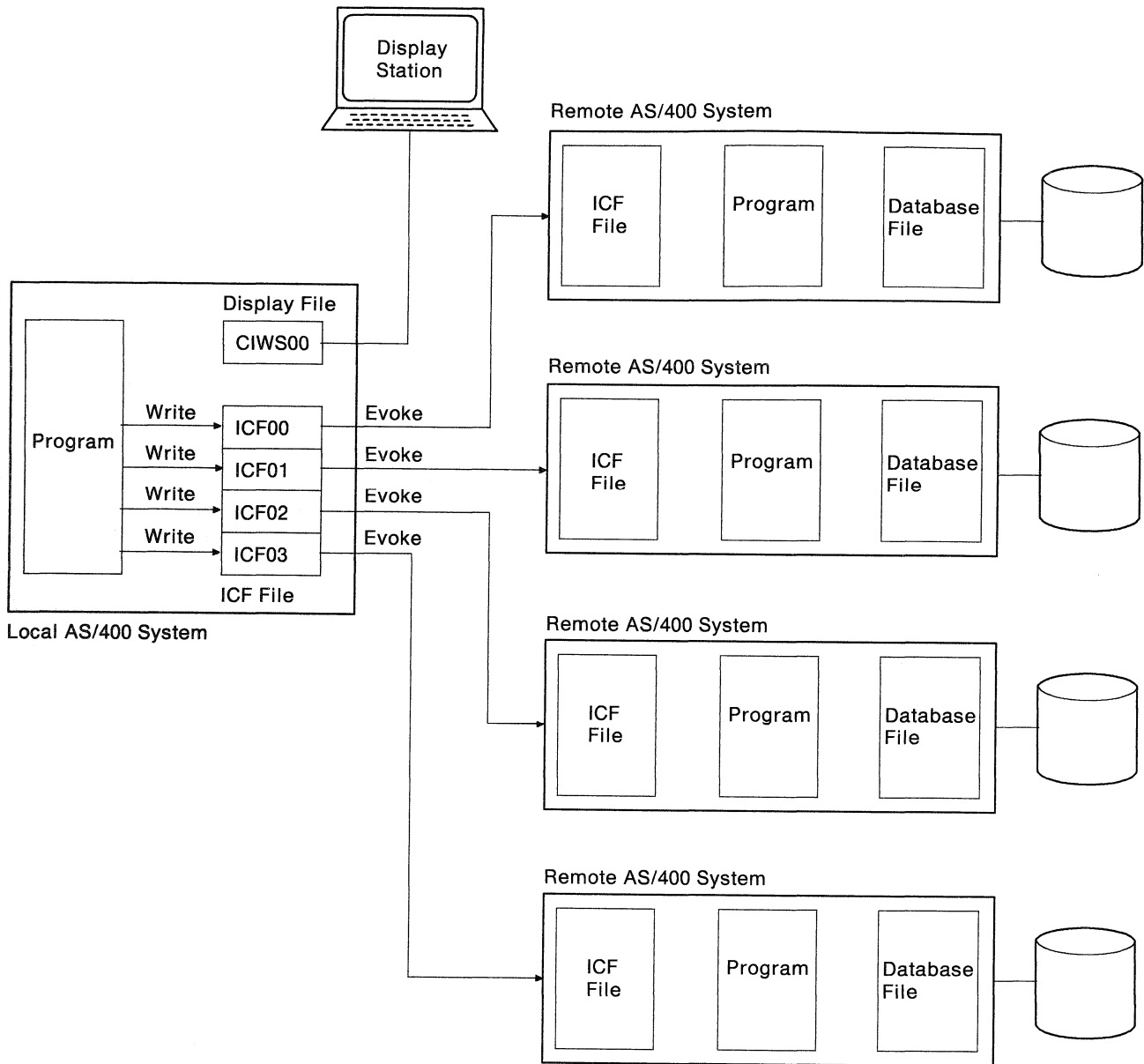
All other program devices must be explicitly acquired by the program, as shown in Figure 11-14.



RSL651-4

Figure 11-14. Program Devices Explicitly Acquired

All target programs are started with an evoke, as shown in Figure 11-15.



RSLS652-4

Figure 11-15. Evoke Starts Target Programs

The source program uses a specific program device name. Each target program uses an ICF file with a program device name that is associated with the requester. The target program's only session is the one used to communicate with the source program. The ICF file is implicitly opened by the RPG/400 language support when the target program is started. Since the file was created with the requesting program device specified on the ACQPGMDEV parameter, the requesting program device is acquired with the implicit open.

The main menu is written to the display station on the local system and the program waits for a request from the display station, as shown in Figure 11-16.

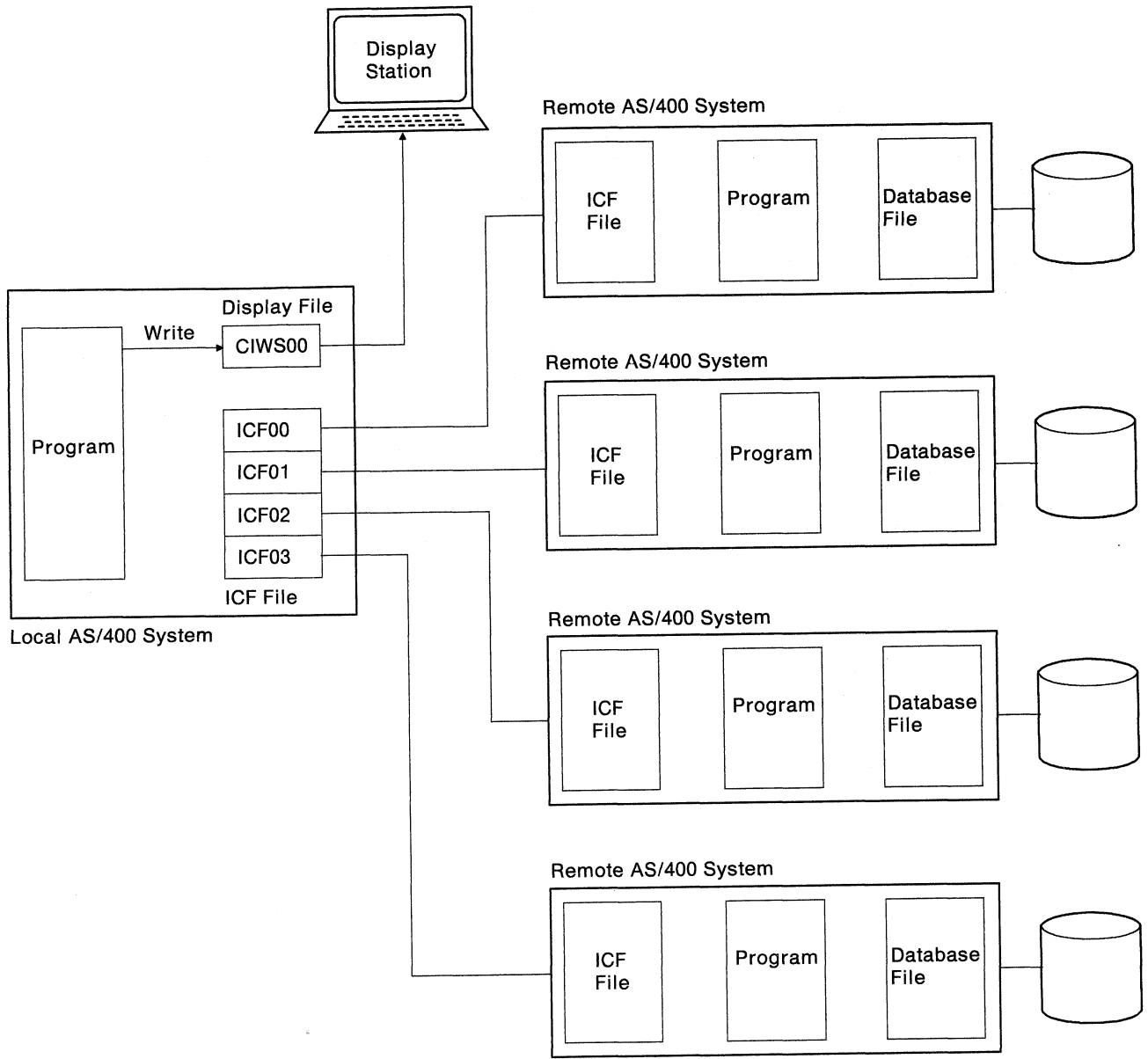
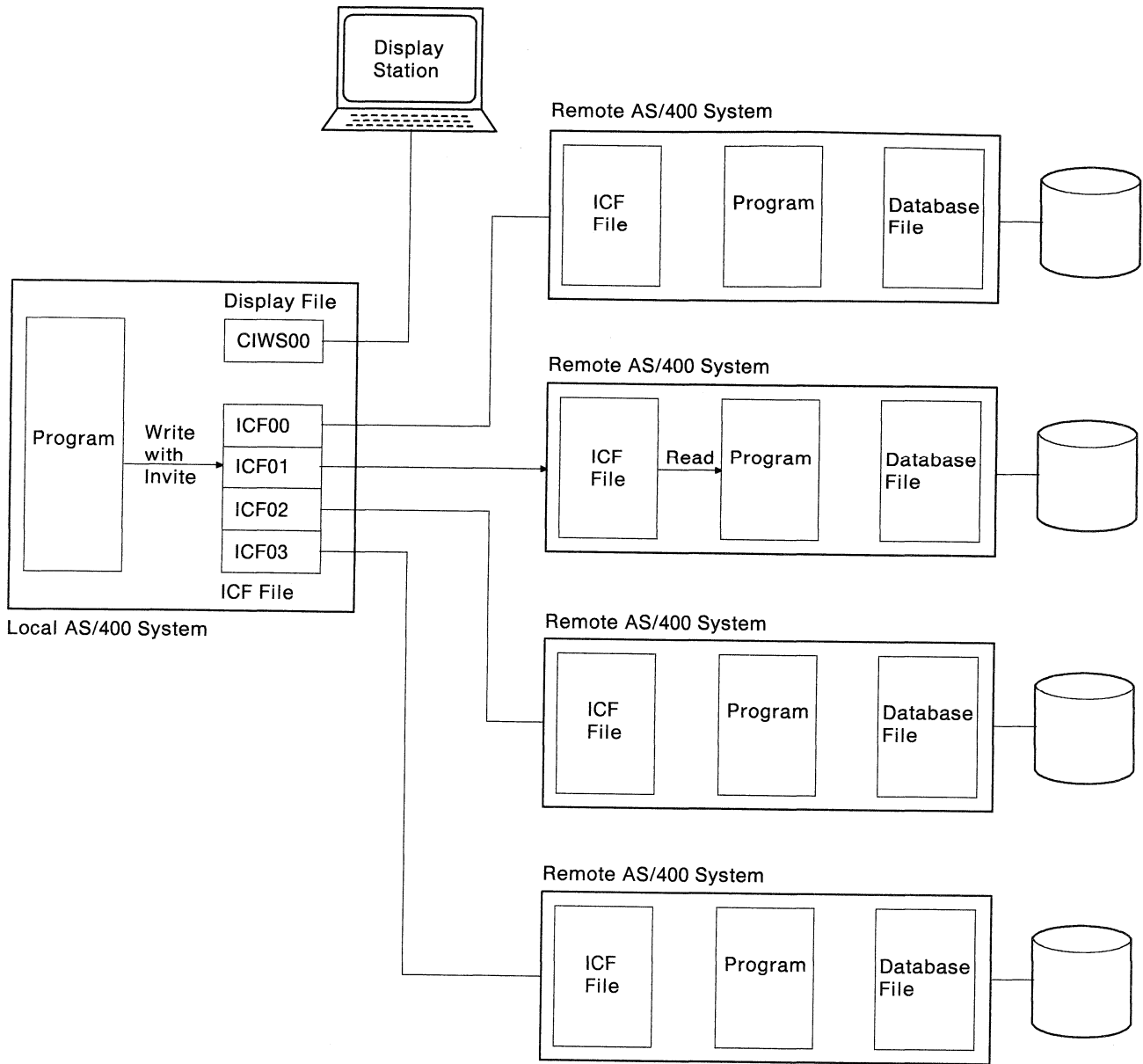


Figure 11-16. Main Menu Written to Display Station

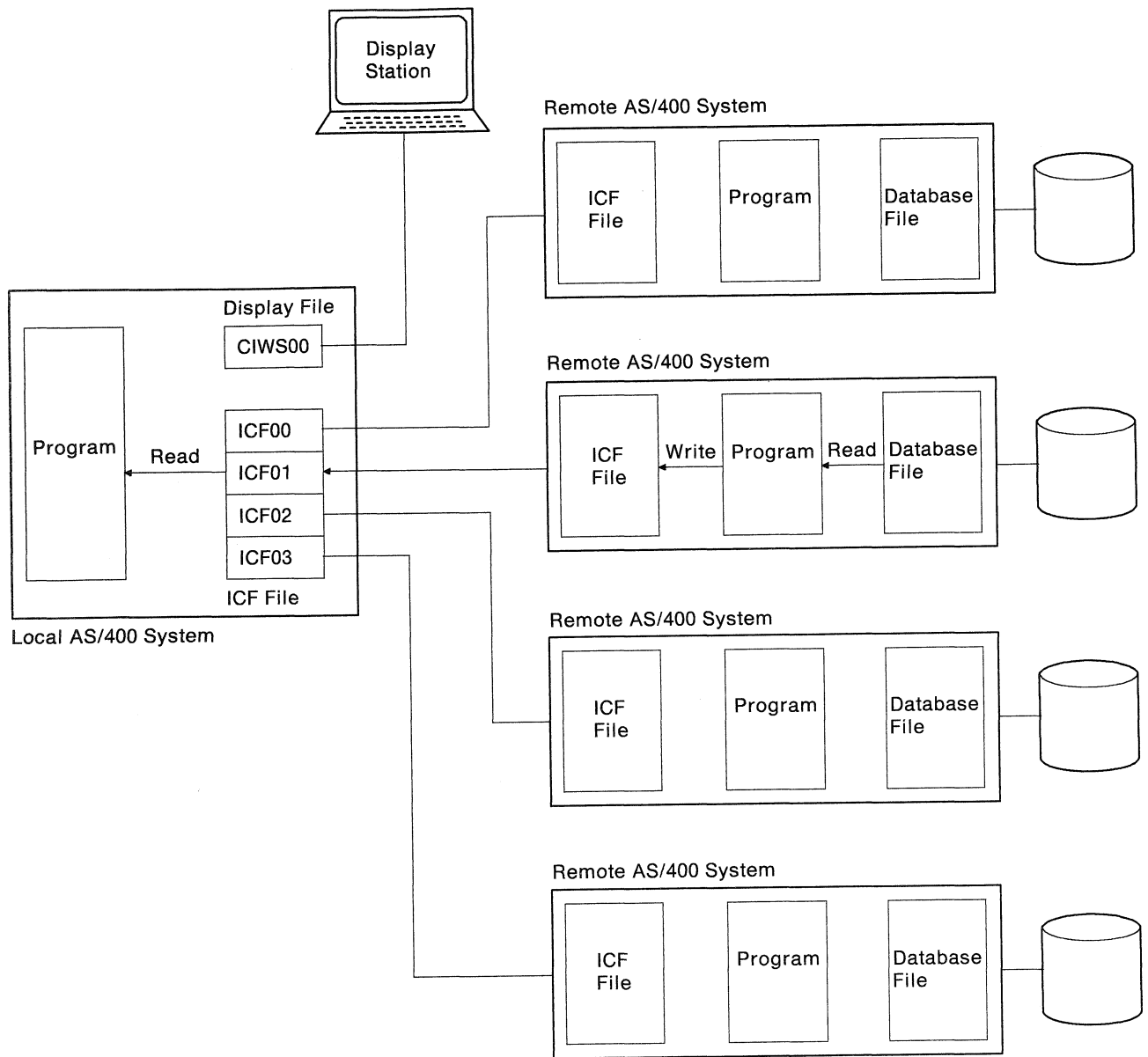
The source program sends an inquiry request to one of the remote systems based on the request made from the display station, as shown in Figure 11-17.



RSL654-4

Figure 11-17. Program Sends Inquiry Request to Remote System

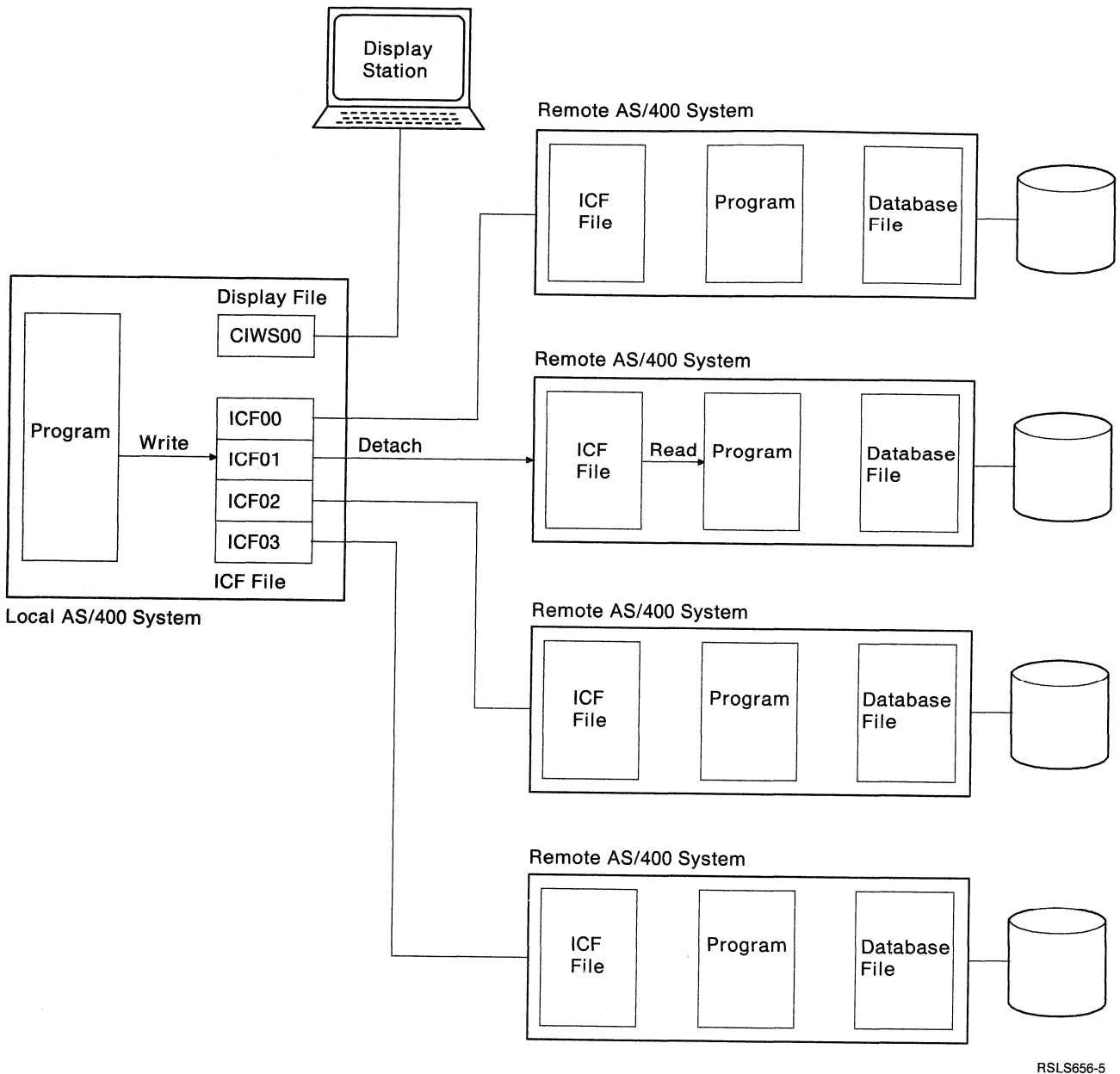
The target program responds to the inquiry by sending a reply, as shown in Figure 11-18.



RSL655-4

Figure 11-18. Target Program Sends a Reply

The program sends a detach request and ends the session when command function key 1 is pressed (while the main inquiry menu is present), as shown in Figure 11-19.



RSLS656-5

Figure 11-19. Program Ends the Session



## Source Program Multiple-Session Inquiry (Example II)

The following describes a source program multiple-session inquiry.

**Program Files:** The RPG/400 multiple-session source program uses the following files:

- CMNFIL     A ICF file used to send records to and receive records from the target program.
- DSPFIL     A display file used to enter requests to be sent to the target program.
- QPRINT     A printer file used to print error messages resulting from communications errors.

**DDS Source:** The DDS for the ICF file (CMNFIL) is illustrated in Figure 11-20 on page 11-42.

```

5714PW1 R01M00 880301          SEU SOURCE LISTING          10/14/87 17:20:41          PAGE 1
SOURCE FILE . . . . . QICFPUB/ICFLIB
MEMBER . . . . . CMNFIL
SEQNBR*...+... 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7 ...+... 8 ...+... 9 ...+... 0
100
200
300 A*****
400 A*
500 A*          ICF FILE          *
600 A*          USED IN SOURCE MULTIPLE SESSION PROGRAM      *
700 A*
800 A*****
900 A          INDARA
1000 A          R ITMRSP
1100 A          RECID(1 'I')
1200 A          RECITM          1
1300 A          ITEMNO          6 0
1400 A          DESC          30
1500 A          QTYLST          7 0
1600 A          QTYOH          7 0
1700 A          QTYO0          7 0
1800 A          QTYB0          7 0
1900 A          UNITQ          2
2000 A          PR01          7 2
2100 A          PR05          7 0
2200 A          UFRT          5 2
2300 A          SLSTM          9 2
2400 A          SLSTY          11 2
2500 A          CSTTM          9 2
2600 A          CSTTY          11 2
2700 A          PRO          5 2
2800 A          LOS          9 2
2900 A          FILL1          56
3000 A          R DTLRSP
3100 A          RECID(1 'C')
3200 A          RCVTRNRND(90)
3300 A          RECCUS          1
3400 A          CUSTNO          6 0
3500 A          DNAME          30
3600 A          DLSTOR          6 0
3700 A          DSLSTM          9 0
3800 A          DSPM01          9 0
3900 A          DSPM02          9 0
4000 A          DSPM03          9 0
4100 A          DSTTYD          11 0
4200 A          IDEPT          3 0
4300 A          FILL2          57
4400 A          R DETACH
4500 A          DETACH
4600 A          R EOS
4700 A          EOS
4800 A          R EVKREQ
4900 A          EVOKE(&LIB/&PGMID)
5000 A          PGMID          10A P
5100 A          LIB          10A P
5200 A          R ITMREQ
5300 A          INVITE
5714PW1 R01M00 880301          SEU SOURCE LISTING          10/14/87 17:20:41          PAGE 2
SOURCE FILE . . . . . QICFPUB/ICFLIB
MEMBER . . . . . CMNFIL
SEQNBR*...+... 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7 ...+... 8 ...+... 9 ...+... 0
5400 A          ITEMNO          6 0
5500 A          R DTLREQ
5600 A          INVITE
5700 A          CUSTNO          6 0
          * * * * END OF SOURCE * * * *

```

Figure 11-20. DDS Source for Source Program Multiple Session Inquiry Using CMNFIL

The DDS source file for the display file (DSPFIL) is shown in Figure 11-21.

```

000100871007 A*****
000200871007 A*
000300871007 A* DISPLAY FILE
000400871007 A* USED IN SOURCE MULTIPLE SESSION PROGRAM
000500871007 A*
000600871007 A*****
000700871008 A* BEGINNING MENU
000800871008 A*****
000900871007 A
001000871007 A DSPSIZ(*DS3)
001100871007 A R CIMENU CF01(99) CF02(98) CF03(97)
001200871007 A TEXT('MENU FOR INQUIRY')
001300871007 A 1 34'INQUIRY MENU'
001400871007 A 3 1'Select one of the following:'
001500871007 A 4 3'1. Item inquiry'
001600871007 A 5 3'2. Customer inquiry'
001700871007 A 11 1'Option:'
001800871008 A OPTION 1N I 11 9VALUES('1' '2')
001900871008 A R DTLMNU 19 5DFT('CMD KEY 1 - END ')
002000871007 A TEXT('CUSTOMER INQUIRY SCREEN 1')
002100871013 A CUSTNO 6N OI 2 20
002200871008 A 19 5DFT('CMD KEY 1 - END ')
002300871008 A 19 23DFT(' 2 - MAIN MENU ')
002400871008 A*
002500871008 A*****
002600871007 A* CUSTOMER INQUIRY SCREEN
002700871008 A*****
002800871007 A R DTLSCR TEXT('CUSTOMER INQUIRY SCR. #2')
002900871007 A 1 3DFT('CUST DPT LAST ORD & THIS +
003000871007 A $MTH1 &MTH2 $MTH3 THIS+
003100871008 A YTD NAME')
003200871008 A CUSTN 6N 2 2
003300871007 A DEPT 3N 0 2 9
003400871007 A DLSTR 6N 0 2 13
003500871007 A DSLSM 9N 0 2 22
003600871007 A DSPM1 9N 0 2 32
003700871007 A DSPM2 9N 0 2 42
003800871007 A DSPM3 9N 0 2 52
003900871007 A DSTYD 11N 0 2 62
004000890321 A CNAME 5 2 74
004100871008 A 19 5DFT('CMD KEY 1 - END ')
004200871008 A 19 23DFT(' 2 - MAIN MENU ')
004300871007 A*
004400871008 A*****
004500871007 A* ITEM INQUIRY SCREEN
004600871008 A*****
004700871007 A R ITMNU TEXT('ITEM INQUIRY SCREEN ONE')
004800871008 A 2 2DFT('ENTER ITEM NUMBER')
004900871013 A ITEMNO 6N OI 2 20
005000871008 A 19 5DFT('CMD KEY 1 - END ')
005100871008 A 19 23DFT(' 2 - MAIN MENU ')
005200871008 A*****
005300871008 A* ITEM DISPLAY
005400871008 A*****
005500871007 A R ITMSC2 TEXT('ITEM INQUIRY SCREEN TWO') OVE+
005600871007 A RLAY
005700871007 A 4 2DFT('DESC-')
005800871007 A DSC 30 4 8
005900871007 A 5 2DFT('QUANTITY AVAILABLE')
006000871007 A QAVAIL 7N 0 5 25
006100871007 A 6 11DFT('ON HAND')
006200871007 A QTYH 7N 0 6 25
006300871007 A 7 11DFT('ON ORDER')
006400871007 A QTYO 7N 0 7 25
006500871007 A 8 11DFT('BACK ORDER')
006600871007 A QTYB 7N 0 8 25
006700871007 A 9 2DFT('UNIT OF MEASURE')
006800871007 A UNT 2 9 30

```

Figure 11-21 (Part 1 of 2). DDS Source for Source Program Multiple-Session Inquiry Using DSPFIL

```

006900871007 A          10 2DFT('PRICE PER UNIT')
007000871007 A          7Y 2 10 24EDTCDE(3)
007100871007 A          11 8DFT('QUANTITY')
007200871007 A          PR5          7Y 0 11 25EDTCDE(3)
007300871007 A          12 8DFT('FREIGHT')
007400871007 A          UFR          5Y 2 12 26EDTCDE(3)
007500871008 A          13 32DFT('MORE... ')
007600871008 A          19 5DFT('CMD KEY 1 - END ')
007700871008 A          19 23DFT(' 2 - MAIN MENU ')
007800871008 A          19 40DFT(' 3 - ITEM MENU ')
007900871008 A*****
008000871008 A* ITEM ADDITIONAL DISPLAY
008100871008 A*****
008200871007 A          R ITMSC3          TEXT('ITEM INQUIRY SCREEN 3 ') OVE+
008300871007 A          RLAY
008400871007 A          5 2DFT('SALES MONTH')
008500871007 A          SLSM          9Y 2 5 16EDTCDE(1)
008600871007 A          6 8DFT('Y-T-D')
008700871007 A          SLSY          11Y 2 6 14EDTCDE(1)
008800871007 A          7 2DFT('COSTS MONTH')
008900871007 A          CSTM          9Y 2 7 16EDTCDE(1)
009000871007 A          8 8DFT('Y-T-D')
009100871007 A          CSTY          11Y 2 8 14EDTCDE(1)
009200871007 A          9 2DFT('PROFIT PCT')
009300871007 A          PROFIT          5Y 2 9 22EDTCDE(1)
009400871007 A          10 2DFT('LOST SALES')
009500871007 A          LOSTS          9Y 2 10 16EDTCDE(1)
009600871008 A          19 5DFT('CMD KEY 1 - END ')
009700871008 A          19 23DFT(' 2 - MAIN MENU ')
009800871008 A*****
009900871007 A* TIMEOUT SCREEN.
010000871008 A*****
010100871007 A          R TIMOUT          TEXT('TIME OUT SCREEN')          OVE+
010200871007 A          RLAY
010300871007 A          20 2DFT('REMOTE SYSTEM TIMED OUT. ENTER
010400871007 A          1 TO TRY AGAIN OR 2 TO END.')
010500871007 A          TIMRSP          1 I 20 61

```

Figure 11-21 (Part 2 of 2). DDS Source for Source Program Multiple-Session Inquiry Using DSPFIL

**ICF File Creation and Program Device Entry Definition:** The command needed to create the ICF file is:

```
CRTRICFF FILE(ICFLIB/CMNFIL) SRCFILE(ICFLIB/QICFPUB) SRCMBR(CMNFIL)
ACQPGMDEV(*NONE) MAXPGMDEV(4) WAITRCD(30)
TEXT("SOURCE ICF FILE FOR MULTIPLE SESSION PROGRAM")
```

The commands needed to define the four program device entries are:

```
OVRICFDEVE PGMDEV(ICF00) RMTLOCNAME(CHICAGO) FMTSLT(*RECID)
```

```
OVRICFDEVE PGMDEV(ICF01) RMTLOCNAME(NEWYORK) FMTSLT(*RECID)
```

```
OVRICFDEVE PGMDEV(ICF02) RMTLOCNAME(DETROIT) FMTSLT(*RECID)
```

```
OVRICFDEVE PGMDEV(ICF03) RMTLOCNAME(MADISON) FMTSLT(*RECID)
```

**Program Explanation:** The following explains the structure of the program examples illustrated in Figure 11-22 on page 11-49 and in Figure 11-23 on page 11-63. The ICF file used in the first example is defined by the user, and uses externally described data formats (DDS). The second example uses the same file, but uses program-described data and system-supplied formats. The reference numbers in the explanation below correspond to the numbers in the following program examples.

Although the basic structure of the two examples provided is the same, there are differences because of the way the user-defined formats and the system-supplied formats are used. All output operations to the ICF file in the first example are done using the WRITE statement. All output operations in the ICF file in the second example using system-supplied formats are done using the EXCPT statement.

Differences between the first and second example are described as notes in each of the following descriptions where necessary.

- 1** The file specifications define the ICF file (CMNFIL) and the display file (DSPFIL) used in the program.

CMNFIL is the ICF file used to send records to and receive records from each of the four target programs.

DSPFIL is the display file used to receive user's requests and to report the information received based on the request.

The files used in the program are opened at the beginning of the RPG/400 cycle.

**Note:** In the program using system-supplied formats, the input records for CMNFIL are explicitly coded in the program since CMNFIL is now treated as a program-described file. The system-supplied file, QICDMF, can be used instead of CMNFIL. To use QICDMF, specify QICDMF in the file specification, or use an OVRICFF command to change the file name from CMNFIL to QICDMF.

The continuation lines on the file specification define the following:

- The data structure names, IOFB and IODS, used for the feedback area (INFDS) for CMNFIL and DSPFIL respectively.
- The number of program devices that can be attached to the files (four for CMNFIL).

- The program device name in *CMID* field to which it issues the I/O operation.

**2** The file information data structure (IOFB) is provided to receive the I/O feedback area following an ICF file I/O operation.

For the display file, the file information data structure (IODS) is used by the program to determine the record format used for the last display file I/O operation. The field name referenced in the program is *RECID*, found in positions 261 through 268 of the feedback area.

**3** The four ICF program devices used by the program are explicitly acquired.

The work station is implicitly acquired when the DSPFIL file opens.

Also, the evoke requests are issued to the the remote systems by the subroutine at **13**.

When control returns from **13**, the main menu (record format CIMENU) is written to the work station.

**4** A read operation is issued to the display program device and the program waits for an input request from the user. When a record is returned, the last record format used (as specified in the *RECID* field in the I/O feedback area) is checked. The program branches to the appropriate routine according to the value in *RECID*.

**5** The request entered by the user from the main menu (CIMENU) is checked. If indicator 99 is set to 1, indicating that the operator pressed function key 1, the four transactions and sessions end and the program ends. If the operator entered option 1, the program writes the item inquiry menu (ITMMNU) to the work station and returns to **4**.

If the option is not 1, the customer inquiry menu (DTLMNU) is written to the work station and control is passed to **4**.

**6** The item number requested by the user from the Item Inquiry Screen (record format ITMMNU) is processed here. If function key 1 is pressed (indicator 99), control passes to **12**, the four transactions and sessions are ended, and the program ends. If function key 2 is pressed, the inquiry request is canceled, the main menu (CIMENU) is written to the work station, and the program returns to **4**.

The item number read from the work station is checked for value range. If the range is from 0 to 399999, then the request is sent to the target program on program device ICF01.

If the range is from 400000 to 699999, then the request is sent to the target program on program device ICF02.

If the range is from 700000 to 899999, then the request is sent to the target program on program device ICF03.

The request is sent to the appropriate target program by writing data to the program device using format ITMREQ. The INVITE keyword is specified as part of the ITMREQ format to give the target program permission to send.

A read-from-invited-program-devices operation is issued to the invited program device to receive the response to the inquiry. The operation is interpreted as a read-from-invited-program-devices because the program device name field (*CMID*) is blank. Indicator 89 is set on after I/O operation, if the operation does not complete. Subroutine **14** gets control, and further checks are made.

The return codes are checked after every I/O request. If there are any errors, control is passed to **12**.

The program returns to **4**.

**Note:** In the program using system-supplied formats, the \$\$\$SEND format is used instead of the user-defined ITMREQ format. Also, the EXCPT statement is used instead of the WRITE statement.

- 7** The information received from the target program is processed. If the returned item number is 0 or less, the request is invalid, a new item inquiry menu (ITMMNU) is written to the work station, and control goes to **4**.

The program then performs the calculations to set the quantity fields and writes the result to the requesting work station using record format ITMSC2.

The program then returns to **4**.

- 8** This section processes the user requests for additional information (record format ITMSC2). If function key 2 (indicator 98) was pressed, the main menu (record format CIMENU) writes to the work station and control goes to **4**.

If function key 2 was pressed (as indicated by indicator 98), the profit and loss figures are calculated. Those values are then written to the work station using format ITMSC3 (item inquiry work station 3). The program then returns to **4**. If function key 1 (indicator 99) was pressed, control goes to **12**.

If function key 3 (indicator 97) was pressed, the Item Inquiry Menu (ITMMNU) is written to the work station and the program returns to **4**.

- 9** This section processes requests read from the customer menu (DTLMNU). If function key 2 (indicator 98) was pressed, the main menu (CIMENU) is written to the work station and the program returns to **4**. If function key 1 (indicator 99) was pressed, control goes to **12**.

The customer inquiry request is send to the target program by writing data to the program device (ICF00) using format DTLREQ. The INVITE keyword is specified as part of the DLTREQ format to give the target program permission to send.

A read operation is issued to the invited program device to receive the response to the inquiry. This is accomplished by blanking out *CMID*. Indicator 88 is set on if the I/O operation did not complete.

The return codes are checked after every I/O request. If there are any errors, control is passed to **12**.

**Note:** In the program using system-supplied formats, the \$\$\$SEND format is used instead of the user-defined DTLREQ format. Also, the EXCPT operation is used instead of the WRITE operation. The READ operation is issued using ICF file CMNFIL in factor 2.

- 10** The information supplied by the target program in response to a request for a customer detail is processed. If the customer number is 0 or less, the request is invalid and the main menu (record format CIMENU) is written to the work station. The program then returns to **4**.

The detail information is written to the work station using record format DTLSCR.

The program then returns to **4**.

The return codes are checked after every I/O request to verify the success of the operation.

**Note:** The READ operation is issued using file name CMNFIL in factor 2 in the program using system-supplied formats.

**11** Control is passed here if the customer detail record format (DLTSCR) is displayed. If function key 1 (indicator 99) was pressed, control goes to **12**. If function key 2 (indicator 98) was pressed, the main menu (CIMENU) is written to the work station and control is returned to **4**.

**12** If the record format name is not found on a read operation, an error message prints. If an error occurs on any ICF operation, control is passed here and an error message is printed containing the program device and error that occurred.

For each of the four sessions, the transaction is ended by issuing a detach request to the appropriate program device using format DETACH, and the session is ended by the release operation. The last record indicator is turned on to end the program. The ICF file is implicitly closed at the end of the RPG/400 cycle.

**13** This subroutine builds the evoke requests to send to the remote systems. Because the DDS keyword for the record format only specifies the field identifiers with the record, this code moves the literal value RTDMULCL to the field *PGMID*, and ICFLIB to the field *LIB*.

When the program start request is received at the remote system, ICFLIB is searched for RTDMULCL and that program is then started. RTDMULCL is a CL program that contains the following:

```
ADDLIB ICFLIB  
CALL ICFLIB/RTDMUL
```

**Note:** In the program using system-supplied formats, the library and program (ICFLIB/RTFMULCL) are specified as part of the \$\$EVOKNI format. RTFMULCL is a CL program that contains the following:

```
ADDLIB ICFLIB  
CALL ICFLIB/RTFMUL
```

**14** This subroutine is called when the read operation to the program device does not complete. The indication that the timer has ended is checked (RC=0310), and, if it is set, a message displays to the user. The message asks whether to try the read operation again, or to end the job. In this example, the time interval is specified at **10**.

**15** This subroutine is called for I/O operation errors that are not handled by subroutine **14**. It checks whether the program device is already acquired when an acquire operation is requested, and, if it is, the second acquire is ignored. Otherwise the program ends.



Compiler . . . . . : IBM AS/400 RPG/400

Command Options:

```

Program . . . . . : ICFLIB/RSDMUL
Source file . . . . . : ICFLIB/QICFPUB
Source member . . . . . : *PGM
Source listing options . . . . . : *SOURCE *XREF *GEN *NODUMP *NOSECLVL
Generation options . . . . . : *NOLIST *NOXREF *NOATR *NODUMP *NOOPTIMIZE
SAA flagging . . . . . : *NOFLAG
Generation severity level . . . . . : 9
Print file . . . . . : *LIBL/QSYSPRT
Replace program . . . . . : *YES
User profile . . . . . : *USER
Authority . . . . . : *CHANGE
Text . . . . . : *SRCMBRTXT
Phase trace . . . . . : *NO
Intermediate text dump . . . . . : *NONE
Snap dump . . . . . : *NONE
Codelist . . . . . : *NONE
Ignore decimal data error . . . . . : *NO
    
```

Actual Program Source:

```

Member . . . . . : RSDMUL
File . . . . . : QICFPUB
Library . . . . . : ICFLIB
Last Change . . . . . : 03/20/89 15:34:43
Description . . . . . : RPG Multi-Session example w/DDS (source)
    
```

SEQUENCE NUMBER	IND	DO	LAST	PAGE	PROGRAM
NUMBER	USE	NUM	UPDATE	LINE	ID
Source Listing					
100	H*		10/13/87		
200	H*		03/20/89		
300	H*		10/13/87		
400	H*		10/13/87		
500	H*		10/13/87		
600	H*		10/13/87		
700	H*		10/13/87		
800	H*		10/13/87		
900	H*		10/13/87		
1000	H*		10/13/87		
1100	H*		10/13/87		
1200	H*		03/20/89		
1300	H*		10/13/87		
1400	H*		10/16/87		
1500	H*		03/20/89		
1600	H*		10/13/87		
1700	F*		10/13/87		
1800	F*		10/13/87		
1900	F*		10/13/87		
2000	F*		10/13/87		
2100	F*		01/18/88		
2200	F*		10/13/87		
2300	F*		10/13/87		
2400	F*		10/13/87		
2500	F*		10/13/87		
2600	F*		10/13/87		
2700	F*		10/13/87		
2800	F*		10/13/87		
2900	F*		10/13/87		
3000	F*		10/13/87		
3100	F*		10/13/87		
3200	F*		10/13/87		
3300	F*		10/13/87		
3400	F*		01/18/88		
3500	F*		10/13/87		
3600	F*		10/13/87		
3700	F*		10/13/87		
3800	F*		10/13/87		

Figure 11-22 (Part 1 of 14). Source Program Example — RSDMUL (User-Defined Formats)

```

3900 F*                DEVICE TO DIRECT THE OPERATION.                10/13/87
4000 F*                10/13/87
4100 F*                10/13/87
4200 F*****          10/13/87
4300 H* 1              10/13/87
4400 FCMNFIL CF E      WORKSTN                                         10/13/87
4500 F                KINFDS IOFB                                       10/13/87
4600 F                KINFSR *PSSR                                       10/14/87
4700 F                KNUM      4                                         10/13/87
4800 F                KID      CMID                                       10/13/87
5728RG1 R01M02 881028      IBM AS/400 RPG/400      ICFLIB/RSDMUL      03/20/89 15:44:17      Page
SEQUENCE NUMBER      *...1....+....2....+....3....+....4....+....5....+....6....+....7...* USE      DO      LAST      PAGE      PROGRAM
IND      NUM      UPDATE      LINE      ID
RECORD FORMAT(S): LIBRARY ICFLIB FILE CMNFIL.
EXTERNAL FORMAT ITMRSP RPG NAME ITMRSP
EXTERNAL FORMAT DTLRSP RPG NAME DTLRSP
EXTERNAL FORMAT DETACH RPG NAME DETACH
EXTERNAL FORMAT EOS RPG NAME EOS
EXTERNAL FORMAT EVKREQ RPG NAME EVKREQ
EXTERNAL FORMAT ITMREQ RPG NAME ITMREQ
EXTERNAL FORMAT DTLREQ RPG NAME DTLREQ
4900 FDSPFIL CF E      WORKSTN                                         10/13/87
5000 F                KINFDS IODS                                       10/13/87
RECORD FORMAT(S): LIBRARY ICFLIB FILE DSPFIL.
EXTERNAL FORMAT CIMENU RPG NAME CIMENU
EXTERNAL FORMAT DTLMNU RPG NAME DTLMNU
EXTERNAL FORMAT DTLSCR RPG NAME DTLSCR
EXTERNAL FORMAT ITMMNU RPG NAME ITMMNU
EXTERNAL FORMAT ITMSC2 RPG NAME ITMSC2
EXTERNAL FORMAT ITMSC3 RPG NAME ITMSC3
EXTERNAL FORMAT TIMEOUT RPG NAME TIMEOUT
5100 FQPRINT 0 F 132      PRINTER                                       10/13/87
5200 I*****          10/13/87
5300 I*                10/13/87
5400 I*      INPUT SPECIFICATIONS                                         10/13/87
5500 I*                10/13/87
5600 I* IODS : REDEFINES THE I/O FEEDBACK AREA OF THE DISPLAY           10/13/87
5700 I*      FILE. THIS AREA CONTAINS THE NAME OF THE LAST               10/13/87
5800 I*      RECORD PROCESSED. THIS FIELD IS CALLED RECID.              10/13/87
5900 I* IOFB : REDEFINES THE I/O FEEDBACK AREA FOR THE ICF              01/18/88
6000 I*      FILE.                                                       10/13/87
6100 I*                10/13/87
6200 I*****          10/13/87
6300 I*                10/13/87
A000000 INPUT FIELDS FOR RECORD ITMRSP FILE CMNFIL FORMAT ITMRSP.
A000001      1 1 RECITM
A000002      2 70ITEMNO
A000003      8 37 DESC
A000004     38 440QTYLST
A000005     45 510QTYOH
A000006     52 580QTYO0
A000007     59 650QTYB0
A000008     66 67 UNITQ
A000009     68 742PR01
A000010     75 810PR05
A000011     82 862UFRT
A000012     87 952SLSTM
A000013     96 1062SLSTY
A000014    107 1152CSTTM
A000015    116 1262CSTTY
A000016    127 1312PR0
A000017    132 1402LOS
A000018    141 196 FILL1

```

Figure 11-22 (Part 2 of 14). Source Program Example — RSDMUL (User-Defined Formats)

```

5728RG1 R01M02 881028          IBM AS/400 RPG/400          ICFLIB/RSDMUL          03/20/89 15:44:17          Page 4
SEQUENCE          IND          DO          LAST          PAGE          PROGRAM
NUMBER *...1....+....2....+....3....+....4....+....5....+....6....+....7...* USE          NUM          UPDATE          LINE          ID
B000000 INPUT FIELDS FOR RECORD DTLRSP FILE CMNFIL FORMAT DTLRSP.
B000001          1          1 RECCUS
B000002          2          2 70CUSTNO
B000003          8          37 DNAME
B000004          38          430DLSTOR
B000005          44          520DSLSTM
B000006          53          610DSPM01
B000007          62          700DSPM02
B000008          71          790DSPM03
B000009          80          900DSTTYD
B000010          91          930IDEPT
B000011          94          150 FILL2
C000000 INPUT FIELDS FOR RECORD DETACH FILE CMNFIL FORMAT DETACH.
D000000 INPUT FIELDS FOR RECORD EOS FILE CMNFIL FORMAT EOS.
E000000 INPUT FIELDS FOR RECORD EVKREQ FILE CMNFIL FORMAT EVKREQ.
F000000 INPUT FIELDS FOR RECORD ITMREQ FILE CMNFIL FORMAT ITMREQ.
F000001          1          60ITEMNO
G000000 INPUT FIELDS FOR RECORD DTLREQ FILE CMNFIL FORMAT DTLREQ.
G000001          1          60CUSTNO
H000000 INPUT FIELDS FOR RECORD CIMENU FILE DSPFIL FORMAT CIMENU.
H000000 MENU FOR INQUIRY
H000001          3          3 *IN97
H000002          2          2 *IN98
H000003          1          1 *IN99
H000004          4          4 OPTION
I000000 INPUT FIELDS FOR RECORD DTMNU FILE DSPFIL FORMAT DTMNU.
I000000 CUSTOMER INQUIRY SCREEN 1
I000001          3          3 *IN97
I000002          2          2 *IN98
I000003          1          1 *IN99
I000004          4          90CUSTNO
J000000 INPUT FIELDS FOR RECORD DTLSCR FILE DSPFIL FORMAT DTLSCR.
J000000 CUSTOMER INQUIRY SCR. #2
J000001          3          3 *IN97
J000002          2          2 *IN98
J000003          1          1 *IN99
K000000 INPUT FIELDS FOR RECORD ITMMNU FILE DSPFIL FORMAT ITMMNU.
K000000 ITEM INQUIRY SCREEN ONE
K000001          3          3 *IN97
K000002          2          2 *IN98
K000003          1          1 *IN99
K000004          4          90ITEMNO
L000000 INPUT FIELDS FOR RECORD ITMSC2 FILE DSPFIL FORMAT ITMSC2.
L000000 ITEM INQUIRY SCREEN TWO
L000001          3          3 *IN97
L000002          2          2 *IN98
L000003          1          1 *IN99
M000000 INPUT FIELDS FOR RECORD ITMSC3 FILE DSPFIL FORMAT ITMSC3.
M000000 ITEM INQUIRY SCREEN 3
M000001          3          3 *IN97
M000002          2          2 *IN98
M000003          1          1 *IN99
N000000 INPUT FIELDS FOR RECORD TIMOUT FILE DSPFIL FORMAT TIMOUT.
N000000 TIME OUT SCREEN

```

```

5728RG1 R01M02 881028          IBM AS/400 RPG/400          ICFLIB/RSDMUL          03/20/89 15:44:17          Page 5
SEQUENCE          IND          DO          LAST          PAGE          PROGRAM
NUMBER *...1....+....2....+....3....+....4....+....5....+....6....+....7...* USE          NUM          UPDATE          LINE          ID
N000001          3          3 *IN97
N000002          2          2 *IN98
N000003          1          1 *IN99
N000004          4          4 TIMRSP
  6400 I IODS 2          DS          10/13/87
  6500 I          1          240 FILL01          10/13/87
  6600 I          261          268 RECID          10/13/87
  6700 I          271          415 FILL02          10/13/87

```

Figure 11-22 (Part 3 of 14). Source Program Example — RSDMUL (User-Defined Formats)

```

6800 IIOFB      DS                                10/13/87
6900 I                                *ROUTINE LOC 10/14/87
7000 I                                *STATUS ERR 10/14/87
7100 I                                1 240 FILL03 10/13/87
7200 I                                38 47 FMTNM 10/13/87
7300 I                                273 282 CMID 10/13/87
7400 I                                401 404 MAJMIN 10/13/87
7500 I                                401 402 MAJCOD 10/13/87
7600 I                                403 404 MINCOD 10/13/87
7700 I                                261 268 RECID2 10/13/87
7800 I                                271 415 FILL04 10/13/87
7900 C*****
8000 C*
8100 C*      CALCULATION SPECIFICATIONS 10/13/87
8200 C*
8300 C* THE DISPLAY PROGRAM DEVICE IS IMPLICITLY ACQUIRED WHEN THE 10/13/87
8400 C* FILE IS OPENED. 10/13/87
8500 C*
8600 C* ALL OF THE ICF PROGRAM DEVICES ARE EXPLICITLY ACQUIRED. 01/18/88
8700 C*
8800 C* EACH OF THE FOUR TARGET PROGRAMS ARE EVOKED TO ESTABLISH 10/13/87
8900 C* TRANSACTIONS WITH THE REMOTE SYSTEMS. 10/13/87
9000 C*
9100 C* THE MAIN INQUIRY MENU (CIMENU) IS WRITTEN TO THE USER'S 10/13/87
9200 C* DISPLAY. 10/13/87
9300 C*
9400 C*****
9500 C* 3
9600 C      ENTRY TAG 10/13/87
9700 C      'ICF00 'ACQ CMNFIL 1ST SESSION 10/13/87
9800 C      'ICF01 'ACQ CMNFIL 2ND SESSION 10/13/87
9900 C      'ICF02 'ACQ CMNFIL 3RD SESSION 10/13/87
10000 C      'ICF03 'ACQ CMNFIL 4TH SESSION 10/13/87
10100 C      MOVEL'ICF00 'CMID 1ST PROGRAM 10/13/87
10200 C      EXSR EVKSR CALL EVOKE 10/13/87
10300 C      MOVEL'ICF01 'CMID 2ND PROGRAM 10/13/87
10400 C      EXSR EVKSR CALL EVOKE 10/13/87
10500 C      MOVEL'ICF02 'CMID 3RD PROGRAM 10/13/87
10600 C      EXSR EVKSR CALL EVOKE 10/13/87
10700 C      MOVEL'ICF03 'CMID 4TH PROGRAM 10/13/87
10800 C      EXSR EVKSR CALL EVOKE 10/13/87
10900 C      MAIN TAG 10/13/87
11000 C      WRITECIMENU 10/13/87
11100 C*****
5728RG1 R01M02 881028 IBM AS/400 RPG/400 ICFLIB/RSDMUL 03/20/89 15:44:17 Page 6
SEQUENCE *...1...+...2...+...3...+...4...+...5...+...6...+...7...* IND DO LAST PAGE PROGRAM
NUMBER *...1...+...2...+...3...+...4...+...5...+...6...+...7...* USE NUM UPDATE LINE ID
11200 C* 10/13/87
11300 C* DETERMINE USER'S REQUEST 10/13/87
11400 C* 10/13/87
11500 C* A READ TO THE DISPLAY DEVICE IS ISSUED TO RECEIVE THE USER'S 03/20/89
11600 C* REQUEST. THE TYPE OF REQUEST MADE IS BASED ON THE DISPLAY 03/20/89
11700 C* FORMAT CURRENTLY ON THE SCREEN. THE RECORD FORMAT NAME IS 03/20/89
11800 C* EXTRACTED FROM THE I/O FEEDBACK AREA AND IS USED TO DETER- 03/20/89
11900 C* MINE WHAT ACTION SHOULD BE TAKEN NEXT. 03/20/89
12000 C* 10/13/87
12100 C*****
12200 C* 4
12300 C READRQ TAG 10/13/87
12400 C SETOF 8889 TIMEOUT IND 1 2 10/13/87
12500 C READ DSPFIL 87 3 10/13/87
12600 C RECID CABEQ'CIMENU 'MENU MAIN MENU? 03/20/89
12700 C RECID CABEQ'ITMNU 'ITMIN ITEM MENU? 03/20/89
12800 C RECID CABEQ'ITMSC2 'ITMRTN ITM SCR? 10/13/87
12900 C RECID CABEQ'ITMSC3 'ITMRTN ITM SCR? 10/13/87
13000 C RECID CABEQ'DTLMNU 'DTLIN DETAIL SCR? 10/13/87
13100 C RECID CABEQ'DTLSCR 'DTLRTN CUST SCR? 10/13/87
13200 C WRITECIMENU MAIN MENU IF 10/13/87
13300 C GOTO READRQ THERE IS ERR 10/13/87

```

Figure 11-22 (Part 4 of 14). Source Program Example — RSDMUL (User-Defined Formats)

```

13400 C*****
13500 C*
13600 C*
13700 C*
13800 C*
13900 C*
14000 C*
14100 C*
14200 C*
14300 C*
14400 C*****
14500 C* 5
14600 C
14700 C
14800 C
14900 C
15000 C
15100 C
15200 C
15300 C
15400 C*****
15500 C*
15600 C*
15700 C*
15800 C*
15900 C*
16000 C*
16100 C*
16200 C*
16300 C*
16400 C*
16500 C*
5728RG1 R01M02 881028 IBM AS/400 RPG/400 ICFLIB/RSDMUL 03/20/89 15:44:17 Page
SEQUENCE NUMBER *...1...+...2...+...3...+...4...+...5...+...6...+...7...* USE IND DO LAST PAGE PROGRAM
NUMBER *...1...+...2...+...3...+...4...+...5...+...6...+...7...* USE NUM UPDATE LINE ID
16600 C* IF AN ITEM NUMBER IS ENTERED, A ITEM INQUIRY REQUEST IS 10/13/87
16700 C* SENT TO THE APPROPRIATE REMOTE SYSTEM. THE REMOTE SYSTEM 10/13/87
16800 C* IS SELECTED BASED ON THE ITEM NUMBER REQUESTED. 10/13/87
16900 C* 10/13/87
17000 C* IF AN ERROR OCCURS, THE ERROR IS PRINTED AND THE JOB 10/13/87
17100 C* IS ENDED. 10/13/87
17200 C* 10/13/87
17300 C***** 10/13/87
17400 C* 6 10/13/87
17500 C ITMIN TAG 10/13/87
17600 C *IN99 CABEQ'1' END EXIT ON CMD3 10/13/87
17700 C *IN98 IFEQ '1' B001 10/13/87
17800 C WRITECIMENU MAIN MENU 001 10/13/87
17900 C GOTO READRQ 001 10/13/87
18000 C END E001 10/13/87
18100 C ITEMNO CABLE399999 XICF01 10/13/87
18200 C ITEMNO CABLE699999 XICF02 10/13/87
18300 C ITEMNO CABLE899999 XICF03 10/13/87
18400 C XICF01 TAG 10/13/87
18500 C MOVEL'ICF01 'CMID 10/13/87
18600 C GOTO XITMIN 10/13/87
18700 C XICF02 TAG 10/13/87
18800 C MOVEL'ICF02 'CMID 10/13/87
18900 C GOTO XITMIN 10/13/87
19000 C XICF03 TAG 10/13/87
19100 C MOVEL'ICF03 'CMID 10/13/87
19200 C XITMIN TAG 10/13/87
19300 C WRITEITMREQ INQ W/INVITE 10/13/87
19400 C MAJCOD CABGE'04' ERROR ERROR RTN 10/13/87
19500 C TRY89 TAG 10/13/87
19600 C SETOF 89 3 10/13/87
19700 C MOVEL' 'CMID 10/13/87
19800 C READ CMNFIL 8910RECV ITM INFO 2 3 10/13/87

```

Figure 11-22 (Part 5 of 14). Source Program Example — RSDMUL (User-Defined Formats)

```

19900 C 89          EXSR ERRCHK          CHCK ERR INFO          10/13/87
20000 C          MAJMIN  CABGE'0300'  ITMIN          NODATATRYAGN          10/13/87
20100 C          MAJCOD  CABGE'04'    ERROR          ERROR RTN             10/13/87
20200 C          RECID2  CABNE'ITMRSP' RECERR          PRINT MSG             10/13/87
20300 C*****
20400 C*
20500 C*          PROCESS ITEM INFORMATION
20600 C*
20700 C*  THE ITEM RECORD RECEIVED FROM THE TARGET PROGRAM AND THE
20800 C*  INFORMATION ABOUT THE ITEM IS PROCESSED AND DISPLAYED.
20900 C*  IF ITEMNO IS 0 OR LESS, IT IS AN INVALID REQUEST AND A FRESH
21000 C*  ITEM MENU IS WRITTEN TO THE SCREEN.  IF THE REQUEST IS
21100 C*  VALID, VALUES ARE CALCULATED BASED ON THE INFORMATION
21200 C*  RECEIVED.
21300 C*
21400 C*****
21500 C* 7
21600 C          ITMOUT  TAG
21700 C          ITEMNO  IFLE 000000          B001 10/13/87
21800 C          WRITEITMNU          ITEM MENU          001 10/13/87
21900 C          GOTO READRQ          READ DISPLY          001 10/13/87
5728RG1 R01M02 881028          IBM AS/400 RPG/400          ICFLIB/RSDMUL          03/20/89 15:44:17 Page 8
SEQUENCE          IND          DO          LAST          PAGE          PROGRAM
NUMBER  *...1...+...2...+...3...+...4...+...5...+...6...+...7...*  USE  NUM  UPDATE  LINE  ID
22000 C          ELSE          X001 10/13/87
22100 C          Z-ADD0          QAVAIL 70          QTY AVAIL.          001 10/13/87
22200 C          ADD QTYOH          QAVAIL          001 10/13/87
22300 C          SUB QTY00          QAVAIL          001 10/13/87
22400 C          ADD QTYBO          QAVAIL          001 10/13/87
22500 C          MOVEDESC          DSC          001 10/13/87
22600 C          MOVE QTY00          QTYO          001 10/13/87
22700 C          MOVE QTYOH          QTYH          001 10/13/87
22800 C          MOVE QTYBO          QTYB          001 10/13/87
22900 C          MOVE UNITQ          UNT          001 10/13/87
23000 C          MOVE PR01          PR1          001 10/13/87
23100 C          MOVE PR05          PR5          001 10/13/87
23200 C          MOVE UFRT          UFR          001 10/13/87
23300 C          WRITEITMSC2          DSP DETAIL          001 10/13/87
23400 C          GOTO READRQ
23500 C*****
23600 C*
23700 C*          ADDITIONAL ITEM INFORMATION
23800 C*
23900 C*  ADDITIONAL ITEM INFORMATION IS PROCESSED AND THE RESULT
24000 C*  DISPLAYED ON THE SCREEN WHEN A RESPONSE IS READ FROM THE
24100 C*  DISPLAY WITH AN ITEM SCREEN RECORD FORMAT.
24200 C*
24300 C*  IF CMD 1 (*IN99) IS PRESSED, THE PROGRAM IS ENDED.
24400 C*
24500 C*  IF CMD 2 (*IN98) IS PRESSED, THE ITEM INQUIRY IS ENDED, AND
24600 C*  THE MAIN MENU (CIMENU) IS WRITTEN TO THE SCREEN.
24700 C*
24800 C*  IF CMD 3 (*IN97) IS PRESSED, THE ITEM INQUIRY MENU IS
24900 C*  WRITTEN ON THE SCREEN.
25000 C*
25100 C*  IF 'ENTER' IS PRESSED WHILE SCREEN 2 FOR ITEM REQUESTED IS
25200 C*  CURRENTLY DISPLAYED, MORE INFORMATION IS CALCULATED AND
25300 C*  DISPLAYED.
25400 C*
25500 C*  IF 'ENTER' IS PRESSED WHILE SCREEN 3 FOR ITEM REQUESTED IS
25600 C*  CURRENTLY DISPLAYED, THEN THE ITEM INQUIRY MENU IS WRITTEN
25700 C*  TO THE SCREEN.
25800 C*
25900 C*****
26000 C* 8
26100 C          ITMRTN  TAG          001 10/13/87
26200 C          *IN99  CABEQ'1'    END          JOB ENDS          001 10/13/87
26300 C          *IN98  IFEQ '1'

```

Figure 11-22 (Part 6 of 14). Source Program Example — RSDMUL (User-Defined Formats)

```

26400 C          WRITECIMENU          MAIN MENU          002 10/13/87
26500 C          GOTO READRQ          002 10/13/87
26600 C          END                    E002 10/13/87
26700 C          *IN97 IFEQ '1'          CMD 3 ?          B002 10/13/87
26800 C          RECID IFEQ 'ITMSC2 '    ITM SCR 2 ?      B003 10/13/87
26900 C          WRITEITMMNU          YES,THEN ITS    003 10/13/87
27000 C          GOTO READRQ          ITEM MENU       003 10/13/87
27100 C          END                    E003 10/13/87
27200 C          END                    E002 10/13/87
27300 C          RECID IFEQ 'ITMSC3 '    ITM SCR 3 ?      B002 10/13/87
5728RG1 R01M02 881028          IBM AS/400 RPG/400          ICFLIB/RSDMUL    03/20/89 15:44:17 Page 9
SEQUENCE
NUMBER *...1....+....2....+....3....+....4....+....5....+....6....+....7...*  IND DO LAST PAGE PROGRAM
                NUM UPDATE LINE ID
27400 C          WRITEITMMNU          YES,THEN ITS    002 10/13/87
27500 C          GOTO READRQ          ITEM MENU       002 10/13/87
27600 C          END                    E002 10/13/87
27700 C          SLSTM SUB CSTM PROFM 92  PROF MONTH    001 10/13/87
27800 C          MULT 100 PROFM          001 10/13/87
27900 C          SLSTM COMP 0          46 3 001 10/13/87
28000 C          N46 PROFM DIV SLSTM PROFM PROF PCT    001 10/13/87
28100 C          QTYLST MULT PR01 LOSTS LOST SALES    001 10/13/87
28200 C          MOVE SLSTM SLSM          001 10/13/87
28300 C          MOVE SLSTY SLSY          001 10/13/87
28400 C          MOVE CSTM CSTM          001 10/13/87
28500 C          MOVE PROFM PROFIT    001 10/13/87
28600 C          MOVE CSTTY CSTY          001 10/13/87
28700 C          WRITEITMSC3          DET ITM INF    001 10/13/87
28800 C          GOTO READRQ          001 10/13/87
28900 C*****
29000 C*
29100 C*          CUSTOMER INQUIRY          10/13/87
29200 C*
29300 C*          THE REQUEST FROM THE CUSTOMER INQUIRY MENU IS PROCESSED.          10/13/87
29400 C*
29500 C*          IF CMD 1 (*IN99) IS PRESSED, THE PROGRAM IS ENDED.          10/13/87
29600 C*
29700 C*          IF CMD 2 (*IN98) IS PRESSED, THE CUSTOMER INQUIRY IS ENDED,          10/13/87
29800 C*          AND THE MAIN MENU (CIMENU) IS WRITTEN TO THE SCREEN.          10/13/87
29900 C*
30000 C*          IF A CUSTOMER NUMBER IS ENTERED, THE CUSTOMER INQUIRY          10/13/87
30100 C*          REQUEST IS SENT TO THE REMOTE SYSTEM.          10/13/87
30200 C*
30300 C*          A READ TO THE ICF PROGRAM DEVICE IS ISSUED TO RECEIVE THE          03/20/89
30400 C*          INFORMATION FROM THE TARGET PROGRAM.          10/13/87
30500 C*
30600 C*          IF AN ERROR OCCURS, THE ERROR IS PRINTED AND THE JOB IS          10/13/87
30700 C*          ENDED.          10/13/87
30800 C*
30900 C*****
31000 C* 9
31100 C          DTLIN TAG          001 10/13/87
31200 C          *IN99 CABEQ'1' END JOB ENDS          001 10/13/87
31300 C          *IN98 IFEQ '1'          B002 10/13/87
31400 C          WRITECIMENU          MAIN MENU          002 10/13/87
31500 C          GOTO READRQ          002 10/13/87
31600 C          END                    E002 10/13/87
31700 C          EVDTL TAG          001 10/13/87
31800 C          MOVE'ICF00 'CMID          001 10/13/87
31900 C          WRITEDTLREQ          CUST INQ          001 10/13/87
32000 C          MAJCOD CABGE'04' ERROR ERROR RTN    001 10/13/87
32100 C          TRY88 TAG          001 10/13/87
32200 C          SETOF          88 3 001 10/13/87
32300 C          MOVEV' 'CMID          001 10/13/87
32400 C          READ CMNFIL          8810RCV CUS INF 2 3 001 10/13/87
32500 C          88 EXSR ERRCHK          CHECK ERR    001 10/13/87
32600 C          MAJMIN CABGE'0300' EVDTL NODATATRYAGN 001 10/13/87

```

Figure 11-22 (Part 7 of 14). Source Program Example — RSDMUL (User-Defined Formats)

```

32700 C          MAJCOD  CABGE'04'   ERROR          ERROR RTN          001  10/13/87
5728RG1 R01M02  881028          IBM AS/400 RPG/400          ICFLIB/RSDMUL  03/20/89  15:44:17      Page      10
SEQUENCE                                         IND  DO  LAST      PAGE  PROGRAM
NUMBER  *...1...+...2...+...3...+...4...+...5...+...6...+...7...*  USE  NUM  UPDATE  LINE  ID
32800 C          RECID2  CABNE'DTLRSP' RECERR          PRINT MSG          001  10/13/87
12900 C*****
33000 C*
33100 C*          PROCESS CUSTOMER INFORMATION
33200 C*
33300 C*  THE CUSTOMER DATA RECEIVED FROM THE TARGET PROGRAM IS
33400 C*  PROCESSED. IF CUSTOMER NUMBER IS ZERO OR LESS, IT IS AN
33500 C*  INVALID REQUEST AND THE MAIN MENU IS WRITTEN TO THE SCREEN.
33600 C*  WHEN THE RCVTRNRND INDICATOR(IN90) IS RECEIVED, THE CUSTOMER
33700 C*  INFORMATION IS WRITTEN TO THE SCREEN. IF DURING THE READ
33800 C*  OPERATION AN ERROR IS RECEIVED, CONTROL GOES TO THE ERROR
33900 C*  ROUTINE TO END THE JOB.
34000 C*
34100 C*****
34200 C* 10
34300 C          DTOUT   TAG          001  10/13/87
34400 C          CUSTNO  IFEQ 000000  B002  10/13/87
34500 C          SETOF          66          3  002  10/13/87
34600 C          WRITECIMENU          MAIN MENU          002  10/13/87
34700 C          GOTO READRQ          002  10/13/87
34800 C          END          E002  10/13/87
34900 C          MOVE CUSTNO  CUSTN          001  10/13/87
35000 C          MOVELDNAME  CNAME          001  10/13/87
35100 C          MOVE DLSTOR  DLSTR          001  10/13/87
35200 C          MOVE DSLSTM  DSLSM          001  10/13/87
35300 C          MOVE DSPM01  DSPM1          001  10/13/87
35400 C          MOVE DSPM02  DSPM2          001  10/13/87
35500 C          MOVE DSTTYD  DSTYD          001  10/13/87
35600 C          MOVE IDEPT   DEPT          001  10/13/87
35700 C          WRITEDTLSCR          BLD CUS SCR          001  10/13/87
35800 C          GOTO READRQ          001  10/13/87
35900 C*****
36000 C*
36100 C*  THIS ROUTINE HANDLES THE USER'S REQUEST FOLLOWING THE
36200 C*  DISPLAY OF THE CUSTOMER INFORMATION. CMD KEY 1 WILL END
36300 C*  THE JOB, CMD KEY 2 WILL DISPLAY THE MAIN MENU, AND "ENTER"
36400 C*  WILL BRING UP THE CUSTOMER INQUIRY MENU.
36500 C*
36600 C*****
36700 C* 11
36800 C          DTLRTN   TAG          001  10/13/87
36900 C          *IN99   CABEQ'1'   END          JOB ENDS          001  10/13/87
37000 C          *IN98   IFEQ '1'   B002  10/13/87
37100 C          WRITECIMENU          MAIN MENU          002  10/13/87
37200 C          GOTO READRQ          002  10/13/87
37300 C          END          E002  10/13/87
37400 C          WRITEDTLMNU          CUSTOMER INQ          001  10/13/87
37500 C          GOTO READRQ          001  10/13/87
37600 C*****
37700 C*
37800 C*  WHEN AN I/O OPERATION ERROR IS DETECTED, A MESSAGE IS
37900 C*  PRINTED AND THE TRANSACTION AND SESSION ARE ENDED FOR EACH
38000 C*  OF THE REMOTE SYSTEMS.
38100 C*
5728RG1 R01M02  881028          IBM AS/400 RPG/400          ICFLIB/RSDMUL  03/20/89  15:44:17      Page      11
SEQUENCE                                         IND  DO  LAST      PAGE  PROGRAM
NUMBER  *...1...+...2...+...3...+...4...+...5...+...6...+...7...*  USE  NUM  UPDATE  LINE  ID
38200 C*****
38300 C* 12
38400 C          RECERR   TAG          001  10/13/87
38500 C          EXCPTRECER          WRONG RECID          001  10/13/87
38600 C          GOTO END          END PROGRAM          001  10/13/87
38700 C          ERROR   TAG          001  10/13/87
38800 C          EXCPTMERR          001  10/13/87

```

Figure 11-22 (Part 8 of 14). Source Program Example — RSDMUL (User-Defined Formats)



```

38900 C          END          TAG                                001 10/13/87
39000 C          MOVE'ICF00 'CMID                            001 10/13/87
39100 C          WRITEDETACH                                DET 1ST TRN 001 10/13/87
39200 C          MOVE'ICF01 'CMID                            001 10/13/87
39300 C          WRITEDETACH                                DET 2ND TRN 001 10/13/87
39400 C          MOVE'ICF02 'CMID                            001 10/13/87
39500 C          WRITEDETACH                                DET 3RD TRN 001 10/13/87
39600 C          MOVE'ICF03 'CMID                            001 10/13/87
39700 C          WRITEDETACH                                DET 4TH TRN 001 10/13/87
39800 C          ABORT          TAG                                001 10/13/87
39900 C          'ICF00 'REL CMNFIL                86 REL 1ST SES 2 001 10/13/87
40000 C          'ICF01 'REL CMNFIL                86 REL 2ND SES 2 001 10/13/87
40100 C          'ICF02 'REL CMNFIL                86 REL 3RD SES 2 001 10/13/87
40200 C          'ICF03 'REL CMNFIL                86 REL 4TH SES 2 001 10/13/87
40300 C          FORCE          TAG                                001 10/13/87
40400 C          SETON          LR                                1 001 10/13/87
40500 C          RETRN                                001 10/13/87
40600 C          END                                E001 10/13/87
40700 C*****
40800 C*
40900 C* THIS SUBROUTINE IS CALLED TO EVOKE THE TARGET PROGRAM. THE 03/20/89
41000 C* SAME TARGET PROGRAM (ICFLIB/RTDMULCL) IS EVOKED AT FOUR 03/20/89
41100 C* DIFFERENT REMOTE SYSTEMS. THE PROGRAM DEVICE IDENTIFIES 03/20/89
41200 C* WHICH SESSION SHOULD BE EVOKED. THE PROGRAM DEVICE WAS 03/20/89
41300 C* SPECIFIED IN CMID PRIOR TO CALLING THIS ROUTINE. 03/20/89
41400 C*
41500 C*****
41600 C* 13
41700 C          EVKSR          BEGSR                                10/13/87
41800 C          MOVE *BLANK PGMID                BLANK OUT 10/13/87
41900 C          MOVE *BLANK LIB                BLANK OUT 10/13/87
42000 C          MOVE'RTDMULCL'PGMID            PROGR NAME 10/13/87
42100 C          MOVE'ICFLIB 'LIB                LIBRARY 10/13/87
42200 C          WRITEEVKREQ                                10/13/87
42300 C          MAJCOD          CABGE'04'          END          TO END PGM 10/13/87
42400 C          ENDSR                                10/13/87
42500 C*****
42600 C*
42700 C* THIS SUBROUTINE IS CALLED TO PERFORM FURTHER CHECKS ON FILE 03/20/89
42800 C* ERRORS RESULTING FROM THE READ OPERATION ISSUED TO THE PRO- 03/20/89
42900 C* GRAM DEVICE. THIS ROUTINE CHECKS FOR THE TIME QUT INDICATION. 03/20/89
43000 C* IF THERE IS A TIME OUT, A MESSAGE IS SENT TO THE USER'S 03/20/89
43100 C* DISPLAY SCREEN REQUESTING ACTION, OTHERWISE PROGRAM ENDS. 10/16/87
43200 C*
43300 C*****
43400 C* 14
43500 C          ERRCHK          BEGSR                                10/13/87
5728RG1 R01M02 881028          IBM AS/400 RPG/400          ICFLIB/RSDMUL 03/20/89 15:44:17 Page 12
SEQUENCE
NUMBER *...1....+...2....+...3....+...4....+...5....+...6....+...7...* USE NUM UPDATE LINE ID
43600 C          MAJMIN          IFEQ '0310'          TIMER EXPD? B001 10/13/87
43700 C          CHKAGN          TAG                                001 10/13/87
43800 C          WRITETIMOUT                                DISPLAY MSG 001 10/13/87
43900 C          READ DSPFIL                86READ REPLY 3 001 10/13/87
44000 C 88          TIMRSP          CABEQ'1'          TRY88          CUST INQUIR 001 10/13/87
44100 C 89          TIMRSP          CABEQ'1'          TRY89          ITEM INQUIR 001 10/13/87
44200 C          TIMRSP          IFEQ '2'          END PROGRAM B002 10/13/87
44300 C          WRITEEOS                                END SESSION 002 10/13/87
44400 C          GOTO FORCE                                END PROGRAM 002 10/13/87
44500 C          END                                E002 10/13/87
44600 C          GOTO CHKAGN                                ASK AGAIN 001 10/13/87
44700 C          END                                E001 10/13/87
44800 C          GOTO ERROR                                ABEND 10/13/87
44900 C          ENDSR                                10/13/87
45000 C*****
45100 C*
45200 C* THIS IS THE PROGRAM ERROR SUBROUTINE THAT RECEIVES CONTROL 03/20/89
45300 C* WHEN AN ERROR OCCURS AFTER AN I/O OPERATION IS ISSUED TO 03/20/89

```

Figure 11-22 (Part 9 of 14). Source Program Example — RSDMUL (User-Defined Formats)

```

45400 C*   THE PROGRAM DEVICE AND THERE IS A NON-ZERO VALUE IN THE RPG           03/20/89
45500 C*   STATUS FIELD (ERR). THIS ROUTINE CHECKS FOR STATUS VALUES           03/20/89
45600 C*   THAT RELATE TO ICF OPERATIONS. IF THE PROGRAM DEVICE               03/20/89
45700 C*   IS ALREADY ACQUIRED, THE ERROR IS IGNORED, OTHERWISE, THE           03/20/89
45800 C*   PROGRAM IS ENDED.                                                   03/20/89
45900 C*                                                                           10/14/87
46000 C*****                                                                    10/14/87
46100 C* 15                                                                    10/14/87
46200 C      *PSSR      BEGSR                                                    10/14/87
46300 C      MOVE '      ' RETURN 6      DEFAULT                               10/14/87
46400 C      ERR      CABEQ01285      ENDPSR      ALREADY ACQ?                 10/14/87
46500 C      MOVE '*CANCL' RETURN      JOB ENDS                               10/14/87
46600 C      ENDPSR      ENDSRRETURN      BACK TO MAIN                         10/14/87
46700 C*****                                                                    10/13/87
46800 QOPRINT E 1      MMERR                                                    02/24/89
46900 0      21 'COMMUNICATION ERROR.'                                         02/24/89
47000 0      34 'MAJOR/MINOR:'                                                 02/24/89
47100 0      MAJCOD 37                                                         02/24/89
47200 0      38 '/'                                                             02/24/89
47300 0      MINCOD 40                                                         02/24/89
47400 0      49 'FORMAT:'                                                       02/24/89
47500 0      FMTNM 60                                                         02/24/89
47600 0      69 'PGMDEV:'                                                       02/24/89
47700 0      CMID 80                                                           02/24/89
47800 0      E 1      RECER                                                    02/24/89
47900 0      20 'UNMATCH RECD FORMAT'                                         02/24/89
48000 0      31 '-JOB ENDS.'                                                   02/24/89
48100 0      MAJCOD 37                                                         02/24/89
48200 0      38 '/'                                                             02/24/89
48300 0      MINCOD 40                                                         02/24/89
48400 0      49 'FORMAT:'                                                       02/24/89
48500 0      RECID2 60                                                         02/24/89
48600 0      69 'PGMDEV:'                                                       02/24/89
48700 0      CMID 80                                                           02/24/89
5728RG1 R01M02 881028      IBM AS/400 RPG/400      ICFLIB/RSDMUL      03/20/89 15:44:17      Page 13
SEQUENCE      IND DO LAST PAGE PROGRAM
NUMBER *...1...+...2...+...3...+...4...+...5...+...6...+...7...* USE NUM UPDATE LINE ID
* 6103 48701 OVERFLOW INDICATOR OA ASSIGNED TO FILE QPRINT.
0000000 OUTPUT FIELDS FOR RECORD DETACH FILE CMNFIL FORMAT DETACH.
P000000 OUTPUT FIELDS FOR RECORD EOS FILE CMNFIL FORMAT EOS.
Q000000 OUTPUT FIELDS FOR RECORD EVKREQ FILE CMNFIL FORMAT EVKREQ.
Q000001      PGMID 10 CHAR 10
Q000002      LIB 20 CHAR 10
R000000 OUTPUT FIELDS FOR RECORD ITMREQ FILE CMNFIL FORMAT ITMREQ.
R000001      ITEMNO 6 ZONE 6,0
S000000 OUTPUT FIELDS FOR RECORD DTLREQ FILE CMNFIL FORMAT DTLREQ.
S000001      CUSTNO 6 ZONE 6,0
T000000 OUTPUT FIELDS FOR RECORD CIMENU FILE DSPFIL FORMAT CIMENU.
T000000 MENU FOR INQUIRY
U000000 OUTPUT FIELDS FOR RECORD DTLMNU FILE DSPFIL FORMAT DTLMNU.
U000000 CUSTOMER INQUIRY SCREEN 1
V000000 OUTPUT FIELDS FOR RECORD DTLSCR FILE DSPFIL FORMAT DTLSCR.
V000000 CUSTOMER INQUIRY SCR. #2
V000001      CUSTN 6 CHAR 6
V000002      DEPT 9 ZONE 3,0
V000003      DLSTR 15 ZONE 6,0
V000004      DSLSM 24 ZONE 9,0
V000005      DSPM1 33 ZONE 9,0
V000006      DSPM2 42 ZONE 9,0
V000007      DSPM3 51 ZONE 9,0
V000008      DSTYD 62 ZONE 11,0
V000009      NAME 67 CHAR 5
W000000 OUTPUT FIELDS FOR RECORD ITMMNU FILE DSPFIL FORMAT ITMMNU.
W000000 ITEM INQUIRY SCREEN ONE
X000000 OUTPUT FIELDS FOR RECORD ITMSC2 FILE DSPFIL FORMAT ITMSC2.
X000000 ITEM INQUIRY SCREEN TWO
X000001      DSC 30 CHAR 30
X000002      QAVAIL 37 ZONE 7,0

```

Figure 11-22 (Part 10 of 14). Source Program Example — RSDMUL (User-Defined Formats)

```

X000003          QTYH   44 ZONE  7,0
X000004          QTYO   51 ZONE  7,0
X000005          QTYB   58 ZONE  7,0
X000006          UNT    60 CHAR   2
X000007          PR1    67 ZONE  7,2
X000008          PR5    74 ZONE  7,0
X000009          UFR    79 ZONE  5,2
Y000000  OUTPUT FIELDS FOR RECORD ITMSC3 FILE DSPFIL FORMAT ITMSC3.
Y000000          ITEM INQUIRY SCREEN 3
Y000001          SLSM    9 ZONE  9,2
Y000002          SLSY   20 ZONE 11,2
Y000003          CSTM   29 ZONE  9,2
Y000004          CSTY   40 ZONE 11,2
Y000005          PROFIT  45 ZONE  5,2
Y000006          LOSTS   54 ZONE  9,2
Z000000  OUTPUT FIELDS FOR RECORD TIMOUT FILE DSPFIL FORMAT TIMOUT.
Z000000          TIME OUT SCREEN
          ***** END OF SOURCE *****
          Additional Diagnostic Messages
5728RG1 R01M02 881028          IBM AS/400 RPG/400          ICFLIB/RSDMUL          03/20/89 15:44:17          Page 14
* 7089          4400          RPG PROVIDES SEPARATE INDICATOR AREA FOR FILE CMNFIL.
5728RG1 R01M02 881028          IBM AS/400 RPG/400          ICFLIB/RSDMUL          03/20/89 15:44:17          Page 15
          Cross Reference
File and Record References:
          FILE/RCD  DEV/RCD  REFERENCES (D=DEFINED)
01  CMNFIL        WORKSTN          4400D  9700    9800    9900    10000
          19800  32400  39900    40000  40100
          40200
          DETACH          4400D C000000  39100    39300    39500
          39700  0000000
          DTLREQ          4400D G000000  31900    S000000
          DTLRSP          4400D B000000
          EOS            4400D D000000  44300    P000000
          EVKREQ          4400D E000000  42200    Q000000
          ITMREQ          4400D F000000  19300    R000000
          ITMRSP          4400D A000000
02  DSPFIL        WORKSTN          4900D  12500  43900
          CIMENU          4900D H000000  11000    13200    17800
          26400  31400  34600  37100  T000000
          DTLMNU          4900D I000000  15100    37400    U000000
          DTLSCR          4900D J000000  35700    V000000
          ITMMNU          4900D K000000  14900    21800    26900
          27400  W000000
          ITMSC2          4900D L000000  23300    X000000
          ITMSC3          4900D M000000  28700    Y000000
          TIMOUT          4900D N000000  43800    Z000000
03  QPRINT        PRINTER          5100D  46800  47800  48701
Field References:
FIELD  ATTR  REFERENCES (M=MODIFIED D=DEFINED)
*IN97  A(1)  H000001 I000001 J000001 K000001 L000001
          M000001 N000001 26700
*IN98  A(1)  H000002 I000002 J000002 K000002 L000002
          M000002 N000002 17700 26300 31300
          37000
*IN99  A(1)  H000003 I000003 J000003 K000003 L000003
          M000003 N000003 14700 17600 26200
          31200 36900
*PSSR  BEGSR  4400 46200D
* 7031 ABORT  TAG  39800D
          CHKAGN TAG  43700D 44600
          CMID  A(10) 7300D 10100M 10300M 10500M 10700M
          18500M 18800M 19100M 19700M 31800M
          32300M 39000M 39200M 39400M 39600M
          47700 48700
          CSTM  P(9,2) 28400M Y000003D
          CSTTM P(9,2) A000014D 27700 28400
          CSTTY P(11,2) A000015D 28600

```

| Figure 11-22 (Part 11 of 14). Source Program Example — RSDMUL (User-Defined Formats)

5728RG1 R01M02	881028		IBM AS/400 RPG/400	ICFLIB/RSDMUL	03/20/89	15:44:17	Page	16
	CSTY	P(11,2)	28600M Y000004D					
	CUSTN	A(6)	34900M V000001D					
	CUSTNO	P(6,0)	B000002D G000001D I000004D	34400	34900			
			S000001D					
	DEPT	P(3,0)	35600M V000002D					
	DESC	A(30)	A000003D 22500					
	DLSTOR	P(6,0)	B000004D 35100					
	DLSTR	P(6,0)	35100M V000003D					
	DNAME	A(30)	B000003D 35000					
	DSC	A(30)	22500M X000001D					
	DSLSM	P(9,0)	35200M V000004D					
	DSLSTM	P(9,0)	B000005D 35200					
	DSPM01	P(9,0)	B000006D 35300					
	DSPM02	P(9,0)	B000007D 35400					
* 7031	DSPM03	P(9,0)	B000008D					
	DSPM1	P(9,0)	35300M V000005D					
	DSPM2	P(9,0)	35400M V000006D					
	DSPM3	P(9,0)	V000007D					
	DSTTYD	P(11,0)	B000009D 35500					
	DSTYD	P(11,0)	35500M V000008D					
	DTLIN	TAG	13000 31100D					
	DTLRTN	TAG	13100 36800D					
* 7031	DTOUT	TAG	34300D					
	END	TAG	14700 17600 26200 31200 36900					
			38600 38900D 42300					
	ENDPSR	ENDSR	46400 46600D					
* 7031	ENTRY	TAG	9600D					
	ERR	Z(5,0)	7000D 46400					
	ERRCHK	BEGSR	19900 32500 43500D					
	ERROR	TAG	19400 20100 32000 32700 38700D					
			44800					
	EVDTL	TAG	31700D 32600					
	EVKSR	BEGSR	10200 10400 10600 10800 41700D					
* 7031	FILL01	A(240)	6500D					
* 7031	FILL02	A(145)	6700D					
* 7031	FILL03	A(240)	7100D					
* 7031	FILL04	A(145)	7800D					
* 7031	FILL1	A(56)	A000018D					
* 7031	FILL2	A(57)	B000011D					
	FMTNM	A(8)	7200D 47500					
	FORCE	TAG	40300D 44400					
	IDEPT	P(3,0)	B000010D 35600					
	IODS	DS(415)	4900 6400D					
	IOFB	DS(415)	4400 6800D					
	ITEMNO	P(6,0)	A000002D F000001D K000004D	18100	18200			
			18300 21700 R000001D					
	ITMIN	TAG	12700 17500D 20000					
* 7031	ITMOUT	TAG	21600D					
	ITMRTN	TAG	12800 12900 26100D					
	LIB	A(10)	41900M 42100M Q000002D					
* 7031	LOC	A(8)	6900D					
* 7031	LOS	P(9,2)	A000017D					
	LOSTS	P(9,2)	28100M Y000006D					
* 7031	MAIN	TAG	10900D					
	MAJCOD	A(2)	7500D 19400 20100 32000 32700					
			42300 47100 48100					
	MAJMIN	A(4)	7400D 20000 32600 43600					
5728RG1 R01M02	881028		IBM AS/400 RPG/400	ICFLIB/RSDMUL	03/20/89	15:44:17	Page	17
	MENU	TAG	12600 14600D					
	MINCOD	A(2)	7600D 47300 48300					
	MMERR	EXCPT	38800 46800					
	NAME	A(5)	35000M V000009D					
	OPTION	A(1)	H000004D 14800					
	PGMID	A(10)	41800M 42000M Q000001D					
* 7031	PRO	P(5,2)	A000016D					
	PROFIT	P(5,2)	28500M Y000005D					
	PROFM	P(9,2)	27700D 27800M 28000 28000M 28500					

Figure 11-22 (Part 12 of 14). Source Program Example — RSDMUL (User-Defined Formats)

PR01	P(7,2)	A000009D	23000	28100					
PR05	P(7,0)	A000010D	23100						
PR1	P(7,2)	23000M	X000007D						
PR5	P(7,0)	23100M	X000008D						
QAVAIL	P(7,0)	22100D	22200M	22300M	22400M	X000002D			
QTYB	P(7,0)	22800M	X000005D						
QTYBO	P(7,0)	A000007D	22400	22800					
QTYH	P(7,0)	22700M	X000003D						
QTYLST	P(7,0)	A000004D	28100						
QTYO	P(7,0)	22600M	X000004D						
QTYOH	P(7,0)	A000005D	22200	22700					
QTYOO	P(7,0)	A000006D	22300	22600					
READRQ	TAG	12300D	13300	15300	17900	21900			
		23400	26500	27000	27500	28800			
		31500	34700	35800	37200	37500			
* 7031	RECCUS	A(1)	B000001D						
	RECER	EXCPT	38500	47800					
	RECERR	TAG	20200	32800	38400D				
	RECID	A(8)	6600D	12600	12700	12800	12900		
			13000	13100	26800	27300			
	RECID2	A(8)	7700D	20200	32800	48500			
* 7031	RECITM	A(1)	A000001D						
	RETURN	A(6)	46300D	46500M	46600				
	SLSM	P(9,2)	28200M	Y000001D					
	SLSTM	P(9,2)	A000012D	27700	27900	28000	28200		
	SLSTY	P(11,2)	A000013D	28300					
	SLSY	P(11,2)	28300M	Y000002D					
	TIMRSP	A(1)	N000004D	44000	44100	44200			
	TRY88	TAG	32100D	44000					
	TRY89	TAG	19500D	44100					
	UFR	P(5,2)	23200M	X000009D					
	UFRT	P(5,2)	A000011D	23200					
	UNITQ	A(2)	A000008D	22900					
	UNT	A(2)	22900M	X000006D					
	XICF01	TAG	18100	18400D					
	XICF02	TAG	18200	18700D					
	XICF03	TAG	18300	19000D					
	XITMIN	TAG	18600	18900	19200D				
	*BLANK	LITERAL	41800	41900					
	'	LITERAL	19700	32300					
	'	LITERAL	46300						
	'*CANCL'	LITERAL	46500						
	'CIMENU'	LITERAL	12600						
	'DTLMNU'	LITERAL	13000						
	'DTLRSP'	LITERAL	32800						
	'DTLSCR'	LITERAL	13100						
	'ICFLIB'	LITERAL	42100						
	'ICF00'	LITERAL	9700	10100	31800	39000	39900		
5728RG1	RO1M02	881028	IBM AS/400	RPG/400	ICFLIB/RSDMUL	03/20/89	15:44:17	Page	18
	'ICF01'	LITERAL	9800	10300	18500	39200	40000		
	'ICF02'	LITERAL	9900	10500	18800	39400	40100		
	'ICF03'	LITERAL	10000	10700	19100	39600	40200		
	'ITMMNU'	LITERAL	12700						
	'ITMRSP'	LITERAL	20200						
	'ITMSC2'	LITERAL	12800	26800					
	'ITMSC3'	LITERAL	12900	27300					
	'RTDMULCL'	LITERAL	42000						
	'0300'	LITERAL	20000	32600					
	'0310'	LITERAL	43600						
	'04'	LITERAL	19400	20100	32000	32700	42300		
	'1'	LITERAL	14700	14800	17600	17700	26200		
			26300	26700	31200	31300	36900		
			37000	44000	44100				
	'2'	LITERAL	44200						
	0	LITERAL	22100	27900					
	000000	LITERAL	21700	34400					
	01285	LITERAL	46400						
	100	LITERAL	27800						

| Figure 11-22 (Part 13 of 14). Source Program Example — RSDMUL (User-Defined Formats)

```

399999 LITERAL 18100
699999 LITERAL 18200
899999 LITERAL 18300
Indicator References:
INDICATOR REFERENCES (M=MODIFIED D=DEFINED)
*IN      H000001 H000002 H000003 I000001 I000002 I000003
        J000001 J000002 J000003 K000001 K000002 K000003
        L000001 L000002 L000003 M000001 M000002 M000003
        N000001 N000002 N000003 14700 17600 17700
        26200 26300 26700 31200 31300 36900
        37000
LR       40400M
OA       5100D 48701
* 7031 10 19800M 32400M
        46 27900M 28000
* 7031 66 34500M
* 7031 86 39900M 40000M 40100M 40200M 43900M
* 7031 87 12500M
        88 12400M 32200M 32400M 32500 44000
        89 12400M 19600M 19800M 19900 44100
* 7031 90
        97 H000001 I000001 J000001 K000001 L000001 M000001
        N000001 26700
        98 H000002 I000002 J000002 K000002 L000002 M000002
        N000002 17700 26300 31300 37000
        99 H000003 I000003 J000003 K000003 L000003 M000003
        N000003 14700 17600 26200 31200 36900
***** END OF CROSS REFERENCE *****
5728RG1 R01M02 881028 IBM AS/400 RPG/400 ICFLIB/RSDMUL 03/20/89 15:44:17 Page 19
Message Summary
* QRG6103 Severity: 00 Number: 1
Message . . . . : No Overflow Indicator is specified but an
indicator is assigned to a file and automatic skip to 6 is
generated.
* QRG7031 Severity: 00 Number: 22
Message . . . . : The Name or indicator is not referenced.
* QRG7089 Severity: 00 Number: 1
Message . . . . : The RPG provides Separate-Indicator area for
file.
***** END OF MESSAGE SUMMARY *****
5728RG1 R01M02 881028 IBM AS/400 RPG/400 ICFLIB/RSDMUL 03/20/89 15:44:17 Page 20
Final Summary
Message Count: (by Severity Number)
TOTAL 00 10 20 30 40 50
24 24 0 0 0 0 0
Program Source Totals:
Records . . . . . : 487
Specifications . . . . . : 245
Table Records . . . . . : 0
Comments . . . . . : 242
PRM has been called.
Program RSDMUL is placed in library ICFLIB. 00 highest Error-Severity-Code.
***** END OF COMPILATION *****

```

Figure 11-22 (Part 14 of 14). Source Program Example — RSDMUL (User-Defined Formats)

```

Compiler . . . . . : IBM AS/400 RPG/400
Command Options:
  Program . . . . . : ICFLIB/RFSMUL
  Source file . . . . . : ICFLIB/QICFPUB
  Source member . . . . . : *PGM
  Source listing options . . . . . : *SOURCE *XREF *GEN *NODUMP *NOSECLVL
  Generation options . . . . . : *NOLIST *NOXREF *NOATR *NODUMP *NOOPTIMIZE
  SAA flagging . . . . . : *NOFLAG
  Generation severity level . . . . . : 9
  Print file . . . . . : *LIBL/QSYSVRT
  Replace program . . . . . : *YES
  User profile . . . . . : *USER
  Authority . . . . . : *CHANGE
  Text . . . . . : *SRCMBRTXT
  Phase trace . . . . . : *NO
  Intermediate text dump . . . . . : *NONE
  Snap dump . . . . . : *NONE
  Codelist . . . . . : *NONE
  Ignore decimal data error . . . . . : *NO
  
```

```

Actual Program Source:
Member . . . . . : RFSMUL
File . . . . . : QICFPUB
Library . . . . . : ICFLIB
Last Change . . . . . : 03/20/89 15:42:07
Description . . . . . : RPG Multi-Session example w/$$FORMAT (source)
  
```

SEQUENCE NUMBER	IND	DO	LAST	PAGE	PROGRAM
NUMBER	USE	NUM	UPDATE	LINE	ID
100	H*****		10/13/87		
200	H*		03/20/89		
300	H*		10/13/87		
400	H*		10/13/87		
500	H*		10/13/87		
600	H*		10/13/87		
700	H*		10/13/87		
800	H*		10/13/87		
900	H*		10/13/87		
1000	H*		10/13/87		
1100	H*		10/13/87		
1200	H*		10/13/87		
1300	H*		10/13/87		
1400	H*		10/13/87		
1500	H*		03/20/89		
1600	F*****		10/13/87		
1700	F*		10/13/87		
1800	F*		10/13/87		
1900	F*		10/13/87		
2000	F*		01/18/88		
2100	F*		10/13/87		
2200	F*		10/13/87		
2300	F*		10/13/87		
2400	F*		10/13/87		
2500	F*		10/13/87		
2600	F*		10/13/87		
2700	F*		10/13/87		
2800	F*		10/13/87		
2900	F*		10/13/87		
3000	F*		03/20/89		
3100	F*		03/20/89		
3200	F*		03/20/89		
3300	F*		03/20/89		
3400	F*		03/20/89		
3500	F*		03/20/89		
3600	F*		03/20/89		
3700	F*		03/20/89		
3800	F*		10/13/87		

Figure 11-23 (Part 1 of 14). Source Program Example — RFSMUL (System-Supplied Formats)

```

3900 F*                FIELD THAT SPECIFIES WHICH PROGRAM          03/20/89
4000 F*                DEVICE TO DIRECT THE OPERATION.             03/20/89
4100 F*                10/13/87
4200 F*                10/13/87
4300 F*****          10/13/87
4400 H* 1              10/13/87
4500 FCMNF1L CF F    150          WORKSTN                          10/13/87
4600 F                KINFDS IOFB                                10/13/87
4700 F                KINFSR *PSSR                               10/14/87
4800 F                KNUM          4                             10/13/87
5728RG1 R01M02 881028          IBM AS/400 RPG/400          ICFLIB/RSFMUL 03/20/89 15:45:25 Page 3
SEQUENCE NUMBER *...1...+...2...+...3...+...4...+...5...+...6...+...7...* USE IND DO LAST PAGE PROGRAM
4900 F                KID CMID                                    10/13/87
5000 FDSPFIL CF E          WORKSTN                                10/13/87
5100 F                KINFDS IODS                                10/13/87
RECORD FORMAT(S): LIBRARY ICFLIB FILE DSPFIL.
EXTERNAL FORMAT CIMENU RPG NAME CIMENU
EXTERNAL FORMAT DTLMNU RPG NAME DTLMNU
EXTERNAL FORMAT DTLSCR RPG NAME DTLSCR
EXTERNAL FORMAT ITMMNU RPG NAME ITMMNU
EXTERNAL FORMAT ITMSC2 RPG NAME ITMSC2
EXTERNAL FORMAT ITMSC3 RPG NAME ITMSC3
EXTERNAL FORMAT TIMOUT RPG NAME TIMOUT
5200 FQPRINT 0 F    132          PRINTER                          10/13/87
5300 I*****          10/13/87
5400 I*                10/13/87
5500 I*                INPUT SPECIFICATIONS                       10/13/87
5600 I*                10/13/87
5700 I* IODS : REDEFINES THE I/O FEEDBACK AREA OF THE DISPLAY    10/13/87
5800 I* FILE. THIS AREA CONTAINS THE NAME OF THE LAST           10/13/87
5900 I* RECORD PROCESSED. THIS FIELD IS CALLED RECID.          10/13/87
6000 I* IOFB : REDEFINES THE I/O FEEDBACK AREA FOR THE ICF     01/18/88
6100 I* FILE.                                                    10/13/87
6200 I*                03/20/89
6300 I*****          10/13/87
6400 *                03/20/89
6500 ICMNFIL NS 80 1 CC          03/20/89
6600 I                1 1 RECCUS                                  10/13/87
6700 I                2 70CUSTNO                                 10/13/87
6800 I                8 37 DNAME                                  10/13/87
6900 I                38 43 DLSTOR                                10/13/87
7000 I                44 52 DSLSTM                                10/13/87
7100 I                53 61 DSPM01                                10/13/87
7200 I                62 70 DSPM02                                10/13/87
7300 I                71 79 DSPM03                                10/13/87
7400 I                80 90 DSTTYD                                10/13/87
7500 I                91 93 IDEPT                                  10/13/87
7600 I                94 150 FILL20                              10/13/87
7700 I                NS 81 1 CI                                  10/13/87
7800 I                1 1 RECITM                                  10/13/87
7900 I                2 70ITEMNO                                 10/13/87
8000 I                8 37 DESC                                    10/13/87
8100 I                38 440QTYLST                               10/13/87
8200 I                45 510QTYOH                                10/13/87
8300 I                52 580QTY00                                10/13/87
8400 I                59 650QTYB0                                10/13/87
8500 I                66 67 UNIT                                  10/13/87
8600 I                68 742PR01                                 10/13/87
8700 I                75 800PR05                                 10/13/87
8800 I                81 852UFRT                                  10/13/87
8900 I                86 942SLSTM                                10/13/87
9000 I                95 1052SLSTY                               10/13/87
9100 I                106 1142CSTTM                              10/13/87

```

Figure 11-23 (Part 2 of 14). Source Program Example — RSFMUL (System-Supplied Formats)



SEQUENCE	NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	IND	DO	LAST UPDATE	PAGE LINE	PROGRAM ID	
5728RG1 R01M02 881028		IBM AS/400 RPG/400		ICFLIB/RSFMUL	03/20/89 15:45:25		Page 4	
9200	I	115 1252CSTTY			10/13/87			
9300	I	126 1302PRO			10/13/87			
9400	I	131 1392LOS			10/13/87			
9500	I	140 150 FILL10			10/13/87			
9600	I	I*****						
A000000		INPUT FIELDS FOR RECORD CIMENU FILE DSPFIL FORMAT CIMENU.						
A000000		MENU FOR INQUIRY						
A000001		3 3 *IN97						
A000002		2 2 *IN98						
A000003		1 1 *IN99						
A000004		4 4 OPTION						
B000000		INPUT FIELDS FOR RECORD DTLMNU FILE DSPFIL FORMAT DTLMNU.						
B000000		CUSTOMER INQUIRY SCREEN 1						
B000001		3 3 *IN97						
B000002		2 2 *IN98						
B000003		1 1 *IN99						
B000004		4 90CUSTNO						
C000000		INPUT FIELDS FOR RECORD DTLSR FILE DSPFIL FORMAT DTLSR.						
C000000		CUSTOMER INQUIRY SCR. #2						
C000001		3 3 *IN97						
C000002		2 2 *IN98						
C000003		1 1 *IN99						
D000000		INPUT FIELDS FOR RECORD ITMMNU FILE DSPFIL FORMAT ITMMNU.						
D000000		ITEM INQUIRY SCREEN ONE						
D000001		3 3 *IN97						
D000002		2 2 *IN98						
D000003		1 1 *IN99						
D000004		4 90ITEMNO						
E000000		INPUT FIELDS FOR RECORD ITMSC2 FILE DSPFIL FORMAT ITMSC2.						
E000000		ITEM INQUIRY SCREEN TWO						
E000001		3 3 *IN97						
E000002		2 2 *IN98						
E000003		1 1 *IN99						
F000000		INPUT FIELDS FOR RECORD ITMSC3 FILE DSPFIL FORMAT ITMSC3.						
F000000		ITEM INQUIRY SCREEN 3						
F000001		3 3 *IN97						
F000002		2 2 *IN98						
F000003		1 1 *IN99						
G000000		INPUT FIELDS FOR RECORD TIMOUT FILE DSPFIL FORMAT TIMOUT.						
G000000		TIME OUT SCREEN						
G000001		3 3 *IN97						
G000002		2 2 *IN98						
G000003		1 1 *IN99						
G000004		4 4 TIMRSP						
9700	I	IIODS 2 DS			10/13/87			
9800	I	1 240 FILL01			10/13/87			
9900	I	261 268 RECID			10/13/87			
10000	I	271 415 FILL02			10/13/87			
10100	I	IIOFB DS			10/13/87			
10200	I	*ROUTINE LOC			10/14/87			
10300	I	*STATUS ERR			10/14/87			
10400	I	1 240 FILL03			10/13/87			
10500	I	38 47 FMTNM			10/13/87			
10600	I	273 282 CMID			10/13/87			
5728RG1 R01M02 881028		IBM AS/400 RPG/400		ICFLIB/RSFMUL	03/20/89 15:45:25		Page 5	
10700	I	401 404 MAJMIN			10/13/87			
10800	I	401 402 MAJCOD			10/13/87			
10900	I	403 404 MINCOD			10/13/87			
11000	I	261 268 RECID2			10/13/87			
11100	I	271 415 FILL04			10/13/87			
11200	C	C*****						
11300	C	C*						

Figure 11-23 (Part 3 of 14). Source Program Example — RSFMUL (System-Supplied Formats)

```

11400 C*          C A L C U L A T I O N   S P E C I F I C A T I O N S                10/13/87
11500 C* THE DISPLAY DEVICE IS IMPLICITLY ACQUIRED WHEN THE                    10/16/87
11600 C* FILE IS OPENED.                                                         10/13/87
11700 C*                                                                           10/13/87
11800 C* ALL OF THE PROGRAM DEVICES ARE EXPLICITLY ACQUIRED.                  10/16/87
11900 C*                                                                           10/13/87
12000 C* EACH OF THE FOUR TARGET PROGRAMS ARE EVOKED TO ESTABLISH              10/13/87
12100 C* TRANSACTIONS WITH THE REMOTE SYSTEMS.                                10/13/87
12200 C*                                                                           10/13/87
12300 C* THE MAIN INQUIRY MENU (CIMENU) IS WRITTEN TO THE USER'S              10/13/87
12400 C* DISPLAY.                                                                10/13/87
12500 C*                                                                           10/13/87
12600 C*****
12700 C* 3                                                                           03/20/89
12800 C          BEGIN          TAG                                           10/13/87
12900 C          'ICF00 'ACQ CMNFIL                1ST SESSION                10/13/87
13000 C          'ICF01 'ACQ CMNFIL                2ND SESSION                10/13/87
13100 C          'ICF02 'ACQ CMNFIL                3RD SESSION                10/13/87
13200 C          'ICF03 'ACQ CMNFIL                4TH SESSION                10/13/87
13300 C          MOVEVL'ICF00 'CMID                1ST PROGRAM                10/13/87
13400 C          EXSR EVKSR                CALL EVOKE                        10/13/87
13500 C          MOVEVL'ICF01 'CMID                2ND PROGRAM                10/13/87
13600 C          EXSR EVKSR                CALL EVOKE                        10/13/87
13700 C          MOVEVL'ICF02 'CMID                3RD PROGRAM                10/13/87
13800 C          EXSR EVKSR                CALL EVOKE                        10/13/87
13900 C          MOVEVL'ICF03 'CMID                4TH PROGRAM                10/13/87
14000 C          EXSR EVKSR                CALL EVOKE                        10/13/87
14100 C          MAIN          TAG                                           10/13/87
14200 C          WRITECIMENU                                                    10/13/87
14300 C*****
14400 C*                                                                           10/13/87
14500 C*          DETERMINE USER'S REQUEST                                        10/13/87
14600 C*                                                                           10/13/87
14700 C* A READ OPERATION IS ISSUED TO THE DISPLAY PROGRAM DEVICE                10/13/87
14800 C* TO RECEIVE THE USER'S REQUEST. THE TYPE OF REQUEST MADE IS              03/20/89
14900 C* BASED ON THE DISPLAY FORMAT CURRENTLY ON THE SCREEN. THE                03/20/89
15000 C* RECORD FORMAT NAME IS EXTRACTED FROM THE I/O FEEDBACK AREA              03/20/89
15100 C* AND USED TO DETERMINE WHAT ACTION SHOULD BE TAKEN NEXT.                03/20/89
15200 C*                                                                           10/13/87
15300 C*****
15400 C* 4                                                                           10/13/87
15500 C          READRQ          TAG                                           10/13/87
15600 C          READ DSPFIL                88                                3                10/13/87
15700 C          RECID CABEQ'CIMENU 'MENU                MAIN MENU                10/13/87
15800 C          RECID CABEQ'ITMMNU 'ITMIN                AT ITEM SCR?            10/13/87
5728RG1 R01M02 881028          IBM AS/400 RPG/400          ICFLIB/RFSMUL        03/20/89 15:45:25 Page 6
SEQUENCE
NUMBER *...1...+...2...+...3...+...4...+...5...+...6...+...7...*   IND   DO
                                USE   NUM
15900 C          RECID CABEQ'ITMSC2 'ITMRTN                AT ITM SCR?                10/13/87
16000 C          RECID CABEQ'ITMSC3 'ITMRTN                AT ITM SCR?                10/13/87
16100 C          RECID CABEQ'DTLMNU 'DTLIN                FOR DETAIL?                10/13/87
16200 C          RECID CABEQ'DTLSCR 'DTLRTN                CUST SCR?                  10/13/87
16300 C          WRITECIMENU                MAIN MENU                10/13/87
16400 C          GOTO READRQ                THERE IS ERR                10/13/87
16500 C*****
16600 C*                                                                           10/13/87
16700 C*          MAIN MENU                                                       10/13/87
16800 C*                                                                           10/13/87
16900 C* THE MAIN MENU IS READ TO DETERMINE THE REQUEST ENTERED BY              03/20/89
17000 C* THE USER. IF CMD 1 (*IN99) IS PRESSED, THE PROGRAM IS ENDED.            03/20/89
17100 C* IF OPTION = 1, AN ITEM INQUIRY MENU IS WRITTEN TO THE SCREEN.            03/20/89
17200 C* IF OPTION = 2, A CUSTOMER INQUIRY MENU IS WRITTEN TO THE                03/20/89
17300 C* SCREEN.                                                                    03/20/89
17400 C*                                                                           10/13/87
17500 C*****
17600 C* 5                                                                           10/13/87
17700 C          MENU          TAG                                           10/13/87
17800 C          *IN99 CABEQ'1'          END          END PROGRAM                10/13/87

```

Figure 11-23 (Part 4 of 14). Source Program Example — RFSMUL (System-Supplied Formats)

```

17900 C          OPTION   IFEQ '1'                                B001 10/13/87
18000 C          WRITEITMNU                                001 10/13/87
18100 C          ELSE                                         X001 10/13/87
18200 C          WRITEDTLMNU                                001 10/13/87
18300 C          END                                           E001 10/13/87
18400 C          GOTO READRQ                                10/13/87
18500 C*****
18600 C*
18700 C*          ITEM INQUIRY                                10/13/87
18800 C*
18900 C* THE ITEM NUMBER REQUESTED BY THE USER ON THE ITEM INQUIRY 10/13/87
19000 C* SCREEN IS CHECKED. THIS IS DETERMINED BY THE DISPLAY 03/20/89
19100 C* RECORD FORMAT BEING PROCESSED - IN THIS CASE ITMMNU. 03/20/89
19200 C*
19300 C* IF CMD 1 (*IN99) IS PRESSED, THE PROGRAM IS ENDED. IF CMD 2 10/13/87
19400 C* IS PRESSED, THE ITEM INQUIRY REQUEST IS CANCELED, AND THE 10/13/87
19500 C* MAIN MENU (CIMENU) IS WRITTEN TO THE SCREEN. 10/13/87
19600 C*
19700 C* IF AN ITEM NUMBER IS ENTERED, A ITEM INQUIRY REQUEST IS 10/13/87
19800 C* SENT TO THE APPROPRIATE REMOTE SYSTEM. THE REMOTE SYSTEM 10/13/87
19900 C* IS SELECTED BASED ON THE ITEM NUMBER REQUESTED. 10/13/87
20000 C*
20100 C* IF AN ERROR OCCURS, THE ERROR IS PRINTED AND THE JOB 10/13/87
20200 C* IS ENDED. 10/13/87
20300 C*
20400 C*****
20500 C* 6
20600 C          ITMIN    TAG                                10/13/87
20700 C          *IN99   CABEQ'1'      END      EXIT ON CMD3 10/13/87
20800 C          *IN98   IFEQ '1'                                B001 10/13/87
20900 C          WRITECIMENU                                001 10/13/87
21000 C          GOTO READRQ                                001 10/13/87
21100 C          END                                           E001 10/13/87
21200 C          ITEMNO  CABLE399999  XICF01 10/13/87
572BRG1 R01M02 881028 IBM AS/400 RPG/400 ICFLIB/RFSMUL 03/20/89 15:45:25 Page 7
SEQUENCE          IND DO LAST PAGE PROGRAM
NUMBER *...1...+...2...+...3...+...4...+...5...+...6...+...7...* USE NUM UPDATE LINE ID
21300 C          ITEMNO  CABLE699999  XICF02 10/13/87
21400 C          ITEMNO  CABLE899999  XICF03 10/13/87
21500 C          XICF01  TAG 10/13/87
21600 C          MOVEL'ICF01 'CMID 10/13/87
21700 C          GOTO XITMIN 10/13/87
21800 C          XICF02  TAG 10/13/87
21900 C          MOVEL'ICF02 'CMID 10/13/87
22000 C          GOTO XITMIN 10/13/87
22100 C          XICF03  TAG 10/13/87
22200 C          MOVEL'ICF03 'CMID 10/13/87
22300 C          XITMIN  TAG 10/13/87
22400 C          EXCPTITEMRQ  INQ W/INV 10/13/87
22500 C          MAJCOD  CABGE'04'  ERROR  ERROR RTN 10/13/87
22600 C          TRY89  TAG 10/13/87
22700 C          SETOF 89 1 10/13/87
22800 C          MOVEL' '  RECITM  RESET RECID 10/13/87
22900 C          MOVEL' '  'CMID 10/13/87
23000 C          READ CMNFIL 8910 2 3 10/13/87
23100 C          89  EXSR ERRCHK  FILE ERROR? 10/13/87
23200 C          MAJMIN  CABGE'0300'  ITMIN  NODATA? 10/13/87
23300 C          N81  EXCPTNOTITM  REC NOT FD? 10/13/87
23400 C          SETOF 81 1 10/13/87
23500 C          MAJCOD  CABGE'04'  ERROR  ERROR RTN 10/13/87
23600 C          RECITM  CABNE'I'  RECERR  PRINT MSG 10/13/87
23700 C*****
23800 C*
23900 C*          PROCESS ITEM INFORMATION 10/13/87
24000 C*
24100 C* THE ITEM RECORD RECEIVED FROM THE TARGET PROGRAM AND THE 03/20/89
24200 C* INFORMATION ABOUT THE ITEM IS PROCESSED AND DISPLAYED. IF 03/20/89
24300 C* ITEMNO IS 0 OR LESS, IT IS AN INVALID REQUEST AND A FRESH 03/20/89

```

| Figure 11-23 (Part 5 of 14). Source Program Example — RFSMUL (System-Supplied Formats)

```

24400 C*      ITEM MENU IS WRITTEN TO THE SCREEN. IF REQUEST IS VALID,          03/20/89
24500 C*      VALUES ARE CALCULATED BASED ON THE INFORMATION RECEIVED.        03/20/89
24600 C*
24700 C*****
24800 C* 7
24900 C          ITMOUT   TAG                      10/13/87
25000 C          ITEMNO   IFLE 000000                      B001 10/13/87
25100 C          WRITEITMNU          ITEM MENU          001 10/13/87
25200 C          GOTO READRQ          READ DISPLAY      001 10/13/87
25300 C          ELSE                      X001 10/13/87
25400 C          Z-ADD0    QAVAIL 70    QTY AVAIL.      001 10/13/87
25500 C          ADD QTYOH  QAVAIL                      001 10/13/87
25600 C          SUB QTY00  QAVAIL                      001 10/13/87
25700 C          ADD QTYBO  QAVAIL                      001 10/13/87
25800 C          MOVEDESC  DSC                      001 10/13/87
25900 C          MOVE QTY00  QTYO                      001 10/13/87
26000 C          MOVE QTYOH  QTYH                      001 10/13/87
26100 C          MOVE QTYBO  QTYB                      001 10/13/87
26200 C          MOVE UNIT  UNT                      001 10/13/87
26300 C          MOVE PRO1  PR1                      001 10/13/87
26400 C          MOVE PRO5  PR5                      001 10/13/87
26500 C          MOVE UFRT  UFR                      001 10/13/87
26600 C          WRITEITMSC2          ITEM DETAIL      001 10/13/87
5728RG1 R01M02 881028          IBM AS/400 RPG/400          ICFLIB/RSFMUL 03/20/89 15:45:25 Page
SEQUENCE          IND DO LAST PAGE PROGRAM
NUMBER *...1...+...2...+...3...+...4...+...5...+...6...+...7...* USE NUM UPDATE LINE ID
26700 C          GOTO READRQ          001 10/13/87
26800 C          END                      E001 10/13/87
26900 C*****
27000 C*
27100 C*          ADDITIONAL ITEM INFORMATION
27200 C*
27300 C*      ADDITIONAL ITEM INFORMATION IS PROCESSED AND THE RESULT
27400 C*      IS DISPLAYED ON THE SCREEN WHEN A RESPONSE IS READ
27500 C*      FROM THE DISPLAY WITH AN ITEM SCREEN RECORD FORMAT.
27600 C*
27700 C*      IF CMD 1 (*IN99) IS PRESSED, THE PROGRAM IS ENDED.
27800 C*
27900 C*      IF CMD 2 (*IN98) IS PRESSED, THE ITEM INQUIRY IS ENDED,
28000 C*      AND THE MAIN MENU (CIMENU) IS WRITTEN TO THE SCREEN.
28100 C*
28200 C*      IF CMD 3 (*IN97) IS PRESSED, THE ITEM INQUIRY MENU IS
28300 C*      WRITTEN ON THE SCREEN.
28400 C*
28500 C*      IF 'ENTER' IS PRESSED WHILE SCREEN 2 FOR ITEM REQUESTED IS
28600 C*      CURRENTLY DISPLAYED, MORE INFORMATION IS CALCULATED AND
28700 C*      DISPLAYED.
28800 C*
28900 C*      IF 'ENTER' IS PRESSED WHILE SCREEN 3 FOR ITEM REQUESTED IS
29000 C*      CURRENTLY DISPLAYED, THEN THE ITEM INQUIRY MENU IS WRITTEN
29100 C*      TO THE SCREEN.
29200 C*
29300 C*****
29400 C* 8
29500 C          ITMRTN   TAG                      10/13/87
29600 C          *IN99   CABEQ'1'    END          JOB ENDS          10/13/87
29700 C          *IN98   IFEQ '1'                      B001 10/13/87
29800 C          WRITECIMENU          MAIN MENU          001 10/13/87
29900 C          GOTO READRQ          001 10/13/87
30000 C          END                      E001 10/13/87
30100 C          *IN97   IFEQ '1'          CMD 3 ?          B001 10/13/87
30200 C          RECID   IFEQ 'ITMSC2 '    ITM SCR 2 ?      B002 10/13/87
30300 C          WRITEITMMNU          YES,THEN ITS        002 10/13/87
30400 C          GOTO READRQ          ITEM MENU          002 10/13/87
30500 C          END                      E002 10/13/87
30600 C          END                      E001 10/13/87
30700 C          RECID   IFEQ 'ITMSC3 '    ITM SCR 3 ?      B001 10/13/87
30800 C          WRITEITMMNU          YES,THEN ITS        001 10/13/87

```

Figure 11-23 (Part 6 of 14). Source Program Example — RSFMUL (System-Supplied Formats)

```

30900 C          GOTO READRQ          ITEM MENU          001 10/13/87
31000 C          END                  E001 10/13/87
31100 C          SLSTM SUB CSTTM   PROFM 92   PROFIT MONTH    10/13/87
31200 C          MULT 100   PROFM          10/13/87
31300 C          SLSTM COMP 0          46          3          10/13/87
31400 C          N46 PROFM DIV SLSTM   PROFM   PROFIT PCT    10/13/87
31500 C          QTYLST MULT PR01   LOSTS          LOST SALES    10/13/87
31600 C          MOVE SLSTM   SLSM          10/13/87
31700 C          MOVE SLSTY   SLSY          10/13/87
31800 C          MOVE CSTTM   CSTM          10/13/87
31900 C          MOVE PROFM   PROFIT        10/13/87
32000 C          MOVE CSTTY   CSTY          10/13/87
5728RG1 R01M02 881028          IBM AS/400 RPG/400          ICFLIB/RFSMUL 03/20/89 15:45:25 Page 9
SEQUENCE          IND DO LAST PAGE PROGRAM
NUMBER *...1...+...2...+...3...+...4...+...5...+...6...+...7...* USE NUM UPDATE LINE ID
32100 C          WRITEITMSC3          ITEM DTL 2          10/13/87
32200 C          GOTO READRQ          10/13/87
32300 C*****
32400 C*
32500 C          CUSTOMER INQUIRY          10/13/87
32600 C*
32700 C* THE REQUEST FROM THE CUSTOMER INQUIRY MENU IS PROCESSED. 10/13/87
32800 C*
32900 C* IF CMD 1 (*IN99) IS PRESSED, THE PROGRAM IS ENDED. 10/13/87
33000 C*
33100 C* IF CMD 2 (*IN98) IS PRESSED, THE CUSTOMER INQUIRY IS ENDED, 10/13/87
33200 C* AND THE MAIN MENU (CIMENU) IS WRITTEN TO THE SCREEN. 10/13/87
33300 C*
33400 C* IF A CUSTOMER NUMBER IS ENTERED, THE CUSTOMER INQUIRY 10/13/87
33500 C* REQUEST IS SENT TO THE REMOTE SYSTEM. 10/13/87
33600 C*
33700 C* A READ TO THE PROGRAM DEVICE IS ISSUED TO RECEIVE THE 03/20/89
33800 C* INFORMATION FROM THE TARGET PROGRAM. 10/13/87
33900 C*
34000 C* IF AN ERROR OCCURS, THE ERROR IS PRINTED AND THE JOB IS 10/13/87
34100 C* ENDED. 10/13/87
34200 C*
34300 C*****
34400 C* 9 03/20/89
34500 C          DTLIN TAG          10/13/87
34600 C          *IN99 CABEQ'1' END JOB ENDS          10/13/87
34700 C          *IN98 IFEQ '1'          B001 10/13/87
34800 C          WRITECIMENU          MAIN MENU          001 10/13/87
34900 C          GOTO READRQ          001 10/13/87
35000 C          END          E001 10/13/87
35100 C          EVDTL TAG          10/13/87
35200 C          MOVE CUSTNO ITEMNO          10/13/87
35300 C          MOVEV'ICF00 'CMID          10/13/87
35400 C          EXCPTITEMRQ          SEND CUST #          10/13/87
35500 C          MAJCOD CABGE'04' ERROR ERROR RTN          10/13/87
35600 C          TRY88 TAG          10/13/87
35700 C          MOVEV' ' 'CMID          10/13/87
35800 C          MOVEV' ' RECCUS RESET RECID          10/13/87
35900 C          SETOF          88          1          10/13/87
36000 C          READ CMNFIL          8810REC CUS INF          2 3 10/13/87
36100 C          EXSR ERRCHK          FILE ERR?          10/13/87
36200 C          MAJMIN CABGE'0300' EVDTL NODATATRYAGN          10/13/87
36300 C          N80 EXCPTNOTCUS          RECD NOT FD?          10/13/87
36400 C          RECCUS CABNE'C' RECERR          PRINT MSG          10/13/87
36500 C          SETOF          80          1          10/13/87
36600 C*****
36700 C*
36800 C* PROCESS CUSTOMER INFORMATION          10/13/87
36900 C*
37000 C* THE CUSTOMER DATA RECEIVED FROM THE TARGET PROGRAM IS 03/20/89
37100 C* PROCESSED. IF CUSTOMER NUMBER IS ZERO OR LESS, IT IS AN 03/20/89
37200 C* INVALID REQUEST AND THE MAIN MENU IS WRITTEN TO THE SCREEN. 03/20/89
37300 C* 10/14/87

```

Figure 11-23 (Part 7 of 14). Source Program Example — RFSMUL (System-Supplied Formats)

SEQUENCE	NUMBER	TEXT	IND	DO	LAST	PAGE	PROGRAM
			USE	NUM	UPDATE	LINE	ID
37400	C*	WHEN THE RCVTRNRND INDICATOR(*IN90) IS RECEIVED, THE			03/20/89		
5728RG1	R01M02	881028	IBM AS/400 RPG/400	ICFLIB/RSFMUL	03/20/89	15:45:25	Page 10
37500	C*	CUSTOMER INFORMATION IS WRITTEN TO THE SCREEN.			03/20/89		
37600	C*				10/14/87		
37700	C*	IF DURING THE READ OPERATION AN ERROR IS RECEIVED,			10/13/87		
37800	C*	CONTROL GOES TO THE ERROR ROUTINE TO END THE JOB.			10/13/87		
37900	C*				10/13/87		
38000	C*	*****			10/13/87		
38100	C*	<b>10</b>			10/13/87		
38200	C	DTOUT TAG			10/13/87		
38300	C	CUSTNO IFEQ 000000		B001	10/13/87		
38400	C	SETOF	66	3 001	10/13/87		
38500	C	WRITECIMENU	MAIN MENU	001	10/13/87		
38600	C	GOTO READRQ		001	10/13/87		
38700	C	END		E001	10/13/87		
38800	C	MOVE CUSTNO CUSTN			10/13/87		
38900	C	MOVELDNAME CNAME			10/13/87		
39000	C	MOVE DLSTOR DLSTR			10/13/87		
39100	C	MOVE DSLSTM DSLSM			10/13/87		
39200	C	MOVE DSPM01 DSPM1			10/13/87		
39300	C	MOVE DSPM02 DSPM2			10/13/87		
39400	C	MOVE DSTTYD DSTYD			10/13/87		
39500	C	MOVE IDEPT DEPT			10/13/87		
39600	C	WRITEDTLSCR	DETAIL INFO		10/13/87		
39700	C	GOTO READRQ			10/13/87		
39800	C*	*****			10/13/87		
39900	C*				10/13/87		
40000	C*	THIS ROUTINE HANDLES THE USER'S REQUEST FOLLOWING THE			10/14/87		
40100	C*	DISPLAY OF THE CUSTOMER INFORMATION. CMD KEY 1 WILL END			03/20/89		
40200	C*	THE JOB, CMD KEY 2 WILL DISPLAY THE MAIN MENU, AND "ENTER"			03/20/89		
40300	C*	WILL BRING UP THE CUSTOMER INQUIRY MENU.			03/20/89		
40400	C*				10/13/87		
40500	C*	*****			10/13/87		
40600	C*	<b>11</b>			10/13/87		
40700	C	DTLRTN TAG			10/13/87		
40800	C	*IN99 CABEQ'1' END	JOB ENDS		10/13/87		
40900	C	*IN98 IFEQ '1'		B001	10/13/87		
41000	C	WRITECIMENU	MAIN MENU	001	10/13/87		
41100	C	GOTO READRQ		001	10/13/87		
41200	C	END		E001	10/13/87		
41300	C	WRITEDTLMNU	CUSTOMER INQ		10/13/87		
41400	C	GOTO READRQ			10/13/87		
41500	C*	*****			10/13/87		
41600	C*				10/13/87		
41700	C*	WHEN AN I/O OPERATION ERROR IS DETECTED, A MESSAGE IS PRINTED			03/20/89		
41800	C*	AND THE TRANSACTION AND SESSION ARE ENDED FOR EACH OF THE			03/20/89		
41900	C*	REMOTE SYSTEMS.			03/20/89		
42000	C*				10/13/87		
42100	C*	*****			10/13/87		
42200	C*	<b>12</b>			10/13/87		
42300	C	RECERR TAG			10/13/87		
42400	C	EXCPTRECER	WRONG RECID		10/13/87		
42500	C	GOTO END	END PROGRAM		10/13/87		
42600	C	ERROR TAG			10/13/87		
42700	C	EXCPTMERR			10/13/87		
42800	C	END TAG			10/13/87		
5728RG1	R01M02	881028	IBM AS/400 RPG/400	ICFLIB/RSFMUL	03/20/89	15:45:25	Page 11
42900	C	MOVEL'ICF00 'CMID			10/13/87		
43000	C	EXCPTDETACH	DET 1ST TRANS		10/13/87		
43100	C	MOVEL'ICF01 'CMID			10/13/87		
43200	C	EXCPTDETACH	DET 2ND TRANS		10/13/87		
43300	C	MOVEL'ICF02 'CMID			10/13/87		
43400	C	EXCPTDETACH	DET 3RD TRANS		10/13/87		
43500	C	MOVEL'ICF03 'CMID			10/13/87		

Figure 11-23 (Part 8 of 14). Source Program Example — RSFMUL (System-Supplied Formats)

```

43600 C          EXCPTDETACH          DET 4TH TRANS          10/13/87
43700 C          ABORT          TAG          10/13/87
43800 C          'ICF00' 'REL CMNFIL          86 REL 1ST SESS          2          10/13/87
43900 C          'ICF01' 'REL CMNFIL          86 REL 2ND SESS          2          10/13/87
44000 C          'ICF02' 'REL CMNFIL          86 REL 3RD SESS          2          10/13/87
44100 C          'ICF03' 'REL CMNFIL          86 REL 4TH SESS          2          10/13/87
44200 C          FORCE          TAG          10/13/87
44300 C          SETON          LR          1          10/13/87
44400 C          RETRN          10/13/87
44500 C*****
44600 C*          10/13/87
44700 C*          THIS SUBROUTINE IS CALLED TO EVOKE THE TARGET PROGRAM. THE          03/20/89
44800 C*          SAME TARGET PROGRAM (ICFLIB/RTDMULCL) IS EVOKED AT FOUR          03/20/89
44900 C*          DIFFERENT REMOTE SYSTEMS. THE PROGRAM DEVICE IDENTIFIES          03/20/89
45000 C*          WHICH SESSION SHOULD BE EVOKED. THE PROGRAM DEVICE WAS          03/20/89
45100 C*          SPECIFIED IN CMID PRIOR TO CALLING THIS ROUTINE.          10/13/87
45200 C*          10/13/87
45300 C*****
45400 C* 13          10/13/87
45500 C          EVKSR          BEGSR          10/13/87
45600 C          EXCPTVEVOKE          EVOKE TARGET          10/13/87
45700 C          ENDSR          10/13/87
45800 C*****
45900 C*          10/13/87
46000 C*          THIS SUBROUTINE IS CALLED TO PERFORM FURTHER CHECKS ON FILE          03/20/89
46100 C*          ERRORS RESULTING FROM THE READ OPERATION ISSUED TO THE PRO-          03/20/89
46200 C*          GRAM DEVICE. THIS ROUTINE CHECKS FOR THE TIME OUT INDICATION.          03/20/89
46300 C*          IF THERE IS A TIME OUT, THEN A MESSAGE IS SENT TO THE USER'S          03/20/89
46400 C*          DISPLAY SCREEN REQUESTING ACTION, OTHERWISE PROGRAM ENDS.          10/16/87
46500 C*          10/13/87
46600 C*****
46700 C* 14          10/13/87
46800 C          ERRCHK          BEGSR          10/13/87
46900 C          MAJMIN          IFEQ '0310'          TIMER EXPD?          B001          10/13/87
47000 C          CHKAGN          TAG          001          10/13/87
47100 C          WRITETIMOUT          DISPLAY MSG          001          10/13/87
47200 C          READ DSPFIL          87READ REPLY          3          001          10/13/87
47300 C          88          TIMRSP          CABEQ'1'          TRY88          CUST INQUIR          001          10/13/87
47400 C          89          TIMRSP          CABEQ'1'          TRY89          ITEM INQUIR          001          10/13/87
47500 C          TIMRSP          IFEQ '2'          END PROGRAM          B002          10/13/87
47600 C          EXCPTEOS          END SESSION          002          10/13/87
47700 C          GOTO FORCE          END PROGRAM          002          10/13/87
47800 C          END          E002          10/13/87
47900 C          GOTO CHKAGN          ASK AGAIN          001          10/13/87
48000 C          END          E001          10/13/87
48100 C          MAJMIN          CABEQ'0300'          ERRESR          TRN/NODATA          10/13/87
48200 C          MAJMIN          CABEQ'0000'          ERRESR          TRN W/DATA          10/13/87
5728RG1 R01M02 881028          IBM AS/400 RPG/400          ICFLIB/RSFMUL          03/20/89          15:45:25          Page          12
SEQUENCE          IND          DO          LAST          PAGE          PROGRAM
NUMBER          *...1...+...2...+...3...+...4...+...5...+...6...+...7...*          USE          NUM          UPDATE          LINE          ID
48300 C          GOTO ERROR          ABEND          10/13/87
48400 C          ERRESR          TAG          10/13/87
48500 C          ENDSR          10/13/87
48600 C*****
48700 C*          10/14/87
48800 C*          THIS IS THE PROGRAM ERROR SUBROUTINE THAT RECEIVES CONTROL          03/20/89
48900 C*          WHEN AN ERROR OCCURS AFTER AN I/O OPERATION IS ISSUED TO THE          03/20/89
49000 C*          PROGRAM DEVICE AND THERE IS A NON-ZERO VALUE IN THE RPG          03/20/89
49100 C*          STATUS FIELD (ERR). THIS ROUTINE CHECKS FOR STATUS VALUES          03/20/89
49200 C*          THAT RELATE TO ICF OPERATIONS. IF THE PROGRAM DEVICE          03/20/89
49300 C*          IS ALREADY ACQUIRED, THE ERROR IS IGNORED, OTHERWISE THE          03/20/89
49400 C*          PROGRAM IS ENDED.          03/20/89
49500 C*          10/14/87
49600 C*****
49700 C* 15          10/14/87
49800 C          *PSSR          BEGSR          10/14/87
49900 C          MOVE '          ' RETURN 6          DEFAULT          10/14/87
50000 C          ERR          CABEQ01285          ENDPSR          ALREADY ACQ?          10/14/87

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Figure 11-23 (Part 9 of 14). Source Program Example — RSFMUL (System-Supplied Formats)

```

50100 C          MOVE '*CANCL' RETURN          JOB ENDS          10/14/87
50200 C          ENDPSR   ENDSRRETURN        BACK TO MAIN        10/14/87
50300 C*****
50400 OQPRINT  E 1          MMERR          10/13/87
50500 0          21 'COMMUNICATION ERROR.'  10/13/87
50600 0          34 'MAJOR/MINOR:'        10/13/87
50700 0          MAJCOD  37          10/13/87
50800 0          38 '/'                  10/13/87
50900 0          MINCOD  40          10/13/87
51000 0          49 'FORMAT:'            10/13/87
51100 0          FMTNM   60          10/13/87
51200 0          69 'PGMDEV:'            10/13/87
51300 0          CMID   80          10/13/87
51400 0          E 1          RECER        10/13/87
51500 0          22 'UNMATCH RECORD FORMAT' 10/13/87
51600 0          34 '-JOB ENDED.'        10/13/87
51700 0          E 1          NOTITM       10/13/87
51800 0          21 'NOT ITEM RECD-'     10/13/87
51900 0          ITEMNO  28          10/13/87
52000 0          29 '/'                  10/13/87
52100 0          DESC   60          10/13/87
52200 0          E 1          NOTCUS       10/13/87
52300 0          21 'NOT CUST RECD-'     10/13/87
52400 0          CUSTNO  28          10/13/87
52500 0          29 '/'                  10/13/87
52600 0          DNAME  60          10/13/87
52700 OCMNFIL  E          EVOKE          10/13/87
52800 0          K8 '$$EVOKNI'          10/13/87
52900 0          8 'RTFMULCL'          10/13/87
53000 0          32 'ICFLIB '          10/13/87
53100 0          E          ITEMRQ        10/13/87
53200 0          K6 '$$SEND'            10/13/87
53300 0          4 '0006'              10/13/87
53400 0          ITEMNO  10          10/13/87
5728RG1 R01M02 881028  IBM AS/400 RPG/400          ICFLIB/RSFMUL 03/20/89 15:45:25 Page 13
SEQUENCE          IND DO LAST PAGE PROGRAM
NUMBER *...1...+...2...+...3...+...4...+...5...+...6...+...7...* USE NUM UPDATE LINE ID
53500 0          E          DETACH        10/13/87
53600 0          K8 '$$SENDET'          10/13/87
53700 0          4 '0000'              10/13/87
53800 0          E          EOS          10/13/87
53900 0          K5 '$$EOS'            10/13/87
54000 0          4 '0000'              10/13/87
* 6103 54001 OVERFLOW INDICATOR OA ASSIGNED TO FILE QPRINT.
H000000 OUTPUT FIELDS FOR RECORD CIMENU FILE DSPFIL FORMAT CIMENU.
H000000 MENU FOR INQUIRY
I000000 OUTPUT FIELDS FOR RECORD DTLMNU FILE DSPFIL FORMAT DTLMNU.
I000000 CUSTOMER INQUIRY SCREEN 1
J000000 OUTPUT FIELDS FOR RECORD DTLSR FILE DSPFIL FORMAT DTLSR.
J000000 CUSTOMER INQUIRY SCR. #2
J000001 CUSTN 6 CHAR 6
J000002 DEPT 9 ZONE 3,0
J000003 DLSTR 15 ZONE 6,0
J000004 DSLSM 24 ZONE 9,0
J000005 DSPM1 33 ZONE 9,0
J000006 DSPM2 42 ZONE 9,0
J000007 DSPM3 51 ZONE 9,0
J000008 DSTYD 62 ZONE 11,0
J000009 NAME 67 CHAR 5
K000000 OUTPUT FIELDS FOR RECORD ITMMNU FILE DSPFIL FORMAT ITMMNU.
K000000 ITEM INQUIRY SCREEN ONE
L000000 OUTPUT FIELDS FOR RECORD ITMSC2 FILE DSPFIL FORMAT ITMSC2.
L000000 ITEM INQUIRY SCREEN TWO
L000001 DSC 30 CHAR 30
L000002 QAVAIL 37 ZONE 7,0
L000003 QTYH 44 ZONE 7,0
L000004 QTYO 51 ZONE 7,0
L000005 QTYB 58 ZONE 7,0

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Figure 11-23 (Part 10 of 14). Source Program Example — RSFMUL (System-Supplied Formats)



```

L000006          UNT      60  CHAR   2
L000007          PR1     67  ZONE  7,2
L000008          PR5     74  ZONE  7,0
L000009          UFR     79  ZONE  5,2
M000000  OUTPUT FIELDS FOR RECORD ITMSC3 FILE DSPFIL FORMAT ITMSC3.
M000000  ITEM INQUIRY SCREEN 3
M000001          SLSM     9  ZONE  9,2
M000002          SLSY    20  ZONE 11,2
M000003          CSTM    29  ZONE  9,2
M000004          CSTY    40  ZONE 11,2
M000005          PROFIT  45  ZONE  5,2
M000006          LOSTS   54  ZONE  9,2
N000000  OUTPUT FIELDS FOR RECORD TIMEOUT FILE DSPFIL FORMAT TIMEOUT.
N000000  TIME OUT SCREEN

```

\*\*\*\*\* END OF SOURCE \*\*\*\*\*

Additional Diagnostic Messages

```

* 7089      4500  RPG PROVIDES SEPARATE INDICATOR AREA FOR FILE CMNFIL.
5728RG1 R01M02 881028      IBM AS/400 RPG/400      ICFLIB/RSFMUL      03/20/89 15:45:25      Page      14

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Cross Reference

File and Record References:

FILE/RCD	DEV/RCD	REFERENCES (D=DEFINED)
01 CMNFIL	WORKSTN	4500D 6500 7700 12900 13000 13100 13200 23000 36000 43800 43900 44000 44100 52700 53100 53500 53800 53900 52800 53200 53600
		\$\$\$EOS \$\$EVOKNI \$\$SEND \$\$SENDET
02 DSPFIL	WORKSTN	5000D 15600 47200 5000D A000000 14200 16300 20900 29800 34800 38500 41000 H000000 5000D B000000 18200 41300 I000000 5000D C000000 39600 J000000 5000D D000000 18000 25100 30300 30800 K000000 5000D E000000 26600 L000000 5000D F000000 32100 M000000 5000D G000000 47100 N000000
03 QPRINT	PRINTER	5200D 50400 51400 51700 52200 54001

Field References:

FIELD	ATTR	REFERENCES (M=MODIFIED D=DEFINED)
*IN97	A(1)	A000001 B000001 C000001 D000001 E000001 F000001 G000001 30100
*IN98	A(1)	A000002 B000002 C000002 D000002 E000002 F000002 G000002 20800 29700 34700 40900
*IN99	A(1)	A000003 B000003 C000003 D000003 E000003 F000003 G000003 17800 20700 29600 34600 40800 4500 49800D
*PSSR	BEGSR	43700D
* 7031 ABORT	TAG	12800D
* 7031 BEGIN	TAG	47000D 47900
CHKAGN	TAG	10600D 13300M 13500M 13700M 13900M
CMID	A(10)	21600M 21900M 22200M 22900M 35300M 35700M 42900M 43100M 43300M 43500M 51300
CSTM	P(9,2)	31800M M000003D
CSTTM	P(9,2)	9100D 31100 31800
CSTTY	P(11,2)	9200D 32000
CSTY	P(11,2)	32000M M000004D
5728RG1 R01M02 881028		IBM AS/400 RPG/400
CUSTN	A(6)	38800M J000001D
CUSTNO	P(6,0)	6700D B000004D 35200 38300 38800 52400
DEPT	P(3,0)	39500M J000002D

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Figure 11-23 (Part 11 of 14). Source Program Example — RSFMUL (System-Supplied Formats)

	DESC	A(30)	8000D	25800	52100				
	DETACH	EXCPT	43000	43200	43400	43600	53500		
	DLSTOR	A(6)	6900D	39000					
	DLSTR	P(6,0)	39000M	J000003D					
	DNAME	A(30)	6800D	38900	52600				
	DSC	A(30)	25800M	L000001D					
	DSLMS	P(9,0)	39100M	J000004D					
	DSLSTM	A(9)	7000D	39100					
	DSPM01	A(9)	7100D	39200					
	DSPM02	A(9)	7200D	39300					
* 7031	DSPM03	A(9)	7300D						
	DSPM1	P(9,0)	39200M	J000005D					
	DSPM2	P(9,0)	39300M	J000006D					
	DSPM3	P(9,0)	J000007D						
	DSTTYD	A(11)	7400D	39400					
	DSTYD	P(11,0)	39400M	J000008D					
	DTLIN	TAG	16100	34500D					
	DTLRN	TAG	16200	40700D					
* 7031	DTOUT	TAG	38200D						
	END	TAG	17800	20700	29600	34600	40800		
			42500	42800D					
	ENDPSR	ENDSR	50000	50200D					
	EOS	EXCPT	47600	53800					
	ERR	Z(5,0)	10300D	50000					
	ERRCHK	BEGSR	23100	36100	46800D				
	ERRRESR	TAG	48100	48200	48400D				
	ERROR	TAG	22500	23500	35500	42600D	48300		
	EVDTL	TAG	35100D	36200					
	EVKSR	BEGSR	13400	13600	13800	14000	45500D		
	EVOKE	EXCPT	45600	52700					
* 7031	FILL01	A(240)	9800D						
* 7031	FILL02	A(145)	10000D						
* 7031	FILL03	A(240)	10400D						
* 7031	FILL04	A(145)	11100D						
* 7031	FILL10	A(11)	9500D						
* 7031	FILL20	A(57)	7600D						
	FMTNM	A(8)	10500D	51100					
	FORCE	TAG	44200D	47700					
	IDEPT	A(3)	7500D	39500					
	IODS	DS(415)	5000	9700D					
	IOFB	DS(415)	4500	10100D					
	ITEMNO	P(6,0)	7900D	D000004D	21200	21300	21400		
			25000	35200M	51900	53400			
	ITEMRQ	EXCPT	22400	35400	53100				
	ITMIN	TAG	15800	20600D	23200				
* 7031	ITMOUT	TAG	24900D						
	ITMRTN	TAG	15900	16000	29500D				
* 7031	LOC	A(8)	10200D						
* 7031	LQS	P(9,2)	9400D						
	LOSTS	P(9,2)	31500M	M000006D					
* 7031	MAIN	TAG	14100D						
	MAJCOD	A(2)	10800D	22500	23500	35500	50700		
	MAJMIN	A(4)	10700D	23200	36200	46900	48100		
5728RG1	R01M02	881028		IBM AS/400	RPG/400			ICFLIB/RSFMUL	03/20/89 15:45:25
			48200					Page	16
	MENU	TAG	15700	17700D					
	MINCOD	A(2)	10900D	50900					
	MMERR	EXCPT	42700	50400					
	NAME	A(5)	38900M	J000009D					
	NOTCUS	EXCPT	36300	52200					
	NOTITM	EXCPT	23300	51700					
* 7031	OPTION	A(1)	A000004D	17900					
	PRO	P(5,2)	9300D						
	PROFIT	P(5,2)	31900M	M000005D					
	PROFM	P(9,2)	31100D	31200M	31400	31400M	31900		
	PR01	P(7,2)	8600D	26300	31500				
	PR05	P(6,0)	8700D	26400					
	PR1	P(7,2)	26300M	L000007D					

Figure 11-23 (Part 12 of 14). Source Program Example — RSFMUL (System-Supplied Formats)

PR5	P(7,0)	26400M	L000008D						
QAVAIL	P(7,0)	25400D	25500M	25600M	25700M	L000002D			
QTYB	P(7,0)	26100M	L000005D						
QTYBO	P(7,0)	8400D	25700	26100					
QTYH	P(7,0)	26000M	L000003D						
QTYLST	P(7,0)	8100D	31500						
QTYO	P(7,0)	25900M	L000004D						
QTYOH	P(7,0)	8200D	25500	26000					
QTYOO	P(7,0)	8300D	25600	25900					
READRQ	TAG	15500D	16400	18400	21000	25200			
		26700	29900	30400	30900	32200			
		34900	38600	39700	41100	41400			
RECCUS	A(1)	6600D	35800M	36400					
RECER	EXCPT	42400	51400						
RECERR	TAG	23600	36400	42300D					
RECID	A(8)	9900D	15700	15800	15900	16000			
		16100	16200	30200	30700				
* 7031	RECID2	A(8)	11000D						
	RECITM	A(1)	7800D	22800M	23600				
	RETURN	A(6)	49900D	50100M	50200				
	SLSM	P(9,2)	31600M	M000001D					
	SLSTM	P(9,2)	8900D	31100	31300	31400	31600		
	SLSTY	P(11,2)	9000D	31700					
	SLSY	P(11,2)	31700M	M000002D					
	TIMRSP	A(1)	6000004D	47300	47400	47500			
	TRY88	TAG	35600D	47300					
	TRY89	TAG	22600D	47400					
	UFR	P(5,2)	26500M	L000009D					
	UFRT	P(5,2)	8800D	26500					
	UNIT	A(2)	8500D	26200					
	UNT	A(2)	26200M	L000006D					
	XICF01	TAG	21200	21500D					
	XICF02	TAG	21300	21800D					
	XICF03	TAG	21400	22100D					
	XITMIN	TAG	21700	22000	22300D				
	'	LITERAL	22900	35700					
	'	LITERAL	49900						
	'	LITERAL	22800	35800					
	'*CANCL'	LITERAL	50100						
	'C'	LITERAL	36400						
	'CIMENU'	LITERAL	15700						
	'DTLMNU'	LITERAL	16100						
	'DTLSCR'	LITERAL	16200						
5728RG1	R01M02	881028	IBM AS/400	RPG/400	ICFLIB/RSFMUL	03/20/89	15:45:25	Page	17
	'I'	LITERAL	23600						
	'ICF00'	LITERAL	12900	13300	35300	42900	43800		
	'ICF01'	LITERAL	13000	13500	21600	43100	43900		
	'ICF02'	LITERAL	13100	13700	21900	43300	44000		
	'ICF03'	LITERAL	13200	13900	22200	43500	44100		
	'ITMMNU'	LITERAL	15800						
	'ITMSC2'	LITERAL	15900	30200					
	'ITMSC3'	LITERAL	16000	30700					
	'0000'	LITERAL	48200						
	'0300'	LITERAL	23200	36200	48100				
	'0310'	LITERAL	46900						
	'04'	LITERAL	22500	23500	35500				
	'1'	LITERAL	17800	17900	20700	20800	29600		
			29700	30100	34600	34700	40800		
			40900	47300	47400				
	'2'	LITERAL	47500						
	0	LITERAL	25400	31300					
	000000	LITERAL	25000	38300					
	01285	LITERAL	50000						
	100	LITERAL	31200						
	399999	LITERAL	21200						
	699999	LITERAL	21300						
	899999	LITERAL	21400						

Figure 11-23 (Part 13 of 14). Source Program Example — RSFMUL (System-Supplied Formats)

Indicator References:

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INDICATOR REFERENCES (M=MODIFIED D=DEFINED)
*IN      A000001 A000002 A000003 B000001 B000002 B000003
         C000001 C000002 C000003 D000001 D000002 D000003
         E000001 E000002 E000003 F000001 F000002 F000003
         G000001 G000002 G000003 17800 20700 20800
         29600 29700 30100 34600 34700 40800
         40900
LR       44300M
OA       5200D 5400I
* 7031  10     23000M 36000M
         46     31300M 31400
* 7031  66     38400M
         80     6500M 36300 36500M
         81     7700M 23300 23400M
* 7031  86     43800M 43900M 44000M 44100M
* 7031  87     47200M
         88     15600M 35900M 36000M 36100 47300
         89     22700M 23000M 23100 47400
         97     A000001 B000001 C000001 D000001 E000001 F000001
         G000001 30100
         98     A000002 B000002 C000002 D000002 E000002 F000002
         G000002 20800 29700 34700 40900
         99     A000003 B000003 C000003 D000003 E000003 F000003
         G000003 17800 20700 29600 34600 40800

```

\*\*\*\*\* END OF CROSS REFERENCE \*\*\*\*\*

```

5728RG1 R01M02 881028 IBM AS/400 RPG/400 ICFLIB/RSFMUL 03/20/89 15:45:25 Page 18
5728RG1 R01M02 881028 IBM AS/400 RPG/400 ICFLIB/RSFMUL 03/20/89 15:45:25 Page 19

```

Message Summary

```

* QRG6103 Severity: 00 Number: 1
  Message . . . . : No Overflow Indicator is specified but an
                    indicator is assigned to a file and automatic skip to 6 is
                    generated.
* QRG7031 Severity: 00 Number: 20
  Message . . . . : The Name or indicator is not referenced.
* QRG7089 Severity: 00 Number: 1
  Message . . . . : The RPG provides Separate-Indicator area for
                    file.

```

\*\*\*\*\* END OF MESSAGE SUMMARY \*\*\*\*\*

```

5728RG1 R01M02 881028 IBM AS/400 RPG/400 ICFLIB/RSFMUL 03/20/89 15:45:25 Page 20

```

Final Summary

```

Message Count: (by Severity Number)
TOTAL 00 10 20 30 40 50
      22 22 0 0 0 0 0

```

```

Program Source Totals:
Records . . . . . : 540
Specifications . . . . . : 296
Table Records . . . . . : 0
Comments . . . . . : 244

```

```

PRM has been called.
Program RSFMUL is placed in library ICFLIB. 00 highest Error-Severity-Code.
***** END OF COMPILATION *****

```

Figure 11-23 (Part 14 of 14). Source Program Example — RSFMUL (System-Supplied Formats)

## Target Program Multiple-Session Inquiry (Example II)

The following describes a target program for the multiple-session inquiry.

**Program Files:** The RPG/400 multiple-session example target program uses the following files:

- CFILE** An ICF file used to send records to and receive records from the source program.
- PFILE** A database file used to retrieve the requested information to send to the source program.
- QPRINT** A printer file used to print error messages resulting from communications errors.

**DDS Source:** The DDS source for the ICF file (CFILE) is illustrated in Figure 11-24.

```

5714PW1 R01M00 880301          SEU SOURCE LISTING          10/14/87 17:20:35          PAGE 1
SOURCE FILE . . . . . QICFPUB/ICFLIB
MEMBER . . . . . CFILE
SEQNBR*...+... 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7 ...+... 8 ...+... 9 ...+... 0
100  A*****
200  A*
300  A*          ICF FILE          *
400  A*          USED IN TARGET MULTIPLE SESSION PROGRAM          *
500  A*
600  A*****
700  A          INDARA
800  A 05          RQSWRT
900  A 10          ALWWRT
1000 A          INDTXT(10 '10 END TRANS.')
1100 A 15          EOS
1200 A 20          FAIL
1300 A          INDTXT(20 '20 F ABORT ST')
1400 A          RCVFAIL(25 'RECEIVED FAIL')
1500 A 30          DETACH
1600 A          INDTXT(30 '30>DETACH TGT')
1700 A          RCVDETACH(44 'RCV DETACH')
1800 A          R SNDPART
1900 A          INVITE
2000 A          RECTYP          1
2100 A          ITEMNO          6
2200 A          EDATA          130
2300 A          FILL1          13
2400 A          R RCVPART
2500 A          RECID2          6
2600 A          PARTDS          80
2700 A          FILL4          64
2800 A          R RCVTRND
2900 A          RCVTRNRND(40 'END OF TRN')
          * * * * E N D O F S O U R C E * * * *

```

Figure 11-24. DDS Source for ICF File Used by Target Program Multiple-Session Inquiry

The DDS for the database file (PFILE) is illustrated in Figure 11-25.

```

5714PW1 R01M00 880301          SEU SOURCE LISTING          10/16/87 07:43:14          PAGE 1
SOURCE FILE . . . . . QICFPUB/ICFLIB
MEMBER . . . . . PFILE
SEQNBR*...+... 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7 ...+... 8 ...+... 9 ...+... 0
100      A                                LIFO                                07/02/87
200      A          R DBREC                                05/06/87
300      A          RECCUS          1                                10/01/87
400      A          DBSEQ          6                                08/18/87
500      A          DBDATA        130                               07/02/87
600      A          DBFILL        13                                10/01/87
700      A          K DBSEQ                                07/04/87
          * * * * * E N D O F S O U R C E * * * * *

```

Figure 11-25. DDS Source for Database File Used by Target Program Multiple Session Inquiry

**ICF File Creation and Program Device Entry Definition:** The command needed to create the ICF file is:

```

CRTICFF FILE(ICFLIB/CFILE) SRCFILE(ICFLIB/QICFPUB) SRCMBR(CFILE)
ACQPGMDEV(RQSDEV) TEXT("TARGET ICF FILE FOR MULTIPLE SESSION PROGRAM")

```

The command needed to define the program device entry is:

```

OVRICFDEVE PGMDEV(RQSDEV) RMTLOCNAME(*REQUESTER)

```

**Program Explanation:** The following explains the structure of the program examples illustrated in Figure 11-26 on page 11-81 and Figure 11-27 on page 11-86. The ICF file used in the first example is defined by the user, and uses externally described data formats (DDS). The second example uses the same file, but uses program-described data and system-supplied formats. The reference numbers in the explanation below correspond to the numbers in the program examples.

Although the basic structure of the two examples provided is the same, there are differences because of the way the user-defined formats and the system-supplied formats are used. All output operations to the ICF file in the first example are done using the WRITE operation. All output operations in the ICF file in the second example using system-supplied formats are done using the EXCPT operation.

Differences between the first and second example are described as notes in each of the following descriptions where necessary.

**1** The file specification defines the files used in the program.

CFILE is the ICF file used to send records to and receive records from the source program.

The files used in the program are implicitly opened at the beginning of the RPG/400 cycle when the program starts.

**Note:** In the program using system-supplied formats, the input records for CFILE are explicitly coded in the program since CFILE is now described as a program-described file. The system-supplied file QICDMF can be used instead of CFILE. To use QICDMF, specify QICDMF in the file specification, or use an OVRICFF command to change the file name from CFILE to QICDMF.

The continuation lines on the file specification for CFILE define the data structure name — FEEDBK for the feedback area (INFDS). FEEDBK contains the following information, which is used to monitor for error conditions after an I/O operation is issued to CFILE:

- Record format-name (FMTNM)
- Program device name (PGMDEV)
- Major/minor return code (MAJMIN)

**2** A read operation is issued to the program device to receive an inquiry request from the source program. If an error occurs on the read operation (a major code greater than 03), control passes to **5**.

If a detach indication is received, control goes to **6**. Otherwise, the program goes to **3**. When a detach is received, indicator 44 is set on, as defined by the RCVDETACH keyword in the DDS for the ICF file.

**Note:** In the program using system-supplied formats, a minor return code of 08 is checked to determine if a detach indication was received. Also, the read operation is issued using file name CFILE in factor 2, whereas in the user-supplied format example, it is issued using a record format name.

**3** If a turnaround indication was not received in **2**, the program continues to read the ICF file until the indication is received.

If an error occurs (a major return code greater than 03 is returned from the read operation), the program goes to **5**. Otherwise, the program goes to **4**.

The program also tests to see whether the receive detach indicator (indicator 44) is set. If it is, the program goes to **6**.

**Note:** In the program using system-supplied formats, a minor return code 00 is checked to determine if change direction occurred and a minor return code of 08 for a detach indication received.

**4** The program uses the requested number received from the source program to access the record from the database. The information retrieved from the database file (PFILE) is moved into the work area for the ICF file. A write operation is issued to the ICF program device using record format SNDPART. The write operation sends the requested information back to the source program.

If the requested number is not found, zero is propagated into the field.

If an error occurs on the write operation (a major return code greater than 03), control passes to **5**.

If no error occurs on the write, the program goes back to **2**.

**Note:** In the program using the system-supplied format, the write operation uses the \$\$\$SEND format to send the data.

**5** When an error in an I/O operation is detected, an EXCPT operation is issued to print an error message saying that an error has occurred on the ICF file. The major/minor return code is also printed.

The program then goes to **6**.

**6** Control passes here whenever the program has detected a communication error, or received a detach indication from the source program. The last record indicator is set on, which ends the program. CFILE is implicitly closed.

- 7 This subroutine is called for I/O operation errors that are not handled by subroutine 6. This subroutine checks whether the program device is already acquired when an acquire operation is requested, and, if so, the second acquire is ignored. Otherwise, the program ends.



Compiler . . . . . : IBM AS/400 RPG/400

Command Options:

Program . . . . . : ICFLIB/RTDMUL  
 Source file . . . . . : ICFLIB/QICFPUB  
 Source member . . . . . : \*PGM  
 Source listing options . . . . . : \*SOURCE \*XREF \*GEN \*NODUMP \*NOSECLVL  
 Generation options . . . . . : \*NOLIST \*NOXREF \*NOATR \*NODUMP \*NOOPTIMIZE  
 SAA flagging . . . . . : \*NOFLAG  
 Generation severity level . . . . : 9  
 Print file . . . . . : \*LIBL/QSYSPRT  
 Replace program . . . . . : \*YES  
 User profile . . . . . : \*USER  
 Authority . . . . . : \*CHANGE  
 Text . . . . . : \*SRCMBRTXT  
 Phase trace . . . . . : \*NO  
 Intermediate text dump . . . . . : \*NONE  
 Snap dump . . . . . : \*NONE  
 Codelist . . . . . : \*NONE  
 Ignore decimal data error . . . . : \*NO

Actual Program Source:

Member . . . . . : RTDMUL  
 File . . . . . : QICFPUB  
 Library . . . . . : ICFLIB  
 Last Change . . . . . : 03/20/89 15:38:05  
 Description . . . . . : RPG Multi-Session example w/DDS (target)

SEQUENCE NUMBER	IND	DO	LAST	PAGE	PROGRAM
	USE	NUM	UPDATE	LINE	ID

SEQUENCE NUMBER	IND	DO	LAST	PAGE	PROGRAM
	USE	NUM	UPDATE	LINE	ID
Source Listing					
100	H		10/13/87		
200	H*		03/20/89		
300	H*		10/13/87		
400	H*		10/13/87		
500	H*		10/13/87		
600	H*		10/13/87		
700	H*		10/13/87		
800	H*		10/13/87		
900	H*		10/13/87		
1000	H*		10/13/87		
1100	H*		03/20/89		
1200	H		10/13/87		
1300	F		10/13/87		
1400	F		10/13/87		
1500	F		10/14/87		
RECORD FORMAT(S): LIBRARY ICFLIB FILE CFILE. EXTERNAL FORMAT SNDPART RPG NAME SNDPART EXTERNAL FORMAT RCVPART RPG NAME RCVPART EXTERNAL FORMAT RCVTRND RPG NAME RCVTRND					
1600	F		10/13/87		
RECORD FORMAT(S): LIBRARY ICFLIB FILE PFILE. EXTERNAL FORMAT DBREC RPG NAME DBREC					
1700	F		10/13/87		
1800	*		03/20/89		
A000000					
A000001					
A000002					
A000003					
A000004					
B000000					
B000001					
B000002					
B000003					
C000000					
D000000					
D000001					
D000002					

Figure 11-26 (Part 1 of 5). Target Program Example — RTDMUL (User-Defined Formats)

```

D000003          8 137 DBDATA
D000004        138 150 DBFILL
  1900 IFEEDBK    DS                                10/13/87
  2000 I                                *ROUTINE LOC 10/14/87
  2100 I                                *STATUS  ERR 10/14/87
  2200 I                                38 47 FMTNM 10/13/87
  2300 I                                273 282 PGMDEV 10/13/87
5728RG1 R01M02 881028          IBM AS/400 RPG/400          ICFLIB/RTDMUL 03/20/89 15:45:02 Page 3
SEQUENCE
NUMBER *...1...+...2...+...3...+...4...+...5...+...6...+...7...* USE DO LAST PAGE PROGRAM
IND NUM UPDATE LINE ID
2400 I                                401 404 MAJMIN 10/13/87
2500 I                                401 402 MAJCOD 10/13/87
2600 I                                403 404 MINCOD 10/13/87
2700 C*****
2800 C*
2900 C* READ THE REQUEST FROM THE SOURCE PROGRAM. INDICATOR 40 10/13/87
3000 C* INDICATES RCVTRNRND OCCURRED. INDICATOR 44 INDICATES THAT 10/13/87
3100 C* DETACH HAS BEEN RECEIVED. 10/13/87
3200 C*
3300 C* INDICATOR 99 WILL BE TURNED ON FOR "I/O ERRORS" THEREBY 10/13/87
3400 C* PREVENTING THE RPG DEFAULT ERROR HANDLER FROM BEING CALLED. 10/13/87
3500 C* THIS IS NECESSARY TO ALLOW THE PROGRAM TO PROCESS THE ICF 01/18/88
3600 C* MAJOR/MINOR RETURN CODE. THIS PROGRAM CHECKS FOR ERRORS ON 10/13/87
3700 C* EVERY ICF FILE OPERATION. A MAJOR CODE GREATER THAN 03 01/18/88
3800 C* INDICATES AN ERROR. 10/13/87
3900 C*
4000 C*****
4100 C* 2
4200 C READ TAG
4300 C READ RCVPART 9950 2 3 10/13/87
4400 C MAJCOD CABGT'03' ERROR 10/13/87
4500 C *IN44 CABEQ'1' END DET RECV? 10/13/87
4600 C MOVE RECID2 DBSEQ 10/13/87
4700 C MAJMIN CABEQ'0000' XMIT RCVTRNRND? 10/13/87
4800 C *IN40 CABEQ'1' XMIT RCVTRNRND? 10/13/87
4900 C* 3
5000 C *IN40 DOWEQ'0' RCVTRNRND? B001 03/20/89
5100 C READ RCVTRND 9950 2 3 001 10/13/87
5200 C MAJCOD CABGT'03' ERROR 001 10/13/87
5300 C *IN44 CABEQ'1' END DETACH RECV? 001 10/13/87
5400 C END E001 10/13/87
5500 C*****
5600 C*
5700 C* A REQUEST FROM THE SOURCE PROGRAM RESULTS IN READING A SINGLE 10/13/87
5800 C* RECORD CONTAINING THE REQUESTED CUSTOMER OR ORDER NUMBER. THE 10/13/87
5900 C* RESPONSE WILL BE RETURNED IN A SINGLE RECORD CONTAINING EITHER 10/13/87
6000 C* THE ITEM OR CUSTOMER INFORMATION, DEPENDING ON THE DATABASE 10/13/87
6100 C* CONTENT. 10/13/87
6200 C*
6300 C* THE RESPONSE IS SENT TO THE SOURCE PROGRAM BY WRITING TO THE 10/13/87
6400 C* ICF FILE USING FORMAT SNDPART. 01/18/88
6500 C*
6600 C*****
6700 C* 4
6800 C XMIT TAG
6900 C DBSEQ CHAINPFILE 98 98 IF NOT FD 1 03/20/89
7000 C MOVE DBSEQ ITEMNO 10/13/87
7100 C MOVE RECCUS RECTYP RECD FMT ID 10/13/87
7200 C*****
7300 C*
7400 C* WHEN THE REQUESTED CUSTOMER OR ITEM NUMBER IS NOT FOUND, 10/13/87
7500 C* 000000 IS PROPAGATED TO THE KEY FIELD BEFORE THE RESPONSE 10/13/87
5728RG1 R01M02 881028          IBM AS/400 RPG/400          ICFLIB/RTDMUL 03/20/89 15:45:02 Page 4
SEQUENCE
NUMBER *...1...+...2...+...3...+...4...+...5...+...6...+...7...* USE DO LAST PAGE PROGRAM
IND NUM UPDATE LINE ID
7600 C* IS SENT BACK TO THE SOURCE PROGRAM. 10/13/87
7700 C*

```

Figure 11-26 (Part 2 of 5). Target Program Example — RTDMUL (User-Defined Formats)

```

7800 C*****
7900 C 98          MOVE '000000' ITEMNO
8000 C          MOVE LDBDATA  EDATA          MOVE DATA
8100 C          WRITESNDPART          DATA W/DET
8200 C          MAJCOD  CABGT'03'  ERROR
8300 C          GOTO READ
8400 C*****
8500 C*
8600 C* IF ANY ICF FILE ERROR OCCURS, PRINT THE ERROR MESSAGE,
8700 C* AND THEN END THE JOB.
8800 C*
8900 C*****
9000 C* 5
9100 C          ERROR  TAG
9200 C          EXCPTMERR
9300 C          END    TAG
9400 C* 6
9500 C          SETON          LR          1
9600 C          RETRN
9700 C*****
9800 C*
9900 C* THIS IS THE PROGRAM EXCEPTION/ERROR SUBROUTINE THAT RECEIVES
10000 C* CONTROL WHEN AN EXCEPTION OR ERROR OCCURS AFTER AN I/O IS
10100 C* ISSUED TO AN ICF PROGRAM DEVICE AND THERE IS A NON-ZERO
10200 C* VALUE UPDATED IN THE RPG STATUS FIELD (ERR). THIS ROUTINE
10300 C* CHECKS FOR STATUS VALUES THAT RELATE TO AN ICF OPERATION.
10400 C* IF THE PROGRAM DEVICE IS ALREADY ACQUIRED, THE EXCEPTION IS
10500 C* IGNORED, OTHERWISE THE PROGRAM IS ENDED.
10600 C*
10700 C*****
10800 C* 7
10900 C          *PSSR  BEGSR
11000 C          MOVE '          ' RETURN 6          DEFAULT
11100 C          ERR    CABEQ01285  ENDPSR          ALREADY ACQ?
11200 C          MOVE '*CANCL' RETURN          JOB ENDS
11300 C          ENDPSR  ENDSRRETURN          BACK TO MAIN
11400 C*****
11500 OQPRINT E 1          MMERR
11600 O          21 'ERROR ON ICF '
11700 O          34 'MAJOR/MINOR:'
11800 O          MAJCOD  37
11900 O          38 '/'
12000 O          MINCOD  40
12100 O          49 'FORMAT:'
12200 O          FMTNM   60
12300 O          69 'PGMDEV:'
12400 O          PGMDEV  80
* 6103 12401 OVERFLOW INDICATOR OA ASSIGNED TO FILE QPRINT.
E000000 OUTPUT FIELDS FOR RECORD SNDPART FILE CFILE FORMAT SNDPART.
E000001 RECTYP 1 CHAR 1
5728RG1 R01M02 881028 IBM AS/400 RPG/400 ICFLIB/RTDMUL 03/20/89 15:45:02 Page 5
SEQUENCE IND DO LAST PAGE PROGRAM
NUMBER *...1...+...2...+...3...+...4...+...5...+...6...+...7...* USE NUM UPDATE LINE ID
E000002 ITEMNO 7 CHAR 6
E000003 EDATA 137 CHAR 130
E000004 FILL1 150 CHAR 13
***** END OF SOURCE *****
Additional Diagnostic Messages
* 7089 1300 RPG PROVIDES SEPARATE INDICATOR AREA FOR FILE CFILE.
5728RG1 R01M02 881028 IBM AS/400 RPG/400 ICFLIB/RTDMUL 03/20/89 15:45:02 Page 6
Key Field Information
PHYSICAL LOGICAL
FILE/RCD FIELD FIELD ATTRIBUTES
02 PFILE
DBREC
DBSEQ CHAR 6
5728RG1 R01M02 881028 IBM AS/400 RPG/400 ICFLIB/RTDMUL 03/20/89 15:45:02 Page 7

```

| Figure 11-26 (Part 3 of 5). Target Program Example — RTDMUL (User-Defined Formats)

C r o s s   R e f e r e n c e

File and Record References:

FILE/RCD	DEV/RCD	REFERENCES (D=DEFINED)
01 CFILE	WORKSTN	13000
RCVPART		13000 B000000 4300
RCVTRND		13000 C000000 5100
SNDPART		13000 A000000 8100 E000000
02 PFILE	DISK	16000 6900
DBREC		16000 D000000
03 QPRINT	PRINTER	17000 11500 12401

Field References:

FIELD	ATTR	REFERENCES (M=MODIFIED D=DEFINED)
*IN40	A(1)	4800 5000
*IN44	A(1)	4500 5300
*PSSR	BEGSR	1300 10900D
DBDATA	A(130)	D000003D 8000
* 7031 DBFILL	A(13)	D000004D
DBSEQ	A(6)	D000002D 4600M 6900 7000
EDATA	A(130)	A000003D 8000M E000003D
END	TAG	4500 5300 9300D
ENDPSR	ENDSR	11100 11300D
ERR	Z(5,0)	2100D 11100
ERROR	TAG	4400 5200 8200 9100D
FEEDBK	DS(404)	1300 1900D
FILL1	A(13)	A000004D E000004D
* 7031 FILL4	A(64)	B000003D
FMTNM	A(8)	2200D 12200
ITEMNO	A(6)	A000002D 7000M 7900M E000002D
* 7031 LOC	A(8)	2000D
MAJCOD	A(2)	2500D 4400 5200 8200 11800
MAJMIN	A(4)	2400D 4700
MINCOD	A(2)	2600D 12000
MMERR	EXCPT	9200 11500
* 7031 PARTDS	A(80)	B000002D
PGMDEV	A(10)	2300D 12400
READ	TAG	4200D 8300
RECCUS	A(1)	D000001D 7100
RECID2	A(6)	B000001D 4600
RECTYP	A(1)	A000001D 7100M E000001D
RETURN	A(6)	11000D 11200M 11300
XMIT	TAG	4700 4800 6800D
'	LITERAL	11000
'*CANCL'	LITERAL	11200
'0'	LITERAL	5000
'0000'	LITERAL	4700
5728RG1 R01M02 881028		IBM AS/400 RPG/400
'000000'	LITERAL	7900
'03'	LITERAL	4400 5200 8200
'1'	LITERAL	4500 4800 5300
01285	LITERAL	11100

Indicator References:

INDICATOR	REFERENCES (M=MODIFIED D=DEFINED)
*IN	4500 4800 5000 5300
LR	9500M
OA	1700D 12401
* 7031 05	
* 7031 10	
* 7031 15	
* 7031 20	
* 7031 25	
* 7031 30	
40	4800 5000
44	4500 5300
* 7031 50	4300M 5100M
98	6900M 7900
* 7031 99	4300M 5100M

\* \* \* \* \*   E N D   O F   C R O S S   R E F E R E N C E   \* \* \* \* \*

Figure 11-26 (Part 4 of 5). Target Program Example — RTDMUL (User-Defined Formats)

M e s s a g e S u m m a r y

- \* QRG6103 Severity: 00 Number: 1  
 Message . . . . : No Overflow Indicator is specified but an indicator is assigned to a file and automatic skip to 6 is generated.
- \* QRG7031 Severity: 00 Number: 12  
 Message . . . . : The Name or indicator is not referenced.
- \* QRG7089 Severity: 00 Number: 1  
 Message . . . . : The RPG provides Separate-Indicator area for file.

\*\*\*\*\* E N D O F M E S S A G E S U M M A R Y \* \* \* \* \*

F i n a l S u m m a r y

Message Count: (by Severity Number)

TOTAL	00	10	20	30	40	50
	14	14	0	0	0	0

Program Source Totals:  
 Records . . . . . : 124  
 Specifications . . . . . : 54  
 Table Records . . . . . : 0  
 Comments . . . . . : 70

PRM has been called.  
 Program RTDMUL is placed in library ICFLIB. 00 highest Error-Severity-Code.  
 \*\*\*\*\* E N D O F C O M P I L A T I O N \* \* \* \* \*

Figure 11-26 (Part 5 of 5). Target Program Example — RTDMUL (User-Defined Formats)

```

5728RG1 R01M02 881028          IBM AS/400 RPG/400          ICFLIB/RTFMUL          03/20/89 15:46:08      Page      1
Compiler . . . . . : IBM AS/400 RPG/400
Command Options:
  Program . . . . . : ICFLIB/RTFMUL
  Source file . . . . . : ICFLIB/QICFPUB
  Source member . . . . . : *PGM
  Source listing options . . . . . : *SOURCE *XREF *GEN *NODUMP *NOSECLVL
  Generation options . . . . . : *NOLIST *NOXREF *NOATR *NODUMP *NOOPTIMIZE
  SAA flagging . . . . . : *NOFLAG
  Generation severity level . . . . . : 9
  Print file . . . . . : *LIBL/QSYSVRT
  Replace program . . . . . : *YES
  User profile . . . . . : *USER
  Authority . . . . . : *CHANGE
  Text . . . . . : *SRCBRTXT
  Phase trace . . . . . : *NO
  Intermediate text dump . . . . . : *NONE
  Snap dump . . . . . : *NONE
  Codelist . . . . . : *NONE
  Ignore decimal data error . . . . . : *NO

```

```

Actual Program Source:
Member . . . . . : RTFMUL
File . . . . . : QICFPUB
Library . . . . . : ICFLIB
Last Change . . . . . : 03/20/89 15:40:37
Description . . . . . : RPG Multi-Session example w/$$FORMAT (target)
5728RG1 R01M02 881028          IBM AS/400 RPG/400          ICFLIB/RTFMUL
SEQUENCE

```

NUMBER	*...1...+...2...+...3...+...4...+...5...+...6...+...7...*	USE	IND	DO	LAST	PAGE	PROGRAM	Page
SEQUENCE				NUM	UPDATE	LINE	ID	
	Source Listing							
100	H*****							10/13/87
200	H*							03/20/89
300	H* THIS PROGRAM WILL HANDLE THE REQUEST FOR EITHER A CUSTOMER							10/13/87
400	H* NUMBER OR AN ITEM NUMBER. THIS IS ACCOMPLISHED BY MAKING							10/13/87
500	H* THE DATABASE FILE STRUCTURE (KEY LENGTH, KEY POSITION,							10/13/87
600	H* RECORD LENGTH, RECORD SIZE, ETC.) THE SAME FOR BOTH FILES							03/20/89
700	H* WITH ONLY THE RECORD CONTENTS DIFFERENT.							03/20/89
800	H*							03/20/89
900	H* THIS PROGRAM ENDS WHEN A DETACH REQUEST IS RECEIVED FROM							10/13/87
1000	H* THE REMOTE PROGRAM.							10/13/87
1100	H*							03/20/89
1200	H*****							10/13/87
	H							
1300	FCFILE CF F 256 WORKSTN							10/13/87
1400	F						KINFDS FEEDBK	10/13/87
1500	F						KINFSR *PSSR	10/14/87
1600	FPFILE IF E K DISK							10/13/87
	RECORD FORMAT(S): LIBRARY ICFLIB FILE PFILE.							
	EXTERNAL FORMAT DBREC RPG NAME DBREC							
1700	FQPRINT O F 132 PRINTER							10/13/87
1800	* 1							03/20/89
1900	ICFILE NS 99							10/13/87
2000	I						1 6 RECID2	10/13/87
2100	I						7 150 PARTDS	10/13/87
A000000	INPUT FIELDS FOR RECORD DBREC FILE PFILE FORMAT DBREC.							
A000001							1 1 RECCUS	
A000002							2 7 DBSEQ	
A000003							8 137 DBDATA	
A000004							138 150 DBFILL	
2200	IFEEDBK DS							10/13/87
2300	I						*ROUTINE LOC	10/14/87
2400	I						*STATUS ERR	10/14/87
2500	I						38 47 FMTNM	10/13/87
2600	I						273 282 PGMDEV	10/13/87
2700	I						401 404 MAJMIN	10/13/87
2800	I						401 402 MAJCOD	10/13/87
2900	I						403 404 MINCOD	10/13/87

Figure 11-27 (Part 1 of 4). Target Program Example — RTFMUL (System-Supplied Formats)

```

3000 C*****
3100 C*
3200 C* READ THE REQUEST FROM THE SOURCE PROGRAM. INDICATOR 40
3300 C* INDICATES RCVTRNRND OCCURRED. INDICATOR 44 INDICATES THAT
3400 C* DETACH HAS BEEN RECEIVED.
3500 C*
3600 C* INDICATOR 99 WILL BE TURNED ON FOR "I/O ERRORS" THEREBY
5728RG1 R01M02 881028 IBM AS/400 RPG/400 ICFLIB/RTFMUL 03/20/89 15:46:08 Page 3
SEQUENCE IND DO LAST PAGE PROGRAM
NUMBER *...1...+...2...+...3...+...4...+...5...+...6...+...7...* USE NUM UPDATE LINE ID
3700 C* PREVENTING THE RPG DEFAULT ERROR HANDLER FROM BEING CALLED. 10/13/87
3800 C* THIS IS NECESSARY TO ALLOW THE PROGRAM TO PROCESS THE ICF 01/18/88
3900 C* MAJOR/MINOR RETURN CODE. THIS PROGRAM CHECKS FOR ERRORS ON 10/13/87
4000 C* EVERY ICF FILE OPERATION. A MAJOR CODE GREATER THAN 03 01/18/88
4100 C* INDICATES AN ERROR. 10/13/87
4200 C* 10/13/87
4300 C***** 10/13/87
4400 C* 2 03/20/89
4500 C READ TAG 10/13/87
4600 C READ CFILE 9950 2 3 10/13/87
4700 C MAJCOD CABGT'03' ERROR SESSION ERR 10/13/87
4800 C MINCOD CABEQ'08' END DETACH RECV? 10/13/87
4900 C MOVE RECID2 DBSEQ SAVE RECD # 10/13/87
5000 C MAJMIN CABEQ'0000' XMIT RCVTRNRND? 10/13/87
5100 C MAJMIN CABEQ'0300' XMIT RCVTRNRND? 10/13/87
5200 C* 3 03/20/89
5300 C MINCOD DOWNE'00' RCVTRNRND? B001 10/13/87
5400 C READ CFILE 9950 2 3 001 10/13/87
5500 C MAJCOD CABGT'03' ERROR 001 10/13/87
5600 C MINCOD CABEQ'08' END DETACH RECV? 001 10/13/87
5700 C END E001 10/13/87
5800 C***** 10/13/87
5900 C* 03/20/89
6000 C* A REQUEST FROM THE SOURCE PROGRAM RESULTS IN READING A SINGLE 10/13/87
6100 C* RECORD CONTAINING THE REQUESTED CUSTOMER OR ORDER NUMBER. THE 10/13/87
6200 C* RESPONSE WILL BE RETURNED IN A SINGLE RECORD CONTAINING EITHER 10/13/87
6300 C* THE ITEM OR CUSTOMER INFORMATION, DEPENDING ON THE DATABASE 10/13/87
6400 C* CONTENT. 10/13/87
6500 C* 10/13/87
6600 C* THE RESPONSE IS SENT TO THE SOURCE PROGRAM BY WRITING TO THE 10/13/87
6700 C* ICF FILE USING FORMAT SNDPART. 01/18/88
6800 C* 03/20/89
6900 C***** 10/13/87
7000 C* 4 03/20/89
7100 C XMIT TAG 10/13/87
7200 C DBSEQ CHAINPFILE 98 98 IF NOT FD 1 10/13/87
7300 C MOVE DBSEQ RECID2 10/13/87
7400 C***** 10/13/87
7500 C* 03/20/89
7600 C* WHEN THE REQUESTED CUSTOMER OR ITEM NUMBER IS NOT FOUND, 10/13/87
7700 C* 000000 IS PROPAGATED TO THE KEY FIELD BEFORE THE RESPONSE 10/13/87
7800 C* IS SENT BACK TO THE SOURCE PROGRAM. 10/13/87
7900 C* 03/20/89
8000 C***** 10/13/87
8100 C 98 MOVE '000000' RECID2 10/13/87
8200 C EXCPTSNDITM DATA 10/13/87
8300 C MAJCOD CABGT'03' ERROR 10/13/87
8400 C GOTO READ 10/13/87
8500 C***** 10/13/87
8600 C* 10/13/87
8700 C* IF ANY ICF FILE ERROR OCCURS, PRINT THE ERROR MESSAGE, 01/19/88
8800 C* AND THEN END THE JOB. 10/13/87
8900 C* 10/13/87
9000 C***** 10/13/87

```

Figure 11-27 (Part 2 of 4). Target Program Example — RTFMUL (System-Supplied Formats)

```

5728RG1 R01M02 881028          IBM AS/400 RPG/400          ICFLIB/RTFMUL          03/20/89 15:46:08          Page
SEQUENCE                                                                IND          DO          LAST          PAGE          PROGRAM
NUMBER *...1...+...2...+...3...+...4...+...5...+...6...+...7...* USE  NUM          UPDATE          LINE          ID
9100 C* 5          ERROR          TAG          03/20/89
9200 C          EXCPTMERR          10/13/87
9300 C          TAG          10/13/87
9400 C          END          TAG          10/13/87
9500 C* 6          03/20/89
9600 C          SETON          LR          1          10/13/87
9700 C          RETRN          10/13/87
9800 C*****          10/14/87
9900 C*          10/14/87
10000 C* THIS IS THE PROGRAM EXCEPTION/ERROR SUBROUTINE THAT RECEIVES
10100 C* CONTROL WHEN AN EXCEPTION OR ERROR OCCURS AFTER AN I/O
10200 C* IS ISSUED TO AN ICF PROGRAM DEVICE AND THERE IS A
10300 C* NON-ZERO VALUE UPDATED INTO THE RPG STATUS FIELD (ERR).
10400 C* THIS ROUTINE CHECKS FOR STATUS VALUES THAT RELATE TO
10500 C* ICF OPERATION.
10600 C* IF THE PROGRAM DEVICE IS ALREADY ACQUIRED, THE EXCEPTION IS
10700 C* IGNORED, OTHERWISE THE PROGRAM IS ENDED.
10800 C*          10/14/87
10900 C*****          10/14/87
11000 C* 7          03/20/89
11100 C          *PSSR          BEGSR          10/14/87
11200 C          MOVE '          ' RETURN 6          DEFAULT          10/14/87
11300 C          ERR          CABEQ01285          ENDPSPR          ALREADY ACQ?          10/14/87
11400 C          MOVE '*CANCL' RETURN          JOB ENDS          10/14/87
11500 C          ENDPSPR          ENDSRRETURN          BACK TO MAIN          03/20/89
11600 OQPRINT E 1          MMERR          10/13/87
11700 O          21 'ERROR ON ICF'          01/21/88
11800 O          34 'MAJOR/MINOR:'          10/13/87
11900 O          MAJCOD          37          10/13/87
12000 O          38 '/'          10/13/87
12100 O          MINCOD          40          10/13/87
12200 O          49 'FORMAT:'          10/13/87
12300 O          FMTNM          60          10/13/87
12400 O          69 'PGMDEV:'          10/13/87
12500 O          PGMDEV          80          10/13/87
12600 OCFILE E          SNDITM          10/13/87
12700 O          K6 '$$SEND'          10/13/87
12800 O          4 '0150'          10/13/87
12900 O          RECCUS          5          10/13/87
13000 O          RECID2          11          10/13/87
13100 O          DBDATA          141          10/13/87
13200 O          DBFILL          154          10/13/87
* 6103 13201 OVERFLOW INDICATOR OA ASSIGNED TO FILE QPRINT.
      ***** END OF SOURCE *****
      Additional Diagnostic Messages
* 7089 1300 RPG PROVIDES SEPARATE INDICATOR AREA FOR FILE CFIL.
5728RG1 R01M02 881028          IBM AS/400 RPG/400          ICFLIB/RTFMUL          03/20/89 15:46:08          Page
Key Field Information
PHYSICAL LOGICAL
FILE/RCD FIELD FIELD ATTRIBUTES
02 PFILE
DBREC
DBSEQ CHAR 6
5728RG1 R01M02 881028          IBM AS/400 RPG/400          ICFLIB/RTFMUL          03/20/89 15:46:08          Page
Cross Reference
File and Record References:
FILE/RCD DEV/RCD REFERENCES (D=DEFINED)
01 CFIL WORKSTN 1300D 1900 4600 5400 12600
   $$SEND 12700
02 PFILE DISK 1600D 7200
   DBREC 1600D A000000
03 QPRINT PRINTER 1700D 11600 13201
Field References:
FIELD ATTR REFERENCES (M=MODIFIED D=DEFINED)
*PSSR BEGSR 1300 11100D

```

Figure 11-27 (Part 3 of 4). Target Program Example — RTFMUL (System-Supplied Formats)



```

    DBDATA      A(130)  A000003D  13100
    DBFILL      A(13)   A000004D  13200
    DBSEQ       A(6)    A000002D  4900M   7200   7300
    END         TAG      4800    5600   9400D
    ENDPSR      ENDSR   11300   11500D
    ERR         Z(5,0)  2400D   11300
    ERROR       TAG      4700    5500   8300   9200D
    FEEDBK      DS(404) 1300    2200D
    FMTNM       A(8)    2500D   12300
* 7031 LOC      A(8)    2300D
    MAJCOD      A(2)    2800D   4700    5500   8300   11900
    MAJMIN      A(4)    2700D   5000    5100
    MINCOD      A(2)    2900D   4800    5300   5600   12100
    MMERR       EXCPT   9300    11600
* 7031 PARTDS  A(144)  2100D
    PGMDEV      A(10)  2600D   12500
    READ        TAG      4500D   8400
    RECCUS      A(1)   A000001D  12900
    RECID2      A(6)   2000D   4900    7300M   8100M   13000
    RETURN      A(6)   11200D  11400M  11500
    SNDITM      EXCPT   8200    12600
    XMIT        TAG      5000    5100    7100D
    '          ' LITERAL 11200
    '*CANCL'    LITERAL 11400
    '00'        LITERAL 5300
    '0000'      LITERAL 5000
    '000000'    LITERAL 8100
    '03'        LITERAL 4700    5500    8300
    '0300'     LITERAL 5100
    '08'        LITERAL 4800    5600
    01285      LITERAL 11300
5728RG1 R01M02 881028          IBM AS/400 RPG/400          ICFLIB/RTFMUL          03/20/89 15:46:08          Page          7
Indicator References:
INDICATOR REFERENCES (M=MODIFIED D=DEFINED)
LR          9600M
OA          1700D 13201
* 7031 50    4600M 5400M
        98    7200M 8100
* 7031 99    1900M 4600M 5400M
***** END OF CROSS REFERENCE *****
5728RG1 R01M02 881028          IBM AS/400 RPG/400          ICFLIB/RTFMUL          03/20/89 15:46:08          Page          8
Message Summary
* QRG6103 Severity: 00 Number: 1
Message . . . . : No Overflow Indicator is specified but an
indicator is assigned to a file and automatic skip to 6 is
generated.
* QRG7031 Severity: 00 Number: 4
Message . . . . : The Name or indicator is not referenced.
* QRG7089 Severity: 00 Number: 1
Message . . . . : The RPG provides Separate-Indicator area for
file.
***** END OF MESSAGE SUMMARY *****
5728RG1 R01M02 881028          IBM AS/400 RPG/400          ICFLIB/RTFMUL          03/20/89 15:46:08          Page          9
Final Summary
Message Count: (by Severity Number)
TOTAL 00 10 20 30 40 50
      6 6 0 0 0 0 0
Program Source Totals:
Records . . . . . : 132
Specifications . . . . . : 62
Table Records . . . . . : 0
Comments . . . . . : 70
PRM has been called.
Program RTFMUL is placed in library ICFLIB. 00 highest Error-Severity-Code.
***** END OF COMPILATION *****

```

Figure 11-27 (Part 4 of 4). Target Program Example — RTFMUL (System-Supplied Formats)



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## Chapter 12. Tracing Intersystem Communications Function Operations and Functions

You can use the Trace Intersystem Communications Function (TRCICF) command to save information about the language operations and communications functions directed to an ICF file. The trace information can be collected in the current job or in the job being serviced as a result of the Start Service Job (STRSRVJOB) command.

The Start Service Job (STRSRVJOB) command allows you to collect trace records for jobs started from other work stations or for batch jobs. After the STRSRVJOB command has been entered, the TRCICF command must be entered to start the trace.

The End Service Job (ENDSRVJOB) command is used to end the service job request. No parameters are used with this command. The trace must be stopped before this command can be entered. The *CL Reference* has more information about the STRSRVJOB and ENDSRVJOB commands.

Trace ICF traces all ICF I/O operations that occur in the job in which the command was entered. During the time that TRCICF is active, all programs that run in the job are monitored by TRCICF. TRCICF can be entered within different jobs, and the trace for one job runs independently of the trace for another job.

The Trace ICF function can be started, stopped, or ended. You can start the Trace ICF function from a system menu, by typing the TRCICF command on a command line, or from a control language (CL) program within a job. After the trace is started, trace records are collected and stored in an internal trace storage area. When the trace is stopped, the trace records can either be directed to the spooled printer file, QPIFTRCF, or sent to a database output file that you specify. When the trace is ended, all trace records are deleted. Details about starting, stopping, and ending the Trace ICF function are discussed in this chapter.

---

### Starting the Trace

The Trace ICF (TRCICF) function can be started before running a job or after the job is active (as in a remote job). You can start TRCICF from a system menu, by typing TRCICF \*ON on any command line, by adding the command to a CL program, or by typing TRCICF on a command line and pressing F4 (Prompt). If the latter method is used, an initial prompt is displayed for the *Trace option setting*. If \*ON is specified and you press the Enter key, the following display is shown:

```

TRCICF                                Trace ICF

Type choices, press Enter

Trace option setting . . . . . *ON      *ON, *OFF, *END
Maximum storage to use . . . . . 200    1-16000 K
Trace full . . . . . *WRAP            *WRAP, *STOPTRC
User data length . . . . . 128         0-4096

                                           Bottom

F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F5=Refresh
F12=Cancel  F13=How to use this display  F24=More keys

```

Figure 12-1. Starting the ICF Trace

**Trace option setting**

Specify whether collecting trace information is to be started, stopped, or ended.

- \*ON Trace ICF is to be started. This is the default value for this prompt.
- \*OFF Trace ICF is stopped. No other trace information is recorded and the current information is written to the spooled printer file or a database file.
- \*END Trace ICF is ended. All trace information is deleted.

**Maximum storage to use**

Specify the maximum amount of storage to use for the trace information collected. This prompt is only shown if you have selected \*ON for the *Trace option setting* prompt.

- 200 K The number of bytes (1 K equals 1024 bytes) of maximum storage. This is the default value.
- 1-16000 K The valid range for the number of bytes of maximum storage.

**Trace full**

Specify whether new trace records are to replace the old trace records or to stop the trace function when the maximum storage specified has been reached. This prompt is only shown if you have selected \*ON for the *Trace option setting* prompt. Valid values are:

- \*WRAP When the trace storage area is full, new trace information is written over the oldest information, starting at the beginning of the storage area. This is the default value.
- \*STOPTRC No new trace information is saved when the trace storage area is full. You must turn the trace off to get the output.



**\*OUTFILE** The trace records are to be directed to a database file. Refer to Figure 12-4 on page 12-8 for a description of trace records directed to a database file. The \*OUTFILE value for the *Output* prompt is only valid if a value is specified for the *Output file* prompt.

### **Output file**

Specifies the name of the database file to which the trace records are to be sent. This prompt is only shown if you have selected \*OFF for the *Trace option setting* prompt and \*OUTFILE for the *Output* prompt. If the file does not exist, the system creates a new database file with the specified name in the library to which the file is to be added. The new file has the same attributes as the system-supplied file QAIFTRCF. If the file already exists, it must have the same attributes as the system-supplied file QAIFTRCF. Possible library values are:

**Name** The name of the library where the file is located.

**\*LIBL** The file is located in the library list.

**\*CURLIB** The file is located in the current library for the job. If no current library entry exists in the library list, the library QGPL is used.

### **Output member options**

Specifies the name of the file member that is to receive the trace information. This prompt is only shown if you have selected \*OFF for the *Trace option setting* prompt and \*OUTFILE for the *Output* prompt. If the output file is to be created by the system, an output member is also created and given the name specified in the *Member to receive output* prompt. If \*FIRST is specified for the *Member to receive output* prompt, a member is created and given the name specified in the output file. If the output file exists, but the output member does not, a member with the specified name is created. The options for the *Output member options* prompt are:

#### *Member to receive output*

Type the name of the member to receive the output. Valid values are:

**\*FIRST** The first member in the output file receives the trace information. This is the default.

**Name** The specified member receives the trace information.

#### *Replace or add records*

The trace information is either added to the file or replaces existing trace information. Valid values are:

**\*REPLACE** New trace information replaces what is already in the file member. This is the default.

**\*ADD** New trace information is appended to the end of data already in the file member.

## Trace Records Sent to a Spooled File

When you select \*OFF for the *Trace option setting* prompt and press F4, you are presented with the option on the *Output* prompt to send the trace records to a spooled file (\*PRINT) or to a database file (\*OUTFILE). The default value is \*PRINT. If you choose the \*PRINT value for the *Output* prompt, the trace information is sent to the spooled file QPIFTRCF. Figure 12-3 shows the format of the spooled trace records.

```

5728SS1 R02 M00 891006          AS/400 Trace ICF Information          11/08/89  9:56:10          PAGE  1
-----Table of Function Codes-----
1 Function Codes      Meaning
ACQ                   Acquire
AWT                   Allow-Write
CFM                   Confirm
CLS                   Close File Prior to REL or EOS
CNI                   Cancel-Invite
CNL                   Cancel
DET                   Detach
EGP                   End-of-Group
EOA                   End-of-Session-Abnormal
EOS                   End-of-Session
ERR                   Error: Function Not Valid
EVK                   Evoke
FAL                   Fail
FMH                   Function-Management-Header
FMT                   Format-Name
FRC                   Force-Data
INV                   Invite
NRP                   Negative-Response
OPN                   Open with Acquire-Program-Device
RCF                   Respond-to-Confirm
RCV                   Receive
REL                   Release
RFI                   Read-From-Invited-Program-Devices
RST                   Restore
RWT                   Request-to-Write
SDV                   Subdevice-Selection
SND                   Send
SPD                   Suspend
TMR                   Timer
TRN                   Turn-Around

5728SS1 R02 M00 891006          AS/400 Trace ICF Information          11/08/89 15:40:47          PAGE  2
2 Job . . . . : DSP10          3 User . . . . : QUSER          4 Number . . . . : 006267
5 Program . . . . : ICFTEST /ICFMAIN          6 Program File . . . . : ICFTEST /ICFTSTCF
7 Opened File . . . . : ICFLIB /ICFTSTIF
8 Program Device      9 Record Format      10 Return Code      11 Function      12 Response Indicator      13 Data Length      14 Remote Location      15 Time
DEVI                   EVOKENOV           0000              ACQ                   0                   Chicago           15:37:00.857
DEVI                   NOVARLEN           0001              EVK                   0                   Chicago           15:37:06.264
DEVI                   NOVARLEN           0001              SND,INV              80                  Chicago           15:37:38.798
DATA:
THIS IS A PUT WITH INVITE.
DEVI                   NOVARLEN           0308              RCV                   DET                   0                   Chicago           15:37:50.097
DEVI                   EVOKENOV           0000              EVK                   0                   Chicago           15:38:08.887
DEVI                   NOVARLEN           0001              SND,INV              80                  Chicago           15:38:38.912
DATA: 16
THIS IS ANOTHER PUT WITH INVITE.
DEVI                   NOVARLEN           0308              RCV                   DET                   0                   Chicago           15:38:52.835
DEVI                   NOVARLEN           0000              EOS                   0                   Chicago           15:40:43.560

***** END OF LISTING *****
R36B454-1

```

Figure 12-3. Spooled Trace Records

## **1 Table of Function Codes**

The first page of the spooled trace records is a table of the function codes used for each ICF operation. The function code is printed in the Function and Response Indicator columns.

### **Notes:**

1. The suspend (SPD) and restore (RST) function codes are used in the System/36 environment. These function codes are part of the read-under-format (RUF) support. If two programs using the RUF support do not run in the same job, then the Trace ICF function does not trace both programs unless Trace ICF is started for both jobs.
2. The function code OPN indicates that the program opened a file that automatically acquired a program device. CLS indicates that the program closed the file prior to releasing or ending the session.

## **2 Job**

Name of the job in which your program is running.

## **3 User**

The user identification (User ID) used to start the job (either the user ID used to sign on the work station or the user ID received on the program start request).

## **4 Number**

The number assigned to the job step when your program started.

## **5 Program**

Name of the library where the program resides, and the name of the program that issued the operation that is being traced.

## **6 Program File**

Name of the library where the ICF file named in the program resides, and the name of the ICF file named in the program.

## **7 Opened File**

Name of the library where the ICF file opened by your program resides, and the name of the ICF file opened by your program.

**Note:** If you used the OVRICFF command to temporarily override the file named in the program, the name specified for the Opened File will be different from the Program File name.

## **8 Program Device**

Name assigned to the session to which the language operation or communications function was directed. This is the name specified in the Add ICF Program Device Entry (ADDICFDEVE) or Override ICF Program Device Entry (OVRICFDEVE) commands.

## **9 Record Format**

Name of the record format used when the communications function is issued. The record format can either be a user-defined data description specification (DDS) or a system-supplied format.

## **10 Return Code**

The major and minor return code issued to indicate the success or failure of each operation.



**11 Function**

The function code assigned to represent the language operation or communications function issued by the program. Only operations associated with your ICF sessions are traced. File open and close operations are not traced except when a program device is acquired or released as a result of an open or close operation.

**12 Response Indicator**

The function code assigned to represent the DDS response indicator that indicates status information about the input operation.

**13 Data Length**

Length of data sent or received by the program. If the function indicates a send and receive operation, then this field represents the length of data received by the program.

**14 Remote Location**

Name of the remote location with which a communication session is established.

**15 Time**

Time that the language operation or communication function was completed by the communications type. The time is displayed in hours, minutes, seconds, and milliseconds.

**16 Data**

The data sent or received by the program. The amount of data traced depends on the value specified for the *User data length* prompt (DTALEN parameter) of the TRCICF command. If the function indicates a send and receive operation, then the data received by your program is shown.

## Trace Records Sent to a Database File

When you select \*OFF for the *Trace option setting*, you are presented with the option either to send the trace records to a spooled file (\*PRINT) or send the records to a database file (\*OUTFILE). If you choose the \*OUTFILE value for the *Output* prompt, the trace information is sent to the database file that you specify. If you specify a file that already exists, it must match the attributes of the system-supplied file QAIFTRCF.

Figure 12-4 on page 12-8 shows the layout of the trace records sent to a database file. The database file has a fixed record length of 4337 decimal bytes. The record format name is QIFTRC. Each record in the file contains all the information related to the language operation or communications function, as well as the length of data traced. The length of data traced is less than or equal to the value specified on the *User data length* prompt (the DTALEN parameter) of the TRCICF command.

```

A*
A* TRACE ICF OUTFILE RECORD FORMAT FOR TRCICF
A*
A      R QIFTRC          TEXT('TRCICF Record')
A      IFJOB            10 COLHDG('JOB' 'NAME')
A                        TEXT('Name of Job')
A      IFUSER           10 COLHDG('USER' 'NAME')
A                        TEXT('Name of User')
A      IFNBR            6  COLHDG('JOB' 'NUMBER')
A                        TEXT('Number of Job')
A      IFPGM           10 COLHDG('PROGRAM' 'NAME')
A                        TEXT('Name of Program')
A      IFLIB           10 COLHDG('LIBRARY' 'NAME')
A                        TEXT('Programs Library')
A      IFPGMF          10 COLHDG('PROGRAM' 'FILE' 'NAME')
A                        TEXT('Program File')
A      IFPGML          10 COLHDG('PROGRAM' 'FILE' 'LIBRARY')
A                        TEXT('Program Files Library')
A      IFOPNF          10 COLHDG('OPENED' 'FILE' 'NAME')
A                        TEXT('Opened File')
A      IFOPNL          10 COLHDG('OPENED' 'FILE' 'LIBRARY')
A                        TEXT('Opened Files Library')
A      IFPGDV          10 COLHDG('PROGRAM' 'DEVICE')
A                        TEXT('Program Device')
A      IFRCFM          10 COLHDG('RECORD' 'FORMAT')
A                        TEXT('Record Format')
A      IFMJMN          4  COLHDG('RETURN' 'CODE')
A                        TEXT('Return Code')
A      IFOPCD          48 COLHDG('FUNCTION' 'CODE')
A                        TEXT('Function Code')
A      IFRSPI          36 COLHDG('RESPONSE' 'INDICATOR')
A                        TEXT('Response Indicator')
A      IFDTLN          2B COLHDG('DATA' 'LENGTH')
A                        TEXT('Data Length')
A      IFRLOC          8  COLHDG('REMOTE' 'LOCATION')
A                        TEXT('Remote Location')
A      IFTIME          9S 0 COLHDG('TIME')
A                        TEXT('Time of Entry')
A      IFDTTR          2B COLHDG('TRACED' 'DATA' 'LENGTH')
A                        TEXT('Traced Data Length')
A      IFRES           26 COLHDG('RESERVED')
A                        TEXT('Reserved')
A      IFDATA          4096 COLHDG('DATA')
A                        TEXT('Data')

```

Figure 12-4. Trace Records Sent to a Database File

---

## Ending the Trace

You can end TRCICF from a system menu, by typing the TRCICF \*END command on any command line, by adding the command to a CL program, or by typing TRCICF and pressing F4 to show the *Trace option setting* prompt, shown following. Type \*END and press the Enter key. This causes Trace ICF to end and all trace records to be deleted.

```
TRCICF                Trace ICF

Type choices, press Enter

Trace option setting . . . . . *END      *ON, *OFF, *END

F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F5=Refresh
F12=Cancel  F13=How to use this display  F24=More keys
```

Figure 12-5. Ending the ICF Trace

---

## Additional Considerations

Trace ICF traces only those operations that are associated with your ICF sessions. File open and close operations are not traced except when a program device is acquired or released as a result of an open or close operation. The following restrictions apply to the trace of open and close operations that occur in a given job:

- When an open of an ICF file is issued without implicit acquire of the program device, the explicit acquire of the program device (ACQ) will be traced and not the open (OPN) operation.
- An open of an ICF file with implicit acquire of the program device is traced as an open operation (OPN).
- When the close of an ICF file is preceded with an end of session (EOS), the end of session is traced but not the close (CLS).
- When the close of an ICF file is preceded by a release operation (REL), the release operation is traced but not the close operation (CLS).
- When a close of an ICF file is not preceded by an EOS or release operation, it is traced as a close (CLS) operation.



---

## Appendix A. Language Operations, Data Description Specifications Keywords, and System-Supplied Formats

This appendix contains charts which show the following:

- All valid language operations supported by intersystem communications function (ICF)
- All valid operations for each programming language that supports ICF, C language (C/400), Common Business-Oriented Language (COBOL/400), and Report Program Generator (RPG/400)
- Data description specifications (DDS) processing keywords supported by communications types
- System-supplied formats supported by communications types

---

### Language Operations

Table A-1 describes the language operations supported by ICF.

*Table A-1. Language Operations*

<b>ICF Operations</b>	<b>Description</b>
Open	Opens the ICF file.
Acquire	Establishes a session between the application and the remote location.
Get attributes	Used to determine the status of the session.
Read	Obtains data from a specific session.
Read-from-invited-program-devices	Obtains data from any session that has responded to an invite function.
Write	Passes data records from the issuing program to the other program in the transaction.
Write/Read	Allows a write operation followed by a read operation. Valid for RPG/400.
Release	Attempts to end a session.
Close	Closes the ICF file.

Table A-2 shows all the valid communications operations for each programming language that supports ICF (C/400, COBOL/400, RPG/400).

**Note:** C/400 statements are case sensitive.

*Table A-2. Language Operations*

<b>ICF Operation</b>	<b>C/400 Operation Code</b>	<b>COBOL/400 Procedure Statement</b>	<b>RPG/400 Function</b>
Open	fopen	OPEN	OPEN
Acquire	QXXACQUIRE	ACQ	ACQUIRE
Get Attributes	QXXDEVAT	POST	ACCEPT
Read	fread	READ	READ
Read-from-Invited-Program-Devices	QXXREADINVDEV, followed by an fread <sup>1</sup>	READ <sup>1</sup>	READ <sup>1</sup>
Write	fwrite	WRITE	WRITE
Write/Read	Not supported	EXFMT	Not supported
Release	QXXRELEASE	REL	DROP
Close	fclose	CLOSE	CLOSE

<sup>1</sup> A read operation can be directed either to a specific program device or to any invited program device. The support provided by the compiler you are using determines whether to issue an ICF read or read-from-invited-program-devices operation, based on the format of the read operation. For example, if a read is issued with a specific format or terminal specified, the read operation is interpreted as an ICF read operation. Refer to the appropriate language reference manual for more information.

## DDS Keyword Support

Table A-3 defines the communications processing control DDS keywords supported for the ICF file, and the communications type that supports these keywords.

Table A-3 (Page 1 of 3). Processing Control DDS Keywords

DDS Keyword	APPC	SNUF	BSCSEL	Asyn-chronous	Intra-system	Finance	Retail
<b>ALWWRT<sup>2</sup></b> The record currently being written ends a transmission. The program goes to receive state.	X	X	X		X		
<b>CANCEL</b> Cancels a group of records that has just been sent.		X			X	X <sup>3</sup>	X
<b>CNLINVITE</b> Cancels any valid invite issued by your program.		X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>CONFIRM<sup>2</sup></b> Requests that the remote program confirm receiving data.	X				X		
<b>DETACH</b> Informs the remote program that the sending program is ending the transaction.	X	X	X	X <sup>1</sup>	X		X
<b>ENDGRP</b> Indicates the end of a user-defined group of records.		X	X		X	X	X
<b>EOS</b> Used to specify an end-of-session function.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>EVOKE</b> Starts a program on the remote system.	X	X	X	X	X		X
<b>FAIL</b> Sends a fail indication to the remote system.	X	X	X	X	X	X	
<b>FMH</b> Informs the remote program that a function-management-header (FMH) is being sent.		X		X <sup>1</sup>	X	X <sup>4</sup>	X
<b>FMTNAME<sup>2</sup></b> Specifies that the format name should be sent on output operations.	X				X		
<b>FRCDTA<sup>2</sup></b> Immediately sends communications data currently in the buffer, without waiting for the buffer to become full.	X				X	X	X

Table A-3 (Page 2 of 3). Processing Control DDS Keywords

DDS Keyword	APPC	SNUF	BSCCEL	Asyn-chronous	Intra-system	Finance	Retail
INVITE Schedules an invite.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
NEGRSP Informs the remote system that the data received is not valid.		X			X	X	X
RCVCANCEL <sup>2</sup> Indicates that the remote program sent a cancel request.		X			X	X <sup>3</sup>	X
RCVCONFIRM <sup>2</sup> Indicates that the remote program is requesting a confirmation of transaction activity.	X				X		
RCVDETACH <sup>2</sup> Indicates that the remote program has ended the transaction.	X	X	X		X		X
RCVENDGRP <sup>2</sup> Indicates the end of a user-defined group of records sent to the program.		X	X		X	X	X
RCVFAIL <sup>2</sup> Indicates that the remote program issued a fail.	X			X	X		
RCVFMH <sup>2</sup> Indicates to the program that FMH data has been received.		X			X	X <sup>4</sup>	X
RCVNEGRSP <sup>2</sup> Indicates that the remote program issued a negative-response request.		X			X	X	X
RCVTRNRND <sup>2</sup> Indicates that the program is now in send state.	X	X	X		X		
RECID <sup>2</sup> Used to allow the data content to identify the record format to use to receive the data.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
RQSWRT Specifies that the program is requesting permission to write.	X	X	X		X		
RSPCONFIRM <sup>2</sup> Sends a positive response to a received confirm request.	X				X		



Table A-3 (Page 3 of 3). Processing Control DDS Keywords

DDS Keyword	APPC	SNUF	BSCCL	Asyn- chronous	Intra- system	Finance	Retail
<b>SECURITY</b> Includes security information needed to start a program on the remote system.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>SUBDEV<sup>2</sup></b> Specifies the subdevice to which output should be directed (for example, printer, punch, and so on).			X		X		
<b>SYNLVL<sup>2</sup></b> Indicates the synchronization level of the program.	X				X		
<b>TIMER</b> Allows the user to specify an interval of time to wait before a read-from-invited-program-devices operation receives a timer-expired return code.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>VARLEN</b> Specifies the length of the data record sent with each write operation.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<p><sup>1</sup> Use of this keyword is restricted. Refer to the <i>Asynchronous Communications Programmer's Guide</i> for more details.</p> <p><sup>2</sup> These DDS keywords do not have system-supplied format equivalents.</p> <p><sup>3</sup> These keywords are not valid for the 3694 controller. Refer to the <i>Finance Communications Programmer's Guide</i> for details.</p> <p><sup>4</sup> These keywords are valid for the 3694 controller only. Refer to the <i>Finance Communications Programmer's Guide</i> for details.</p>							

# System-Supplied Format Support

The following table defines the system-supplied formats supported for ICF, and shows the communications types that supports these formats.

Table A-4. System-Supplied Format Support

Operation	APPC	SNUF	BSCCL	Asyn- chronous	Intra- system	Finance	Retail
\$\$CANL Cancel with invite		X			X	X <sup>1</sup>	X
\$\$CANLNI Cancel		X			X	X <sup>1</sup>	X
\$\$CNLINV Cancel invite		X	X	X	X	X	X
\$\$EOS End of session	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$\$EVOK Evoke with invite	X	X	X	X	X		X
\$\$EVOKET Evoke with detach	X	X	X	X	X		X
\$\$EVOKNI Evoke	X	X	X	X	X		X
\$\$FAIL Fail	X	X	X	X	X	X	
\$\$NRSP Negative response with invite		X			X	X	X
\$\$NRSPNI Negative response		X			X	X	X
\$\$RCD Request write with invite	X	X	X		X		
\$\$SEND Send with invite or invite	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$\$SENDE Send with end of group		X	X		X	X	X
\$\$SENDET Send with detach	X	X	X		X		X
\$\$SENDFM Send FMH with invite		X			X	X <sup>2</sup>	X
\$\$SENDNF Send FMH		X		X	X	X <sup>2</sup>	X
\$\$SENDNI Send	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$\$TIMER Timer	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

<sup>1</sup> These keywords are not valid for the 3694 controller. Refer to the *Finance Communications Programmer's Guide* for more information.

<sup>2</sup> These keywords are valid for the 3694 controller only. Refer to the *Finance Communications Programmer's Guide* for more information.

---

## Appendix B. Communications Error Handling

This chapter describes programming considerations for ICF communications error recovery. It includes information on:

- System error classifications
- System messages sent on communications errors, and related file error handling in the affected job
- Major/minor return codes and descriptions
- Error reason codes for failed program start requests

---

### System Error Classification

The system divides communications error conditions into several classifications and processes them according to those classifications. The system automatically tries recovery for many of these errors without notification to the using program. In some cases, messages indicating error recovery is in progress are issued to the system operator message queue (QSYSOPR), to the job log, and to other queues specified during device configuration. When the system retry limits specified in configuration objects are exceeded, a message is sent to these queues and any jobs currently using the failing line, controller, or device.

Some errors, such as an application program violation of a communications protocol, do not cause messages to be sent to system message queues, but are reported to the affected program.

It is recommended that all communications programs examine return codes after each operation to detect error conditions and other normal conditions, such as receipt of the detach indication from the remote system. Although many error conditions are reported to the affected job through messages, the primary method for a program to detect these conditions is through return codes and the open feedback and input/output (I/O) feedback areas.

For a complete description of error classifications and system-provided recovery support, see the *Communications User's Guide*.

---

### System Messages

Some errors can occur that do not affect your program. For example, the varying on of a communications line may fail before starting any programs that use devices on the failed line.

Errors that affect your program can occur:

- When a file is opened
- During I/O operations to the file
- When a program device is acquired or released
- When the file is closed

When you encounter errors that can affect the running of a program, a system message is sent to the program message queue of the program using the file.

Error messages are divided into the following message types:

- Notify
- Status
- Diagnostic
- Escape

See the *CL Programmer's Guide* for more information about the message types.

Table B-1 is a summary of the messages, by operation, that can be issued.

*Table B-1. File Error Message Identifier Groups*

<b>Operation</b>	<b>Message Type</b>	<b>Message Identifiers</b>
Open	Diagnostic and status	CPF4001 through CPF4099
Open	Escapes that make the file unusable	CPF4101 through CPF4399
Close	Diagnostic and status	CPF4401 through CPF4499
Close	Escapes that make the file unusable	CPF4501 through CPF4699
Input/Output, Acquire, and Release	Notify with a default reply of cancel, status, and escapes that do not make the file or program device unusable	CPF4701 through CPF4899 and CPF5001 through CPF5099
Input/Output, Acquire, and Release	Notify with a default reply of ignore	CPF4901 through CPF4999
Input/Output, Acquire, and Release	Escapes that make the file or program device unusable	CPF5101 through CPF5399 and CPF5501 through CPF5699

These messages are logged in the job log, and the error is communicated to the program through language status codes and an ICF major/minor return code in the I/O feedback area of the file.

Some conditions are considered normal application exceptions and do not cause job messages. As a result, file error handling for high-level languages is not called. You may need to examine the I/O feedback area for major/minor return codes or other device-specific information. You can detect some conditions by using data description specifications (DDS) response keywords.

---

## **User Program Error Detection**

All user programs should detect error conditions and determine appropriate error processing. Review all major/minor return codes described in this chapter, and in the programming manual for the communications type you are using, to determine what processing to do.

Permanent errors can cause the session, your program, or both to end. A program can try to recover from errors without ending. The operation you use and the major code you receive determine how your program recovers from the errors.

In general, you recover from an open operation that fails as follows:

- Close the file
- Correct the problem
- Issue the open operation again

An acquire failure is handled as follows:

- Correct the problem
- Issue the acquire operation again

You can resume communications for most I/O operations that encounter session errors and complete with a major return code of 81 by reacquiring the program device associated with the session. For input/output operations that encounter system or file errors completed with a major return code of 80, you may or may not need to close and reopen the file to resume communications. In some cases, depending on the cause of the error, the device must be varied off, then on again, to remedy the problem. Reacquiring the session that failed may also allow you to resume communications. To determine specific error recovery procedures, check each major/minor return code description in the programming manual for the communications type you are using.

If an I/O operation completes with an exception or a nonpermanent error (04, 08, 11, 34, and 83 majors), then the session is still intact and the program can recover, based on the action described for the major/minor return code.

A release failure can be handled in one of two ways. If you want to end the session gracefully, correct the problem as indicated by the return code, and issue the release operation again. For example, if the release operation completes with an 832F, issue a detach request, and then issue the release again. If you want to force the session to end, issue an end-of-session function.

If a close operation fails, issue the close again. A second close is always successful.

The ICF file is implicitly closed when the job ends, if the job ends without recovering from a failure.

---

## **Control Language (CL) Commands for Determining Configuration Status**

The Work with Configuration Status (WRKCFGSTS) command provides line, controller, device, and mode status for communications on your AS/400 system. Information provided by this command can help you determine the status of your devices and sessions in order to determine error recovery options. The RTVCFGSTS command is also available to determine line, controller, and device status. See the *Communications User's Guide* for more information on configuration status.

---

## Major/Minor Return Codes

This section contains:

- Return code tables that identify all communications types and the return codes that are valid for each. This summary table is useful when you want to make changes to a program so you can use it with a different communications type.
- Summary descriptions of all major and minor return codes for all communications types.

These return codes are set in the I/O feedback area of the ICF file, and report the results of each I/O operation issued by your application program. Your program should check the return code and act accordingly. Refer to your high-level language manual for more information on how to access these return codes.

Each return code is a 4-digit hexadecimal value. The first two digits contain the *major code*, and the last two digits contain the *minor code*.

### Notes:

1. In the return code descriptions, *your program* refers to the AS/400 application program that issues the operation and receives a return code from ICF. The *target program* refers to the application program on the remote system with which your program is communicating through ICF.
2. Each communications programming manual provides detailed information about every return code for the communications type and the recovery actions that should be taken.
3. Certain return codes describe the turnaround indication, which is not applicable to asynchronous, retail and finance communications. Also, not all return codes have the same meaning for all communications types.

## Major Code 00

A major return code 00 indicates that the operation completed successfully.

### Description

The operation issued by your program completed successfully. Your program may have sent or received some data, or may have received a message from the remote system.

Table B-2. Major Code 00

Code	APPC	Asyn-chronous	BSCCL	Finance	Intra-system	Retail	SNUF
0000	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
0001	X		X	X	X	X	X
0003				X	X	X	X
0004		X			X		X
0005					X	X	X
0007				X	X	X	X
0008	X		X		X		X
000C							X
0010	X		X		X		X
0014	X				X		
0015	X				X		
0016		X					
0017					X		
001C	X				X		
0020			X				X
0021			X				X
0023							X
0025							X
0027							X
0028			X				X
0030			X				X
0031			X				X
0033							X
0035							X
0037							X
0038			X				X
0042		X					
0044					X		
0045					X		
0047					X		

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>0000</b>	Turnaround or end-of-transmission indication and data received on successful input operation, or an output operation was successful.
<b>0001</b>	Successful input operation. A turnaround or end-of-transmission indication was not received. Continue to receive.
<b>0003</b>	End-of-group indication received on successful input operation.
<b>0004</b>	Function-management-header and turnaround indications received on successful input operation, or a PAD message received from a remote PAD.
<b>0005</b>	Function-management-header indication received on successful input operation.
<b>0007</b>	Function-management-header and end-of-group indications received on successful input operation.
<b>0008</b>	Detach indication received on successful input operation.
<b>000C</b>	Function-management-header and detach indications received on successful input operation.
<b>0010</b>	Request-to-write, reverse-interrupt (RVI), or request-to-change-direction received on successful output operation.
<b>0014</b>	Turnaround indication received on successful input operation. In addition, the remote system requested confirmation.
<b>0015</b>	Remote system requested confirmation on successful input operation. The local application program continues to receive data.
<b>0016</b>	Parity error or stop bit error (framing) or both received on successful input operation.
<b>0017</b>	End-of-group indication received on successful input operation. In addition, the remote system requested confirmation.
<b>001C</b>	Detach indication received on successful input operation. In addition, the remote system requested confirmation.
<b>0020</b>	System message and turnaround or end-of-transmission indication received on a successful input operation.
<b>0021</b>	System message received on successful input operation. Continue to receive.
<b>0023</b>	System message with end-of-group indication received.
<b>0025</b>	Function-management-header indication received with system message.
<b>0027</b>	System message received with function-management-header and end-of-group indications.
<b>0028</b>	System message and detach indication received on successful input operation.
<b>0030</b>	Truncated system message and turnaround or end-of-transmission indication received on successful input operation.
<b>0031</b>	Truncated system message received on successful input operation. Continue to receive.
<b>0033</b>	Truncated system message received with end-of-group indication.



- 0035** Truncated system message received with function-management-header indication.
- 0037** Truncated system message received with function-management-header and end-of-group indications.
- 0038** Truncated system message and detach indication received on successful input operation.
- 0042** Some data was lost on successful input operation.
- 0044** Function-management-header and turnaround indications received on successful input operation. In addition, the remote system requested confirmation.
- 0045** Function-management-header indication received on successful input operation. In addition, the remote system requested confirmation.
- 0047** Function-management-header and end-of-group indications received on successful input operation. In addition, the remote system requested confirmation.

## Major Code 02

The major return code 02 indicates that the input operation completed successfully, but your job is being ended (controlled).

### Description

The input operation issued by your program completed successfully. Your program may have received some data or a message from the remote system. However, your job is being ended (controlled).

Table B-3 (Page 1 of 2). Major Code 02

Code	APPC	Asyn-chronous	BSECL	Finance	Intra-system	Retail	SNUF
0200	X	X		X	X	X	X
0201	X		X		X		X
0203				X	X	X	X
0204		X			X		X
0205					X	X	X
0207				X	X	X	X
0208	X		X		X		X
020C							X
0214	X				X		
0215	X				X		
0216		X					
0217					X		
021C	X				X		
0220			X				X
0221			X				X
0223							X

Table B-3 (Page 2 of 2). Major Code 02							
Code	APPC	Asyn-chronous	BSCEL	Finance	Intra-system	Retail	SNUF
0225							X
0227							X
0228			X				X
0230			X				X
0231			X				X
0233							X
0235							X
0237							X
0238			X				X
0242		X					
0244					X		
0245					X		
0247					X		

**Code Description**

- 0200** On a successful input operation, a turnaround indication or data that is the beginning or middle record of a group of records was received. In addition, a job ended (controlled) indication was received.
- 0201** Data with job ended (controlled) indication received on a successful input operation. A turnaround indication was not received. Continue to receive.
- 0203** End-of-group indication received with job ended (controlled) indication on successful input operation.
- 0204** Function-management-header and turnaround indications or a PAD message from a remote PAD was received with job ended (controlled) indication on a successful input operation.
- 0205** Function-management-header indication received with job ended (controlled) indication on successful input operation.
- 0207** Function-management-header and end-of-group indications received with job ended (controlled) indication on successful input operation.
- 0208** Detach indication received with job ended (controlled) indication on successful input operation.
- 020C** Function-management-header and detach indications received with job ended (controlled) indication on successful input operation.
- 0214** Turnaround indication received with job ended (controlled) indication on successful input operation. In addition, the remote system requested confirmation.
- 0215** Remote system requested confirmation. The local application program continues to receive data. Job ended (controlled) indication received.
- 0216** Parity error or stop bit error (framing) or both received with job ended (controlled) indication on successful input operation.

- 0217** End-of-group indication received with job ended (controlled) indication on successful input operation. In addition, the remote system requested confirmation.
- 021C** Detach indication received with job ended (controlled) indication on successful input operation. In addition, the remote system requested confirmation.
- 0220** Remote system message and turnaround or end-of-transmission indication received with job ended (controlled) indication on successful input operation.
- 0221** Remote system message received with job ended (controlled) indication on successful input operation. The session is still in receive state.
- 0223** Remote system message with end-of-group and job ended (controlled) indications received on successful input operation.
- 0225** Function-management-header indication received with system message and job ended (controlled) indication on a successful input operation.
- 0227** System message received with function-management-header, end-of-group, and job ended (controlled) indications on a successful input operation.
- 0228** System message and detach indication received with job ended (controlled) indication on a successful input operation.
- 0230** Truncated system message and turnaround or end-of-transmission indication received with job ended (controlled) indication on successful input operation.
- 0231** Truncated system message received with job ended (controlled) indication on a successful input operation. The session is still in receive state.
- 0233** Truncated system message received with end-of-group and job ended (controlled) indications on a successful input operation.
- 0235** Truncated system message received with function-management-header and job ended (controlled) indications on a successful input operation.
- 0237** Truncated system message received with function-management-header, end-of-group, and job ended (controlled) indications on a successful input operation.
- 0238** Truncated system message and detach indication received with job ended (controlled) indication on successful input operation.
- 0242** Data-loss indication received with job ended (controlled) indication on successful input operation.
- 0244** Function-management-header and turnaround indications with job ended (controlled) indication received on a successful input operation. In addition, the remote system requested confirmation.
- 0245** Function-management-header with job ended (controlled) indication received on a successful input operation. In addition, the remote system requested confirmation.
- 0247** Function-management-header and end-of-group indications with job ended (controlled) indication received on a successful input operation. In addition, the remote system requested confirmation.

## Major Code 03

Major return code 03 indicates that the input operation completed successfully, but no data was received.

### Description

The input operation issued by your program completed successfully, but no data was received.

*Table B-4. Major Code 03*

Code	APPC	Asyn-chronous	BSCSEL	Finance	Intra-system	Retail	SNUF
0300	X	X	X		X	X	X
0301	X		X		X		X
0302		X			X		
0303				X	X	X	X
0308	X		X		X	X	X
0309	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
0310	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
0314	X				X		
0315	X				X		
0317					X		
031C	X				X		

### Code Description

- 0300** On a successful input operation, a turnaround or end-of-transmission indication with no data, or a null record that was the beginning or middle record in a group of records was received.
- 0301** No data received on successful input operation. A turnaround indication was not received. Continue to receive.
- 0302** Fail indication received with no data on successful input operation.
- 0303** End-of-group indication received with no data on successful input operation.
- 0308** Detach indication received with no data on successful input operation.
- 0309** Job ended (controlled) indication received on read-from-invited-program-devices operation.
- 0310** Timer interval has ended.
- 0312** No data was received, but data from other sources is waiting to be received.
- 0314** Turnaround indication received with no data on a successful input operation. In addition, the remote system requested confirmation.
- 0315** Remote system requested confirmation. The local application program continues to receive data.
- 0317** End-of-group indication received with no data on successful input operation. In addition, the remote system requested confirmation.

**031C** A detach indication received with no data on a successful input operation. In addition, the remote system requested confirmation.

## Major Code 04

Major return code 04 indicates that an output exception occurred.

### Description

An output exception occurred because your program attempted to send data when it should be receiving data. The data from your output operation was not sent. You can attempt to send data later.

<i>Table B-5. Major Code 04</i>							
Code	APPC	Asyn-chronous	BSCCEL	Finance	Intra-system	Retail	SNUF
0402					X		
0411			X				
0412	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

### Code Description

**0402** Fail indication received. Your program must receive.

**0411** Message for your program is waiting to be received.

**0412** Data for your program is waiting to be received, or a negative response has been received from the remote system, and your program has not been informed.

## Major Codes 08-11

Major return codes 08-11 indicate that miscellaneous program errors occurred.

### Description

The operation just attempted by your program was not successful. The operation may have failed because it was issued at the wrong time.

<i>Table B-6. Major Codes 08-11</i>							
Code	APPC	Asyn-chronous	BSCCEL	Finance	Intra-system	Retail	SNUF
0800	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1100	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

### Code Description

**0800** Acquire operation was not successful because your program tried to acquire a program device that has already been acquired.

**1100** Read-from-invited-program-devices operation was not successful.

## Major Code 34

Major return code 34 indicates that an input exception occurred.

### Description

The input operation attempted by your program was not successful. The data received was too long for your program's input buffer or was not compatible with the record format specified on the input operation.

Table B-7. Major Code 34

Code	APPC	Asyn-chronous	BSCCL	Finance	Intra-system	Retail	SNUF
3401			X	X	X	X	X
3431	X						
3441	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3451	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3461	X						

### Code Description

- 3401** Input operation rejected because data received was too long for your program's input buffer.
- 3431** An input exception occurred because the program received data that exceeded its maximum record length. The data has been truncated. The local application program continues to receive data.
- 3441** The record format selected by the format selection option does not match the record format specified on the read.
- 3451** The file record size specified is not large enough for the data and/or indicators received.
- 3461** Partial record received because remote system sent an error condition before completing the record.

## Major Code 80

Major return code 80 indicates a permanent system or file error (nonrecoverable).

### Description

A nonrecoverable file or system error has occurred. The underlying communications support may have ended and your session has ended. If the underlying communications support ended, it must be established again before communications can resume. Recovery from this error is unlikely until the problem causing the error is detected and corrected.

<i>Table B-8. Major Code 80</i>							
Code	APPC	Asyn-chronous	BSCSEL	Finance	Intra-system	Retail	SNUF
8081	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
8082	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
80B3	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
80C0	X						
80D0	X						
80EB	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
80ED	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
80EF	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
80F8	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

### Code Description

- 8081** System error abnormally ended the support provided by the communications type.
- 8082** Communications device not usable or error recovery canceled by operator.
- 80B3** ICF file not available.
- 80C0** Session failed.
- 80D0** Remote transaction program not available. No retry allowed.
- 80EB** Open operation was tried but was not successful. Either an open option was specified that was not valid, or there is a mismatch between the file and the program.
- 80ED** File level check error occurred on open operation.
- 80EF** User not authorized to file.
- 80F8** Open operation not successful because the file is already open or it is in error.

## Major Code 81

Major return code 81 indicates a permanent session error (nonrecoverable).

### Description

A nonrecoverable session error occurred during an I/O operation. Your session cannot continue and has ended. Before communications can resume, the session must be established by using an acquire operation or another program start request. Recovery from this error is unlikely until the problem causing the error is detected and corrected. Operations directed to other sessions associated with the file should be expected to work.

Code	APPC	Asyn-chronous	BSCEL	Finance	Intra-system	Retail	SNUF
810A			X				
8140	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
8187			X				
8191	X	X	X	X		X	X
8192			X				
8193			X				
8194			X				
8196	X						X
8197	X		X	X		X	
8198			X				
8199			X				
819A			X				
819C			X				
819D			X				X
81A3				X		X	
81A4				X		X	
81AD				X		X	
81B9							X
81BA				X		X	
81C2	X						
81C5	X						
81C6	X						
81E9	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

#### Code Description

**810A** Combination of values detected on an input or output operation was not valid. Both CODE(ASCII) and TRNSPY(\*YES) were specified.

**8140** Cancel reply was received for a previous inquiry or notify message.



- 8187** Block length or record length is greater than buffer size on an input or output operation.
- 8191** Permanent line error occurred on an output operation, or station (controller) error occurred on an input or output operation.
- 8192** Permanent line error occurred on an input operation.
- 8193** Disconnect indication (for switched lines only) received on an output operation.
- 8194** Disconnect indication (for switched lines only) received on an input operation.
- 8196** Communications support has ended the session.
- 8197** Remote system abnormally ended the session on an output operation.
- 8198** Remote system abnormally ended the session on an input operation.
- 8199** Time between successive data blocks sent to, or received by, the remote system on output operations is larger than specified wait time.
- 819A** Time between successive data blocks received from the remote system on input operations is larger than specified wait time.
- 819C** On an input operation, the length of the data block sent by the remote system was greater than the buffer size.
- 819D** Unexpected data or an unexpected program start request was received from the remote system during an active session.
- 81A3** SNA session ended abnormally.
- 81A4** SNA protocol violation occurred.
- 81AD** Attempt to establish an SNA session was not successful. The SDLC frame size was not large enough to contain the response unit (RU) size.
- 81B9** A data record that exceeds the maximum user record length was received on an input operation.
- 81BA** A data record that exceeds the maximum user record length was received on an input operation.
- 81C2** Operation failed because the local APPC could not establish a session.
- 81C5** The remote program or remote system abnormally ended the session (TYPE = SVC).
- 81C6** The remote program or remote system abnormally ended the session (TYPE = TIMER).
- 81E9** Data received does not match any record format in the file with the RECID keyword.

## Major Code 82

Major return code 82 indicates that the open or acquire operation failed.

### Description

Your attempt to establish a session was not successful. The error may be recoverable or permanent, and recovery from it is unlikely until the problem causing the error is detected and corrected.

*Table B-10 (Page 1 of 2). Major Code 02*

Code	APPC	Asyn-chronous	BSCCL	Finance	Intra-system	Retail	SNUF
8209	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
820A			X				
8221				X		X	
8233	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
8281	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
8282	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
8285		X					X
8287			X				
8289			X				
828B			X				
828C			X				
828D			X				
828E			X				
8290			X				
8291			X	X		X	X
8293			X				
8297			X	X		X	
82A0			X				
82A1							X
82A2				X			
82A4				X		X	
82A5							X
82A6	X			X		X	X
82A7			X	X		X	X
82A8	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
82A9	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
82AA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
82AB	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
82AD				X		X	
82B3	X	X	X	X		X	X

*Table B-10 (Page 2 of 2). Major Code 02*

<b>Code</b>	<b>APPC</b>	<b>Asyn- chronous</b>	<b>BSCSEL</b>	<b>Finance</b>	<b>Intra- system</b>	<b>Retail</b>	<b>SNUF</b>
82B4							X
82B5							X
82BB							X
82C3	X						
82EA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
82EC	X			X		X	
82EE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
82EF	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
82F0	X	X					
82F2	X						
82F4	X			X	X	X	
82F5		X	X				X

**Code Description**

- 8209** An open or acquire operation was not successful because a prestart job is to be ended.
- 820A** Combination of values detected was not valid. Both CODE(ASCII) and TRNSPY(\*YES) were specified, or BLOCK(\*USER) and RMTBSCSEL(\*YES) were specified.
- 8221** SNA command received for remote location or device description that was not supported or not valid.
- 8233** Program device name is either missing or not valid.
- 8281** System error abnormally ended the support provided by the communications type.
- 8282** Communications device not usable or error recovery canceled.
- 8285** Attempt to automatically call remote system failed.
- 8287** Block Length or record length greater than buffer size.
- 8289** Combination of values detected during an acquire operation was not valid. A record separator and text transparency were both specified.
- 828B** Combination of values detected during an acquire operation was not valid. The maximum user record length specified was greater than the block length.
- 828C** Combination of values detected during an acquire or open operation was not valid. GRPSEP(\*DEV3740) and BLOCK(\*ITB) were both specified.
- 828D** Combination of values detected during an acquire or open operation was not valid. TRUNC(\*YES) and BLOCK(\*ITB) were both specified.
- 828E** Combination of values detected during an acquire or open operation was not valid. TRUNC(\*YES) and BLOCK(\*ITB) were both specified, or TRUNC(\*YES) and BLOCK(\*NOSEP) were specified.

- 8290** Combination of values detected during an acquire or open operation was not valid. Blank compression and text transparency were both specified.
- 8291** Permanent line error or station (controller) error occurred on an unsuccessful open or acquire operation.
- 8293** Disconnect indication (for switched lines only) received from remote system during an acquire or open operation.
- 8297** Remote system ending line transmission.
- 82A0** A record separator character that was not valid was specified on the ADDICFDEVE or OVRICFDEVE command.
- 82A1** Logon portion of the acquire operation failed. Either the host subsystem was not active, or a remote program name that was not valid was specified in the APPID parameter.
- 82A2** User ID or password that was not valid was received on the INIT-SELF.
- 82A4** SNA protocol violation occurred.
- 82A5** Combination of parameter values detected during an acquire operation was not valid. \*YES was specified for the MSGPTC and BATCH parameters.
- 82A6** SNA bind command failed.
- 82A7** The specified program device was already in use when the open or acquire operation was attempted.
- 82A8** The maximum number of program devices allowed for the ICF file was reached when the open or acquire operation was attempted.
- 82A9** Acquire to requesting program device rejected because \*REQUESTER device was not available or was already acquired.
- 82AA** Operation failed because remote location or device not found, or device was found but not usable.
- 82AB** Operation failed because device not varied on.
- 82AD** Attempt to establish an SNA session was not successful. The SDLC frame size was not large enough to contain the RU size.
- 82B3** Operation failed because device is being used by a different job or no sessions are currently available for specified remote location.
- 82B4** Operation failed because System/36 application program cannot open an ICF file to a program device for SNA 3270 API.
- 82B5** Operation not successful because SNA 3270 API session cannot use SNUF device from earlier release.
- 82BB** Acquire operation failed because device specified was reserved for a program start request from host system.
- 82C3** Mode description was not found.
- 82EA** \*RECID format selection processing was requested to a file that contains no record formats with a \*RECID keyword.
- 82EC** The acquire operation was not successful because CNVTYPE(\*USER) is not valid with FMTSLT(\*RMTFMT); or this communications type does not support FMTSLT(\*RMTFMT).
- 82EE** An operation was attempted to a device that is not supported for an ICF file.

- 82EF** An open or acquire operation was attempted to a device the user is not authorized to use, or to a device in service mode.
- 82F0** Error recovery not performed for file.
- 82F2** Conversation type specified for the requesting program device does not match value received from source program.
- 82F4** Open operation for input only not valid for a source program.
- 82F5** \*RMTFMT format selection parameter not valid on acquire operation.

## Major Code 83

Major return code 83 indicates that a session error occurred (the error is recoverable).

### Description

An error occurred during an I/O operation, but the session is still active. Recovery within your program might be possible.

*Table B-11 (Page 1 of 2). Major Code 83*

Code	APPC	Asyn-chronous	BSCCL	Finance	Intra-system	Retail	SNUF
830B	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
830C							X
830D							X
8311							X
8316	X						
8319				X	X	X	X
831A			X		X	X	
831B				X	X	X	X
831C		X	X	X	X	X	X
831E	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
831F	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
8322	X		X	X	X	X	X
8323				X	X		X
8324							X
8326				X	X	X	X
8327	X		X		X	X	X
8329	X	X	X		X	X	X
832A					X		
832B			X				
832C	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
832D	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
832F	X		X	X	X	X	X
8330					X	X	X

Table B-11 (Page 2 of 2). Major Code 83							
Code	APPC	Asyn-chronous	BSECEL	Finance	Intra-system	Retail	SNUF
8331					X		X
8332							X
8334	X		X		X	X	
83B6				X		X	X
83B7							X
83B8							X
83C7	X						
83C8	X						
83C9	X						
83CA	X						
83CB	X						
83CC	X						
83CD	X				X		
83CE	X						
83CF	X						
83D0	X						
83D1	X						
83D2	X						
83D3	X						
83D5	X						
83D6	X				X		
83E0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
83E8		X	X	X	X	X	X
83F1	X						
83F3	X						
83F6			X				
83F7			X				
83F8	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
83F9	X						

**Code Description**

- 830B** An input or output operation was attempted to a program device that was not acquired.
- 830C** Length of function-management-header received from host system is greater than the maximum RU length.
- 830D** Shutdown indication received from host system.
- 8311** Output operation was attempted while a message containing sense data was waiting to be received.

- 8316** Evoke failed because target program was not found.
- 8319** Negative response with sense data was issued to your program's previous or current output request by the other program.
- 831A** Evoke failed to complete successfully, or the target program ended abnormally.
- 831B** Sense data that was not valid was specified on a negative-response function issued by your program.
- 831C** Operation is not valid at this time. An indication was received that the return code from a previous operation was not properly handled by your program.
- 831E** Operation or combination of operations not valid, or operation not supported by the communications type.
- 831F** Length of data record or data specified on the operation not valid.
- 8322** Request-to-write, negative-response, or detach function not valid while your program is in send state.
- 8323** Cancel issued while in receive state, or fail indication received while in send state.
- 8324** Function-management-header indication issued by your program at wrong time. Function-management-header is valid only with the *first* record in the chain.
- 8326** Cancel or negative-response indication issued as a single record. These functions are only valid within a group of records.
- 8327** Input or output operation that was not valid was issued when no transaction existed. Your program may have expected more data when there was none.
- 8329** Evoke not valid in this session. Your program was started by a remote program start request.
- 832A** Both programs were attempting to receive.
- 832B** Output operation with zero record length detected when GRPSEP(\*OFCSYS) was specified.
- 832C** Release operation not valid after an invite function.
- 832D** Attempted function is not valid following an invite function.
- 832F** Evoke function or release operation that was not valid was issued before a transaction completed.
- 8330** Cancel indication or cancel and turnaround indications received on an input operation.
- 8331** Cancel indication received *without* turnaround indication on an input operation.
- 8332** Cancel and detach indications received on an input operation.
- 8334** Program name missing on an evoke sent by your program, or the length of the program name was not valid.
- 83B6** The remote program has quiesced the SNA session on which this transaction is running.
- 83B7** Value received in SNA header that was not valid.

- 83B8** The host system has sent a clear request to reset the session.
- 83C7** Fail indication (TYPE=PROG) received with no data on an input operation. No data truncated.
- 83C8** Fail indication (TYPE=SVC) received with no data on an input operation. No data truncated.
- 83C9** Fail indication (TYPE=PROG) received on an input or output operation with or without a confirm indication. Data may have been lost.
- 83CA** Fail indication (TYPE=SVC) received on an input or output operation with or without a confirm indication. Data may have been lost.
- 83CB** Fail indication (TYPE=PROG) received on an input operation. The last logical record truncated.
- 83CC** Fail indication (TYPE=SVC) received on an input operation. The last logical record truncated.
- 83CD** Confirm indication not allowed when SYNLVL(\*NONE) is specified on the evoke function.
- 83CE** Security information specified on the evoke function not valid. Request rejected by remote system.
- 83CF** Remote location or remote program does not support the specified conversation type. Request rejected by remote system.
- 83D0** Program name specified on the evoke function is not currently available. Retry is allowed.
- 83D1** Program initialization parameters not allowed. Request rejected by remote system.
- 83D2** Program initialization parameters not specified correctly. Request rejected by remote system.
- 83D3** Synchronization level specified on the evoke function not supported by remote program.
- 83D5** Response-to-confirm request required.
- 83D6** Response-to-confirm request not valid in current state.
- 83E0** Record format not defined for the file.
- 83E8** Cancel-invite function not valid because an invite function was not previously issued.
- 83F1** The file was closed while the transaction was still active.
- 83F3** Length specification on a basic conversation not valid.
- 83F6** User-defined data not valid on an unsuccessful output operation.
- 83F7** Length of user-blocked data record not valid on an unsuccessful output operation.
- 83F8** Operation attempted to a device marked in error.
- 83F9** Your program issued an operation that did not complete the data record.



## Failed Program Start Requests

Message CPF1269 is sent to the system operator message queue when the local system rejects an incoming program start request. You can use the message information to determine why the program start request was rejected.

The CPF1269 message contains two reason codes. One of the reason codes can be zero, which can be ignored. If only one nonzero reason code is received, that reason code represents the reason the program start request was rejected. If the System/36 environment is installed on your AS/400 system, there can be two nonzero reason codes. These two reason codes occur when the OS/400 cannot determine whether the program start request was to start a job in System/36 environment or in the OS/400 environment. One reason code explains why the program start request was rejected in the System/36 environment and the other explains why the program start request was rejected in the OS/400 environment. Whenever you receive two reason codes, you should determine which environment the job was to run in and correct the problem for that environment.

Table B-12 describes reason codes for failed program start requests.

*Table B-12 (Page 1 of 5). Reason Codes for Rejected Program Start Requests*

<b>Reason Code</b>	<b>Reason Description</b>	<b>Communications Types</b>
401	Program start request received to a device that is not allocated to an active subsystem.	All
402	Requested device is currently being held by a Hold Communications Device (HLDCMNDEV) command.	All except APPC
403	User profile is not accessible.	All
404	Job description is not accessible.	All
405	Output queue is not accessible.	All
406	Maximum number of jobs defined by subsystem description are already active.	All
407	Maximum number of jobs defined by communications entry are already active.	All
408	Maximum number of jobs defined by routing entry are already active.	All
409	Library on library list is exclusively in use by another job.	All
410	Group profile cannot be accessed.	All
411	Insufficient storage in machine pool to start job.	All
501	Job description was not found.	All
502	Output queue was not found.	All
503	Class was not found.	All
504	Library on initial library list was not found.	All
505	Job description or job description library is damaged.	All
506	Library on library list is destroyed.	All
507	Duplicate libraries were found on library list.	All

Table B-12 (Page 2 of 5). Reason Codes for Rejected Program Start Requests

Reason Code	Reason Description	Communications Types
508	Storage-pool defined size is zero.	All
602	Transaction program-name value is reserved but not supported.	All
604	Matching routing entry was not found.	All
605	Program was not found.	All
704	Password is not valid.	All except Retail and Finance
705	User is not authorized to device.	All except Finance
706	User is not authorized to subsystem description.	All
707	User is not authorized to job description.	All
708	User is not authorized to output queue.	All
709	User is not authorized to program.	All
710	User is not authorized to class.	All
711	User is not authorized to library on library list.	All
712	User is not authorized to group profile.	All
713	User ID is not valid.	All except Retail and Finance
714	Default user profile is not valid.	All except Finance
715	Neither password nor user ID was provided, and no default user profile was specified in the communications entry.	All except Finance
718	No user ID.	All except Retail
722	A user ID was provided, but no password was sent.	All except Retail and Finance
723	No password was associated with the user ID.	All except Finance
725	User ID does not follow naming convention.	All except Retail and Finance
801	Program initialization parameters are present but not allowed.	All except Retail
802	Program initialization parameter exceeds 2000 bytes for a prestart job.	All except Retail
803	Subsystem is ending.	All
804	Prestart job is inactive or is ending.	All
805	WAIT(*NO) was specified on the prestart job entry and no prestart job was available.	All
806	The maximum number of prestart jobs that can be active on a prestart job entry was exceeded.	All
807	Prestart job ended when a program start request was being received.	All
901	Program initialization parameters are not valid.	All except Retail
902	Invalid number of parameters for program.	All

Table B-12 (Page 3 of 5). Reason Codes for Rejected Program Start Requests

Reason Code	Reason Description	Communications Types
903	Program initialization parameters required but not present.	All
1001	System logic error. Function check or unexpected return code encountered.	All
1002	System logic error. Function check or unexpected return code encountered while receiving program initialization parameters.	All
1501	Character in procedure name is not valid.	All
1502	Procedure not found.	All
1503	S/36 environment library not found.	All
1504	Library QSSP not found.	All
1505	File QS36PRC not found in library QSSP.	All
1506	Procedure or library name is greater than 8 characters.	All
1507	Current library not found.	All
1508	Not authorized to current library.	All
1509	Not authorized to QS36PRC in current library.	All
1510	Not authorized to procedure in current library.	All
1511	Not authorized to S/36 environment library.	All
1512	Not authorized to file QS36PRC in S/36 environment library.	All
1513	Not authorized to procedure in S/36 environment library.	All
1514	Not authorized in library QSSP.	All
1515	Not authorized to file QS36PRC in QSSP.	All
1516	Not authorized to procedure in QS36PRC in QSSP.	All
1517	Unexpected return code from S/36 environment support.	All
1518	Problem phase program not found in QSSP.	All
1519	Not authorized to problem phase program in QSSP.	All
1520	Maximum number of target programs started (100 per S/36 environment).	All
1901	The record or block size exceeds maximum size.	BSCCEL
1902	ASCII and transparency are mutually exclusive.	BSCCEL
1903	Transparent mode and blank compression conflict.	BSCCEL
1904	Block length is required with data format.	BSCCEL
1905	Blank truncation and ITB mode conflict.	BSCCEL
1906	Blank compression and ITB mode conflict.	BSCCEL
1907	3740 multiple files and ITB mode conflict.	BSCCEL

Table B-12 (Page 4 of 5). Reason Codes for Rejected Program Start Requests

Reason Code	Reason Description	Communications Types
1908	Record separator mode and transparent modes conflict.	BSCCEL
1909	Record separator and ITB mode conflict.	BSCCEL
1910	The record length exceeds the block length.	BSCCEL
1911	Record separator character is not valid.	BSCCEL
1912	BLOCK(*USER) and RMTBSCCEL(*YES) conflict.	BSCCEL
1913	BLOCK(*NOSEP) and TRUNC(*YES) conflict.	BSCCEL
1914	Program name is not valid.	BSCCEL
1915	Program start request record was too long.	BSCCEL
2001	FMH5 field length is not correct.	APPC
2002	Concatenation code is not valid.	APPC
2003	Function-management-header type is not 5.	APPC
2004	Command code field in function-management-header is not valid.	APPC
2005	Length for fixed-length fields is not valid.	APPC
2006	Conversation type is not supported.	APPC
2007	Synchronization level is not supported.	APPC
2008	Reconnection is not supported.	APPC
2009	Transaction program name field length is not valid.	APPC
2010	Access code subfield length is not valid.	APPC
2011	UOW-ID subfield length is not valid.	APPC
2012	UOW-ID contents are not valid.	APPC
2013	Requested device is currently being held by a Hold Communications Device (HLDCMNDEV) command.	APPC
2014	Transaction program name value is reserved but not supported.	APPC
2015	LU service request received but the LU service job is not active.	APPC
2016	Pre-verified user ID received, but device description specifies SECURELU(*NO).	APPC
2017	No user ID was provided, but a password was received.	APPC
2018	No user ID was provided, but a user profile was received.	APPC
2019	Remote system indicated it sent a pre-verified user ID, but no user ID was received.	APPC
2020	Remote system sent a pre-verified user ID, but also sent a password.	APPC
2021	Remote system sent a user ID (which it had not verified) and failed to send a password.	APPC

Table B-12 (Page 5 of 5). Reason Codes for Rejected Program Start Requests

Reason Code	Reason Description	Communications Types
2022	Password received, but this is a nonsecure system.	APPC
2111	Program name missing or not valid.	SNUF
2118	Function-management-header not valid.	SNUF
2123	End bracket or end chain missing.	SNUF
2501	System logic error. Function check or unexpected return code encountered while processing a program start request.	Intrasystem
2502	Temporarily unable to allocate needed resources for a program start request.	Intrasystem
2503	No subsystem accepting program start requests for this device.	Intrasystem
2601	Program name missing and device is not configured for display station pass-through.	Retail
2651	*EXEC not specified.	Finance
2652	Blank missing after *EXEC.	Finance
2653	Program name missing.	Finance
2654	Program name greater than 10 characters.	Finance
2655	Library name greater than 10 characters.	Finance



## Appendix C. Open Feedback and I/O Feedback

This appendix contains information concerning the open feedback area and the input/output (I/O) feedback area.

**Note:** If you are using the RPG/400 support, you need to add the following RPG/400 offset values to the offset values listed in this appendix in order to access information from the feedback areas.

Table C-1. Offset Values for RPG/400

Open Feedback Area	Common I/O Feedback Area	File Dependent Feedback Area
81	241	367

### Open Feedback Area

The open feedback area contains information about the ICF file. You can use this information, set during open processing, as long as the file is open. The support provided by the high-level language you are using determines how to access this information. See the appropriate language reference manual for more information.

The complete open feedback area is described in the *Data Management Guide*. Table C-2 shows the fields relevant to ICF support.

Table C-2. Open Feedback Area

Offset	Data Type	Length in Bytes	Contents
0	Character	2	Type of file being opened (DS = device file).
2	Character	10	Name of the file being opened.
12	Character	10	Name of the library containing the file.
44	Binary	2	Record length.
66	Binary	2	File type (11 = ICF).
116	Character	10	Program device name of the requester. This field contains the program device name, if valid for this job and file. If it is not valid, this field contains *N.
146	Binary	2	Number of program devices added to the file using the Add Intersystem Communications Function Device Entry (ADDICFDEVE) command, or number of program devices defined to the file using the Override ICF Device Entry (OVRICFDEVE) command and acquired by the program.
148	Character	Variable	Program device name definition list. Refer to Table C-3.

## Program Device Definition List

Table C-3 shows the mapping for a single entry of the program device definition list, which is physically a part of the open feedback area. However, the fields in the definition list are not necessarily set when the file opens.

Table C-3 (Page 1 of 2). Program Device Definition List

Offset	Data Type	Length in Bytes	Contents
0	Character	10	Program device name.
60	Character	10	Device description name.
70	Character	1	Device class. Hex 0B for ICF.
71	Character	1	Communications type: Hex 0A Binary synchronous communications equivalence link (BSCCL) device Hex 0E Advanced Program-to-Program Communications (APPC) device Hex 1E Intrasystem device Hex 1F Asynchronous device Hex 20 System network architecture upline facility (SNUF) device Hex 42 Finance Hex 43 Retail
76	Character	2	Status flags, as follows: Bit 3, acquire status: 0 Program device not acquired. 1 Program device acquired. Bit 4, invite status: 0 Program device not invited. 1 Program device invited. Bit 5, data-available status: 0 Data not available. 1 Data available. Bit 6, transaction status: 0 Transaction not started. An evoke has not been sent, a detach has been sent or received, or the transaction has completed. 1 Transaction started. The session is active, an evoke has been sent or received, and the transaction has not ended. Bit 7, session type: 0 Session created with source program 1 Requesting program device



*Table C-3 (Page 2 of 2). Program Device Definition List*

<b>Offset</b>	<b>Data Type</b>	<b>Length in Bytes</b>	<b>Contents</b>
78	Character	1	<p>Synchronization level:</p> <p>Hex 00      The transaction was started with SYNLVL(*NONE). Confirm processing is not allowed.</p> <p>Hex 01      The transaction was started with SYNLVL(*CONFIRM). Confirm processing is allowed.</p>
79	Character	1	<p>Conversation type:</p> <p>Hex D0      Basic</p> <p>Hex D1      Mapped</p>

---

## Input/Output Feedback Area

The results of I/O operations are communicated to the program using ICF messages and I/O feedback information. The I/O feedback area is updated for every input/output operation. The support provided by the high-level language you are using determines how to access this information. See the appropriate communications language reference manual for more information.

The I/O feedback area consists of two parts:

- A common I/O feedback area
- A file-dependent I/O feedback area

## Common I/O Feedback Area

The complete common I/O feedback area is described in the *Data Management Guide*. Table C-4 shows the fields relevant to ICF.

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Table C-4 (Page 1 of 2). Common I/O Feedback Area

---

Offset	Data Type	Length in Bytes	Contents
0	Binary	2	Offset to device-dependent feedback area. Refer to Table C-5.
2	Binary	4	Output operation count. Updated only when a output operation completes successfully. This field is not updated for fail, request-to-write, cancel, or negative-response functions, or if the record length is 0.
6	Binary	4	Input operation count. Updated only when an input operation completes successfully and data is received.
10	Binary	4	Output then input operation count. Updated only when a combined output then input operation completes successfully.
14	Binary	4	Count of other operations. Number of successful acquire and release operations.
18	Character	1	Reserved.
19	Character	1	Current operation (the last requested): Hex 01      Input Hex 05      Output Hex 06      Output then Input Hex 11      Release Hex 12      Acquire
20	Character	10	Name of the just-processed record format, which is either specified on the I/O request or determined by default processing.

---

Table C-4 (Page 2 of 2). Common I/O Feedback Area

Offset	Data Type	Length in Bytes	Contents
30	Character	2	Communications class and type: Hex 0B0A BSCCL Hex 0B0E APPC Hex 0B1E Intrasystem Hex 0B1F Asynchronous Hex 0B20 SNUF Hex 0B42 Finance Hex 0B43 Retail
32	Character	10	Program device name (for operation just completed).
42	Binary	4	Record length specified by the record format processed by the last I/O operation.
46	Reserved	98	Not applicable to communications.

## File-Dependent I/O Feedback Area

Table C-5 shows the communications type-dependent fields relevant to ICF.

Table C-5 (Page 1 of 2). File-dependent I/O Feedback Area

Offset	Data Type	Length in Bytes	Contents	ICF Type
5	Binary	4	Actual record length. This field is set as follows:  Input: Contains the actual length of user data received from the remote system or device. When all the data cannot be contained in the record format used, the length of data is provided, if known. If the actual length cannot be determined, this field is set to hex FFFFFFFF. When a partial record is received, the length of the data received is provided. If the input operation completes with an error (other than partial record or buffer too small), the contents of the field are undetermined.  Output: Contains the number of bytes moved from your program to the output buffer. If the output operation completes with an error, the contents of the field are undetermined.	All
34	Character	2	Major return code.	All
36	Character	2	Minor return code.	All

Table C-5 (Page 2 of 2). File-dependent I/O Feedback Area

Offset	Data Type	Length in Bytes	Contents	ICF Type
38	Character	8	Negative-response error data. For some return codes, this field can contain more detailed information about the reason for the error.	APPC Finance Retail
46	Character	1	Safe indicator: 0 Off. 1 On indicates that a block ending with ETX was received. The Safe indicator is not set for BLOCK(*USER).	BSCCL
47	Character	1	Reserved.	
48	Character	1	Request-to-write indication was received. 0 Request-to-write not received. 1 Request-to-write was received.	APPC SNUF BSCCL Intrasystem
49	Character	10	Remote format name received from the remote program on an input operation.	APPC Intrasystem
63	Character	8	Mode associated with the program device.	APPC

## Appendix D. EBCDIC and ASCII Character Sets

The following charts show the EBCDIC and ASCII character sets. The charts are provided to show the data link control characters that are used in data communications.

### EBCDIC Character Set

Figure D-1 shows a complete EBCDIC character set.

		Main Storage Bit Positions 0,1,2,3															
Main Storage Bit Positions 4,5,6,7	Hex	0000	0001	0010	0011	0100	0101	0110	0111	1000	1001	1010	1011	1100	1101	1110	1111
0000	0	NUL	DLE	DS		SP	&	-						{	}	\	0
0001	1	SOH	DC1	SOS		RSP	/			a	j	~		A	J	NSP	1
0010	2	STX	DC2	FS	SYN					b	k	s		B	K	S	2
0011	3	ETX	DC3	WUS	IR					c	l	t		C	L	T	3
0100	4	SEL	ENP RES	INP BYP	PP					d	m	u		D	M	U	4
0101	5	HT	NL	LF	RS					e	n	v		E	N	V	5
0110	6		BS	ETB	NBS					f	o	w		F	O	W	6
0111	7	DEL	POC	ESC	EOT					g	p	x		G	P	X	7
1000	8	GE	CAN		SBS					h	q	y		H	Q	Y	8
1001	9	SPS	EM		IT					i	r	z		I	R	Z	9
1010	A	RPT	UBS	SM SW	RFF	¢	!		:					SHY			
1011	B	VT	CU1	FMT	CU3	.	\$	,	#								
1100	C	FF	IFS			<	•	%	@					⌋		⌈	
1101	D	CR	IGS	ENQ	NAK	(	) DC4	-	'								
1110	E	SO	IRS	ACK		+	;	>	=					⌋			
1111	F	SI	ITB IUS	BEL	SUB		⌋	?	"								EQ

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Figure D-1. EBCDIC Character Set

# ASCII Character Set

Figure D-2 shows the ASCII character set.

Main Storage Bit Positions 4,5,6,7		Main Storage Bit Positions 0,1,2,3															
		0000	0001	0010	0011	0100	0101	0110	0111	1000	1001	1010	1011	1100	1101	1110	1111
Hex		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F
0000	0	NUL	DLE	SP	0	@	P	·	p								
0001	1	SOH	DC1	!	1	A	Q	a	q								
0010	2	STX	DC2	"	2	B	R	b	r								
0011	3	ETX	DC3	#	3	C	S	c	s								
0100	4	EOT	DC4	\$	4	D	T	d	t								
0101	5	ENQ	NAK	%	5	E	U	e	u								
0110	6	ACK	SYN	&	6	F	V	f	v								
0111	7	BEL	ETB	'	7	G	W	g	w								
1000	8	BS	CAN	(	8	H	X	h	x								
1001	9	HT	EM	)	9	I	Y	i	y								
1010	A	LF	SUB	*	:	J	Z	j	z								
1011	B	VT	ESC	+	;	K	[	k	{								
1100	C	FF	FS	,	<	L	\	l									
1101	D	CR	GS	-	=	M	]	m	}								
1110	E	SO	RS	.	>	N	^	n	~								
1111	F	SI	US	/	?	O	_	o	DEL								

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Figure D-2. ASCII Character Set

## Appendix E. File Transfer Support

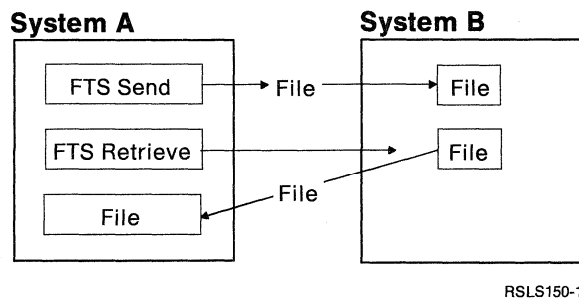
This appendix describes the application interface to the AS/400 system file transfer support (FTS).

### File Transfer Support Overview

Using FTS, a user application program can send or retrieve database file members between one AS/400 system and another AS/400 system, send database file members to System/36, and retrieve files and library members from System/36. System/36 Release 5.1 with preventive PTF – DK3700 is required to communicate with System/36. FTS does not support the sending and retrieving of database file members between an AS/400 system and a System/38.

If an AS/400 database file has more than one member, you can send or retrieve only one member at a time. If a database file does not exist, it is created and the member is added. If a database file exists and the member does not exist, the member is added. If a member exists, you can specify that the member be replaced.

FTS running on the local system communicates with FTS on the remote system to complete the request. FTS defines the **target system** as the system that receives the object, which can be the local system or the remote system. For example, if system A in Figure E-1 sends a database file member to system B using FTS, system B is the target system. If system A retrieves a database file member from system B using FTS support, system A is the target system.



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Figure E-1. Example of File Transfer Support

An application program can use FTS by calling the program QY2FTML.

**Note:** FTS uses the file QSYS/QY2ICFF. Do not change or delete this file. This file contains the DDS formats for the ICF file.

Either a high-level language program or a control language (CL) program can call FTS. FTS is supported by all high-level languages. Refer to the C/400, COBOL/400, RPG/400, and CL program examples in this appendix for more details.

FTS evokes a partner application on the remote system. You do not need to have a user application on the remote system to use FTS.

FTS assumes that the user ID used on the remote system is the same as the user ID for the job from which FTS was started. If you are creating a file on an AS/400 system, the sending user ID becomes the owner.

For line speeds greater than or equal to 56000 bits per second (bps), FTS does not compress data. However, for a token ring network, FTS always compresses data. Therefore, for line speeds greater than 56000 bps, FTS can transmit data between an AS/400 system and a System/36 or another AS/400 system that uses a token ring network.

---

## File Transfer Considerations

The following sections describe in more detail the objects that you can send and retrieve using FTS.

### To and From an AS/400 System

You can send physical file members to or retrieve them from an AS/400 system.

You cannot send or retrieve the following objects:

- Physical files that are part of an interactive data definition utility (IDDU) dictionary
- AS/400 program objects
- Logical files
- Device files

### AS/400 System Retrieving from System/36

On an AS/400 system, you can retrieve the following objects from System/36:

- System/36 files
- System/36 library members

You cannot retrieve the following objects:

- System/36 data dictionary
- System/36 folder/document

When you retrieve a file from System/36, the file is stored on the AS/400 system as a physical file within a library. If you do not specify a member name, the member name becomes the creation date with an M added as the first character.

When you retrieve a library member from System/36, the file is stored on the AS/400 system as a physical file member in a file within a library. If you do not specify the file name, the type of member determines the file name. Source library members are stored in file QS36SRC, procedure library members are stored in file QS36PRC, subroutine library members are stored in file QS36SBR, and load library members are stored in file QS36LOD.

**Note:** A System/36 index file cannot be added as a member to a keyed file created on an AS/400 system.



## AS/400 System Sending to System/36

You can send physical file members from an AS/400 system to System/36.

You cannot send the following objects:

- Physical files that are part of an interactive data definition utility (IDDU) dictionary
- AS/400 program objects
- Logical files
- Device files

The attributes of the physical file determine if physical file members are stored as library members or files on System/36.

If the physical file member has the attributes of a System/36 file, it is stored as a file on System/36. The file keeps its file organization (such as direct, sequential, or indexed). The file name and date field from the parameters are used to create the file on System/36.

If the physical file member being sent does not have the attributes of a System/36 file, the member is stored on System/36 as a library member. The library name, the member name, and the type field from the input parameters are used to create the library member on System/36.

### Notes:

1. If a library name, file name, or member name is greater than 8 characters, System/36 uses the first 8 characters as the name.
2. The AS/400 system receives and keep source members with no records but the System/36 does not. If an empty source member is sent to a System/36, the source member is not kept.

---

## Multiple Communication-Type Support

When using FTS, your system can set up communications with the following communication types and specific links:

- Advanced program-to-program communications (APPC)
  - Multiple sessions at the same time
  - Switched or nonswitched connections
  - Synchronous data link control (SDLC) links
  - X.25 links
  - Token ring local area network (LAN) links
  - Advanced peer-to-peer networking (APPN) capability

When you configure a device description, one of the mode names you specify must be \*NETATR.

- Binary synchronous communications equivalence link (BSCCL)
  - Single session only
  - Switched or nonswitched connections

With BSCCL, you can configure the maximum user record length that you are going to send. This length cannot be greater than 4075. You must specify \*YES for the TRNSPY parameter and \*YES for the RMTBSCCL parameter when you

configure BSCCEL. BSCCEL supports a maximum length of 8 characters for the user ID and a maximum of 4 characters for the password. You must also specify \*NONE for the BLOCK parameter (this is the default value).

- Asynchronous communications
  - Single session only
  - Switched or nonswitched connections

Asynchronous communications performs a logical link protocol to ensure data integrity. Data is sent as 8-bit EBCDIC, not as ASCII. When you are using FTS on an asynchronous line description, your modem must be set to full duplex.

If your system is connected to a network by a packet assembler/disassembler (PAD) and you use FTS on an X.25 packet-switched data network (PSDN), you must set the X.3 parameters and any network-specific parameters to allow data transparency. To achieve data transparency, set the X.3 parameters and any network-specific parameters to allow the following:

- No PAD recall using a character
- No echo
- No selection of data forwarding characters
- No use of XON/XOFF
- PAD must send interrupt when a break signal from start-stop mode DTE is received
- PAD must allow EBCDIC data
- PAD must allow 8-bit transparency
- Only forward on full packets or idle timer

**Notes:**

1. The network PAD must not perform any operations on the file transfer data stream.
2. If you use FTS with AS/400 integrated PAD, the X.3 parameter settings are ignored in order to achieve data transparency.

See the *Asynchronous Communications Programmer's Guide* for more information about the X.3 parameters.

You must create configurations for each communication type and vary on the configuration on both the local and remote systems. For further information on communications configurations, refer to the *Communications User's Guide*. FTS establishes a link to the varied on configuration based on the remote location name supplied in the input parameters.

FTS has a maximum record length of 4075. If you use BSCCEL and configure your maximum user record length, the record must be at least 512 bytes long. You can, however, send files with less than 512-byte records.

---

## File Transfer Parameters

This section describes the parameters passed to the file transfer program QY2FTML. FTS parameters are all positional. You must, therefore, reserve space in your program for all parameters. If you do not use a parameter, fill its space with blanks.

Refer to the *CL Reference* for general rules about naming libraries, database files, and database file members. Refer to the *System/36 System Reference* for System/36 naming conventions.

### To and From an AS/400 System

Table E-1 describes the parameters for sending and retrieving files between one AS/400 system and another AS/400 system.

---

Table E-1 (Page 1 of 3). Transferring Files To and From an AS/400 System

---

Parameter	Value	Description
OPTION	Character	File transfer option to perform. Length: 1 character Type: Input, required Valid values are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• S—Send</li><li>• R—Retrieve</li></ul>
FROMLIB	Library name	Name of the library that contains the database file. Length: 10 characters Type: Input, required Valid values: Library name
FROMFILE	File name	Name of the database file that contains the member. Length: 10 characters Type: Input, required Valid values: Database file name
FROMMBR	Member name	Name of the member. Length: 10 characters Type: Input, required Valid values: Member name
TYPE	Blanks	Not needed for an AS/400 system to an AS/400 system. Length: 6 characters Type: Not applicable Valid values: Blanks

---

Table E-1 (Page 2 of 3). Transferring Files To and From an AS/400 System

Parameter	Value	Description
TOLIB	Target library name	Name of the receiving library. Length: 10 characters Type: Input, not required Valid values: Library name Default: FROMLIB
TOFILE	Target file name	Name of the receiving database file. Length: 10 characters Type: Input, not required Valid values: File name Default: FROMFILE
TOMBR	Target file member name	Name of the receiving member. Length: 10 characters Type: Input, not required Valid values: Member name Default: FROMMBR When you use TOMBR, consider the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If you are replacing a database member (REPLACE = Y), this is the name of the member to replace at the target system.</li> <li>• If you are adding a new database member, this is the name to assign.</li> </ul>
TODATE	Blanks	Not needed for an AS/400 system to an AS/400 system. Length: 6 characters Type: Not applicable Valid values: Blanks
REPLACE	Character	This field tells whether you want to replace the member on the target system. Length: 1 character Type: Input, not required Valid values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Y—Replace an existing member on the target system.</li> <li>• N—Do not replace an existing member.</li> </ul> Default: N If you specify REPLACE = Y for a member, you cannot use the database file containing that member for any other operation during the replace operation.

Table E-1 (Page 3 of 3). Transferring Files To and From an AS/400 System

Parameter	Value	Description
RMTLOCNAME	Location Name	Name of the remote location with which you are communicating.  Length: 8 characters Type: Input, required  Valid values: Remote location name in a varied-on device description.
PASSWORD	PASSWORD	Password for signing on the remote system.  Length: 10 characters Type: Input. This field is required only if the remote system has password security active.  Valid values: Password
RTNCODE	Character	This field contains the return code. FTS returns this value to the application program to indicate the result of the transfer.  Length: 1 character Type: Output  Valid values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0—Normal completion.</li> <li>• 1—An error was detected at the local system.</li> <li>• 2—An error was detected at the remote system.</li> </ul> <p>For return codes 1 and 2, the specific error is sent to the job log of both systems, and the message-id is returned to the user in the <i>message-id</i> field. (See "File Transfer Support Messages" on page E-38 for more information.)</p>
MESSAGE-ID	Character	This field contains the message-id for the specific error if the value returned in the RTNCODE field is 1 or 2 (indicating an error).  Length: 8 characters Type: Output  Valid values: Any message-id listed in the message section (See "File Transfer Support Messages" on page E-38 for more information.)

## AS/400 System Sending to System/36

Table E-2 describes the parameters for sending from an AS/400 system to System/36.

**Note:** The TYPE parameter determines how data is stored on the System/36, therefore, it is important to specify the value of the TYPE parameter correctly. If this parameter is not specified correctly, results may occur that cannot be predicted.

Table E-2 (Page 1 of 4). AS/400 System Sending to System/36

Parameter	Value	Description
OPTION	Character	<p>File transfer option to perform.</p> <p>Length: 1 character</p> <p>Type: Input, required</p> <p>Valid values are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• S—Send</li> <li>• R—Retrieve. Refer to “AS/400 System Retrieving a File from System/36” on page E-11. This section describes only send.</li> </ul>
FROMLIB	Library name	<p>Name of the library that contains the database file.</p> <p>Length: 10 characters</p> <p>Type: Input, required</p> <p>Valid values: Valid library name</p>
FROMFILE	File name	<p>Name of the database file that contains the member.</p> <p>Length: 10 characters</p> <p>Type: Input, required</p> <p>Valid values: Valid database file name</p>
FROMMBR	File member name	<p>Name of the member.</p> <p>Length: 10 characters</p> <p>Type: Input, required</p> <p>Valid values: Valid member name</p>
TYPE	File member type	<p>This field tells System/36 how to store this member.</p> <p>Length: 6 characters</p> <p>Type: Input, required</p> <p>Valid values: SOURCE, LOAD, PROC (procedure), SUBR (subroutine), valid system date, or blanks.</p> <p>SOURCE, LOAD, PROC, or SUBR must be used if the member is to be stored as a library member. A date or blanks can be used if the member is to be stored as a file.</p>

Table E-2 (Page 2 of 4). AS/400 System Sending to System/36

Parameter	Value	Description
TOLIB	Target library name	<p>Name of the receiving library to which the member is sent. If the member's attributes indicate that this is a System/36 file, this parameter must be left blank and the TOFILE parameter must be specified.</p> <p>Length: 10 characters (see note at the end of this figure)</p> <p>Type: Input, not required</p> <p>Valid values: System/36 library name, System/36 file name, and blanks</p> <p>Default: FROMLIB</p>
TOFILE	Target file name	<p>Name of the file. If the attributes of the member being sent indicate that this is a System/36 file, this parameter is used as the file name on System/36.</p> <p>Length: 10 characters (see note at the end of this figure)</p> <p>Type: Input, not required</p> <p>Valid values: System/36 file name and blanks</p> <p>Default: FROMFILE</p>
TOMBR	Target member name	<p>Name of the library member. If the attributes of the member being sent indicate that this is a System/36 file, this parameter is not used.</p> <p>Length: 10 characters (see note at the end of this figure)</p> <p>Type: Input, not required</p> <p>Valid values: System/36 library member name</p> <p>Default: FROMMBR</p> <p>When using TOMBR, consider the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If you are replacing a library member (REPLACE = Y), this is the name of the library member to replace at the target system.</li> <li>• If you are adding a new library member, this is the name to assign.</li> </ul>
TODATE	Numeric	<p>This field is used to change the date of a file sent to a System/36. Make sure that the system date format on the target system is the same as the format on your system. This field is not used if the member being sent will be used as a library member.</p> <p>Length: 6 characters</p> <p>Type: Input, not required</p> <p>Valid values: Numeric date</p>

Table E-2 (Page 3 of 4). AS/400 System Sending to System/36

Parameter	Value	Description
REPLACE	Character	<p>This field tells whether you want to replace the file or library member on the target system.</p> <p>Length: 1 character</p> <p>Type: Input, not required</p> <p>Valid values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Y—Replace an existing file or library member on the target system.</li> <li>• N—Do not replace an existing file or library member.</li> </ul> <p>Default: N</p> <p>If you specify REPLACE=Y for a library member, you cannot use the library containing that member for any other operation during the replace operation. If you specify REPLACE=Y for a file, the file cannot be used for any other operation during the replace operation.</p>
RMTLOCNAME	Location Name	<p>Name of the remote location with which you are communicating.</p> <p>Length: 8 characters</p> <p>Type: Input, required</p> <p>Valid values: Remote location name in a varied-on device description.</p>
PASSWORD	Password	<p>Password for signing on the remote system.</p> <p>Length: 10 characters. The largest password System/36 accepts is 4 characters.</p> <p>Type: Input. This field is required only if the remote system has password security active.</p> <p>Valid values: Password</p>
RTNCODE	Character	<p>This field contains the return code. FTS returns this value to the application program to indicate the result of the transfer.</p> <p>Length: 1 character</p> <p>Type: Output</p> <p>Valid values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0—Normal completion.</li> <li>• 1—An error was detected at the local system.</li> <li>• 2—An error was detected at the remote system.</li> </ul> <p>For return codes 1 and 2, the specific error is logged to the history file of the System/36 and to the job log file of the AS/400 system. The message-id is returned to the user in the <i>message-id</i> field. (See “File Transfer Support Messages” on page E-38 for more information.)</p>



Table E-2 (Page 4 of 4). AS/400 System Sending to System/36

Parameter	Value	Description
MESSAGE-ID	Character	This field contains the message-id for the specific error if the value returned in the RTNCODE field is 1 or 2 (indicating an error).  Length: 8 characters  Type: Output  Valid values: Any message-id listed in the message section. (See "File Transfer Support Messages" on page E-38 for more information.)

**Note:** If a library name, file name, or member name is greater than 8 characters, System/36 uses the first 8 characters as the name.

## AS/400 System Retrieving a File from System/36

Table E-3 describes the parameters for retrieving a file from System/36.

Table E-3 (Page 1 of 4). AS/400 System Retrieving a File from System/36

Parameter	Value	Description
OPTION	Character	File transfer option to perform.  Length: 1 character  Type: Input, required  Valid values are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• S—Send. Refer to "AS/400 System Sending to System/36" on page E-7. This section describes only retrieve.</li> <li>• R—Retrieve a file from the remote System/36.</li> </ul>
FROMLIB	Blanks	Not needed in retrieving a file from System/36.  Length: 10 characters  Type: Not applicable  Valid values: Blanks
FROMFILE	File name	Name of the System/36 file.  Length: 10 characters (see note at the end of this figure)  Type: Input, required  Valid values: System/36 file name
FROMMBR	Blanks	Not needed in retrieving a file from System/36.  Length: 10 characters  Type: Not applicable  Valid values: Blanks

Table E-3 (Page 2 of 4). AS/400 System Retrieving a File from System/36

Parameter	Value	Description
TYPE	File type	<p>This field contains the date of the file to retrieve. Make sure that the system date format on the target system is the same as the format on your system.</p> <p>Length: 6 characters</p> <p>Type: Input, not required</p> <p>Valid values: Numeric date</p> <p>Default: If no date is given, the most recent file is retrieved.</p>
TOLIB	Target library name	<p>The name of the receiving library.</p> <p>Length: 10 characters</p> <p>Type: Input, not required</p> <p>Valid values: Library name</p> <p>Default: The System/36 environment default library name.</p>
TOFILE	Target file name	<p>Name of the receiving database file.</p> <p>Length: 10 characters</p> <p>Type: Input, not required</p> <p>Valid values: File name</p> <p>Default: FROMFILE</p>
TOMBR	Target file member name	<p>Name of the receiving member.</p> <p>Length: 10 characters</p> <p>Type: Input, not required</p> <p>Valid values: Member name</p> <p>Default: If the name is not given, the member name is the date given in TODATE or the creation date with an <i>M</i> added as the first character.</p> <p>When using TOMBR, consider the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If you are replacing a member (REPLACE = Y), TOMBR is the name of the member to replace at the target system.</li> <li>• If you are adding a new member, TOMBR is the name to assign.</li> </ul>
TODATE	Numeric	<p>This field gives a different date to a file received from a System/36. Make sure that the system date format on the target system is the same as the format on your system.</p> <p>Length: 6 characters</p> <p>Type: Input, not required</p> <p>Valid values: Numeric date</p>

Table E-3 (Page 3 of 4). AS/400 System Retrieving a File from System/36

Parameter	Value	Description
REPLACE	Character	<p>This field tells whether you want to replace the member.</p> <p>Length: 1 character</p> <p>Type: Input, not required</p> <p>Valid values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Y—Replace an existing member.</li> <li>• N—Do not replace an existing member.</li> </ul> <p>Default: N</p> <p>If you specify REPLACE=Y for a member, you cannot use the database file containing that member for any other operation during the replace operation.</p>
RMTLOCNAME	Location Name	<p>Name of the remote location with which you are communicating.</p> <p>Length: 8 characters</p> <p>Type: Input, required</p> <p>Valid values: Remote location name in a varied-on device description.</p>
PASSWORD	Password	<p>Password for signing on the remote system.</p> <p>Length: 10 characters. The largest password System/36 accepts is 4 characters.</p> <p>Type: Input. This field is required only if the remote system has password security active.</p> <p>Valid values: Password</p>
RTNCODE	Character	<p>This field contains the return code. FTS returns this value to the application program to indicate the result of the transfer.</p> <p>Length: 1 character</p> <p>Type: Output</p> <p>Valid values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0—Normal completion.</li> <li>• 1—An error was detected at the local system.</li> <li>• 2—An error was detected at the remote system.</li> </ul> <p>For return codes 1 and 2, the specific error is logged to the history file of the System/36 and to the job log file of the AS/400 system. The message-id is returned to the user in the <i>message-id</i> field. (See "File Transfer Support Messages" on page E-38 for more information.)</p>

Table E-3 (Page 4 of 4). AS/400 System Retrieving a File from System/36

Parameter	Value	Description
MESSAGE-ID	Character	This field contains the message-id for the specific error if the value returned in the RTNCODE field is 1 or 2 (indicating an error).  Length: 8 characters  Type: Output  Valid values: Any message-id listed in the message section. (See "File Transfer Support Messages" on page E-38 for more information.)

**Note:** If a library name, file name, or member name is greater than 8 characters, System/36 uses the first 8 characters as the name.

## Retrieving a Library Member from System/36

Table E-4 describes the parameters for retrieving a library member from System/36.

Table E-4 (Page 1 of 4). Retrieving a Library Member from System/36

Parameter	Value	Description
OPTION	Character	File transfer option to perform.  Length: 1 character  Type: Input, required  Valid values are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• S—Send. Refer to "AS/400 System Sending to System/36" on page E-7. This section describes only retrieve.</li><li>• R—Retrieve a library member.</li></ul>
FROMLIB	Library name	Name of the library in which library member resides.  Length: 10 characters (see note)  Type: Input, required  Valid values: System/36 library name
FROMFILE	Blanks	Not needed in retrieving a library member from System/36.  Length: 10 characters  Type: Not applicable  Valid values: Blanks
FROMMBR	Library member name	Name of the library member.  Length: 10 characters (see note)  Type: Input, required  Valid values: System/36 member name

Table E-4 (Page 2 of 4). Retrieving a Library Member from System/36

Parameter	Value	Description
TYPE	Library member type	<p>This field tells System/36 the type of member to retrieve.</p> <p>Length: 6 characters</p> <p>Type: Input, required</p> <p>Valid values: SOURCE, LOAD, PROC (procedure), SUBR (subroutine)</p>
TOLIB	Library name	<p>Name of the receiving library to which members are sent.</p> <p>Length: 10 characters</p> <p>Type: Input, not required</p> <p>Valid values: Library name</p> <p>Default: FROMLIB</p>
TOFILE	Target file name	<p>Name of the file.</p> <p>Length: 10 characters</p> <p>Type: Input, not required</p> <p>Valid values: Database file name</p> <p>Default: If no value is given, the default name is determined by the type of the member, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Source—QS36SRC</li> <li>• Load—QS36LOD</li> <li>• Procedure—QS36PRC</li> <li>• Subroutine—QS36SBR</li> </ul>
TOMBR	Target member name	<p>Name of the member at the target system.</p> <p>Length: 10 characters</p> <p>Type: Input, not required</p> <p>Valid values: Member name</p> <p>Default: FROMMBR</p> <p>When you use TOMBR, consider the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If you are replacing a member (REPLACE = Y), TOMBR is the name of the member to replace at the target system.</li> <li>• If you are adding a new member, TOMBR is the name to assign.</li> </ul>
TODATE	Blanks	<p>Not needed in retrieving a library member from System/36.</p> <p>Length: 6 characters</p> <p>Type: Input, not applicable</p> <p>Valid values: Blanks</p>

Table E-4 (Page 3 of 4). Retrieving a Library Member from System/36

Parameter	Value	Description
REPLACE	Character	<p>This field tells whether you want to replace the member on the target system.</p> <p>Length: 1 character</p> <p>Type: Input, not required</p> <p>Valid values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Y—Replace an existing member.</li> <li>• N—Do not replace an existing member.</li> </ul> <p>Default: N</p> <p>If you specify REPLACE = Y for a member, you cannot use the file containing that member for any other operation during the replace operation.</p>
RMTLOCNAME	Location Name	<p>Name of the remote location with which you are communicating.</p> <p>Length: 8 characters</p> <p>Type: Input, required</p> <p>Valid values: Remote location name in a varied-on device description.</p>
PASSWORD	PASSWORD	<p>Password for signing on the remote system.</p> <p>Length: 10 characters. The largest password System/36 accepts is 4 characters.</p> <p>Type: Input. This field is required only if the remote system has password security active.</p> <p>Valid values: Password</p>
RTNCODE	Character	<p>This field contains the return code. FTS returns this value to the application program to indicate the result of the transfer.</p> <p>Length: 1 character</p> <p>Type: Output</p> <p>Valid values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0—Normal completion.</li> <li>• 1—An error was detected at the local system.</li> <li>• 2—An error was detected at the remote system.</li> </ul> <p>For return codes 1 and 2, the specific error is logged to the history log of the System/36 and to the job log file of the AS/400 system. The message-id is returned to the user in the <i>message-id</i> field. (See “File Transfer Support Messages” on page E-38 for more information.)</p>

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*Table E-4 (Page 4 of 4). Retrieving a Library Member from System/36*

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<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Description</b>
MESSAGE-ID	Character	This field contains the message-id for the specific error if the value returned in the RTNCODE field is 1 or 2 (indicating an error).  Length: 8 characters  Type: Output  Valid values: Any message-id listed in the message section. (See "File Transfer Support Messages" on page E-38 for more information.)

**Note:** If a library name, file name, or member name is greater than 8 characters, System/36 uses the first 8 characters as the name.

---

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## Calling File Transfer Support for C/400

Figure E-2 on page E-19 is an example of a C/400 program that provides a data link between one AS/400 system and another AS/400 system. This program reads the file in which the parameters are stored, calls the file transfer support program (QY2FTML), and prints a listing of the parameters, return code, and message number.

The parameters passed to the file transfer program are described in "File Transfer Parameters" on page E-5.



Command options:  
 Program name. . . . . : CEXAMPLES  
 Source file name. . . . . : CEXAMPLES  
 Compiler options. . . . . : \*NOAGGR \*NODEBUG \*NOEXPMAC \*GEN \*NOALWBIND \*NOLIST \*NOPPONLY \*NOSECLVL  
 : \*NOSHOWINC \*SOURCE \*NOXREF  
 Generation options. . . . . : \*NOLIST \*NOXREF \*GEN \*NOATR \*NODUMP \*NOSUBSTR \*SUBSCR \*OPTIMIZE  
 : \*NOALWBND  
 User profile. . . . . : \*USER  
 Language level. . . . . : \*EXTENDED  
 Source margins. . . . . : 1 - 32767

CCX0141  
 Authority . . . . . : \*CHANGE  
 Text description. . . . . : File transfer program  
 Printer file. . . . . : \*LIBL  
 Lines per page. . . . . : 66

Actual Program Source:  
 Member. . . . . : CDRIVER  
 File. . . . . : QCSRC  
 Library . . . . . : CEXAMPLES  
 Last change . . . . . : 89/05/19 10:56:41  
 Description . . . . . : File transfer program

```

LINE STMT          * * * * * S O U R C E * * * * *
-----1-----2-----3-----4-----5-----6-----7-----8-----9-----*
1      |#pragma langlvl(_EXTENDED)                /* IBM extensions */                | 1
2      |#pragma linkage(QY2FTML,OS)                /* Define program to be called */  | 2
3      |                                           | 3
4      |#define END 1                             /* Signals program end */          | 4
5      |#define NOEND 0                           | 5
6      |#define ERROR 1                            /* Signals an error during I/O */  | 6
7      |#define NOERROR 0                          | 7
8      |#include <stdio.h>                         /* Standard I/O header */         | 8
9      |#include <stdlib.h>                        /* General utilities */           | 9
10     |#include <stddef.h>                        /* Standard definitions */        | 10
11     |#include <string.h>                       /* String handling utilities */   | 11
12     |#include <xxasio.h>                       /* Indicator area structure */    | 12
13     |                                           | 13
14     |/*-----*/                               | 14
15     |/* Define header structures to be written | 15
16     |/*-----*/                               | 16
17     |                                           | 17
18     |struct {                                   | 18
19     |    char filler??(124??);                 | 19
20     |} header_line_1 = {                       | 20
21     |    " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " | 21
22     |    "FRMLIB " " " " " " " " " " " " " " | 22
23     |    "FRMFIL " " " " " " " " " " " " " " | 23
24     |    "FRMMBR " " " " " " " " " " " " " " | 24
25     |    "TYPE " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " | 25
26     |    "TOLIB " " " " " " " " " " " " " " | 26
27     |    "TOFIL " " " " " " " " " " " " " " | 27
28     |    "TOMBR " " " " " " " " " " " " " " | 28
29     |    "TODATE " " " " " " " " " " " " " " | 29
30     |    "OPTION " " " " " " " " " " " " " " | 30
31     |    "REPL " " " " " " " " " " " " " " | 31
32     |    "RMTLOC " " " " " " " " " " " " " " | 32
33     |    "RCODE " " " " " " " " " " " " " " | 33
34     |    "MSGNUM " " " " " " " " " " " " " " | 34
35     |};                                         | 35
36     |                                           | 36
37     |struct {                                   | 37
38     |    char filler??(124??);                 | 38
39     |} header_line_2 = {                       | 39
40     |    " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " | 40
41     |    " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " | 41
42     |    " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " | 42
43     |    " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " | 43
    
```

Figure E-2 (Part 1 of 7). C/400 Coding for File Transfer Support

```

44      |         "          "          |         44
45      |         "_____ "          |         45
46      |         "_____ "          |         46
47      |         "_____ "          |         47
48      |         "_____ "          |         48
49      |         "_____ "          |         49
50      |         "_____ "          |         50
51      |         "_____ "          |         51
52      |         "_____ "          |         52
53      |         "_____ "          |         53
54      |};                               |         54
55      |                               |         55
56      |/*-----*/                       |         56
57      |/* Define data file structure that contains the values to be assigned */ |         57
58      |/* to parameters passed on call to program QY2FTML. */                 |         58
59      |/*-----*/                       |         59
60      |                               |         60
61      |struct {                          |         61
5728CX1 R00 M02 880101 IBM YY/XXX C/400      CEXAMPLES/QCSRC/CDRIVER      05/19/89 10:58:03      Page 3
LINE  STMT                               * * * * * S O U R C E * * * * *      SEQNO  INCLUDE
62      |   char rec_num??(3??);           |         62
63      |   char option;                  |         63
64      |   char repl;                    |         64
65      |   char filler1??(4??);          |         65
66      |   char frmllib??(10??);         |         66
67      |   char frmfil??(10??);         |         67
68      |   char frmmbr??(10??);         |         68
69      |   char typ??(6??);              |         69
70      |   char filler2??(4??);          |         70
71      |   char tolib??(10??);          |         71
72      |   char tofil??(10??);          |         72
73      |   char toibr??(10??);          |         73
74      |   char todate??(6??);          |         74
75      |   char filler3??(4??);          |         75
76      |   char rmtloc??(8??);          |         76
77      |   char passwd??(10??);         |         77
78      |   char rcode;                   |         78
79      |   char msgnum??(8??);          |         79
80      |} call_rec;                      |         80
81      |                               |         81
82      |/*-----*/                       |         82
83      |/* Define the structure types of the parameters on call to QY2FTML. The */ |         83
84      |/* type definition is needed for prototyping. */                       |         84
85      |/*-----*/                       |         85
86      |                               |         86
87      |typedef struct {                 |         87
88      |   char option;                  |         88
89      |} option;                        |         89
90      |                               |         90
91      |typedef struct {                 |         91
92      |   char frmllib??(10??);         |         92
93      |} lib;                            |         93
94      |                               |         94
95      |typedef struct {                 |         95
96      |   char frmfil??(10??);         |         96
97      |} file;                           |         97
98      |                               |         98
99      |typedef struct {                 |         99
100     |   char frmmbr??(10??);         |        100
101     |} file_member;                   |        101
102     |                               |        102
103     |typedef struct {                 |        103
104     |   char typ??(6??);              |        104
105     |} type;                           |        105
106     |                               |        106
107     |typedef struct {                 |        107
108     |   char tolib??(10??);          |        108

```

Figure E-2 (Part 2 of 7). C/400 Coding for File Transfer Support

```

109      |} tgt_lib;
110
111      |typedef struct {
112      |    char tofil??(10??);
113      |} tgt_file;
114
115      |typedef struct {
116      |    char tombr??(10??);
117      |} tgt_member;
118
119      |typedef struct {
120      |    char todate??(6??);
121      |} tgt_file_date;
122
5728CX1 R00 M02 880101 IBM YY/XXX C/400      CEXAMPLES/QCSRC/CDRIVER      05/19/89 10:58:03      Page 4
LINE STMT      *-----1-----2-----3-----4-----5-----6-----7-----8-----9-----*      SEQNO INCLUDE
123      |typedef struct {
124      |    char repl;
125      |} replace_member;
126
127      |typedef struct {
128      |    char rmtloc??(8??);
129      |} rmt_loc;
130
131      |typedef struct {
132      |    char passwd??(10??);
133      |} pword;
134
135      |typedef struct {
136      |    char rcode;
137      |} ret_code;
138
139      |typedef struct {
140      |    char msgnum??(8??);
141      |} msg_num;
142
143      |/*-----*/
144      |/* Define structure for data to be written to the print file.      */
145      |/*-----*/
146
147      |struct {
148      |    char prec_num??(3??);
149      |    char filler1??(2??);
150      |    char pfrmlib??(10??);
151      |    char filler2;
152      |    char pfrmfil??(10??);
153      |    char filler3;
154      |    char pfrmmbr??(10??);
155      |    char filler4;
156      |    char ptyp??(6??);
157      |    char filler5??(3??);
158      |    char ptolib??(10??);
159      |    char filler6;
160      |    char ptofil??(10??);
161      |    char filler7;
162      |    char ptombr??(10??);
163      |    char filler8;
164      |    char ptodate??(6??);
165      |    char filler9??(5??);
166      |    char poption;
167      |    char filler10??(5??);
168      |    char prepl;
169      |    char filler11??(3??);
170      |    char prmtloc??(8??);
171      |    char filler12??(3??);
172      |    char prcode;
173      |    char filler13??(3??);

```

Figure E-2 (Part 3 of 7). C/400 Coding for File Transfer Support

```

174 | char pmsgnum??(8??);
175 | } print_rec;
176 |
177 | /*-----*/
178 | /* Declare structures to use as parameters on call to QY2FTML using the */
179 | /* type definitions already defined. */
180 | /*-----*/
181 |
182 | option      option_parm;
183 | lib         lib_parm;
5728CX1 R00 M02 880101 IBM YY/XXX C/400 CEXAMPLES/QCSRC/CDRIVER 05/19/89 10:58:03 Page 5
LINE STMT *---+---1---+---2---+---3---+---4---+---5---+---6---+---7---+---8---+---9---+* SEQNO INCLUDE
184 |file          file_parm;
185 |file_member   file_member_parm;
186 |type          type_parm;
187 |tgt_lib       tgt_lib_parm;
188 |tgt_file      tgt_file_parm;
189 |tgt_member    tgt_member_parm;
190 |tgt_file_date tgt_file_date_parm;
191 |replace_member replace_member_parm;
192 |rmt_loc       rmt_loc_parm;
193 |pword         pword_parm;
194 |ret_code      ret_code_parm;
195 |msg_num       msg_num_parm;
196 |
197 |char op_name??(5??); /* Current operation */
198 |
199 |extern void QY2FTML(option *, lib *, file *, file_member *, type *,
200 |                  tgt_lib *, tgt_file *, tgt_member *, tgt_file_date *,
201 |                  replace_member *, rmt_loc *, pword *, ret_code *,
202 |                  msg_num *);
203 |int print_header(FILE *);
204 |int file_trans(FILE *);
205 |void init_parms(void);
206 |int print_parms(FILE *);
207 |int pos_ret_code_printf(void);
208 |void print_file_error(void);
209 |void close_files(FILE *, FILE *);
210 |
211 |main()
212 |{
213 |    FILE *dtafptr; /* Pointer to the database file */
214 |    FILE *prtfptr; /* Pointer to the printer file */
215 |
216 |    1 | if ((dtafptr = fopen("FTTEST", "rb type=record")) == NULL) {
217 |    2 |     printf("\nUNEXPECTED ERROR WHILE OPENING DATA FILE.\n");
218 |    3 |     exit(ERROR);
219 |    }
220 |    4 | if ((prtfptr = fopen("QSYSPRT", "wb type=record")) == NULL) {
221 |    5 |     fclose(dtafptr);
222 |    6 |     printf("\nUNEXPECTED ERROR WHILE OPENING PRINT FILE.\n");
223 |    7 |     exit(ERROR);
224 |    }
225 |    8 | if (print_header(prtfptr) == NOERROR) {
226 |    9 |     while (1) {
227 |   10 |         if (file_trans(dtafptr) == END)
228 |   11 |             break;
229 |           else
230 |   12 |             if (print_parms(prtfptr) == ERROR) {
231 |   13 |                 print_file_error();
232 |   14 |                 close_files(dtafptr, prtfptr);
233 |   15 |                 exit(ERROR);
234 |             }
235 |         }
236 |     }
237 |     else {
238 |   16 |         print_file_error();

```

Figure E-2 (Part 4 of 7). C/400 Coding for File Transfer Support

239	17		close_files(dtafptr, prtftp);			239
240	18		exit(ERROR);			240
241			}			241
242	19		close_files(dtafptr, prtftp);			242
243	20		exit(NOERROR);			243
244			}			244
5728CX1 R00	M02 880101		IBM YY/XXX C/400	CEXAMPLES/QCSRC/CDRIVER	05/19/89 10:58:03	Page 6
LINE	STMT		***** S O U R C E *****			SEQNO INCLUDE
			*-----1-----2-----3-----4-----5-----6-----7-----8-----9-----*			
245						245
246						246
247			/*-----*/			247
248			/* The routine prints a header to the print file. */			248
249			/*-----*/			249
250						250
251			print_header(FILE *prtftp)			251
252			{			252
253			strcpy(op_name, "WRITE");			253
254	2		fwrite(&header_line_1, sizeof(header_line_1), 1, prtftp);			254
255	3		if (pos_ret_code_printf() == NOERROR) {			255
256	4		fwrite(&header_line_2, sizeof(header_line_2), 1, prtftp);			256
257	5		return(pos_ret_code_printf());			257
258			}			258
259			else			259
260	6		return(ERROR);			260
261			}			261
262			}			262
263						263
264			/*-----*/			264
265			/* The routine gets parameters from the data file and calls QY2FTML. */			265
266			/*-----*/			266
267						267
268			file_trans(FILE *dtafptr)			268
269			{			269
270			int len;			270
271						271
272			strcpy(op_name, "READ ");			272
273	2		if ((len = fread(&call_rec, sizeof(call_rec), 1, dtafptr)) == 0)			273
274	3		return(END);			274
275			else {			275
276	4		init_parms();			276
277	5		QY2FTML(&option_parm, &lib_parm, &file_parm, &file_member_parm,			277
278			&type_parm, &tgt_lib_parm, &tgt_file_parm, &tgt_member_parm,			278
279			&tgt_file_date_parm, &replace_member_parm, &rmt_loc_parm,			279
280			&password_parm, &ret_code_parm, &msg_num_parm);			280
281	6		return(NOEND);			281
282			}			282
283			}			283
284						284
285						285
286			/*-----*/			286
287			/* This routine initializes the parameters for the call to QY2FTML. */			287
288			/* Parameters passed to external programs in C/400 must be a structure */			288
289			/* type, so the fields of the structure call_rec may not be sent indiv- */			289
290			/* idually to QY2FTML. */			290
291			/*-----*/			291
292						292
293			void init_parms()			293
294			{			294
295	1		option_parm.option = call_rec.option;			295
296			strcpy(lib_parm.frmlib, call_rec.frmlib);			296
297			strcpy(file_parm.frmfil, call_rec.frmfil);			297
298			strcpy(file_member_parm.frmnbr, call_rec.frmnbr);			298
299			strcpy(type_parm.typ, call_rec.typ);			299
300			strcpy(tgt_lib_parm.tolib, call_rec.tolib);			300
301			strcpy(tgt_file_parm.tofil, call_rec.tofil);			301
302			strcpy(tgt_member_parm.tombr, call_rec.tombr);			302
303			strcpy(tgt_file_date_parm.todate, call_rec.todate);			303

Figure E-2 (Part 5 of 7). C/400 Coding for File Transfer Support

```

304 10 | replace_member_parm.repl = call_rec.repl;
305 | strcpy(rmt_loc_parm.rmtloc, call_rec.rmtloc);
5728CX1 R00 M02 880101 IBM YY/XXX C/400 CEXAMPLES/QCSRC/CDRIVER 05/19/89 10:58:03 Page 7
LINE STMT * * * * * S O U R C E * * * * * SEQNO INCLUDE
306 | strcpy(pword_parm.passwd, call_rec.passwd); 306
307 13 | ret_code_parm.rcode = ' '; 307
308 | strcpy(msg_num_parm.msgnum, " "); 308
309 | } 309
310 | 310
311 | 311
312 | /*-----*/ 312
313 | /* This routine prints the parameters passed to QY2FTML after the call. */ 313
314 | /*-----*/ 314
315 | 315
316 | print_parms(FILE *prtfptr) 316
317 | { 317
318 |     strncpy(print_rec.prec_num, call_rec.rec_num, 3); 318
319 2 | print_rec.poption = call_rec.option; 319
320 3 | print_rec.prepl = call_rec.repl; 320
321 |     strncpy(print_rec.pfrmlib, lib_parm.frmlib, 10); 321
322 |     strncpy(print_rec.pfrmfil, file_parm.frmfil, 10); 322
323 |     strncpy(print_rec.pfrmmbr, file_member_parm.frmmbr, 10); 323
324 |     strncpy(print_rec.ptyp, type_parm.typ, 6); 324
325 |     strncpy(print_rec.ptolib, tgt_lib_parm.tolib, 10); 325
326 |     strncpy(print_rec.ptofil, tgt_file_parm.tofil, 10); 326
327 |     strncpy(print_rec.ptombr, tgt_member_parm.tombr, 10); 327
328 |     strncpy(print_rec.ptodate, tgt_file_date_parm.todate, 6); 328
329 |     strncpy(print_rec.prtloc, rmt_loc_parm.rmtloc, 8); 329
330 13 | print_rec.prcode = ret_code_parm.rcode; 330
331 |     strncpy(print_rec.pmsgnum, msg_num_parm.msgnum, 8); 331
332 |     strncpy(print_rec.filler1, " ", 2); 332
333 |     strncpy(print_rec.filler5, " ", 3); 333
334 |     strncpy(print_rec.filler9, " ", 5); 334
335 |     strncpy(print_rec.filler10, " ", 5); 335
336 |     strncpy(print_rec.filler11, " ", 3); 336
337 |     strncpy(print_rec.filler12, " ", 3); 337
338 |     strncpy(print_rec.filler13, " ", 3); 338
339 22 | print_rec.filler2 = print_rec.filler3 = print_rec.filler4 339
340 |     = print_rec.filler6 = print_rec.filler7 = print_rec.filler8 = ' '; 340
341 |     strcpy(op_name, "WRITE"); 341
342 24 | fwrite(&print_rec, sizeof(print_rec), 1, prtfptr); 342
343 25 | return(pos_ret_code_printf()); 343
344 | } 344
345 | 345
346 | 346
347 | /*-----*/ 347
348 | /* This routine checks to see if the last operation on the print file */ 348
349 | /* was successful. */ 349
350 | /*-----*/ 350
351 | 351
352 | pos_ret_code_printf() 352
353 | { 353
354 1 | if (strcmp(_Maj_Min_rc.major_rc, "00", 2) == NOERROR) 354
355 2 |     return(NOERROR); 355
356 |     else 356
357 3 |     return(ERROR); 357
358 | } 358
359 | 359
360 | 360
361 | /*-----*/ 361
362 | /* This routine prints an error message to the display. */ 362
363 | /*-----*/ 363
364 | 364
365 | void print_file_error() 365
366 | { 366

```

Figure E-2 (Part 6 of 7). C/400 Coding for File Transfer Support



---

## Calling File Transfer Support for COBOL/400

Figure E-3 on page E-27 is an example of a COBOL/400 program that provides a data link between one AS/400 system and another AS/400 system. This program reads the file in which the parameters are stored, calls the file transfer support program (QY2FTML), and prints a listing of the parameters, return code, and message number.

The parameters passed to the file transfer program are described in "File Transfer Parameters" on page E-5.



```

5728CB1 R02 M00 891006          IBM AS/400 COBOL/400          KPSLIB/COBDRIVER          05/04/89 14:16:21          Page 1
Program name . . . . . : COBDRIVER in KPSLIB
Source file . . . . . : QCBSRC in KPSLIB      Member - COBDRIVER      05/04/89 14:16:12
Compiler option . . . . . : *NONE
Code generation option . . . . . : *NONE
Code generation severity level . . . . . : 29
Print file . . . . . : QSYSPT in *LIBL
FIPS flagging option . . . . . : *NOFIPS *NOSEG *NODEB *NOOBSOLETE
SAA flagging . . . . . : *NOFLAG
Flagging level . . . . . : 0
Replace existing program . . . . . : *YES
Target release . . . . . : *CURRENT
User profile . . . . . : *USER
Authority . . . . . : *CHANGE
Text . . . . . : *SAME
Compiler . . . . . : IBM AS/400 COBOL/400

```

```

5728CB1 R02 M00 891006          COBOL SOURCE LISTING          KPSLIB/COBDRIVER          05/04/89 14:16:21          Page 2
STMT SEQNBR -A 1 B..+...2....+...3....+...4....+...5....+...6....+...7..IDENTFCN S COPYNAME CHG/DATE
 1 000100 IDENTIFICATION DIVISION. 11/04/87
 2 000200 PROGRAM-ID. QY2FTML. 11/04/87
 3 000300 AUTHOR. EAPOE. 11/04/87
   000400* 11/04/87
 4 000500 ENVIRONMENT DIVISION. 11/04/87
 5 000600 CONFIGURATION SECTION. 11/04/87
 6 000700 SOURCE-COMPUTER. IBM-AS400. 05/04/89
 7 000800 OBJECT-COMPUTER. IBM-AS400. 05/04/89
 8 000900 INPUT-OUTPUT SECTION. 11/04/87
 9 001000 FILE-CONTROL. 11/04/87
10 001100 SELECT SEQ-FILE ASSIGN TO DISK-FTTEST 01/29/88
11 001200 ORGANIZATION IS SEQUENTIAL 11/04/87
12 001300 FILE STATUS IS SEQ-FILE-STATUS. 05/04/89
   001400* 11/04/87
13 001500 SELECT SYSPRT ASSIGN TO PRINTER-QSYSPRT, 01/29/88
14 001600 ORGANIZATION IS SEQUENTIAL 01/29/88
15 001700 ACCESS IS SEQUENTIAL 05/04/89
16 001800 FILE STATUS IS PRINT-FILE-STATUS. 05/04/89
   001900* 01/29/88
17 002000 DATA DIVISION. 11/04/87
18 002100 FILE SECTION. 11/04/87
19 002200 FD SEQ-FILE LABEL RECORDS ARE STANDARD. 11/04/87
20 002300 01 SEQ-FILE-REC. 11/04/87
21 002400 02 FILLER PIC X(101). 11/04/87
   002500* 01/29/88
22 002600 FD SYSPRT 01/29/88
23 002700 LABEL RECORDS ARE OMITTED 02/01/88
24 002800 LINAGE IS 80 LINES. 02/01/88
   002900* 02/02/88
25 003000 01 PRINT-FILE-REC. 11/04/87
26 003100 02 FILLER PIC X(132). 11/04/87
   003200* 02/02/88
27 003300 WORKING-STORAGE SECTION. 11/04/87
28 003400 77 SEQ-FILE-STATUS PIC X(2). 01/29/88
29 003500 77 PRINT-FILE-STATUS PIC X(2). 01/29/88
30 003600 77 OP-NAME PIC X(7). 11/04/87
31 003700 77 ERRORFLAG PIC X VALUE SPACES. 01/29/88
32 003800 77 EOF PIC X VALUE SPACES. 01/29/88
33 003900 77 EOF-FLAG PIC X VALUE "1". 01/29/88
   004000* 02/02/88
34 004100 01 ERRORFLAG PIC X VALUE SPACES. 01/29/88
35 004200 88 ERROR-OCCURRED VALUE "1". 01/29/88
   004300* 02/02/88
36 004400 01 HEADER-LINE-1. 02/01/88
37 004500 03 FILLER PIC X(5) VALUE SPACES. 02/01/88
38 004600 03 FROM-LIBRARY PIC X(11) VALUE "FRMLIB ". 02/01/89
39 004700 03 FROM-FILE PIC X(11) VALUE "FRMFIL ". 02/01/89
40 004800 03 FROM-MEMBER PIC X(11) VALUE "FRMMBR ". 02/01/89
41 004900 03 OBJ-TYPE PIC X(9) VALUE "TYPE ". 02/01/89
42 005000 03 TO-LIBRARY PIC X(11) VALUE "TOLIB ". 02/01/89

```

Figure E-3 (Part 1 of 5). COBOL/400 Coding for File Transfer Support

43	005100	03	TO-FILE	PIC X(11)	VALUE "TOFIL	"	02/01/89
44	005200	03	TO-MEMBER	PIC X(11)	VALUE "TOMBR	"	02/01/89
45	005300	03	TO-DATE	PIC X(9)	VALUE "TODATE	"	02/01/89
46	005400	03	OPTN	PIC X(7)	VALUE "OPTION	"	02/01/89
47	005500	03	REPLCE	PIC X(5)	VALUE "REPL	"	02/01/89
5728CB1 R02 M00 891006 COBOL SOURCE LISTING KPSLIB/COBDRIVER 05/04/89 14:16:21							
STMT SEQNBR -A 1 B.+. . . . 2. . . . +. . . . 3. . . . +. . . . 4. . . . +. . . . 5. . . . +. . . . 6. . . . +. . . . 7. . . . IDENTFCN S COPYNAME CHG/DATE							
48	005600	03	REMOTE-LOCATION	PIC X(9)	VALUE "RMTLOC	"	02/01/89
49	005700	03	RETURN-CODE	PIC X(6)	VALUE "RCODE	"	02/01/89
50	005800	03	MESSAGE-NUMBER	PIC X(7)	VALUE "MSGNUM	"	02/01/89
	005900*						02/01/89
51	006000	01	HEADER-LINE-2.				02/02/88
52	006100	03	FILLER	PIC X(5)	VALUE SPACES.		02/01/88
53	006200	03	FILLER	PIC X(11)	VALUE "_____	"	02/01/89
54	006300	03	FILLER	PIC X(11)	VALUE "_____	"	02/01/89
55	006400	03	FILLER	PIC X(11)	VALUE "_____	"	02/01/89
56	006500	03	FILLER	PIC X(9)	VALUE "_____	"	02/01/89
57	006600	03	FILLER	PIC X(11)	VALUE "_____	"	02/01/89
58	006700	03	FILLER	PIC X(11)	VALUE "_____	"	02/01/89
59	006800	03	FILLER	PIC X(11)	VALUE "_____	"	02/01/89
60	006900	03	FILLER	PIC X(9)	VALUE "_____	"	02/01/89
61	007000	03	FILLER	PIC X(7)	VALUE "_____	"	02/01/89
62	007100	03	FILLER	PIC X(5)	VALUE "_____	"	02/01/89
63	007200	03	FILLER	PIC X(9)	VALUE "_____	"	02/01/89
64	007300	03	FILLER	PIC X(6)	VALUE "_____	"	02/01/89
65	007400	03	FILLER	PIC X(8)	VALUE "_____	"	02/01/89
	007500*						02/02/88
66	007600	01	CALL-REC.				11/04/87
	007700*		RECORD NUMBER				02/01/88
67	007800	02	REC-NUM	PIC X(3).			02/01/88
	007900*		OPTION				02/01/88
68	008000	02	OPTION	PIC X(1).			02/01/88
	008100*		REPLACE MEMBER				02/01/88
69	008200	02	REPL	PIC X(1).			02/01/88
	008300*		BLANKS				02/01/88
70	008400	02	FILLER	PIC X(4).			02/01/88
	008500*		LIBRARY NAME				02/01/88
71	008600	02	FRMLIB	PIC X(10).			02/01/88
	008700*		FILE NAME				02/01/88
72	008800	02	FRMFIL	PIC X(10).			02/01/88
	008900*		FILE MEMBER				02/01/88
73	009000	02	FRMMBR	PIC X(10).			02/01/88
	009100*		TYPE				02/01/88
74	009200	02	TYP	PIC X(6).			02/01/88
	009300*		BLANKS				02/01/88
75	009400	02	FILLER	PIC X(4).			02/01/88
	009500*		TARGET LIBRARY NAME				11/04/87
76	009600	02	TOLIB	PIC X(10).			02/01/88
	009700*		TARGET FILE/LIBRARY NAME				11/04/87
77	009800	02	TOFIL	PIC X(10).			02/01/88
	009900*		TARGET FILE/LIBRARY MEMBER NAME				11/04/87
78	010000	02	TOMBR	PIC X(10).			02/01/88
	010100*		TARGET FILE DATE				11/04/87
79	010200	02	TODATE	PIC X(6).			02/01/88
	010300*		BLANKS				02/01/88
80	010400	02	FILLER	PIC X(4).			02/01/88
	010500*		REMOTE LOCATION				02/01/88
81	010600	02	RMTLOC	PIC X(8).			02/01/88
	010700*		PASSWORD				11/04/87
82	010800	02	PASSWD	PIC X(10).			02/24/89
	010900*		RETURN CODE				11/04/87
83	011000	02	RCODE	PIC X(1).			02/24/89
5728CB1 R02 M00 891006 COBOL SOURCE LISTING KPSLIB/COBDRIVER 05/04/89 14:16:21							
STMT SEQNBR -A 1 B.+. . . . 2. . . . +. . . . 3. . . . +. . . . 4. . . . +. . . . 5. . . . +. . . . 6. . . . +. . . . 7. . . . IDENTFCN S COPYNAME CHG/DATE							
	011100*		MESSAGE NUMBER				02/01/88
84	011200	02	MSGNUM	PIC X(8).			11/04/87
	011300*						02/02/88
85	011400	01	PRINT-REC.				02/01/88

Figure E-3 (Part 2 of 5). COBOL/400 Coding for File Transfer Support

	011500*	PRINT RECORD NUMBER		02/01/88
86	011600	02 PREC-NUM PIC X(3).		02/01/88
	011700*	BLANKS		02/01/88
87	011800	02 FILLER PIC X(2).		02/01/88
	011900*	PRINT LIBRARY NAME		02/01/88
88	012000	02 PFRMLIB PIC X(10).		02/01/88
	012100*	BLANKS		02/02/88
89	012200	02 FILLER PIC X(1).		02/02/88
	012300*	FILE NAME		02/02/88
90	012400	02 PFRMFIL PIC X(10).		02/02/88
	012500*	BLANKS		02/02/88
91	012600	02 FILLER PIC X(1).		02/02/88
	012700*	FILE MEMBER		02/02/88
92	012800	02 PFRMMBR PIC X(10).		02/02/88
	012900*	BLANKS		02/02/88
93	013000	02 FILLER PIC X(1).		02/02/88
	013100*	TYPE		02/02/88
94	013200	02 PTYP PIC X(6).		02/02/88
	013300*	BLANKS		02/02/88
95	013400	02 FILLER PIC X(3).		02/02/88
	013500*	TARGET LIBRARY NAME		02/02/88
96	013600	02 PTOLIB PIC X(10).		02/02/88
	013700*	BLANKS		02/02/88
97	013800	02 FILLER PIC X(1).		02/02/88
	013900*	TARGET FILE/LIBRARY NAME		02/02/88
98	014000	02 PTOFIL PIC X(10).		02/02/88
	014100*	BLANKS		02/02/88
99	014200	02 FILLER PIC X(1).		02/02/88
	014300*	TARGET FILE/LIBRARY MEMBER NAME		02/02/88
100	014400	02 PTOMBR PIC X(10).		02/02/88
	014500*	BLANKS		02/02/88
101	014600	02 FILLER PIC X(1).		02/02/88
	014700*	TARGET FILE DATE		02/02/88
102	014800	02 PTODATE PIC X(6).		02/02/88
	014900*	BLANKS		02/02/88
103	015000	02 FILLER PIC X(5).		02/02/88
	015100*	PRINT OPTION		02/01/88
104	015200	02 POPTION PIC X(1).		02/01/88
	015300*	BLANKS		02/02/88
105	015400	02 FILLER PIC X(5).		02/02/88
	015500*	PRINT REPLACE MEMBER		02/01/88
106	015600	02 PREPL PIC X(1).		02/01/88
	015700*	BLANKS		02/02/88
107	015800	02 FILLER PIC X(3).		02/02/88
	015900*	REMOTE LOCATION		02/01/88
108	016000	02 PRMTLOC PIC X(8).		02/02/88
	016100*	BLANKS		02/02/88
109	016200	02 FILLER PIC X(3).		02/02/88
	016300*	RETURN CODE		02/01/88
110	016400	02 PRCODE PIC X(2).		02/02/88
	016500*	BLANKS		02/02/88
5728CB1	R02 M00 891006	COBOL SOURCE LISTING	KPSLIB/COBDRIVER	05/04/89 14:16:21
	STMT SEQNBR -A 1 B.+. . . . 2. . . . +. . . . 3. . . . +. . . . 4. . . . +. . . . 5. . . . +. . . . 6. . . . +. . . . 7. . . . IDENTFCN S		COPYNAME	CHG/DATE
111	016600	02 FILLER PIC X(2).		02/02/88
	016700*	MESSAGE NUMBER		02/01/88
112	016800	02 PMSGNUM PIC X(8).		02/02/88
	016900*			02/02/88
113	017000	PROCEDURE DIVISION.		11/04/87
	017100	DECLARATIVES.		11/04/87
	017200	*****		05/04/89
	017300*	SEQUENTIAL DECLARATIVE SECTION		05/04/89
	017400*			05/04/89
	017500	*****		05/04/89
	017600	I-0-ERROR-SEQ SECTION.		11/04/87
	017700	USE AFTER STANDARD ERROR PROCEDURE ON SEQ-FILE.		11/04/87
	017800	I-0-ERROR-PARA-SEQ.		11/04/87
114	017900	DISPLAY "UNEXPECTED ERROR ON ", OP-NAME, "FOR SEQ FILE".		05/04/89
115	018000	DISPLAY "FILE STATUS IS " SEQ-FILE-STATUS.		05/04/89

Figure E-3 (Part 3 of 5). COBOL/400 Coding for File Transfer Support

116	018100	SET ERROR-OCCURRED TO TRUE.			11/04/87
	018200	*****			05/04/89
	018300*	PRINTER FILE DECLARATIVE SECTION			05/04/89
	018400*				05/04/89
	018500	*****			05/04/89
	018600	I-O-ERROR-PRINT SECTION.			11/04/87
	018700	USE AFTER STANDARD ERROR PROCEDURE ON SYSVRT.			01/29/88
	018800	I-O-ERROR-PARA-PRINT.			11/04/87
117	018900	DISPLAY "UNEXPECTED ERROR ON ", OP-NAME, " FOR PRINT FILE".			11/09/87
118	019000	DISPLAY "FILE STATUS IS ", PRINT-FILE-STATUS.			11/09/87
119	019100	SET ERROR-OCCURRED TO TRUE.			11/04/87
	019200	END DECLARATIVES.			11/04/87
	019300*				02/02/88
	019400	MAIN-PROGRAM SECTION.			11/04/87
	019500	MAIN-PROCEDURE.			11/04/87
120	019600	PERFORM OPEN-FILES.			02/01/88
121	019700	PERFORM HDR-PRT.			02/01/88
122	019800	PERFORM READ-REC.			05/04/89
123	019900	PERFORM FILE-TRANS UNTIL EOF = EOF-FLAG.			01/29/88
124	020000	PERFORM CLOSE-FILES.			11/04/87
125	020100	STOP RUN.			11/04/87
	020200*				02/02/88
	020300	FILE-TRANS.			11/04/87
126	020400	MOVE SPACES TO MSGNUM.			11/09/87
127	020500	MOVE SPACES TO RCODE.			11/09/87
128	020600	CALL "QY2FTML" USING OPTION FRMLIB FRMFIL FRMMBR TYP TOLIB			02/01/88
	020700	TOFIL TOMBR TODATE REPL RMTLOC PASSWD RCODE MSGNUM.			02/01/88
129	020800	PERFORM PRINT-PARAMETERS.			11/09/87
130	020900	PERFORM READ-REC.			05/04/89
	021000*				05/04/89
	021100	READ-REC.			05/04/89
131	021200	MOVE "READ" TO OP-NAME.			05/04/89
132	021300	READ SEQ-FILE INTO CALL-REC			05/04/89
133	021400	AT END MOVE EOF-FLAG TO EOF.			05/04/89
134	021500	IF ERROR-OCCURRED GO TO ERROR-TERMINATION.			05/04/89
	021600*				02/02/88
	021700	PRINT-PARAMETERS.			11/09/87
136	021800	MOVE REC-NUM TO PREC-NUM.			02/02/88
137	021900	MOVE OPTION TO POPTION.			02/02/88
138	022000	MOVE REPL TO PREPL.			02/02/88
5728CB1	R02 M00 891006	COBOL SOURCE LISTING	KPSLIB/COBDRIVER	05/04/89 14:16:21	
STMT	SEQNBR -A 1	B...+...2...+...3...+...4...+...5...+...6...+...7...IDENTFCN S	COPYNAME	CHG/DATE	
139	022100	MOVE FRMLIB TO PFRMLIB.		02/02/88	
140	022200	MOVE FRMFIL TO PFRMFIL.		02/02/88	
141	022300	MOVE FRMMBR TO PFRMMBR.		02/02/88	
142	022400	MOVE TYP TO PTYP.		02/02/88	
143	022500	MOVE TOLIB TO PTOLIB.		02/02/88	
144	022600	MOVE TOFIL TO PTOFIL.		02/02/88	
145	022700	MOVE TOMBR TO PTOMBR.		02/02/88	
146	022800	MOVE TODATE TO PTODATE.		02/02/88	
147	022900	MOVE RMTLOC TO PRMTLOC.		02/02/88	
148	023000	MOVE RCODE TO PRCODE.		02/02/88	
149	023100	MOVE MSGNUM TO PMSGNUM.		02/02/88	
150	023200	MOVE "WRITE" TO OP-NAME.		02/01/88	
151	023300	WRITE PRINT-FILE-REC FROM PRINT-REC.		02/02/88	
152	023400	IF ERROR-OCCURRED GO TO ERROR-TERMINATION.		11/09/87	
	023500*			02/02/88	
	023600	HDR-PRT.		02/01/88	
154	023700	MOVE "WRITE" TO OP-NAME.		02/01/88	
155	023800	WRITE PRINT-FILE-REC FROM HEADER-LINE-1.		02/01/88	
156	023900	WRITE PRINT-FILE-REC FROM HEADER-LINE-2.		02/01/88	
157	024000	IF ERROR-OCCURRED GO TO ERROR-TERMINATION.		02/01/88	
	024100*			02/02/88	
	024200	OPEN-FILES.		11/09/87	
159	024300	MOVE "OPEN" TO OP-NAME.		11/09/87	
160	024400	OPEN I-O SEQ-FILE,		11/09/87	
	024500	OUTPUT SYSVRT.		01/29/88	
161	024600	IF ERROR-OCCURRED GO TO ERROR-TERMINATION.		11/09/87	

Figure E-3 (Part 4 of 5). COBOL/400 Coding for File Transfer Support

```

024700*                                02/02/88
024800 CLOSE-FILES.                    11/09/87
163 024900 MOVE "CLOSE" TO OP-NAME.    11/09/87
164 025000 CLOSE SEQ-FILE SYSPRT.      01/29/88
165 025100 IF ERROR-OCCURRED GO TO ERROR-TERMINATION. 11/09/87
025200*                                02/02/88
025300 ERROR-TERMINATION.              11/09/87
167 025400 DISPLAY "I-O ERROR OCCURRED - PROCESS TERMINATION". 11/09/87
168 025500 STOP RUN.                   11/09/87
***** END OF SOURCE *****
5728CB1 R02 M00 891006                 COBOL MESSAGES                 KPSLIB/COBDRIVER                 05/04/89 14:16:21                 Page 7
STMT
MESSAGE SUMMARY
TOTAL  INFO(0-4)  WARNING(5-19)  ERROR(20-29)  SEVERE(30-39)  TERMINAL(40-99)
      0           0             0             0             0             0
***** END OF COBOL MESSAGES *****
255 source records read
0 copy records read
0 copy members processed
0 sequence errors
0 was the highest severity message issued
LBL0901 00 Program COBDRIVER created in library KPSLIB.
***** END OF COMPILATION *****

```

Figure E-3 (Part 5 of 5). COBOL/400 Coding for File Transfer Support

---

## Calling File Transfer Support for RPG/400

Figure E-4 on page E-33 is an example of an RPG/400 program that provides a data link between one AS/400 system and another AS/400 system. The program shown reads the file in which the parameters are stored, calls the file transfer support program (QY2FTML), and prints a listing of the parameters, return code, and message number.

The parameters passed to the file transfer are described in “File Transfer Parameters” on page E-5.

```

Compiler . . . . . : IBM AS/400 RPG/400
Command Options:
Program . . . . . : KPSLIB/RPGDRIVER
Source file . . . . . : *LIBL/QRPGSRC
Source member . . . . . : *PGM
Source listing options . . . . . : *SOURCE *XREF *GEN *NODUMP *NOSECLVL
Generation options . . . . . : *NOLIST *NOXREF *NOATR *NODUMP *NOOPTIMIZE
SAA flagging . . . . . : *NOFLAG
Generation severity level . . . . . : 9
Print file . . . . . : *LIBL/QSYSPRT
Replace program . . . . . : *YES
User profile . . . . . : *USER
Authority . . . . . : *CHANGE
Text . . . . . : *SRCMBRTXT
Phase trace . . . . . : *NO
Intermediate text dump . . . . . : *NONE
Snap dump . . . . . : *NONE
Codelist . . . . . : *NONE
Ignore decimal data error . . . . . : *NO
    
```

```

Actual Program Source:
Member . . . . . : RPGDRIVER
File . . . . . : QRPGSRC
Library . . . . . : KPSLIB
Last Change . . . . . : 02/23/89 17:13:06
Description . . . . . : *SAME
    
```

SEQUENCE NUMBER	IND USE	DO NUM	LAST UPDATE	PAGE LINE	PROGRAM ID
Source Listing					
100	H		11/03/87		
200	*		02/23/89		SAMPLE PROGRAM TO READ A RECORD, THEN CALL PROGRAM
300	*		02/23/89		'QY2FTML' TO TRANSFER MEMBER, REPEAT UNTIL LAST
400	*		02/23/89		RECORD, THEN PRINT LISTING.
500			11/10/87		FFTTST IP F 120 DISK
600			02/23/89		FQSYSPRT O F 0132 OF PRINTER
700	I*		11/03/87		
800			11/11/87		IFTTST NS
* 4137					4137-**
900	I		11/12/87		1 3 INDEX
1000	I		02/23/89		4 4 OPTION
1100	I		11/12/87		5 5 REPL
1200	I		02/23/89		10 19 FRMLIB
1300	I		02/23/89		20 29 FRMFIL
1400	I		02/23/89		30 39 FRMMBR
1500	I		02/23/89		40 45 TYPE
1600	I		02/23/89		50 59 TOLIB
1700	I		02/23/89		60 69 TOFIL
1800	I		02/23/89		70 79 TOMBR
1900	I		02/23/89		80 85 TODATE
2000	I		02/23/89		90 97 RMTLOC
2100	I		02/23/89		98 107 PASSWD
2200	C*		11/03/87		
2300	C		11/11/87		QYLIST PLIST
2400	C		02/23/89		PARM OPTION 1
2500	C		02/23/89		PARM FRMLIB 10
2600	C		02/23/89		PARM FRMFIL 10
2700	C		02/23/89		PARM FRMMBR 10
2800	C		02/23/89		PARM TYPE 6
2900	C		02/23/89		PARM TOLIB 10
3000	C		02/23/89		PARM TOFIL 10
3100	C		02/23/89		PARM TOMBR 10
3200	C		02/23/89		PARM TODATE 6
3300	C		11/03/87		PARM REPL 1
3400	C		02/23/89		PARM RMTLOC 8
3500	C		02/23/89		PARM PASSWD 10
3600	C		02/23/89		PARM RCODE 1
3700	C		02/23/89		PARM MSGNUM 8
3800	C*		11/03/87		

Figure E-4 (Part 1 of 3). RPG/400 Coding for File Transfer Support

```

3900 C          CALL 'QY2FTML' QYLIST          11/11/87
4000 C*
4100 QSYSVRT H 1 1P          11/03/87
5728RG1 R01M02 881028      IBM AS/400 RPG/400      KPSLIB/RPGDRIVER 02/23/89 17:13:20 Page 3
SEQUENCE
NUMBER *...1...+...2...+...3...+...4...+...5...+...6...+...7...*  IND DO  LAST PAGE PROGRAM
                                USE  NUM  UPDATE LINE  ID
4200 0          OR          OF          02/23/89
4300 0          11 'FRMLIB'          02/23/89
4400 0          22 'FRMFIL'          02/23/89
4500 0          33 'FRMMBR'          02/23/89
4600 0          42 'TYPE'           02/23/89
4700 0          52 'TOLIB'          02/23/89
4800 0          63 'TOFIL'          02/23/89
4900 0          74 'TOMBR'          02/23/89
5000 0          86 'TODATE'          02/23/89
5100 0          95 'OPTION'          02/23/89
5200 0          101 'REPL '          02/23/89
5300 0          107 'RMTLOC'          02/23/89
5400 0          116 'RCODE '          02/23/89
5500 0          122 'MSGNUM'          02/23/89
5600 0          H 1 1P          02/23/89
5700 0          OR          OF          02/23/89
5800 0          15 '-----'          11/12/87
5900 0          26 '-----'          11/12/87
6000 0          37 '-----'          11/12/87
6100 0          46 '-----'          11/12/87
6200 0          57 '-----'          11/12/87
6300 0          68 '-----'          11/12/87
6400 0          79 '-----'          11/12/87
6500 0          88 '-----'          11/12/87
6600 0          95 '-----'          02/23/89
6700 0          100 '-----'          02/23/89
6800 0          109 '-----'          02/23/89
6900 0          115 '-----'          02/23/89
7000 0          124 '-----'          02/23/89
7100 0          D 2 N1P          02/23/89
7200 0          INDEX 3          02/23/89
7300 0          FRMLIB 15          02/23/89
7400 0          FRMFIL 26          02/23/89
7500 0          FRMMBR 37          02/23/89
7600 0          TYPE 44          02/23/89
7700 0          TOLIB 57          02/23/89
7800 0          TOFIL 68          02/23/89
7900 0          TOMBR 79          02/23/89
8000 0          TODATE 86          02/23/89
8100 0          OPTION 92          02/23/89
8200 0          REPL 98          02/23/89
8300 0          RMTLOC 109          02/23/89
8400 0          RCODE 114          02/23/89
8500 0          MSGNUM 124          02/23/89
***** END OF SOURCE *****

```

Additional Diagnostic Messages

```

* 7086 500 RPG PROVIDES BLOCK OR UNBLOCK SUPPORT FOR FILE FTTEST.
5728RG1 R01M02 881028      IBM AS/400 RPG/400      KPSLIB/RPGDRIVER 02/23/89 17:13:20 Page 4

```

Cross Reference

File and Record References:

FILE/RCD	DEV/RCD	REFERENCES (D=DEFINED)
01 FTTEST	DISK	500D 800
02 QSYSVRT	PRINTER	600D 4100 5600 7100

Field References:

FIELD	ATTR	REFERENCES (M=MODIFIED D=DEFINED)
FRMFIL	A(10)	1300D 2600D 7400
FRMLIB	A(10)	1200D 2500D 7300
FRMMBR	A(10)	1400D 2700D 7500
INDEX	A(3)	900D 7200
MSGNUM	A(8)	3700D 8500
OPTION	A(1)	1000D 2400D 8100
PASSWD	A(10)	2100D 3500D
QYLIST	PLIST	2300D 3900M
RCODE	A(1)	3600D 8400

Figure E-4 (Part 2 of 3). RPG/400 Coding for File Transfer Support



```

REPL      A(1)   1100D 3300D 8200
RMTLOC    A(8)   2000D 3400D 8300
TODATE    A(6)   1900D 3200D 8000
TOFIL     A(10)  1700D 3000D 7800
TOLIB     A(10)  1600D 2900D 7700
TOMBR     A(10)  1800D 3100D 7900
TYPE      A(6)   1500D 2800D 7600
'QY2FTML' LITERAL 3900
Indicator References:
INDICATOR REFERENCES (M=MODIFIED D=DEFINED)
LR        500D
OF        600D 4200 5700
1P        4100 5600 7100
***** END OF CROSS REFERENCE *****
5728RG1 R01M02 881028          IBM AS/400 RPG/400          KPSLIB/RPGDRIVER 02/23/89 17:13:20 Page 5
                          Message Summary
* QRG4137 Severity: 00 Number: 1
  Message . . . . : Record-Identifying-Indicator entry is blank.
* QRG7086 Severity: 00 Number: 1
  Message . . . . : The RPG handles blocking function for file.
                    INFDS contents updated only when blocks of data transferred.
***** END OF MESSAGE SUMMARY *****
5728RG1 R01M02 881028          IBM AS/400 RPG/400          KPSLIB/RPGDRIVER 02/23/89 17:13:20 Page 6
                          Final Summary
Message Count: (by Severity Number)
          TOTAL  00  10  20  30  40  50
              2   2   0   0   0   0
Program Source Totals:
Records . . . . . : 85
Specifications . . . . . : 78
Table Records . . . . . : 0
Comments . . . . . : 7
PRM has been called.
Program RPGDRIVER is placed in library KPSLIB. 00 highest Error-Severity-Code.
***** END OF COMPILATION *****

```

Figure E-4 (Part 3 of 3). RPG/400 Coding for File Transfer Support

## Calling File Transfer Support for a CL Program

Figure E-5 on page E-36 is an example of a CL program that uses file transfer support to retrieve a database member from a remote system and store it in the library QTEMP. The program uses the Display Physical File Member (DSPPFM) command which allows the user to view the member. The user then has the option to submit the database member as a batch job or end the program.

```

5728SS1 R02 M00 881028          Control Language          KPSLIB/SBMRMTJOB      02/24/89 12:53:35      Page
Program . . . . . : SBMRMTJOB
Library . . . . . : KPSLIB
Source file . . . . . : QCLSRC
Library . . . . . : KPSLIB
Source member name . . . . . : SBMRMTJOB 02/24/89 12:53:29
Source printing options . . . . . : *SOURCE *XREF *GEN *NOSECLVL
Program generation options . . . . . : *NOLIST *NOXREF *NOPATCH
User profile . . . . . : *USER
Program logging . . . . . : *JOB
Allow RTVCLSRC command . . . . . : *YES
Authority . . . . . : *CHANGE
Text . . . . . : Retrieves a member from a remote sys and SBMDBJOB
Compiler . . . . . : IBM AS/400 Control Language Compiler

```

```

Control Language Source
SEQNBR *...+... 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7 ...+... 8 ...+... 9 ...+... DATE
100-
200- /*****/
300- /* This program uses File Transfer Support to retrieve a database */ 01/24/89
400- /* member from a remote system and store it in library QTEMP. The */
500- /* Display Physical File Member(DSPPFM) command is then used to */
600- /* allow the user to view the member. When the user is finished */
700- /* viewing the member "enter" is pressed to continue. An inquiry */
800- /* message is then sent to the user asking them if they want */
900- /* to submit this member as a batch job. If a "Y" */ 01/24/89
1000- /* response is given, the Submit Database Jobs (SBMDBJOB) command is*/
1100- /* used to submit the job to batch. If a "N" response is given, */
1200- /* the program ends. */
1300- /*****/
1400-
1500- PGM PARM(&FROMLIB &FROMFILE &FROMMBR)
1600- DCL VAR(&FROMLIB) TYPE(*CHAR) LEN(10)
1700- DCL VAR(&FROMFILE) TYPE(*CHAR) LEN(10)
1800- DCL VAR(&FROMMBR) TYPE(*CHAR) LEN(10)
1900- DCL VAR(&PASSWORD) TYPE(*CHAR) LEN(10) 02/24/89
2000- DCL VAR(&RTNCODE) TYPE(*CHAR) LEN(1) VALUE(' ')
2100- DCL VAR(&SBMJOB) TYPE(*CHAR) LEN(1) 01/24/89
2200-
2300- /*****/
2400- /* Retrieve user's password from a data area. */ 01/24/89
2500- /* (used to preserve security). */
2600- /*****/
2700- RTVDTAARA DTAARA(PASSWORD (1 10)) RTNVAR(&PASSWORD) 02/24/89
2800- 01/24/89
2900- /*****/
3000- /* Retrieve the member from the remote system using File */ 01/24/89
3100- /* Transfer Support. Note the call to File Transfer is */
3200- /* made with both CL variables and constant values. Also */
3300- /* note that File Transfer parameters are all positional. */
3400- /* You must, therefore, reserve space in the call for all */
3500- /* 14 parameters. If a parameter is not used, fill its */
3600- /* space with blanks. */

```

```

5728SS1 R02 M00 881028          Control Language          KPSLIB/SBMRMTJOB      02/24/89 12:53:35      Page 2
Control Language Source
SEQNBR *...+... 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7 ...+... 8 ...+... 9 ...+... DATE
3700- /*****/
3800- CALL PGM(QSYS/QY2FTML) PARM(R &FROMLIB &FROMFILE + 01/24/89
3900- &FROMMBR ' ' QTEMP ' ' + 01/24/89
4000- ' ' ' ' Y RMTSYS &PASSWORD + 01/24/89
4100- &RTNCODE ' ') 01/24/89
4200- /*****/
4300- /* Check the FTS return code to insure a good completion. */
4400- /*****/
4500- IF COND(&RTNCODE *EQ '0') THEN(DO)
4600-

```

Figure E-5 (Part 1 of 2). CL Coding for File Transfer Support

```

4700- /*****
4800- /* Display the member. */
4900- /*****
5000-         DSPPFM      FILE(QTEMP/&FROMFILE) MBR(&FROMMBR)
5100-
5200- /*****
5300- /* Send the inquiry message to the user. */
5400- /*****
5500-         SNDUSRMSG  MSG('Submit the job to batch (Y,N)') VALUES(Y +
5600-                    N) DFT(Y) MSGRPY(&SBMJOB)
5700-
5800- /*****
5900- /* Check the user's response. If it is "Y", submit the job */
6000- /* to batch using the Submit Database Jobs (SBMDBJOB) command.*/
6100- /* If the response is "N", return to caller. */
6200- /*****
6300-         IF          COND(&SBMJOB *EQ 'Y') THEN(SBMDBJOB +
6400-                    FILE(QTEMP/&FROMFILE) MBR(&FROMMBR))
6500-
6600-         ENDDO      /* FTS return code is good */
6700-         ENDPGM

```

\* \* \* \* \* E N D O F S O U R C E \* \* \* \* \*

```

5728SS1 R02 M00 881028          Control Language          KPSLIB/SBMRMTJOB      02/24/89 12:53:35          Page   3
                                Cross Reference

```

Declared Variables

Name	Defined	Type	Length	References
&FROMFILE	1700	*CHAR	10	1500 3800 5000 6300
&FROMLIB	1600	*CHAR	10	1500 3800 5000 6300
&FROMMBR	1800	*CHAR	10	1500 3800 5000 6300
&PASSWORD	1900	*CHAR	10	2700 3800
&RTNCODE	2000	*CHAR	1	3800 4500
&SBMJOB	2100	*CHAR	1	5500 6300

\* CPD0791 00 No labels used in program.

\* \* \* \* \* E N D O F C R O S S R E F E R E N C E \* \* \* \* \*

```

* CPD0772 00 Program contains commands only valid when run interactively.
5728SS1 R02 M00 881028          Control Language          KPSLIB/SBMRMTJOB      02/24/89 12:53:35          Page   4
                                Message Summary

```

Total	Severity									
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-89	90-99
2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Program SBMRMTJOB created in library KPSLIB. Maximum error severity 00.

\* \* \* \* \* E N D O F M E S S A G E S U M M A R Y \* \* \* \* \*

\* \* \* \* \* E N D O F C O M P I L A T I O N \* \* \* \* \*

Figure E-5 (Part 2 of 2). CL Coding for File Transfer Support

---

## File Transfer Support Messages

File Transfer Support messages give more information about the error condition that occurred on either the local or remote system. The FTS message number itself is available to the application via the Message-ID parameter. The FTS message is logged in the program message queue of the program using FTS and contains a description of the error that occurred.

If a local system error occurs, the FTS message directly identifies the error that occurred.

If a remote system error occurs, FTS-1007 will be logged in the program message queue. The actual remote system error is identified in the message text associated with FTS-1007, and returned to the program in the Message-ID parameter. If the remote system is a AS/400 system, you need to examine the message text of the system message associated with the remote FTS message. The correlation between the system message ID and the FTS message ID are described below. If the remote system is a System/36, the remote FTS message ID is described in the *Using S/36 Communications Manual*.

---

*Table E-5 (Page 1 of 3). File Transfer Messages*

---

<b>FTS Message ID</b>	<b>System Message ID</b>
FTS-1001	CPI7A01
FTS-1002	CPI7A02
FTS-1003	CPD7A03
FTS-1004	CPD7A04
FTS-1005	CPD7A05
FTS-1006	CPD7A06
FTS-1007	CPD7A07
FTS-1008	CPD7A08
FTS-1009	CPD7A09
FTS-1010	CPI7A10
FTS-1011	CPI7A11
FTS-1012	CPD7A12
FTS-1013	CPD7A13
FTS-1014	CPF7A14
FTS-1019	CPD7A19
FTS-1020	CPD7A20
FTS-1021	CPD7A21
FTS-1022	CPD7A22
FTS-1023	CPD7A23
FTS-1024	CPD7A24
FTS-1025	CPD7A25
FTS-1026	CPD7A26
FTS-1027	CPD7A27

---

Table E-5 (Page 2 of 3). File Transfer Messages

<b>FTS Message ID</b>	<b>System Message ID</b>
FTS-1028	CPD7A28
FTS-1030	CPD7A30
FTS-1031	CPD7A31
FTS-1032	CPD7A32
FTS-1033	CPD7A33
FTS-1034	CPD7A34
FTS-1035	CPD7A35
FTS-1036	CPD7A36
FTS-1037	CPD7A37
FTS-1038	CPD7A38
FTS-1039	CPD7A39
FTS-1040	CPD7A40
FTS-1041	CPD7A41
FTS-1042	CPD7A42
FTS-1043	CPD7A43
FTS-1044	CPD7A44
FTS-1046	CPD7A46
FTS-1049	CPD7A49
FTS-1050	CPD7A50
FTS-1051	CPD7A51
FTS-1052	CPD7A52
FTS-1053	CPD7A53
FTS-1054	CPD7A54
FTS-1055	CPD7A55
FTS-1056	CPD7A56
FTS-1057	CPD7A57
FTS-1058	CPD7A58
FTS-1059	CPD7A59
FTS-1060	CPD7A60
FTS-1063	CPD7A63
FTS-1064	CPD7A64
FTS-1065	CPD7A65
FTS-1066	CPD7A66
FTS-1067	CPD7A67
FTS-1068	CPD7A68
FTS-1069	CPD7A69
FTS-1070	CPD7A70

*Table E-5 (Page 3 of 3). File Transfer Messages*

<b>FTS Message ID</b>	<b>System Message ID</b>
FTS-1071	CPD7A71

---

# Glossary

**acquire.** To assign a display station or session to a program.

**acquire-program-device operation.** An operation that makes a program device available for input or output operations. Contrast with *release-program-device operation*.

**adapter.** (1) A part that electrically or physically connects a device to a computer or to another device. (2) A device for attaching parts, for example, parts having different diameters or voltages.

**advanced peer-to-peer networking (APPN).** Data communications support that routes data in a network between two or more APPC systems that do not need to be adjacent.

**advanced program-to-program communications (APPC).** Data communications support that allows programs on an AS/400 system to communicate with programs on other systems having compatible communications support. APPC is the AS/400 method of using the SNA LU session type 6.2 protocol.

**all object authority.** A special authority that allows users to use all system resources without having specific authority to the resources. See also *save system authority*, *job control authority*, *security administrator authority*, *service authority*, and *spool control authority*.

**allocate.** To reserve a resource for use in performing a specific task. Contrast with *deallocate*.

**alphabetic character.** (1) Any one of the letters A through Z or a through z or one of the characters #, \$, or @. (2) (COBOL) A character that is one of the 26 uppercase letters of the alphabet, or a space. (3) (DDS) (IDDU) Any one of the uppercase letters A through Z or one of the characters #, \$, or @.

**alphameric.** Pertaining to the letters, A through Z or a through z; numbers, 0-9; and special symbols, \$, #, @, ., or \_ . Synonymous with *alphanumeric*.

**alphanumeric.** Pertaining to the letters, A through Z or a through z; numbers, 0-9; and special symbols, \$, #, @, ., or \_ . Synonymous with *alphameric*.

**American National Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII).** The code developed by American National Standards Institute for information exchange among data processing systems, data communications systems, and associated equipment. The ASCII character set consists of 7-bit control characters and symbolic characters, plus one parity-check bit.

**APPC.** See *advanced program-to-program communications (APPC)*.

**application program.** A program used to perform a particular data processing task such as inventory control or payroll.

**APPN.** See *advanced peer-to-peer networking (APPN)*.

**ASCII.** See *American National Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII)*.

**asynchronous communications.** A method of communications supported by the operating system that allows an exchange of data with a remote device, using either a start-stop line or an X.25 line. Asynchronous communications includes the file transport support and the interactive terminal facility support.

**asynchronous controller description.** A controller description that represents a remote system or device when using asynchronous transmission methods on an asynchronous communications line or when using non-SNA protocols on an X.25 communications line to communicate with the system. See also *generic controller description*.

**asynchronous transmission.** A method of transmission in which the sending and receiving of data is controlled by control characters instead of by a timing sequence. Contrast with *synchronous transmission*.

**asynchronous/SDLC.** A data-link level communications protocol that allows data to be transmitted over an asynchronous line using a control protocol similar to SDLC.

**authority checking.** A function of the system that looks for and verifies a user's authority to an object.

**authorization list.** A list of two or more user IDs and their authorities for system resources.

**auxiliary storage.** All addressable disk storage other than main storage.

**batch.** Pertaining to a group of jobs to be run on a computer sequentially with the same program with little or no operator action.

**batch job.** A predefined group of processing actions submitted to the system to be performed with little or no interaction between the user and the system. Contrast with *interactive job*.

**bidder.** The logical unit-to-logical unit half-session defined when a session is started as having to request and receive permission from the other logical unit-to-

logical unit half-session to begin a bracket. Contrast with *first speaker*. See also *bracket protocol*.

**binary synchronous communications (BSC).** A data communications line protocol that uses a standard set of transmission control characters and control character sequences to send binary-coded data over a communications line. See also *synchronous data link control (SDLC)*.

**binary synchronous communications equivalence link (BSC) support.** The system support that provides BSC communication with another AS/400 system and many other BSC computers and devices.

**bind command.** A command used to start a session and define the characteristics of that session. Contrast with *unbind command*.

**block.** (1) A group of records that are recorded or processed as a unit. (2) A set of adjacent records stored as a unit on a disk, diskette, or magnetic tape. (3) In data communications, a group of records that are received, processed, or sent as a unit. (4) A sequential group of statements (defined using line commands) that are processed as a unit.

**bps.** Bits per second.

**bracket.** One or more chains of request units and their responses, representing a complete transaction, exchanged between two logical unit half-sessions. See also *RU chain*.

**bracket protocol.** The rules for controlling the data flow in which exchanges between the two logical unit (LU) half-sessions are achieved through the use of brackets, with one LU assigned at the beginning of the session as first speaker and the other LU as the bidder. The bracket protocol involves bracket start and stop rules. See also *first speaker*.

**BSC.** See *binary synchronous communications (BSC)*.

**BSC) support.** See *binary synchronous communications equivalence link (BSC) support*.

**C language.** A language used to develop application programs in compact, efficient code that can be run on different types of computers with minimal change.

**C/400.** The IBM licensed program that is the SAA C programming language available on the AS/400 system, including system-specific functions.

**chain.** (1) A group of logically linked records. (2) A character set on an impact printer. (3) (RPG/400) An operation code that reads input records identified by specified relative record numbers or keys. (4) (SNA) A group of logically linked records that are transferred over a communications line. See also *RU chain*.

**change-direction protocol.** A data flow control function in which the sending logical unit stops sending requests, signals the receiving logical unit using the change-direction indicator (in the request/response header of the last request), and prepares to receive requests.

**character key.** A keyboard key that allows the user to type into the system the character shown on the key. See also *function key*.

**CICS/VS.** See *Customer Information Control System for Virtual Storage (CICS/VS)*.

**CL.** See *control language (CL)*.

**class of service.** The priority level (high, medium, or low) assigned to the transmission groups and intermediate routing nodes included in an advanced peer-to-peer networking (APPN) session after the session is established. See also *class-of-service description*.

**class-of-service description.** A system object created for advanced peer-to-peer networking (APPN) that provides the information required to assign relative priority to the transmission groups and intermediate routing nodes for an APPN session.

**CLEAR.** A command used to delete all requests and responses related to the active session.

**close.** The function that ends the connection between a file and a program, and ends the processing. Contrast with *open*.

**COBOL (common business-oriented language).** A high-level programming language, based on English, that is used primarily for commercial data processing.

**COBOL/400.** A licensed program that is a high-level programming language, resembling English. COBOL/400 is especially efficient in the processing of business problems.

**command.** (1) A statement used to request a function of the system. A command consists of the command name, which identifies the requested function and parameters. (2) (SNA) Any field set in the transmission header (TH), request header (RH), or a request unit that states an action or that starts a protocol.

**command attention (CA) key.** A keyboard key that can be specified with the CA keyword to request the function specified by the keyword. Data is not returned to the system. Contrast with *command function (CF) key*.

**command file.** A remote job input stream that can contain host system commands and job control language (JCL), data, and RJE control statements (READFILE or EOF). Contrast with *data file*.



**command function (CF) key.** A keyboard key that can be specified with the CF keyword to request the function specified by the keyword. Data is returned to the system. Contrast with *command attention (CA) key*.

**command line.** The blank line on a display where commands, option numbers, or selections can be entered.

**common user identification (common user ID).** The user identification of a PC Support user that is used for the router entry in the CONFIG.PCS file or in the alternative configuration file if either file does not have a user ID specified. The common user ID of a PC Support user is the same on each host system that the router is connecting to the personal computer. See also *user identification (user ID)*.

**communications adapter.** A part that electrically or physically connects a computer or device to a data communications network.

**communications configuration.** The physical placement of communications controllers, the attachment of communications lines, and so forth; and the configuration descriptions that describe the physical configuration to the system and describe how the configuration will be used by the system. See also *line configuration*, *controller configuration*, and *device configuration*.

**communications controller.** The I/O processor card in the card enclosure.

**communications line.** The physical link (such as a wire or a telephone circuit) that connects one or more work stations to a communications controller unit, or connects one controller to another. Contrast with *data link protocol*.

**communications type.** A method for application programs to communicate on a local AS/400 system, or between a local AS/400 system and a remote system using the intersystem communications function (ICF). Examples of these communications methods include (a) Systems Network Architecture (SNA) such as advanced program-to-program communications (APPC) and SNA upline facility (SNUF), (b) binary synchronous communications (BSC), and (c) asynchronous communications.

**compile.** To translate a program written in a high-level programming language into a machine-language program.

**compiled program.** The set of machine language instructions that is the output from the compilation of a source program. The actual processing of data is done by the machine-language program.

**compiler.** A program that translates programming language into machine language for use by the computer.

**compiler listing.** A printout that is produced by compiling a program or creating a file and that optionally includes, for example, a line-by-line list of the high-level language source, a cross-reference list, diagnostic information; and for programs, the description of the externally described files. See also *source listing*.

**configuration.** The physical and logical arrangement of devices and programs that make up a data processing system. See also *communications configuration*, *line configuration*, *controller configuration*, and *device configuration*.

**configure.** To describe the interconnected arrangement of the devices, programs, communications, and optional features installed on a system.

**contention state.** In data communication, a type of half-duplex line or data link control in which either user may transmit any time the line/link is available. If both users attempt to transmit at the same time, the protocols or the hardware determines who goes first.

**control language (CL).** The set of all commands with which a user requests system functions.

**control language (CL) program.** A program that is created from source statements consisting entirely of control language commands.

**control storage.** Storage in the computer that contains the programs used to control input and output operations and the use of main storage. Contrast with *main storage*.

**controller.** A device that coordinates and controls the operation of one or more input/output devices (such as work stations) and synchronizes the operation of such devices with the operation of the system as a whole.

**controller configuration.** The process of creating configuration descriptions for the local (device configuration) and remote (communications configuration) controllers that make up a data processing system. See also *line configuration* and *device configuration*.

**controller description.** An object that contains a description of the characteristics of a controller that is either directly attached to the system or attached to a communications line.

**conversation.** In interactive communications, the communication between the application program and a specific item (usually another application program) at the remote system.

**Customer Information Control System for Virtual Storage (CICS/VS).** A licensed program that operates on a host system, such as System/370, 30xx, or 43xx, which can be used in a communications network.

**data circuit-terminating equipment (DCE).** The equipment installed at the user's premises that provides all the functions required to establish, maintain, and end a connection, and the signal conversion and coding between the data terminal equipment and the line. See also *data terminal equipment (DTE)* and *modem*.

**data communications.** The sending and receiving of data between computers and/or remote devices according to selected protocols.

**data description specifications (DDS).** A description of the user's database or device files that is entered into the system in a fixed form. The description is then used to create files.

**data dictionary.** An object for storing field, record format, and file definitions.

**data file.** (1) A collection of related data records organized in a specific order. (2) A file created by the specification of FILETYPE(\*DATA) on the create commands. Contrast with *source file*. (3) (RJE) A remote job input stream that can contain host system commands and job control language as well as data. Contrast with *command file*.

**data link protocol.** The physical connection (communications lines, modems, controllers, work stations, and other communications equipment), and the rules (protocols) for sending and receiving data between two or more locations in a data network. Examples of data link protocols include (a) synchronous data link control (SDLC), (b) binary synchronous communications (BSC), (c) asynchronous, (d) X.25, and (e) token-ring network. Contrast with *communications line*.

**data management.** The part of the operating system that controls the storing and accessing of data to or from an application program. The data can be on internal storage (for example, database), on external media (diskette, tape, or printer), or on another system.

**data mode.** In data communications, a time during which BSC is sending or receiving characters on the communications line.

**data terminal equipment (DTE).** That part of a data link that sends data, receives data, and provides the data communications control function according to protocols.

**database.** The collection of all data files stored in the system.

**database file.** An object that contains descriptions of how input data is to be presented to a program from internal storage and how output data is to be presented to internal storage from a program. See also *physical file* and *logical file*.

**DDS.** See *data description specifications (DDS)*.

**deallocate.** To release a resource that is assigned to a specific task. Contrast with *allocate*.

**default.** A value automatically supplied or assumed by the system or program.

**definite response.** A value in the response-requested field of the request header (RH). The value directs the receiver of the request to return a response unconditionally, whether positive or negative, to that request. Contrast with *exception response*.

**delimiter token.** A string constant, a delimited identifier, a symbol (for example, ||, /, \*, +, or -), or other special characters.

**demodulate.** To return the frequency of a signal to its original level.

**DEVD.** See *device description*.

**device configuration.** The physical placement of display stations, printers, and so forth; and the configuration descriptions that describe the physical configuration to the system and describe how the configuration will be used by the system. See also *line configuration* and *controller configuration*.

**device description.** An object that contains information describing a particular device or logical unit that is attached to the system.

**device file.** A file that contains a description of how data is to be presented to a program from a device or how data is to be presented to the device from the program. Devices can be display stations, printers, a diskette unit, tape units, or a remote system.

**device name.** The symbolic name of an individual device.

**DHCF.** See *distributed host command facility (DHCF)*.

**display file.** A device file created by the user to support a display station.

**distributed host command facility (DHCF).** A function of the operating system that supports the data link between a System/370 terminal using an AS/400 application in an HCF (Host Command Facility) environment.

**do group.** (1) A set of commands in a control language program defined by a DO command and an ENDDO command that is conditionally processed as a group. (2) (RPG/400) A group of calculations done one or more times based on the results of comparing factor 1 and factor 2 of certain calculation operations (for example, DOUXX). A DO operation and an END operation are the delimiters for a do group.

**document library.** The system library named QDOC that contains all documents and folders.

**duplex.** Pertains to communications in which data can be sent and received at the same time. Contrast with *half-duplex*.

**EBCDIC.** See *extended binary-coded decimal interchange code (EBCDIC)*.

**EBCDIC character.** Any one of the symbols included in the 8-bit EBCDIC set.

**ELLC.** See *enhanced logical link control (ELLC)*.

**enhanced logical link control (ELLC).** An X.25 protocol that allows the transfer of data link control information between two adjoining SNA nodes that are connected through an X.25 packet-switching data network. ELLC enhances error detection and recovery. Contrast with *physical services header (PSH)* and *qualified logical link control (QLLC)*.

**exception response.** A value in the form-of-response-requested field of a request header. The value requests the receiver to return a response only if the request is unacceptable as received or cannot be processed; that is, only a negative response can be returned. Contrast with *definite response*.

**expression.** (1) (DDS) A pair of values that represents a single parameter value. (2) (C) A group of constants or variables separated by operators that supply a single value.

**extended binary-coded decimal interchange code (EBCDIC).** A coded character set of 256 eight-bit characters.

**external procedure.** A procedure that is not contained within a block.

**field.** A group of related characters (such as name or amount) that are treated as a unit in a record.

**field definition.** Information that describes the characteristics of data in a field.

**field level specifications.** Specifications coded on the same line as a field name or on lines immediately following a field name. See also *file level specifications*, *record level specifications*, *help level specifications*, *join level specifications*, *key field level specifications*, and *select/omit level specification*.

**file.** A generic term for the object type that refers to a database file, a device file, or a set of related records treated as a unit. The system-recognized identifier for the object type is \*FILE.

**file definition.** (1) (RPG/400) File description and input specifications that describe the records and fields

in a file. (2) Information that describes the contents and characteristics of a file.

**file level specifications.** Specifications coded on the lines before the first record format name. See also *field level specifications*, *key field level specifications*, *record level specifications*, *join level specifications*, *select/omit level specifications*, and *help level specifications*.

**file name.** (1) The name used by a program to identify a file. See also *label*. (2) (COBOL) A name associated with a file and defined in a file description entry or in a sort-merge file description entry.

**file transfer support.** A function of the operating system that moves file members from one system to another by using asynchronous, APPC, or BSCCL communications support.

**finance communications.** The data communications support that allows programs on an AS/400 system to communicate with programs on finance controllers, using the SNA LU session type 0 protocol.

**finance device.** A device, such as the 4700 Finance Communications System devices and the 3694 Document Processor, that performs functions specifically related to the finance industry. The 3180, 3270, and 5250 work stations are not finance devices.

**finance support.** A part of the system support that uses an AS/400 system as a host to which finance devices can be attached.

**first speaker.** The logical unit (LU) half-session defined when the session is started as the half-session able to begin a bracket without requesting permission from the other LU half-session to do so, and the half-session winning permission if both half-sessions attempt to begin a bracket simultaneously. See also *bracket protocol*. Contrast with *bidder*.

**folder.** A directory for documents. A folder is used to group related documents and to find documents by name. The system-recognized identifier for the object type is \*FLR. Compare with *library*.

**format.** (1) A defined arrangement of such things as characters, fields, and lines, usually used for displays, printouts, files, or documents. (2) A group of related fields, such as a record, in a file. (3) The arrangement or layout of data on a storage medium, such as disk, tape, or diskette.

**FTS.** See *file transfer support*.

**function.** (C) A named group of statements that can be called and evaluated, and can return a value to the calling statement.

**function key.** A keyboard key that allows the user to select keyboard functions or programmer functions. Contrast with *character key*.

**function management header.** A record that contains control information for the data that follows.

**general-purpose library.** The library shipped with the system that contains IBM-provided objects required for many system functions and user-created objects that are not explicitly placed in a different library when they are created. Named QGPL.

**generic controller description.** An asynchronous controller description that is reserved for incoming calls on an X.25 packet-switching data network from a remote system or device that does not use SNA transmission protocols and whose location name and identifier are defined in configuration list QASYNCLC in library QSYS. See also *asynchronous controller description*.

**half-duplex.** Pertaining to data communications that can be sent in only one direction at a time. Contrast with *duplex*.

**half-session.** One of the locations in a logical connection in a network. See also *session*.

**HCF.** See *Host Command Facility (HCF)*.

**help level specifications.** In a display file, specifications coded between the record and field level which define areas on the screen and associate help information with those areas. See also *file level specifications*, *field level specifications*, *join level specifications*, *key field level specifications*, *record level specifications*, and *select/omit level specifications*.

**hex.** See *hexadecimal*.

**hexadecimal.** Pertaining to a numbering system with a base of 16.

**high-level language (HLL).** A programming language, such as RPG, BASIC, PL/I, Pascal, COBOL, and C used to write computer programs.

**HLL.** See *high-level language (HLL)*.

**Host Command Facility (HCF).** A feature available on a System/370, 43XX, and 30XX host system that enables a user on the host system to use applications on an AS/400 system or other systems as if they were using remotely attached 5250-type display stations. See also *distributed host command facility (DHCF)*.

**I/O.** See *input/output*.

**ICF.** See *intersystem communications function (ICF)*.

**ICF file.** A device file that allows a program on one system to communicate with a program on another

system. There can be one or more sessions with the same or different communications devices at the same time.

**IDDU.** See *interactive data definition utility (IDDU)*.

**identifier.** (1) A sequence of bits or characters that identifies a user, program, device, or system to another user, program, device, or system. (2) (COBOL) A data name that is unique or is made unique by the correct combination of qualifiers, subscripts, or indexes. (3) (C) A sequence of letters, digits, and underscores used to identify a data object or function.

**indicator.** (1) A 2-character code that is used by a program to test a field or record or to tell when certain operations are to be performed. (2) An internal switch used by a program to remember when a certain event occurs and what to do when that event occurs.

**initial program load (IPL).** The process that loads the system programs from the system auxiliary storage, checks the system hardware, and prepares the system for user operations.

**input/output.** Data provided to the computer or data resulting from computer processing.

**inquiry message.** A message that gives information and requests a reply.

**inquiry program.** (1) A program that allows an operator to get information from a disk file. (2) A program that runs while the system is in inquiry mode.

**interactive data definition utility (IDDU).** A function of the operating system that can be used to externally define the characteristics of data and the contents of files.

**interactive job.** A job started for a person who signs on to a work station. Contrast with *batch job*.

**Internet Protocol (IP).** A protocol that routes data from its source to its destination in an Internet environment.

**intersystem communications function (ICF).** A function of the operating system that allows a program to communicate interactively with another program or system.

**intrasystem communications.** A function that allows two programs that are running in two different jobs on the same system to communicate with each other through an ICF file.

**invite-program-device operation.** An input/output operation that invites an acquired program device to send input to a program and returns control to the program without waiting for the input to arrive.

**IPL.** See *initial program load (IPL)*.

**job.** A unit of work to be done by a computer.

**job control authority.** A special authority that allows a user to: change, delete, display, hold, and release all files on output queues; hold, release, and clear job queues and output queues; start writers to output queues; hold, release, change, and end other users' jobs; change the class attributes of a job; end subsystems; and start (IPL) the system. See also *all object authority*, *save system authority*, *security administrator authority*, *service authority*, and *spool control authority*.

**join level specifications.** In a join logical file, specifications coded between the record and field level, which define how to join two physical files. See also *file level specifications*, *field level specifications*, *key field level specifications*, *help level specifications*, *record level specifications*, and *select/omit level specifications*.

**join logical file.** A logical file that combines (in one record format) fields from two or more physical files. See also *logical file*.

**key field level specifications.** Specifications coded on the lines following the last field specification. Key field level specifications are permitted only for physical files or logical files. See also *field level specifications*, *file level specifications*, *record level specifications*, *help level specifications*, *join level specifications*, and *select/omit level specifications*.

**keyword.** (1) A name that identifies a parameter in a command. (2) (DDS) A name that identifies a function. (3) (RPG/400) A word that is essential to the meaning and structure of a statement in a programming language.

**keyword functions.** The result of processing DDS keywords in a record format specified on an operation. See also *operation*.

**label.** (1) The name of a file on a diskette or tape. (2) An identifier of a command or program statement generally used for branching. (3) (RPG/400) A symbolic name that represents a specific location in a program. A label can serve as the destination point for one or more branching operations.

**library.** An object on disk that serves as a directory to other objects. A library groups related objects, and allows the user to find objects by name. Compare with *folder* and *document library*.

**library name.** A user-defined word that names a library.

**line configuration.** The process of creating configuration descriptions for the lines that make up a data processing system. See also *controller configuration* and *device configuration*.

**line description.** An object that contains information describing a particular communications line that is attached to the system.

**line number.** The number that precedes a line of information in a printout or on a display. This number can be up to 5 digits long, from 00001 through 99999. See also *sequence number*.

**local.** Pertaining to a device or system that is connected directly to or a file that is read directly from your system, without the use of a communications line. Contrast with *remote*.

**local controller.** A functional unit within the system that controls the operation of one or more directly attached input/output devices or communications lines. Contrast with *remote controller*.

**local location name.** The name by which your system is known to other systems in an SNA network. Equivalent to an SNA local logical unit name. Contrast with *remote location name*.

**local system.** For interactive jobs, the system to which the display device is directly attached. For batch jobs, the system on which the job is being processed.

**local work station.** A work station that is connected directly to the system without a need for data transmission functions. Contrast with *remote work station*.

**logical channel.** In a packet-switching data network, a path over which data flows between the network and the sending or receiving data terminal equipment.

**logical file.** A description of how data is to be presented to or received from a program. This type of database file contains no data, but it defines record formats for one or more physical files. See also *join logical file*. Contrast with *physical file*.

**logical unit (LU).** One of three types of network addressable units that serve as a port through which a user accesses the communications network. See also *physical unit*, and *system services control point (SSCP)*.

**LU.** See *logical unit (LU)*.

**LU-LU session type 0.** A type of session between two LU half-sessions using SNA-defined protocols for transmission control and data flow control, but using end-user or product-defined protocols to supplement or replace function management data services protocols. The AS/400 system uses the SNA upline facility support.

**LU-LU session type 6.2.** A type of session for communications between peer systems. Synonymous with APPC protocol.

**main storage.** The part of the processing unit where programs are run. Synonymous with *memory*. Contrast with *auxiliary storage*.

**member.** Different sets of data within one file. See also *source member*.

**memory.** Program-addressable storage from which instructions and other data can be loaded directly into registers for subsequent processing. See also *main storage*.

**mode.** The session limits and common characteristics of the sessions associated with advanced-program-to-program communications (APPC) devices managed as a unit with a remote location.

**mode description.** A system object created for advanced-program-to-program communications (APPC) devices that describe the session limits and the characteristics of the session, such as the maximum number of sessions allowed, maximum number of conversations allowed, the pacing value for incoming and outgoing request/response units, and other controlling information for the session.

**modem.** A device that converts data from the computer to a signal that can be sent over a communications line, and converts the communications signal received to data for the computer. See also *data circuit-terminating equipment (DCE)*.

**NAU.** See *network addressable unit (NAU)*.

**negative response.** In data communications, a reply indicating that data was not received correctly or that a command was incorrect or unacceptable. Contrast with *positive response*. See also *exception response*.

**network addressable unit (NAU).** A logical unit, a physical unit, or a system services control point. It is the origin or the destination of information sent by the path control network. See also *logical unit*, *physical unit*, and *system services control point (SSCP)*.

**object.** A named storage space that consists of a set of characteristics that describe itself and, in some cases, data. An object is anything that exists in and occupies space in storage and on which operations can be performed. Some examples of objects are programs, files, libraries, and folders.

**object name.** The name of an object. Contrast with *qualified name*.

**open.** The function that connects a file to a program for processing. Contrast with *close*.

**operating system.** A collection of system programs that control the overall operation of a computer system.

**Operating System/400 (OS/400).** The operating system used by the AS/400 system.

**operation.** The result of processing statements in a high-level language. See also *keyword functions*.

**ordinary token.** A numeric constant, an ordinary identifier, a host variable, or a keyword.

**OS.** See *operating system*.

**OS/400.** See *Operating System/400 (OS/400)*.

**output.** Information or data received from a computer that is shown on a display, printed on the printer, or stored on disk, diskette, or tape.

**output queue.** An object that contains a list of spooled files to be written to an output device, such as a printer.

**packet.** A data transmission information unit. A group of data and control characters, transferred as a unit, determined by the process of transmission. Commonly used data field lengths in packets are 128 or 256 bytes.

**packet assembler/disassembler (PAD).** A functional unit that enables data terminal equipment (DTE) not equipped for packet switching to use a packet-switched network.

**packet switching.** The act of sending and routing packets from source to destination based on information contained in their heading record.

**packet-switching data network (PSDN).** A communications network that uses packets to send data.

**packet-switching host.** Any non-SNA, X.25 host system.

**PAD.** See *packet assembler/disassembler (PAD)*.

**parameter.** (1) A value supplied to a command or program that is used either as input or controls the actions of the command or program. (2) (COBOL) A variable or a constant that is used to pass values between calling and called programs.

**parameter list.** A list of values that provide a means of associating addressability of data defined in a called program with data in the calling program. It contains parameter names and the order in which they are to be associated in the calling and called program.

**peer-to-peer networking.** See *advanced peer-to-peer networking (APPN)*.

**permanent virtual circuit (PVC).** The permanent virtual circuit establishes the identity of the called party within the network services contract. There is no need to identify who is being called when.

**physical file.** A description of how data is to be presented to or received from a program and how data is actually stored in the database. A physical file contains one record format and one or more members. Contrast with *logical file*.

**physical file member.** A named subset of the data records in a physical file. See also *member*.

**physical services header (PSH).** An X.25 protocol used by IBM Systems Network Architecture (SNA) data terminal equipment (DTE). Physical services header provides address services for physically connected systems or devices. Contrast with *enhanced logical link control (ELLC)* and *qualified logical link control (QLLC)*.

**physical unit.** One of three types of network addressable units. A physical unit exists in each node of an SNA network to manage and monitor the resources (such as attached links and adjacent link stations) of a node, as requested by a system services control point logical unit (SSCP-LU) session.

**point-of-sale (POS).** Pertaining to a method of providing information to support sales and of collecting the resulting sales information that is collected at retail devices located in stores.

**positive response.** A response indicating that a request arrived and was successfully received and processed. Contrast with *negative response*. See also *definite response*.

**primary logical unit.** The logical unit that contains the primary half-session for a particular logical unit to logical unit session. See also *logical unit*. Contrast with *secondary logical unit*.

**procedure.** (COBOL) One or more successive paragraphs or sections within the Procedure Division, which direct the computer to perform some action or series of related actions.

**program initialization parameters (PIP).** The initial parameter value(s) passed to a target program as input or used to set up the process environment.

**program name.** A user-defined word that identifies a COBOL source program.

**program object.** One of two machine object classifications. It includes those objects used in programs that get their definition from an object definition table. Program objects are used as the parameter or values of machine instructions. Contrast with *system object*.

**prompt.** (1) A reminder or a displayed request for information or user action. The user must respond to allow the program to proceed. (2) A list of values or a request for information provided by the system as a reminder of the type of information or action required.

**PSDN.** See *packet-switching data network (PSDN)*.

**PVC.** See *permanent virtual circuit (PVC)*.

**QGPL.** See *general-purpose library*.

**QLLC.** See *qualified logical link control (QLLC)*.

**qualified logical link control (QLLC).** An X.25 protocol that allows the transfer of data link control information between two adjoining SNA nodes that are connected through an X.25 packet-switching data network. The QLLC provides the qualifier "Q" bit in X.25 data packets to identify packets that carry logical link protocol information. Contrast with *enhanced logical link control (ELLC)* and *physical services header (PSH)*.

**qualified name.** The name of the library containing the object and the name of the object. Contrast with *object name*.

**queue.** A list of messages, jobs, or files waiting to be read, processed, printed, or distributed in the order they appear in the list.

**quiesce.** To become inactive.

**read operation.** An input operation that obtains a record from a file and passes it to a program.

**read-from-invited-program-devices operation.** An input operation that waits for input from any one of the invited program devices for a user-specified time. Contrast with *read-from-one-program-device operation*.

**read-from-one-program-device operation.** An input operation that will not complete until the specified device has responded with input. Contrast with *read-from-invited-program-devices operation*.

**Recommendation X.25.** A document, CCITT Recommendation X.25, that outlines standards for the connection of processing equipment to a packet-switching data network.

**record.** A collection of related data or words, treated as a unit; such as one name, address, and telephone number.

**record level specifications.** Specifications coded on the same line as a record format name or on lines immediately following a record format name (until the first field is specified). See also *field level specifications*, *file level specifications*, *key field level specifications*, *help level specifications*, *join level specifications*, and *select/omit level specifications*.

**release-program-device operation.** An operation that makes a program device not available for input/output operations. Contrast with *acquire-program-device operation*.

**remote**. Pertaining to a device, system, or file that is connected to another device, system, or file through a communications line. Contrast with *local*.

**remote controller**. A device or system, attached to a communications line, that controls the operation of one or more remote devices. Contrast with *local controller*.

**remote device**. A device whose controller is connected to an AS/400 system by a communications line.

**remote job entry (RJE)**. A function of the AS/400 Communications Utilities licensed program that allows a user to submit a job from a display station on the AS/400 system to a System/370-type host system.

**remote location name**. Any other system with which your system can communicate in an SNA network. This corresponds to the remote location name specified in the communications configuration. Contrast with *local location name*.

**remote system**. Any other system in the network with which your system can communicate.

**remote work station**. A work station that is connected to the system by data communications. Contrast with *local work station*.

**request header (RH)**. A 3-byte header preceding a request unit. See *request/response header*. Contrast with *response header*.

**request unit (RU)**. The record transmitted to the other system. This record can contain a request, data, or both. Contrast with *response unit (RU)*.

**request/response header (RH)**. Control information preceding a request/response unit that specifies the type of request/response unit and contains control information associated with that request/response unit. See also *request unit (RU)*.

**request/response unit (RU)**. A combined term to identify a request unit or a response unit.

**restore**. To copy data from tape, diskette, or a save file to auxiliary storage. Contrast with *save*.

**retail communications**. The data communications support that allows programs on an AS/400 system to communicate with programs on point-of-sale systems, using SNA LU session type 0 protocol.

**return code**. In data communications, a value sent by the system to a program to indicate the results of an operation by that program.

**RJE**. See *remote job entry (RJE)*.

**routine**. A set of statements in a program that causes the system to perform an operation or a series of related operations.

**RPG**. Report Program Generator. A programming language designed for writing application programs for business data processing requirements. The application programs range from report writing and inquiry programs to applications such as payroll, order entry, and production planning.

**RPG/400**. An IBM licensed program that is the SAA RPG programming language available on the AS/400 system, including system-specific functions.

**RU**. See *request unit* or *response unit (RU)*.

**RU chain**. A set of related request/response units that are transmitted consecutively on a particular normal or expedited data flow. See also *bracket*.

**save**. To copy specific objects, libraries, or data by transferring them from main or auxiliary storage to magnetic media such as tape, diskettes, or a save file. Contrast with *restore*.

**save system authority**. A special authority that allows the user to save and restore all objects on the system and free storage of all objects on the system. See also *all object authority*, *job control authority*, *security administrator authority*, *service authority*, and *spool control authority*.

**SCS**. See *SNA character string*.

**SDLC**. See *synchronous data link control (SDLC)*.

**secondary logical unit (SLU)**. The logical unit that contains the secondary half-session for one logical unit-to-logical unit (LU-to-LU) session. See also *logical unit (LU)*. Contrast with *primary logical unit (PLU)*.

**secure**. Controlling who can use and to what extent an object can be used by controlling the authority given to the user.

**security administrator authority**. A special authority that allows a user to add users to the system distribution directory, to create and change user profiles, to add and remove access codes, and to perform office tasks, such as delete documents, folders, and document lists, and change distribution lists for other users. See also *all object authority*, *save system authority*, *job control authority*, *service authority*, and *spool control authority*.

**security officer**. A person assigned to control all of the security authorizations provided with the system. A security officer can, for example, remove password or resource security; or add, change, or remove security information about any system user.



**select/omit level specifications.** Specifications coded on the lines following the last key-field specification. These specifications are permitted only in a logical file. See also *field level specifications, file level specifications, key field level specifications, record level specifications, help level specifications, and join level specifications.*

**selective prompting.** A function of the operating system that allows the user to tailor command prompts at a parameter level.

**sense data.** Data sent with a negative response, indicating the reason for the response.

**sequence number.** The number of a record that identifies the record within the source member.

**service authority.** A special authority that allows the user to perform the alter function in the service functions. See also *all object authority, save system authority, job control authority, security administrator authority, and spool control authority.*

**session.** (1) The length of time that starts when a user signs on and ends when the user signs off at a display station. (2) In communications, the logical connection by which a program or device can communicate with a program or device at a remote location. (3) (SNA) A logical connection between two network locations that can be started, tailored to provide various connection protocols, and stopped, as requested. Each session is uniquely identified in a header by a pair of network addresses identifying the origin and destination of any transmissions exchanged during the session. See also *half-session.* (4) (3270 emulation) The activity that occurs on the communications line between the time that the user enters the command to start emulation and the time the user ends the emulation job. (5) (RJE) The activity of all tasks within a single AS/400 system communicating with a single host system.

**SNA.** See *Systems Network Architecture (SNA).*

**SNA character string (SCS).** A data stream composed of EBCDIC controls, optionally intermixed with end-user data, which is carried within a request/response unit.

**SNA distribution services (SNADS).** An IBM asynchronous distribution service that defines a set of rules to receive, route, and send electronic mail in a network of systems.

**SNA network.** The part of the user application network that conforms to the formats and protocols of Systems Network Architecture. The SNA network consists of network addressable units, boundary function parts, and the path control network.

**SNA remote job entry.** See *remote job entry (RJE).*

**SNA upline facility (SNUF).** The communications support that allows the AS/400 system to communicate with CICS/VS and IMS/VS application programs on a host system. For example, DHCF communicates with HCF and DSNX communicates with NetView Distribution Manager.

**SNA 3270 API.** See *SNA 3270 application program interface (SNA 3270 API).*

**SNA 3270 application program interface (SNA 3270 API).** A function that allows an application program with a System/370, 30xx, or 43xx VTAM program by sending and receiving 3270 data streams.

**SNADS.** See *SNA distribution services (SNADS).*

**SNUF.** See *SNA upline facility (SNUF).*

**source file.** (1) A file of programming code that is not compiled into machine language. Contrast with *data file.* (2) A file created by the specification of FILETYPE(\*SRC) on the Create command. A source file can contain source statements for such items as high-level language programs and data description specifications.

**source listing.** A portion of a compiler listing that contains source statements and, optionally, test results. See also *compiler listing.*

**source member.** A member of a database source file that contains source statements such as RPG/400, COBOL, BASIC, PL/I, or DDS statements. See also *member.*

**source program.** (1) A set of instructions that are written in a programming language and must be translated to machine language before the program can be run. (2) In communications, the program that starts a session with a remote system. Contrast with *target program.*

**source system.** The system that issues a request to establish communications with another system. (DDM) The system on which an application program issues a request to use a remote file. Contrast with *target system.*

**spool control authority.** A special authority that allows the user to perform spooling functions, such as display, delete, hold, and release spooled files on the output queue for himself and other users. This authority also allows the user to change the spooled file attributes, such as the printer used to print the file. See also *all object authority, save system authority, job control authority, security administrator authority, and service authority.*

**spooled file.** A file that holds output data waiting to be printed, or input data waiting to be processed by the program.

**spooled input file.** See *inline data file*.

**spooled output file.** A file that causes output data to be held for later printing.

**statement.** An instruction in a program.

**storage pool.** A logical division of storage reserved for processing a job or group of jobs.

**store controller.** A controller in a network that is used to collect data from and provide support for the point-of-sale and administrative devices within the retail system. The store controller also provides some local data processing capabilities.

**subroutine.** (1) A group of instructions within another group of instructions that can be called by another program or another subroutine. (2) In data communications, a group of statements in a program that can be run several times in that program. (3) (RPG/400) A group of calculation specification statements in a program that can be run several times in that program.

**subsystem.** An operating environment, defined by a subsystem description, where the system coordinates processing and resources.

**subsystem description.** A system object that contains information defining the characteristics of an operating environment controlled by the system.

**SVC.** See *switched virtual circuit (SVC)*.

**switched virtual circuit (SVC).** A circuit established to the called party when the calling party requests a connection. Contrast with *permanent virtual circuit (PVC)*.

**synchronous data link control (SDLC).** (1) A form of communications line control that uses commands to control the transfer of data over a communications line. (2) A communications discipline conforming to subsets of the Advanced Data Communication Control Procedures (ADCCP) of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) and High-Level Data Link Control (HDLC) of the International Standards Organization (ISO), for transferring synchronous, code-transparent, serial-by-bit information over a communications line. Transmission exchanges may be duplex or half-duplex over switched or nonswitched lines. The configuration of the connection may be point-to-point, multipoint, or loop. Compare with *binary synchronous communications (BSC)*.

**synchronous transmission.** A method of transmission in which the sending and receiving of data is controlled by timing signals. Contrast with *asynchronous transmission*.

**system object.** One of two machine object classifications. Any of the machine objects shipped with the

system or any of the operating system objects created by the system.

**system security.** A system function that restricts the use of files, libraries, folders, and devices to certain users.

**system services control point (SSCP).** A focal point within an SNA network for managing the other systems and devices, coordinating network operator requests and problem analysis requests, and providing directory routing and other session services for network users.

**System/36 environment.** A function of the operating system that processes most of the System/36 operator control language (OCL) statements and procedure statements to run System/36 application programs and allows the user to process the control language (CL) commands. Contrast with *System/38 environment*.

**System/38 environment.** A function of the operating system that processes most of the System/38 control language (CL) statements and programs to run System/38 application programs. Contrast with *System/36 environment*.

**Systems Network Architecture (SNA).** The description of the logical structure, formats, protocols, and operational sequences that are used for transmitting information units through networks, as well as controlling the configuration and operation of networks.

**Systems Network Architecture distribution services.** See *SNA distribution services (SNADS)*.

**target.** (1) In advanced program-to-program communications, the program or system to which a request for processing is sent. (2) (DDM) The remote system where the request for a file is sent.

**target program.** (1) In communications, the program that is started on the remote system at the request of the source system. Contrast with *source program*. (2) In display station pass-through, a program that runs on the remote system.

**target system.** In a distributed data management (DDM) network, the system that receives a request from an application program on another system to use one or more files located on the target system. Contrast with *source system*.

**TCP.** See *Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)*.

**TCP/IP.** See *Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)*.

**token.** A predefined message or character pattern that gives the receiver of the token the permission to transmit information.

**token-ring network.** A local area network that sends data in one direction throughout a specified number of locations by using the symbol of authority for control of the transmission line, called a token, to allow any sending station in the network (ring) to send data when the token arrives at that location.

**transaction.** In communications, an exchange between a program on a local system and a program on a remote system that accomplishes a particular action or result. See also *conversation* and *session*.

**transmission control characters.** In data communications, special characters that are included in a message to control communications over a data link. For example, the sending station and the receiving station use transmission control characters to exchange information; the receiving station uses transmission control characters to indicate errors in data it receives.

**transmission control layer.** The layer within a half-session that synchronizes and controls the speed of session-level data traffic, checks sequence numbers of requests, and enciphers and deciphers end-user data.

**Transmission Control Protocol (TCP).** A host-to-host protocol that provides transmission in an internet environment. TCP assumes Internet Protocol as the underlying protocol.

**Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP).** A set of vendor-independent communications protocols that support peer-to-peer connectivity functions for both local and wide area networks.

**transmission header.** Control information, optionally followed by a basic information unit or a basic information unit segment, that is created and used by path control to route messages within the network. Abbreviated TH.

**truncate.** (1) To cut off data that cannot be printed or displayed in the line width specified or available. (2) To cut off data that does not fit in the specified field length in a field definition.

**turnaround.** Pertaining to changing a communications line from being able to send to being able to receive, or from being able to receive to being able to send.

**unbind command.** A command used to reset the protocols for a session. Contrast with *bind command*.

**user ID.** See *user identification (user ID)*.

**user identification (user ID).** (1) The name used to associate the user profile with a user when a user signs on the system. See also *user profile name*. (2) The first part of a two-part network name used in the system distribution directory and in the office applications to uniquely identify a user. The network name

is usually the same as the user profile name, but does not need to be. See also *common user identification (common user ID)*.

**user profile.** An object with a unique name that contains the user's password, the list of special authorities assigned to a user, and the objects the user owns.

**user profile name.** The name or code that the system associates with a user when he or she signs on the system. Also known as user ID. See also *user identification (user ID)*.

**vary off.** To make a device, controller, or line unavailable for its normal, intended use.

**vary on.** To make a device, controller, or line available for its normal, intended use.

**virtual circuits.** A logical, rather than a physical, connection that is established and controlled by a managing network in a packet-switching communications environment. See also *permanent virtual circuit (PVC)* and *switched virtual circuit (SVC)*.

**virtual machine (VM).** (1) A system where each user appears to have his own computer and input/output devices. (2) A functional simulation of a computer and its associated input/output devices

**Virtual Machine Facility (VM/370).** A time sharing system control program that consists of: (a) a control program (CP) managing resources of an IBM System/370 computing system so that multiple remote terminal users have a functional simulation of a computing system (a virtual machine) at their disposal, and (b) the conversational monitor system (CMS), which provides general time sharing, program development, and problem solving functions.

**Virtual Telecommunications Access Method (VTAM).** A set of programs that control communications between terminals and application programs running under the DOS/VS, OS/VS1, and OS/VS2 operating systems.

**VM/370.** See *Virtual Machine Facility (VM/370)*.

**VTAM.** See *Virtual Telecommunications Access Method (VTAM)*.

**work station.** A device used to transmit information to or receive information from a computer; for example, a display station or printer.

**write operation.** An output operation that sends a processed record to an output device or output file.

**X.25.** In data communications, a specification of the CCITT that defines the interface to an X.25 (packet-switching) network.

**3180 display station.** Display station that uses the 5250 data stream.

**5250 display station.** Any display station from the IBM 5250 Information Display System or the 5290 Display System; or the 3180 display station. A 3270 display station is not a 5250 display station.

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### **\$\$CANL system-supplied format**

- See cancel with invite (\$\$CANL) system-supplied format

### **\$\$CNLINV system-supplied format**

- See cancel invite (\$\$CNLINV) system-supplied format

**\$\$EOS system-supplied format**

See end-of-session (\$\$EOS) system-supplied format

**\$\$EVOK system-supplied format**

See evoke with invite (\$\$EVOK) system-supplied format

**\$\$EVOKET system-supplied format**

See evoke with detach (\$\$EVOKET) system-supplied format

**\$\$EVOKNI system-supplied format**

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**\$\$NRSP system-supplied format**

See negative-response-with-invite (\$\$NRSP) system-supplied format

**\$\$NRSPNI system-supplied format**

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**\$\$RCD system-supplied format**

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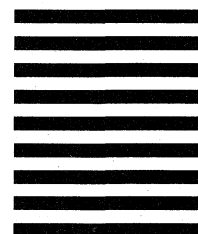
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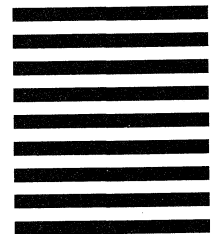
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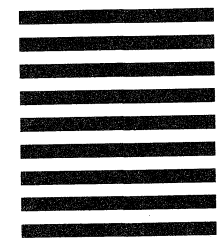
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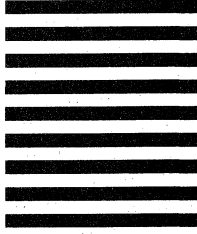
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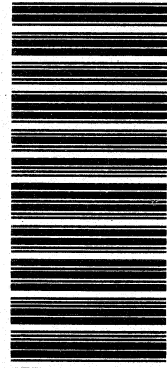
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