

This is the tutorial for IBM Debug Tool for z/OS<sup>®</sup>, one of the IBM zSeries<sup>®</sup> problem determination tools.



### Using Debug Tool's graphical user interface

- Starting the debugger
- Debug perspective views and navigation
- Using the debugger
  - Stepping through statements and running the program
  - Program statement breakpoints
  - Monitoring variables
  - Making breakpoints conditional
  - Watch breakpoints
  - Program entry and exit breakpoints
  - Ending the debugging session
- Loading program debug files
  - Loading sysdebug, listings, dwarf, and source files
  - Loading LANGX files

This section introduces you to Debug Tool's graphical user interface. You will see an overview of starting the debugger, learn about the windows shown in the interface, and how to navigate them.

## The Debug Tool GUI can run on CICS Explorer or Rational Developer for System z



- **CICS Explorer®** is an Eclipse platform, where the IBM problem determination tools plug-ins can run (including Debug Tool)
  - With the PD Tools plug-ins, CICS Explorer is **not only for CICS applications**
  - CICS Explorer and the PD Tools plug-ins are **free** to download and run
- **Rational® Developer for System z®** is an Eclipse-based Integrated Development Environment (IDE)
  - Interactive access to z/OS for application development, job generation, submission, monitoring, **debugging**, command execution, and more
  - **The Debug Tool plug-in** is included

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The Debug Tool plug-in for eclipse enables debugging of C, C++, COBOL, PL/I, and assembler programs. The program being debugged runs on the host z/OS system, but the debugger is displayed on your workstation.

The GUI debugger is an eclipse plug-in, so it needs an eclipse platform to run. Eclipse is a popular integrated development environment standard, and there are several eclipse platforms available. CICS Explorer is an eclipse platform where the Debug Tool plug-in can run. It is a good choice as the eclipse platform, since it can be downloaded from the IBM web site and used at no charge, and is maintained and supported. By the way, do not let the name fool you. It is not just for CICS applications. With the plug-in you can debug any program supported by Debug Tool, including batch, CICS, IMS™, DB2®, and others.

Rational Developer for System z is a complete integrated development environment, providing advanced features for z/OS developers. The debug tool plug-in is included.

## Download CICS Explorer and the plug-ins from the IBM web site



### Download CICS Explorer at [www.ibm.com/software/htp/cics/explorer](http://www.ibm.com/software/htp/cics/explorer)

Software > Host Transaction Processing > CICS family > CICS Transaction Server >

### CICS Explorer

Extend the CICS Explorer:  
A better way to manage your CICS

→ Download Redbook

**Click here to get CICS Explorer**  
Free Product Download

Looking for new ways to accelerate the transfer of knowledge, skills, and best practice to the next generation of technical staff/experts? Need to maintain productivity and protect service-levels? CICS Explorer and System z lead the way to perform simplification.

• Common, intuitive, Eclipse-based environment for architects, developers, administrators, system programmers, and operators.

We're here to help

Easy ways to get the answers you need.

Request a quote

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Priority code:  
109HH03W

CICS Explorer additional downloads

→ Demo: The New Face of CICS

### Then download the PD Tools plug-ins at [www.ibm.com/software/awdtools/deployment/pdtplugin](http://www.ibm.com/software/awdtools/deployment/pdtplugin)

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CICS Explorer can be downloaded at no charge from the IBM web site. Go to [www.ibm.com/software/htp/cics/explorer](http://www.ibm.com/software/htp/cics/explorer), click the download button, and follow the instructions to install it. Then download and install the IBM PD Tools plug-ins, including the Debug Tool plug-in, at [www.ibm.com/software/awdtools/deployment/pdtplugin](http://www.ibm.com/software/awdtools/deployment/pdtplugin).

## Definition of terms for the Debug Tool GUI



### ■ Workbench

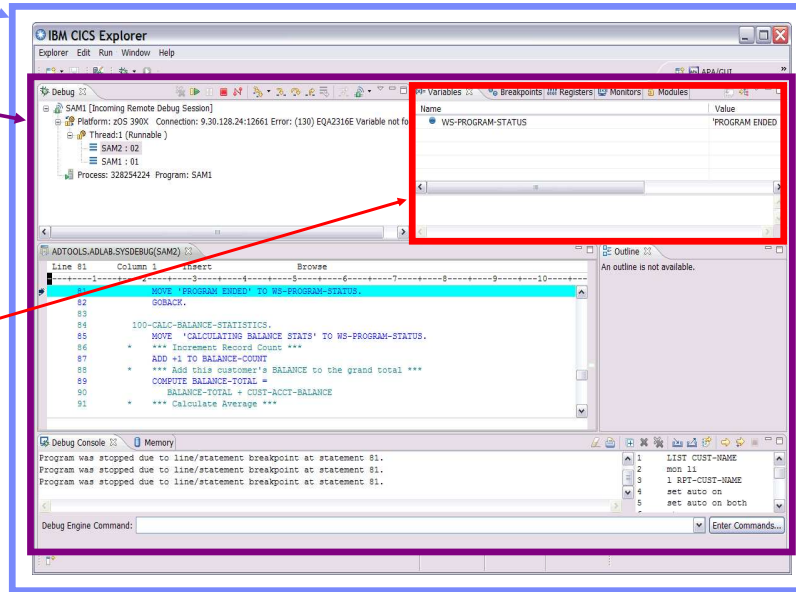
- The desktop environment

### ■ Perspective

- A set of functions and capabilities
- The Debug Tool GUI is perspective

### ■ View

- A window within a perspective providing a specific capability



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Here are a few eclipse terms you will be hearing in this tutorial. First, the workbench is what you see when you start the eclipse platform. It consists of *perspectives*.

A perspective provides a set of functions and capabilities. The debugging plug-in is an example of a perspective. It contains one or more views.

A view is a window in a perspective that provides a particular capability, such as an editor or status window.

### Using Debug Tool's graphical user interface



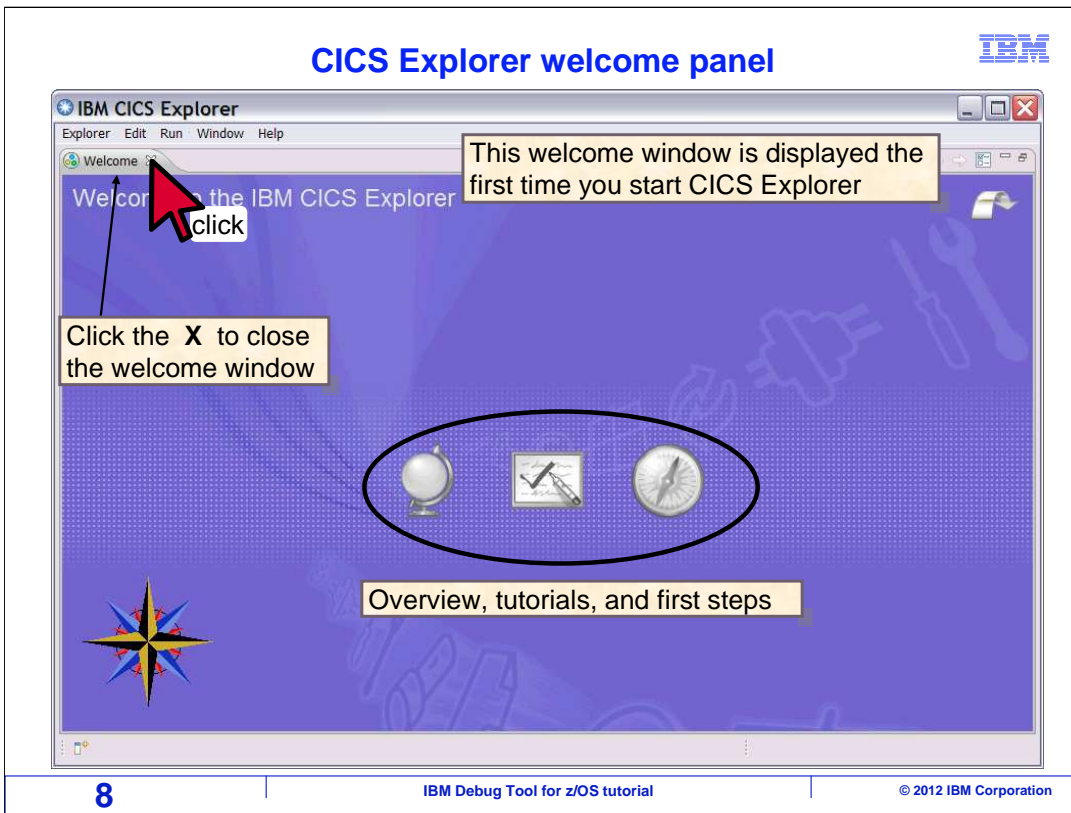
- Starting the debugger
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Next, you will see an overview of starting the GUI debugger.

## Starting the remote graphical user interface

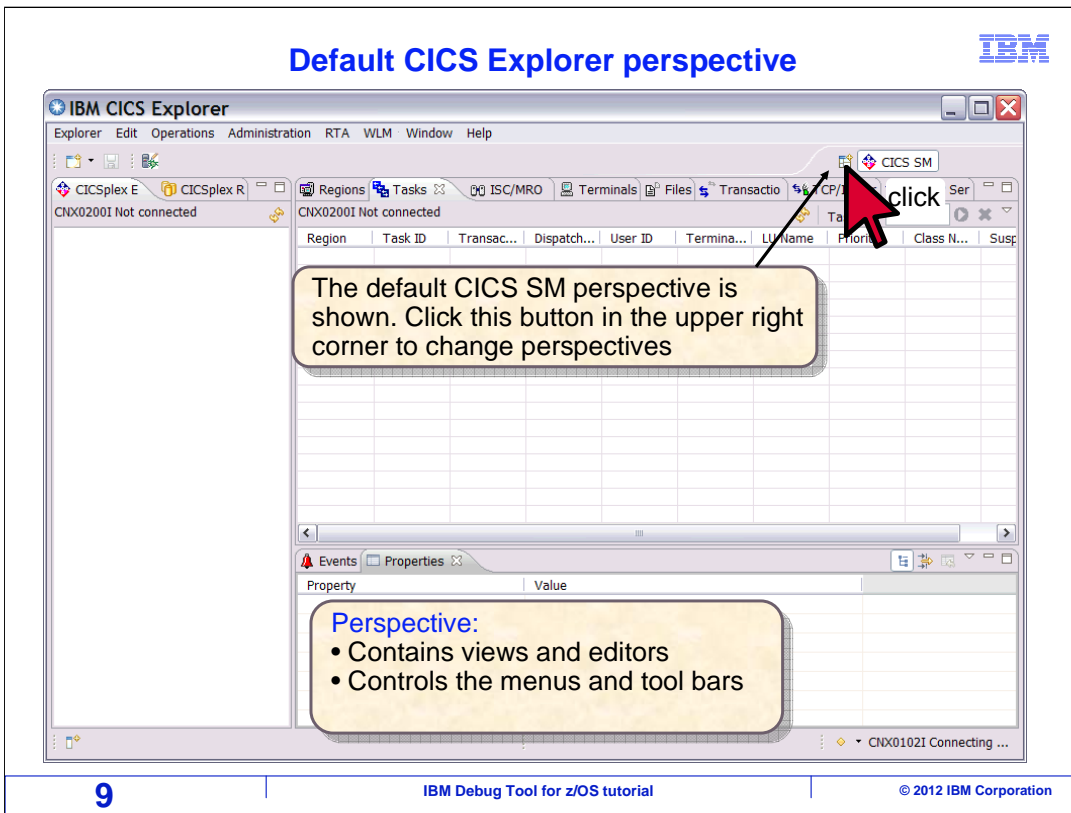


First, an eclipse platform such as CICS Explorer with the Debug Tool plug-in must be installed on your work station. Double click the icon to start it.



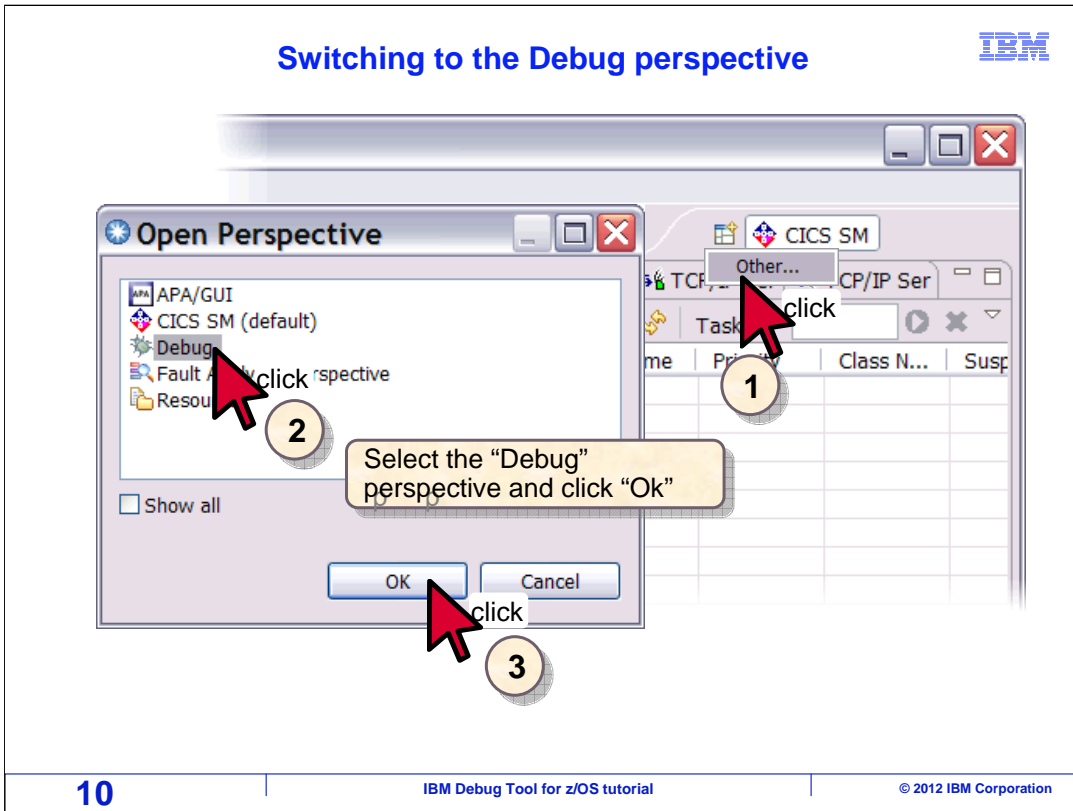
The first time you start CICS Explorer, the workbench opens and the welcome view is displayed. There are icons for items such as the overview, tutorials, and the "first steps" guide. Close the welcome view by clicking the "x" on its tab. You can re-open it later if needed by clicking **Help > Welcome** from the menu.





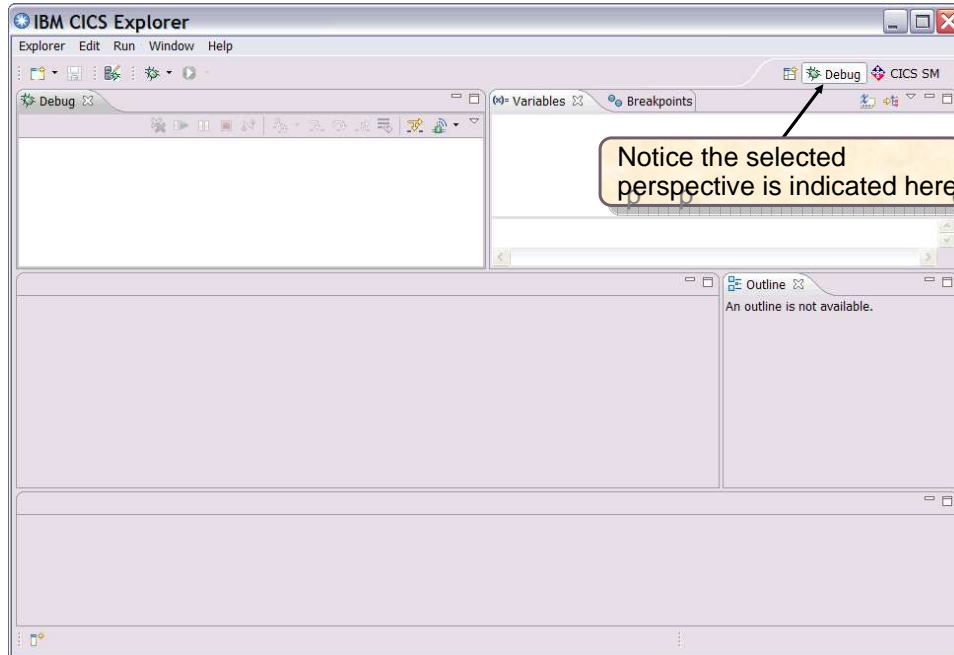
In CICS Explorer, the default perspective is CICS SM. A perspective contains associated views and editors. Switch to the Debug Tool perspective. There are several ways to change perspectives. In this example the “Open Perspective” button is clicked.

## Switching to the Debug perspective



After clicking the “Open Perspective” button, click “Other...”. A pop-up window lists the available perspectives. Select “Debug” to open the Debug perspective, and click OK.

## The Debug perspective



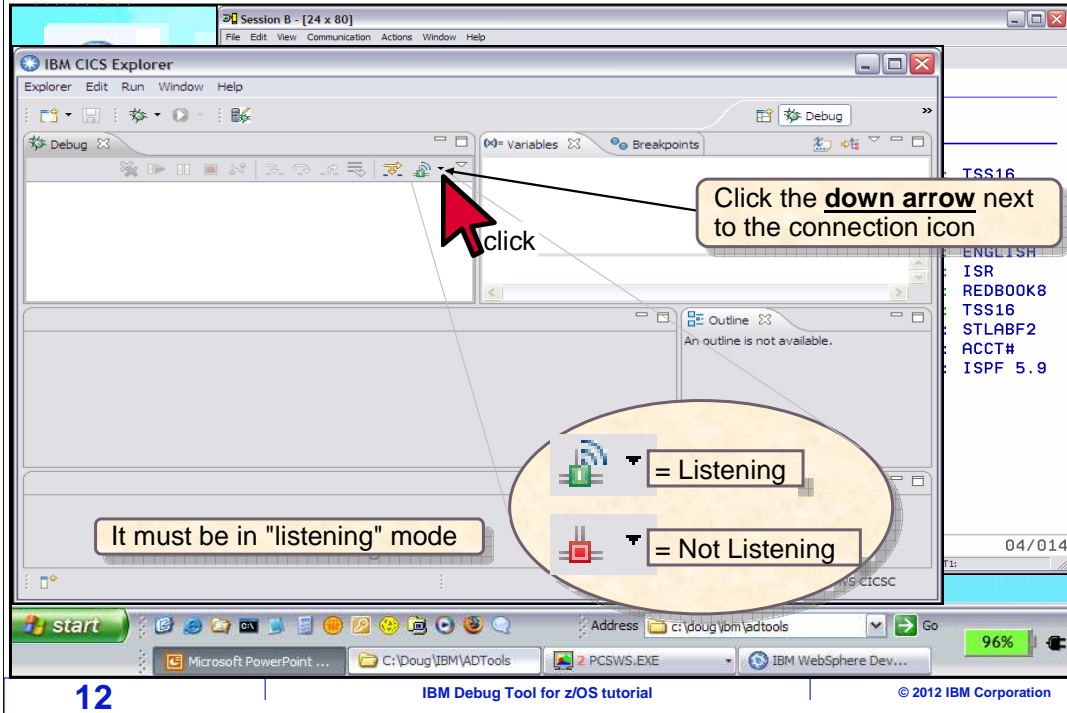
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The Debug perspective is opened.

To get the workstation TCP/IP address, click the down arrow next to the connection icon



The debugger must be in “listening” mode. There is an icon on the toolbar that shows the listening status. If it is not listening, the listener icon is red, and you can click the icon to switch it on. The icon is green when the listener is on.

You need to determine your workstation's IP address. Click the small black down arrow next to the listening icon.

Note the port number, and click [Get Workstation IP...](#)



Click "Get Workstation IP"

click

This is the listener's TCP/IP port number (8001 in this example)

04/014

DemoMVS CICSC

start

Address c:\doug\ibm\adtools Go

Microsoft PowerPoint ... C:\Doug\IBM\ADTools PCSWS.EXE IBM WebSphere Dev... 96%

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That displays a menu. Make a note of the listener's IP port. In this example, it is 8001. Then, click "Get Workstation IP".

Note the TCP/IP address of your workstation



This is the TCP/IP address of the workstation. You will need this address and the port number to start the debugger.

click

click

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Make a note of your workstation's IP address. At this point, the GUI debugger is ready to receive a debugging session. Click OK to close the pop-up window. Next, a terminal session is displayed.

## Batch example: set a debugging trigger, and submit the JCL to run the batch job



Session A - [24 x 80]

File Edit View Communication Actions Window Help

File Edit Edit\_Settings Menu Utilities Compilers Test Help

-IPT- EDIT DME1074.ADLAB.JCL (XSAM) - 04.14 Columns 00001 00072

Command ==> SUBMIT Scroll ==> CSR

\*\*\*\*\*  
000001 //TSS16D JOB (ACCTG , REGION=4M, CLASS=A,  
000002 // MSGCLASS=H, NOTIFY=&SYSUID, MSGLEVEL=(1,1)  
000003 //\*  
000004 //PRINT1 EXEC PGM=IDCAMS  
000005 //SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=\*  
000006 //FILE DD DSN=&SYSUID..ADLAB.FILES(CUST2FA), DISP=SHR  
000007 //SYSIN DD \*  
000008 PRINT INFILE(FILE) COUNT(1)  
000009 //\*  
000010 //RUNSAM1 EXEC PGM=SAM1, REGION=4M  
000011 //\*\*\*\*\* DD S FOR DEBUG TOOL \*\*\*\*\*  
000012 //CEEOPTS DD \*  
000013 TEST(, , TCP/IP&9.76.135.133%8001:)  
000014 //\*\* //TNSPLDG DD SYSOUT=  
000015  
000016  
000017  
000018  
000019  
000020

Submit the job

Specify the TCP/IP address and port in the LE TEST option to trigger the debugger when the step runs

Enter

04/022

Connected to remote server/host demomvs.demomvg.ibm.com using lu/pool TCP00086 and port 23

Print to Disk - Append

DemoMVS CICSC

start

Address c:\doug\ibm\adtools Go

Microsoft PowerPoint ... C:\Doug\IBM\ADTools PCSWS.EXE IBM WebSphere Dev... 96%

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In this example, a batch program will be debugged. In TSO, which is accessed in its own terminal session, edit the JCL used to run the program. One easy way to debug a batch program is to code a CEEOPTS DD statement. In the CEEOPTS DD, a TEST option is coded. Specify your workstation's TCP address and port number in the TEST option. The JCL is submitted to batch.

View other sections of the tutorial to learn how to start a remote debugging session. There are different tutorial sections that describe starting the debugger for programs running in various environments such as batch, CICS, and others.

## When the job step runs, the debugger is triggered



The screenshot displays the IBM CICS Explorer GUI. At the top, a status bar indicates 'IKJ56250I JOB TSS16D (JOB05949) SUBMITTED \*\*\*'. Below this, a callout box states: 'When the step runs, the TEST option is processed, and the debugger is displayed'. The main window shows a tree view of the system, a code editor with a table of data, and a debug console with system messages. A red arrow points to the 'Debug Engine Command' field with a callout box that says 'Select the GUI' and 'click'. The bottom of the screenshot shows the Windows taskbar with the Start button and several open applications. The footer of the slide contains the number '16', the text 'IBM Debug Tool for z/OS tutorial', and the copyright notice '© 2012 IBM Corporation'.

When the job step with the TEST option runs, the debugger starts and is displayed by the GUI debugging software. Select the debugger window.



## Active debugging session



The screenshot shows the IBM CICS Explorer interface. The main window displays the source code for program SAM1, which is a sample program for the ENTERPRISE COBOL Compiler. The code includes comments such as "READS A SEQUENTIAL FILE AND WRITES A REPORT" and "PROCESSING IS CONTROLLED BY A TRANSACTION FILE". The Debug console at the bottom shows system messages, including "EQA2458I SVC Screening is disabled by EQAOPTS. Handling of non-LE events is not available. Debugging" and "EQA2388I The environment is not yet fully initialized. Use Step or Run." The Variables window on the right indicates "no local variables are available for the selection".

Annotations in the image:

- "STEP or Resume will enter the program" (pointing to the Debug console)
- "Note: variable values will not display until the program has initialized" (pointing to the Variables window)
- "The program has not started yet" (pointing to the source code)
- "At this point you can:
  - Set breakpoints
  - Monitor variables
  - Run the program" (pointing to the Debug console)

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This is an example of a session that just started. Most applications are paused before the initialization of the main program. The main program has not yet started. Be aware that variables do not exist until the program initializes, which happens automatically when you run or step into the program. At this point, you can set breakpoints, add variables to the monitor, change settings, and run the program.

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Next you will learn about the various views shown in the debug perspective.

## Debug perspective



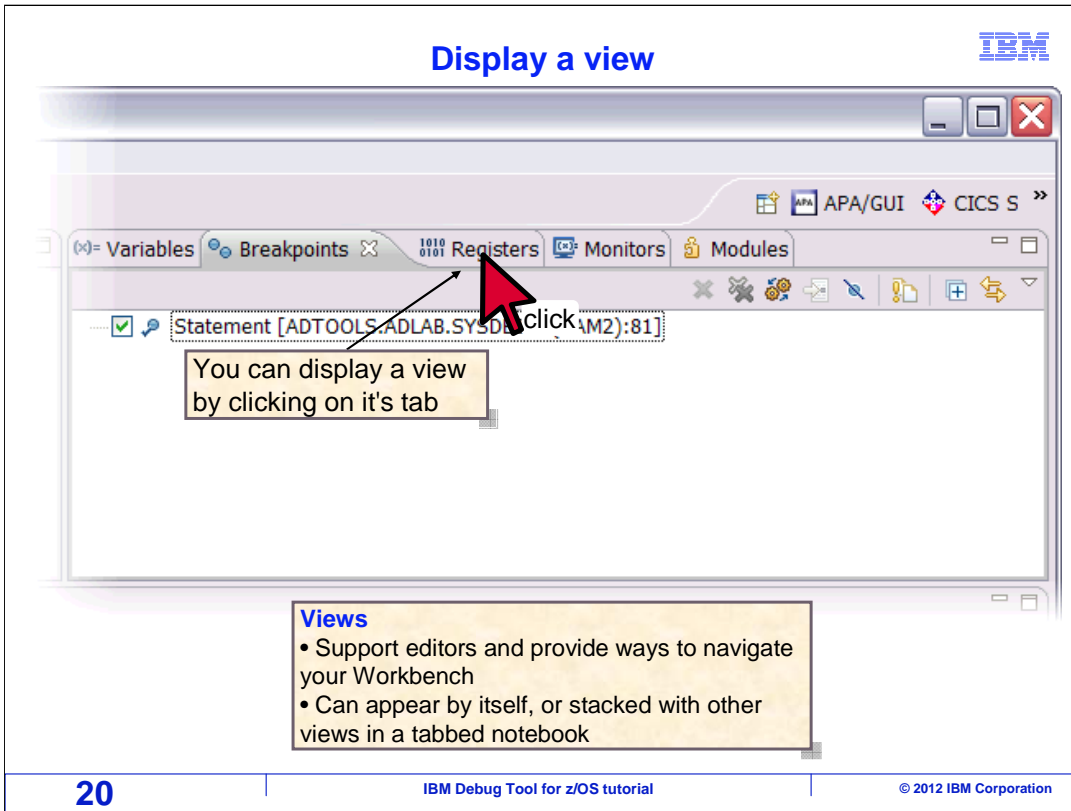
The screenshot displays the IBM CICS Explorer interface in the Debug perspective. The main window is titled "IBM CICS Explorer" and contains several panes:

- Debug view:** Located in the top-left pane, it shows a tree view of the debug session. A callout box labeled "Debug view" points to this area.
- Monitors, breakpoints, listings... views:** Located in the top-right pane, it contains tabs for "Variables", "Breakpoints", "Registers", "Monitors", and "Modules". A callout box labeled "Monitors, breakpoints, listings... views" points to this area.
- Source view:** The central pane displays the source code of the program. A callout box labeled "Source view" points to the code area.
- Debug Console:** Located in the bottom-left pane, it shows system messages and program output. A callout box labeled "Debug console" points to this area.

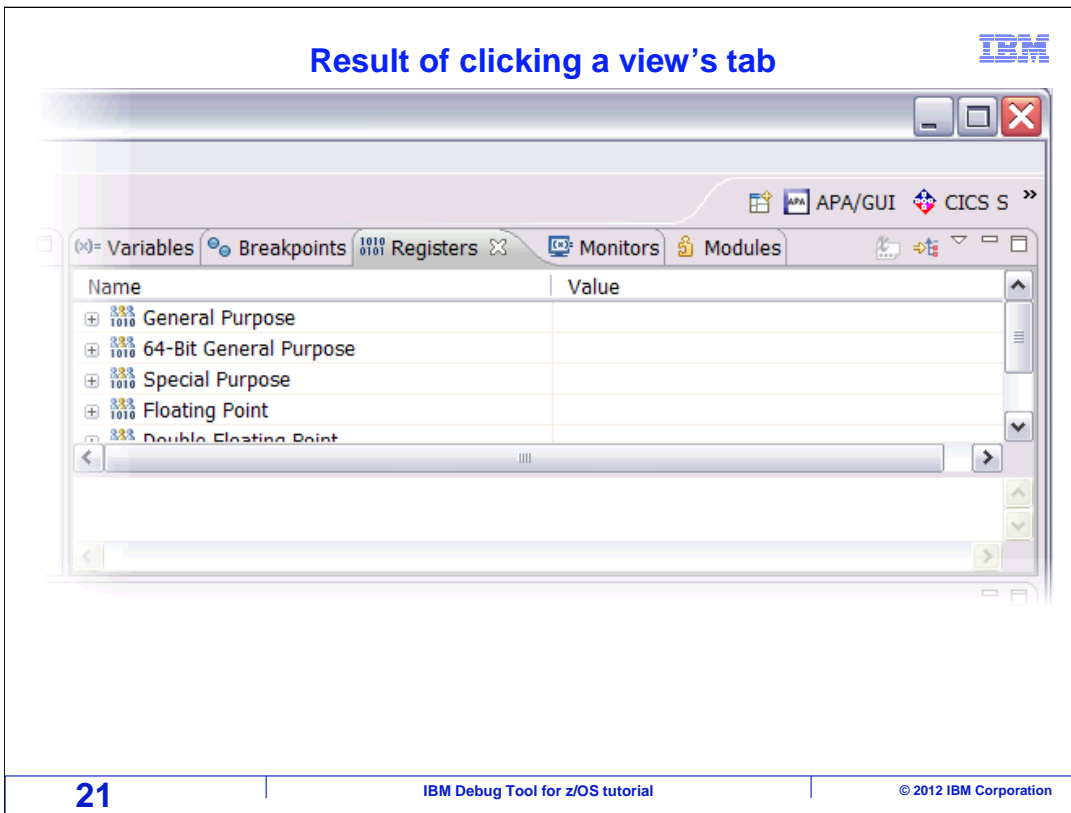
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Notice that the debug perspective has several panes. Each pane can have one or more “views” in it, and each view has a tab.



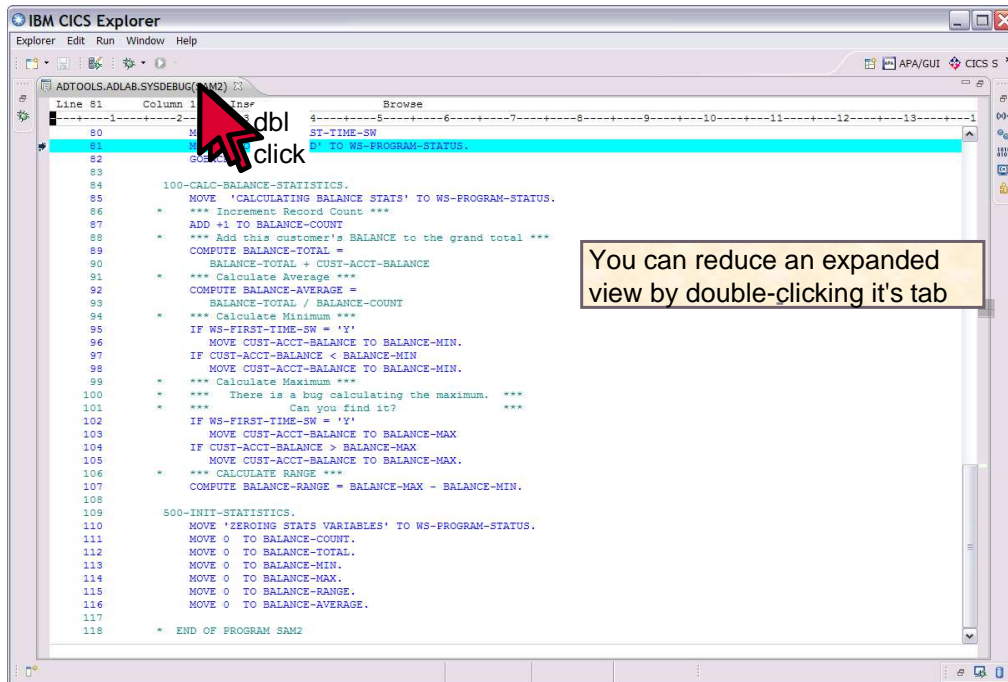
The pane in the upper right contains five views: variables, breakpoints, registers, monitors, and modules. Select a view by clicking it's tab. Here, the breakpoints view is in the forefront, and the registers tab is clicked.



That brought the registers view to the front.



## Full screen view window



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That expanded it to fill the entire workbench. Sometimes it is helpful to expand a view so you can see more information. Reduce it to it's original size by double-clicking it's tab again.

## Drag a view to another pane



IBM CICS Explorer

Debug [Incoming Remote Debug Session]  
Platform: zOS 390X Connection: 9.30.128.24:12658  
Thread:1 (Runnable)  
SAM2: 02  
SAM1: 01  
Process: 328254224 Program: SAM1

Monitors

Name	Value
WS-FIELDS	
CUST-REC	
CUST-BALANCE-STATS	

You can move a view to another pane by dragging its tab

ADTOOLS.ADLAB.SYSDEB(SAM2)

```
Line 76 Column 1 Insert Browse
-----1-----2-----3-----4-----5-----6-----7-----8-----9-----10-----11-----12-----13-----14-----15-----
76 MOVE 'PROGRAM STARTED' TO WS-PROGRAM-STATUS
77 IF WS-FIRST-TIME-SW = 'Y'.
78     PERFORM 500-INIT-STATISTICS.
79     PERFORM 100-CALC-BALANCE-STATISTICS.
80     MOVE 'N' TO WS-FIRST-TIME-SW
81     MOVE 'PROGRAM ENDED' TO WS-PROGRAM-STATUS.
82     GOBACK.
83
84 100-CALC-BALANCE-STATISTICS.
85     MOVE 'CALCULATING BALANCE STATS' TO WS-PROGRAM-STATUS.
86     *** Increment Record Count ***
87     ADD *1 TO BALANCE-COUNT
88     *** Add this customer's BALANCE to the grand total ***
```

Debug Console

```
EQA2458I SVC Screening is disabled by EQAOPTS. Handling of non-LE events is not available. Debugging of non-LE program
EQA2383I The environment is not yet fully initialized. Use Step or Run.
Program was stopped due to stop at all function entries breakpoint.
Program was stopped due to stop at all function entries breakpoint.
```

Debug Engine Command:  Enter Commands...

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You can move a view by dragging and dropping its tab into a different pane. Here, the monitors view is moved.



## Relocated tab



The screenshot displays the IBM CICS Explorer interface. At the top, the title bar reads "IBM CICS Explorer". Below it, a menu bar includes "Explorer", "Edit", "Run", "Window", and "Help". A toolbar contains various icons for navigation and debugging. The main workspace is divided into several panes:

- Monitors Pane:** Located at the top left, it displays two monitors: "BALANCE TOTAL" with a value of "0000677.73" and "WS-FIRST-TIME-SW" with a value of "W". This pane is circled in red.
- Code Pane:** Located in the middle, it shows the source code for "ADTOOLS.ADLAB.SYSDEBUG(SAM2)". Line 81 is highlighted in blue and contains the statement: "MOVE 'PROGRAM ENDED' TO WS-PROGRAM-STATUS.".
- Debug Console:** Located at the bottom, it displays a list of messages and a "Debug Engine Command" input field.

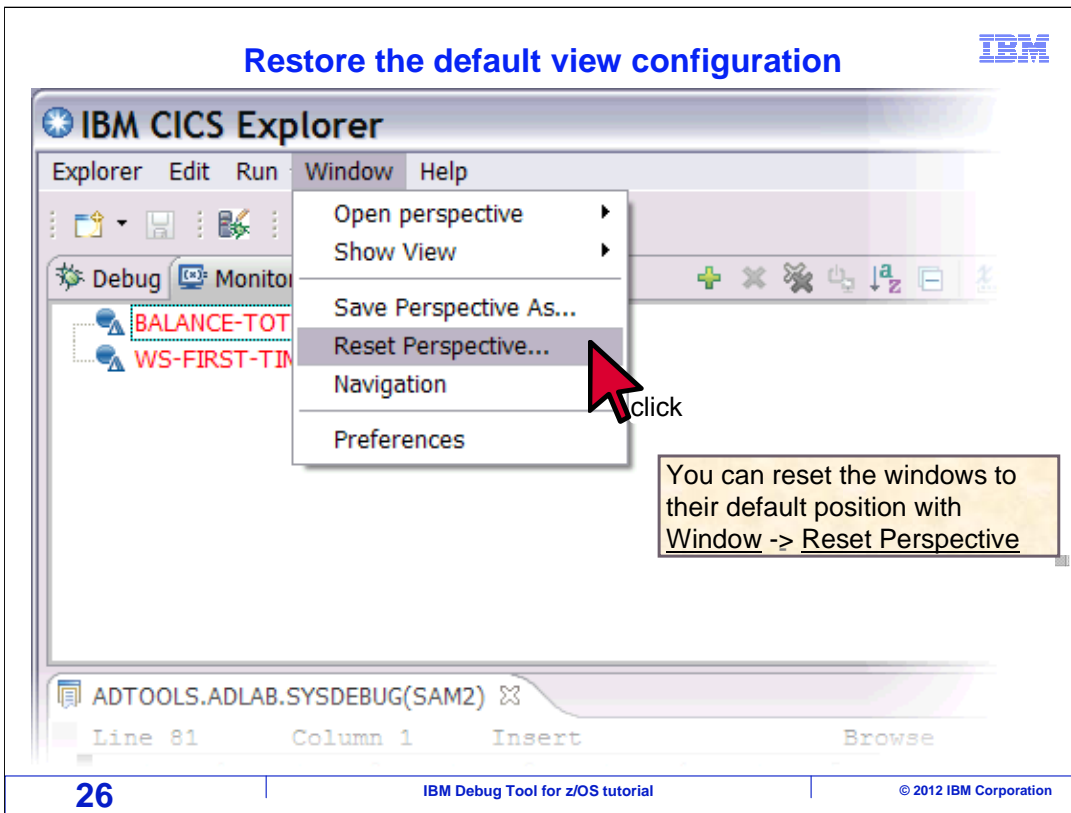
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Now the monitors view is located in the same pane as the debug view. This lets you control which views are visible at the same time.

## Restore the default view configuration



Do not be too concerned about moving, resizing, or closing views. It is easy to get them back to their original places. To reset the views click the “window” menu, and select “reset perspective”.

## Reset perspective result



The screenshot shows the IBM CICS Explorer interface. A 'Reset Perspective' dialog box is open in the center, asking 'Do you want to reset the current Debug perspective to its defaults?'. The dialog has 'OK' and 'Cancel' buttons. A red arrow points to the 'OK' button with the text 'click'. The background shows the main interface with a source code editor, a debug console, and various toolbars. The source code editor shows the following code:

```
Line 81 Column 1 Insert
81 MOVE 'PROGRAM ENDED' TO WS-PROGRAM-STATUS.
82 GOBACK.
83
84 100-CALC-BALANCE-STATISTICS.
85 MOVE 'CALCULATING BALANCE STATS' TO WS-PROGRAM-STATUS.
86 * *** Increment Record Count ***
87 ADD *1 TO BALANCE-COUNT.
88 * *** Add this customer's BALANCE to the grand total ***
```

The debug console shows the following output:

```
EQA2458I SVC Screening is disabled by EQAOPTS. Handling of non-LE events is not available. Debugging of non-LE prog:
Program was stopped due to line/statement breakpoint at statement 81.
Program was stopped due to line/statement breakpoint at statement 81.
Program was stopped due to line/statement breakpoint at statement 81.
```

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Then click "Ok" in the "reset perspective" pop-up.

## Reset perspective result



The screenshot displays the IBM CICS Explorer interface in the debug perspective. The main window is titled "IBM CICS Explorer" and contains several panels:

- Debug:** Shows the current session details, including the platform (zOS 390X), connection information, and the program being debugged (SAM1).
- Variables:** A table showing the current value of the variable "WS-PROGRAM-STATUS", which is "PROGRAM ENDED".
- Source Code:** A window titled "ADTOOLS.ADLAB.SYSDEBUG(SAM2)" showing the source code for statement 81, which is highlighted in blue. The code includes comments and instructions for calculating balance statistics.
- Debug Console:** A window showing the output of the debug engine, including messages about breakpoints at statement 81.
- Memory:** A window showing the current state of memory, including the address, length, and content of the memory.

At the bottom of the screenshot, there is a footer with the page number "28", the text "IBM Debug Tool for z/OS tutorial", and the copyright notice "© 2012 IBM Corporation".

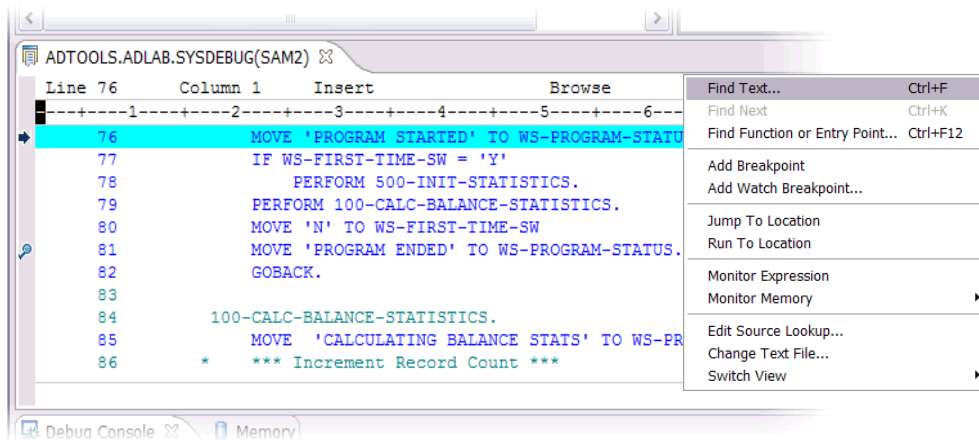
The debug perspective was reset, with the default views shown and put back in their original positions.

## The Source view



### Source view description

- Displays program source
- The next statement that will run is highlighted
- Set and remove statement breakpoints
- Right clicking reveals view specific actions



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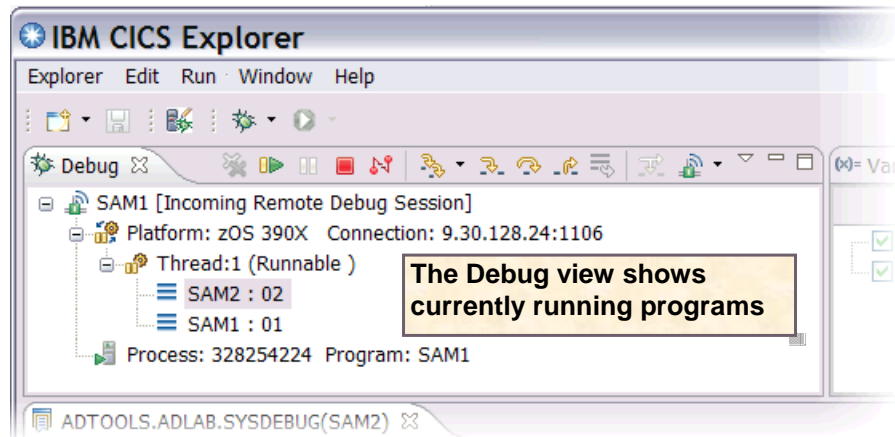
The source view displays the program. Notice that one of the statements is highlighted. That is the current statement, which is the next statement that will run. The grey area to the left of the program statements can be used to set or remove statement breakpoints. Right clicking in the source view displays an action menu, which can be used to add breakpoints, jump or run to a statement, and take other actions.

## The Debug view



### Debug view description

- Controls running and terminating the program
- Step controls to step through the program line by line
- Retrieve the workstation IP address

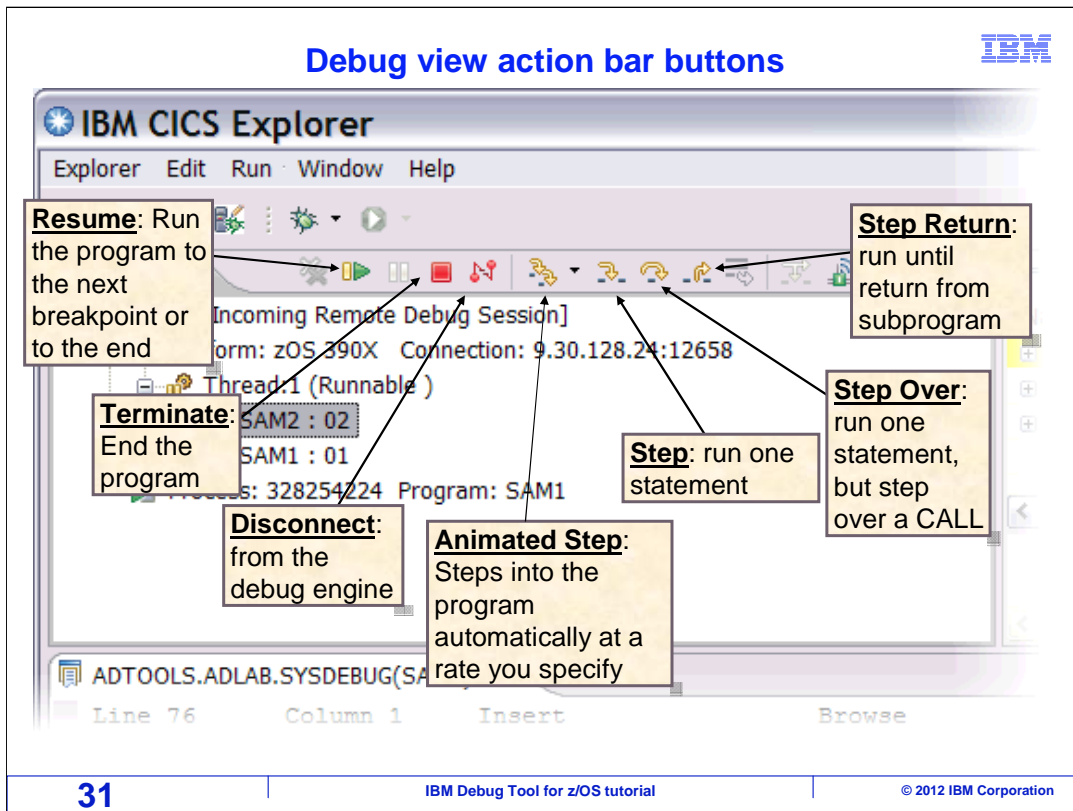


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The debug view displays the current call chain, or program stack.



Notice the icons in the debug view. Click them to make the program take certain actions.

The green triangle is resume. It causes the program to run until it encounters a breakpoint. If no breakpoints are set, or if the program does not reach a breakpoint as it runs, it runs all the way to the termination of the application.

The red box is terminate. It forces the immediate termination of the application with a zero return code. If you click it, no more statements will run.

The disconnect icon disconnects the debugger from the application, but allows the application to continue running.

The yellow down arrow is "step", or "step into", which runs a single program statement. You can watch a program run statement by statement by clicking the step icon repeatedly. If the current statement calls a sub-program, in many cases it will step directly into the subroutine or procedure.

The step over icon allows you to step over a sub-program. Use this when you are on a statement that calls a sub-program, and you want the subroutine to run, but do not want to see it in the debugger.

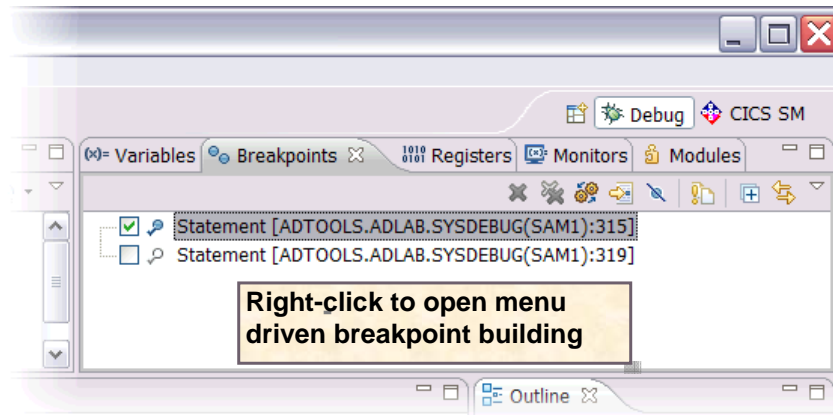
The step return button is used to run until the next program return. Use it to easily run to the end of a program or sub-program and then stop.

## The Breakpoints view



### Breakpoints view description

- Lists breakpoints
- Set address, entry, statement, load, and watch breakpoints
- Delete breakpoints
- Enable and disable breakpoints



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The breakpoints view displays a list of breakpoints that have been set. With pop-up menu options, you can add, change, and remove breakpoints, and enable or disable breakpoints. You will see more about the different types of breakpoints, and how to set breakpoints in a minute.

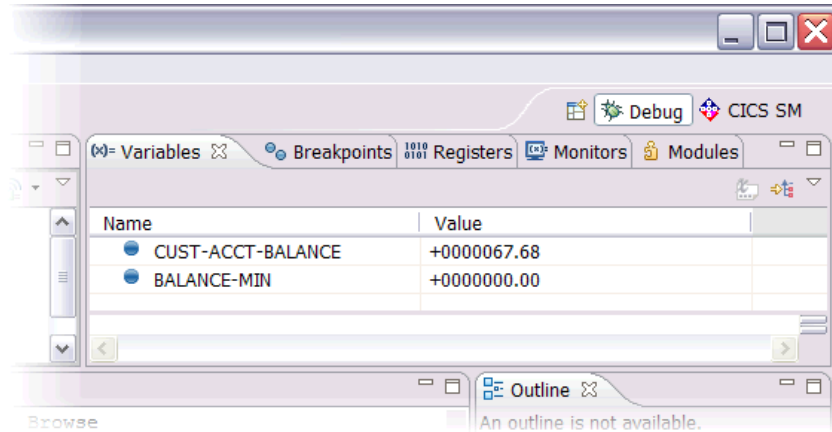


## The Variables view



### Variables view description

- Displays variables associated with the stack frame selected in the debug view
- Monitor local variables and memory
- Change representation (hex, decimal)
- Filter locals (all, current, previous, language based criteria)



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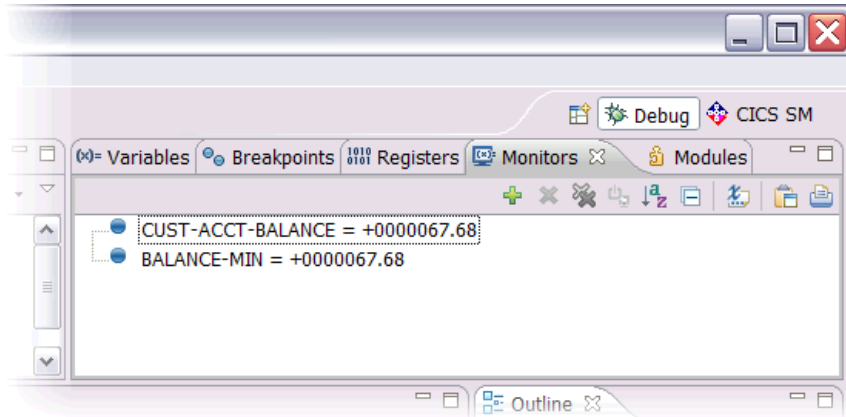
The variables view is a place where you can see and change the values of variables in your program. You can display the auto monitor, which is a dynamic display that shows which ever variables are referenced by the current statement. Or you can display all local variables in the program, or optionally for COBOL programs, you can display all variables in the working-storage, linkage, or file section.

## The Monitors view



### Monitors view description

- Shows variables and expressions that you have selected
- Add or remove a variable or expression to the monitor
- Change representation (hex, decimal)
- Change a variable value



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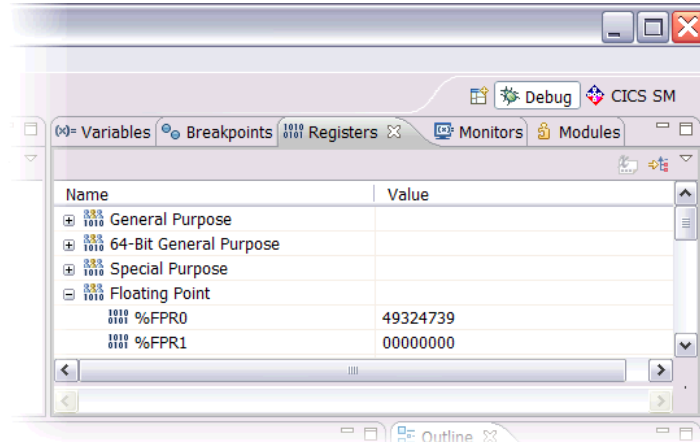
The monitors view is another place where you can display and change variables. Having two views to display variables, the monitors and the variables view, gives you a lot of flexibility, and makes it easy to always see the variables you need. You can add as many individual variables as you need to the monitor, and remove them individually when you do not need to see them any more. You can optionally auto monitor variables in the monitor, so you always automatically see referenced variables as you step through a program.

## The Registers view



### Registers view description

- Lists register values
- Change a register value
- Add a register group



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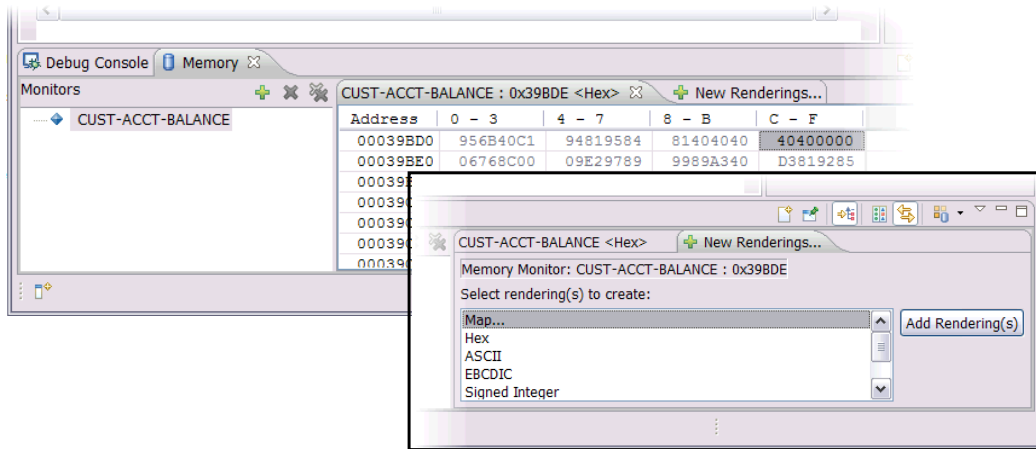
The registers view lets you view and change the contents of machine registers. The different sets of registers can be seen, including the general purpose, 64-bit general purpose, floating point registers, and others.

## The Memory view



### Memory view description

- View and modify memory
- Add / remove memory monitor
- Contains two panes -- the Memory Monitors pane and the Memory Renderings pane



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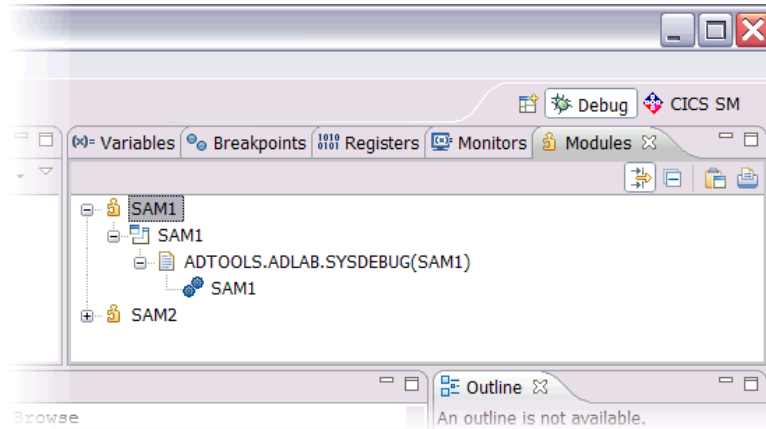
The memory view is used to display and change the contents of memory. You can see memory at the address of a variable, based on a register, or at an address you specify. There are several rendering formats available, including hexadecimal, EBCDIC, ASCII, signed integer, and unsigned integer.

## The Modules view



### Modules view description

- Displays a list of modules loaded while running your application
- Expand items to see compile units, files, and functions
- Double-click source file nodes to open source in the editor



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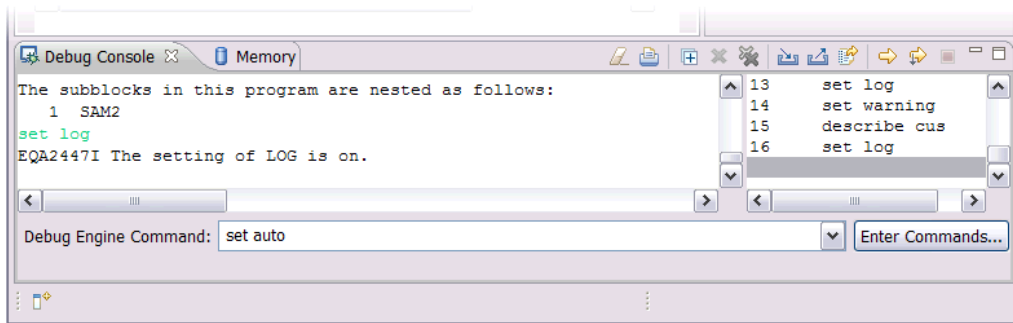
The modules view displays information about program modules. A module can be expanded to show compile units, related debug files, and functions. When debugging an application with multiple modules, you can double-click a debug file to have the program displayed in the source window. This gives you an easy way to see the source of a program other than the program currently running. For example, if currently running in a sub-program, you can refer to the source of the main program.

## The Debug Console



### Debug Console description

- Issue commands to the debug engine
- View messages from the engine and commands



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The Debug Console allows you to issue commands to the debugging engine, which is controlling the program that is running on the host system. The commands available here are a subset of the commands available in the 3270 terminal debugging interface, and include commands to take actions such as turn the auto monitor on or off, load debugging source files, change settings, and many others.

That is the end of this section. Please continue with the next section, using the GUI debugger.

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