Welcome to the tutorial for the IMS feature of IBM's File Manager for z/OS, one of the IBM zSeries problem determination tools.

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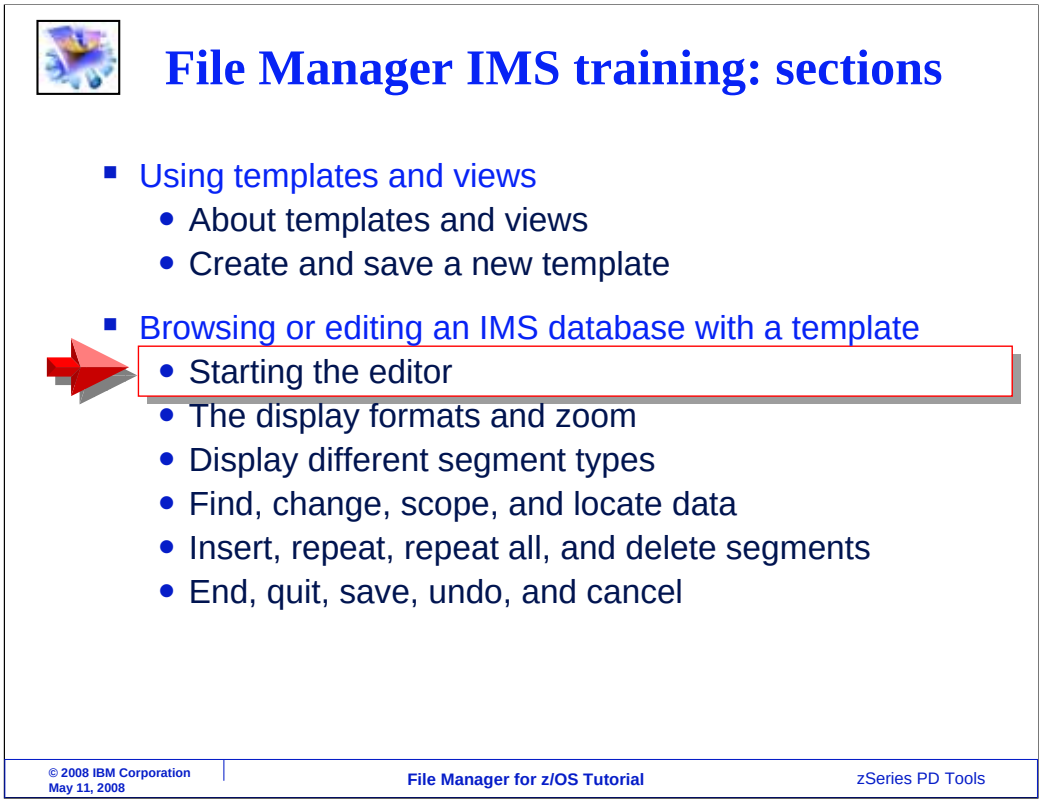
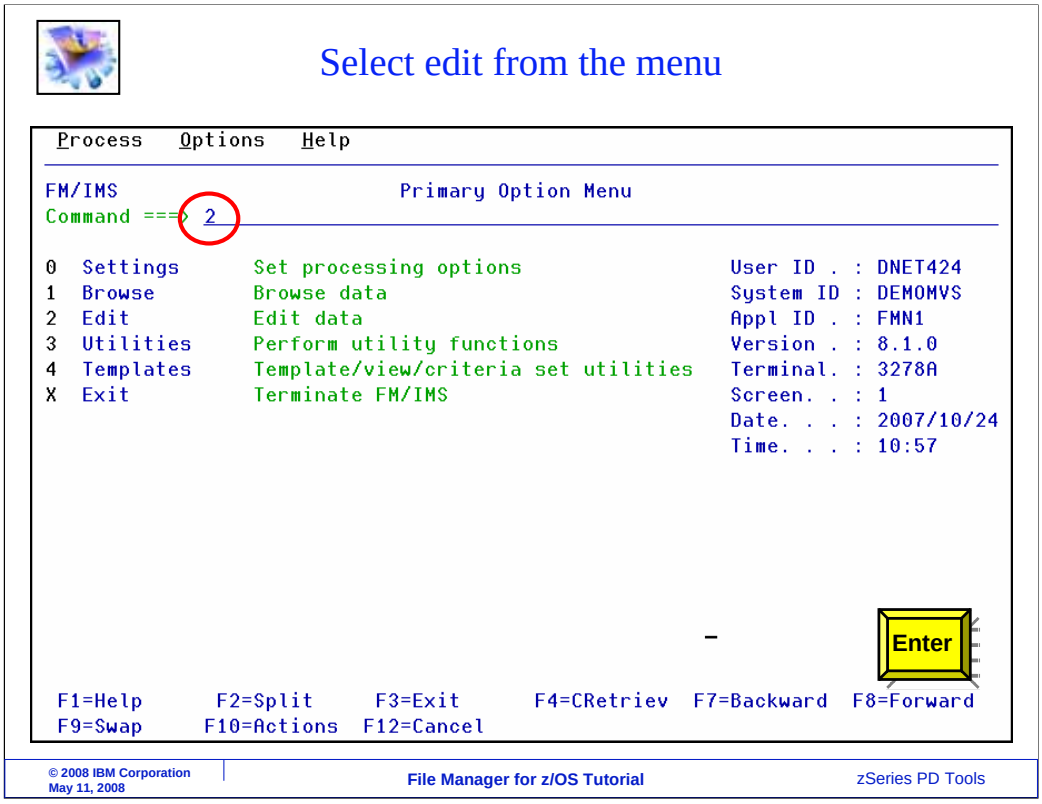
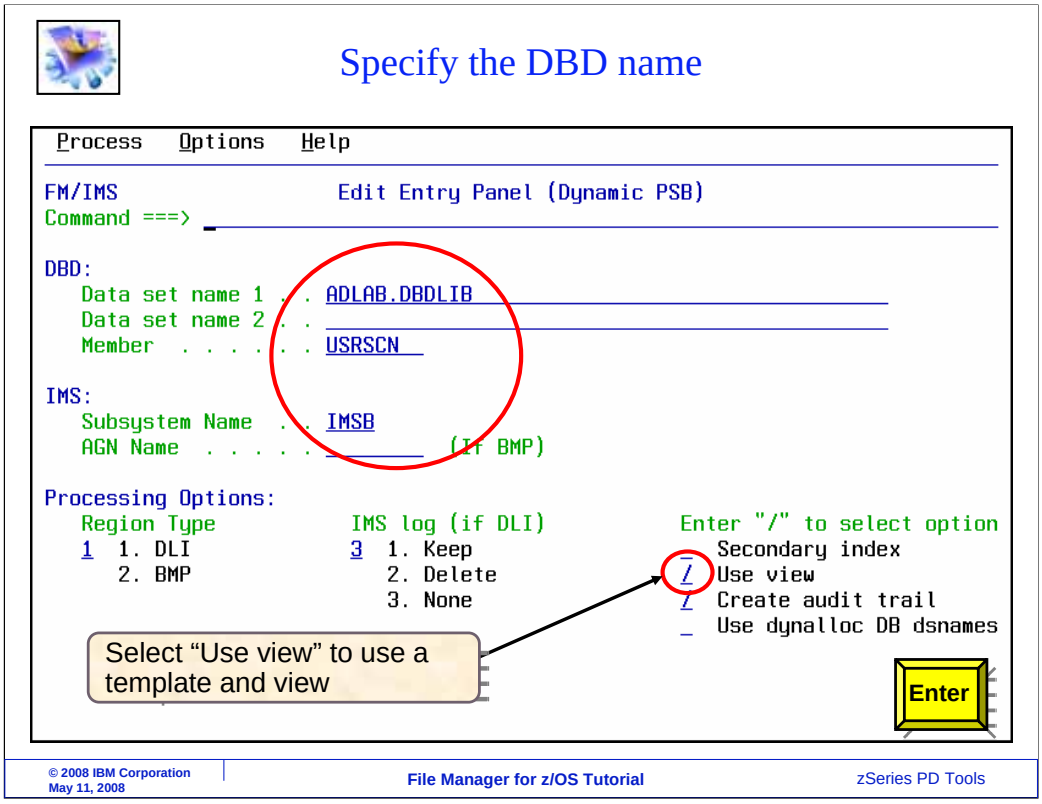


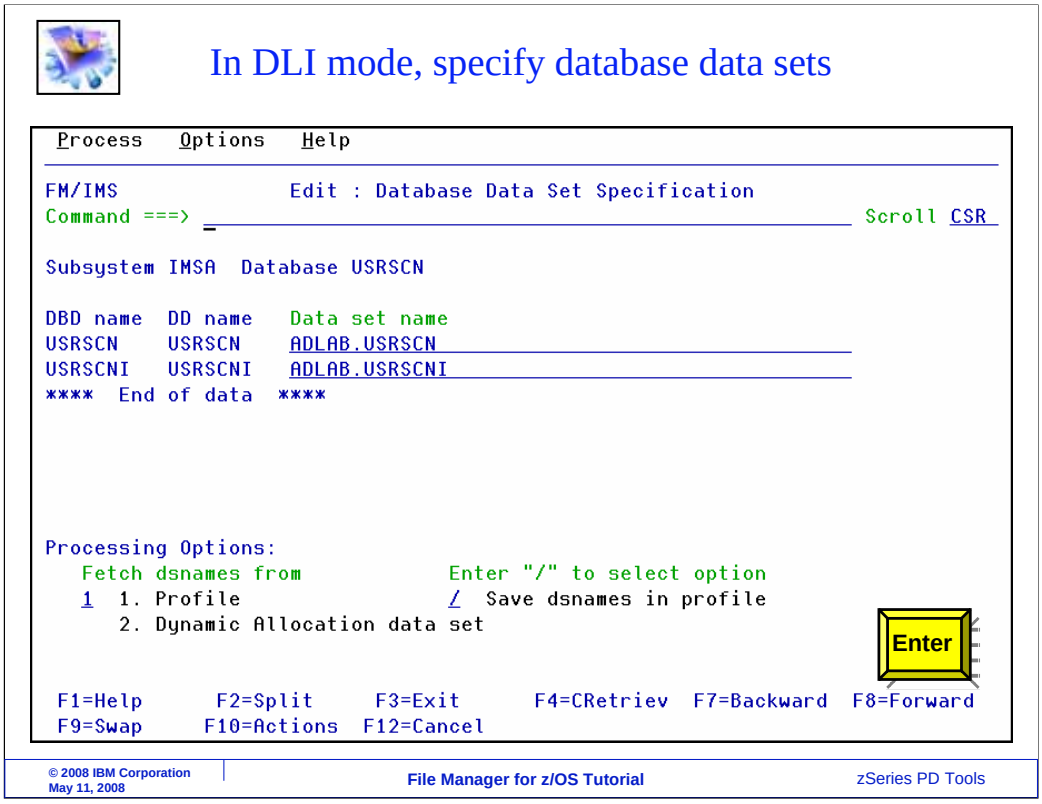
In this section, you will learn how to browse or edit a data base using a template. This section is broken out into two parts. This is part one, and it will cover starting the editor, the display formats and zoom, and displaying different segment types.



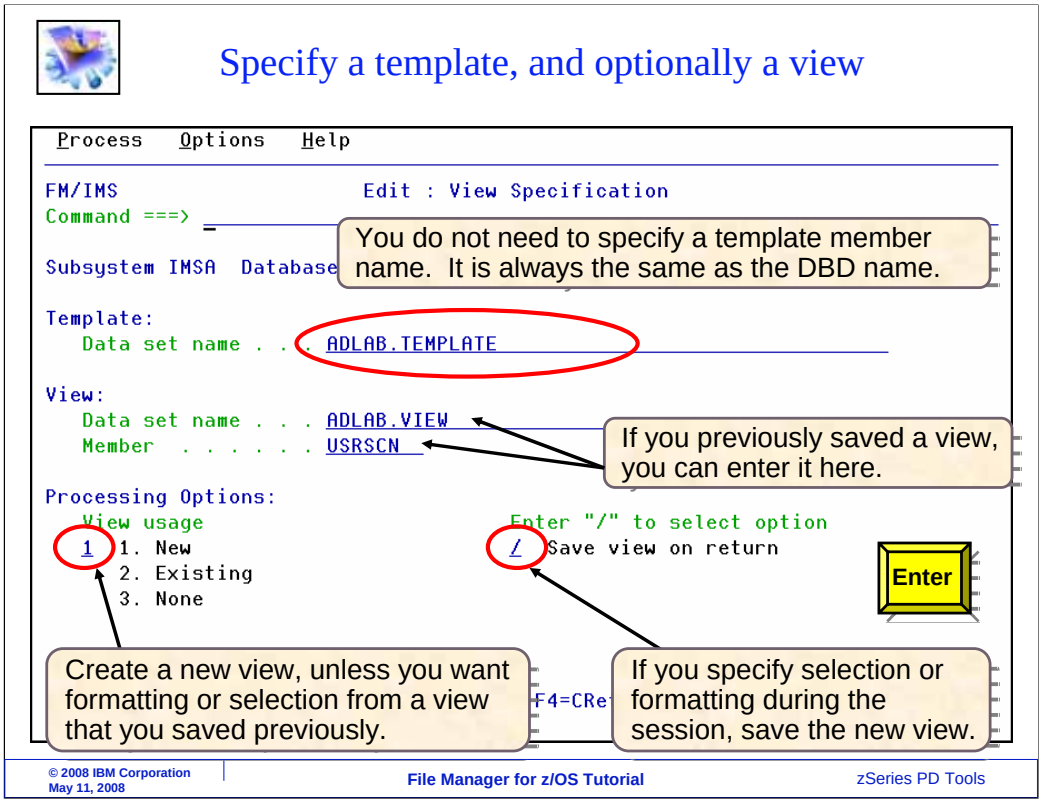
To start the editor, select option two from the File Manager IMS main menu. Enter.



Specify a DBD by entering the name of a DBD library and member name. To use a template, select the “Use view” option. It is turned on with a slash character. This option will make File Manager use both a template and a view. Enter.



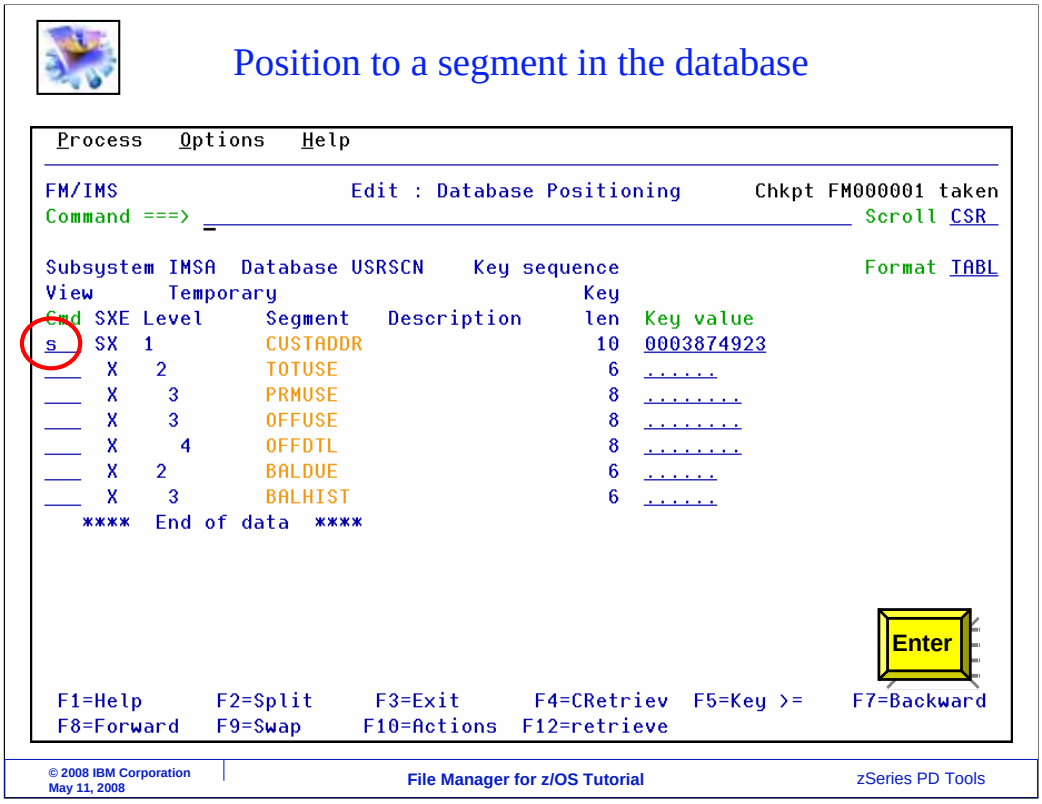
When you are accessing a database in DLI mode, this panel is displayed, where you specify the names of the data base data sets. Specify the data set names, and press Enter.



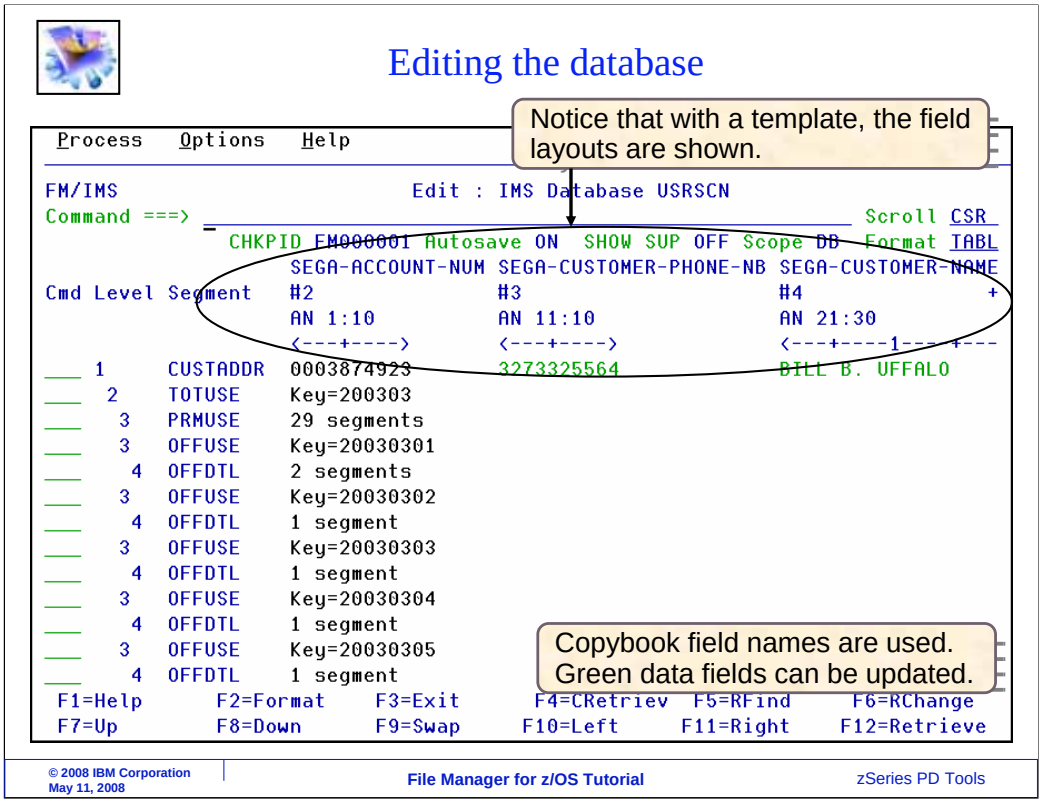
Since the “Use view” option was selected, this panel is displayed, the “View specification” panel. In the template data set name field, enter the name of the template library. Do not enter the member name. Remember that there is a one to one correlation between DBDs and templates, and File Manager requires the member name of the template to be the same as the DBD.

You can also, optionally, specify the name of a view. You can either create a new view, or if you have already saved a view that you want to re-use, you can specify its name in the “view data set name” and “member” fields. Typically, you will create a new view, unless you want formatting or selection from a view that you saved previously. Also, you can select the “save view on return” option with a slash so that any formatting or selection that you specify in the view during the session will be saved. If you do not select this option, changes you make to the view will not be saved automatically.

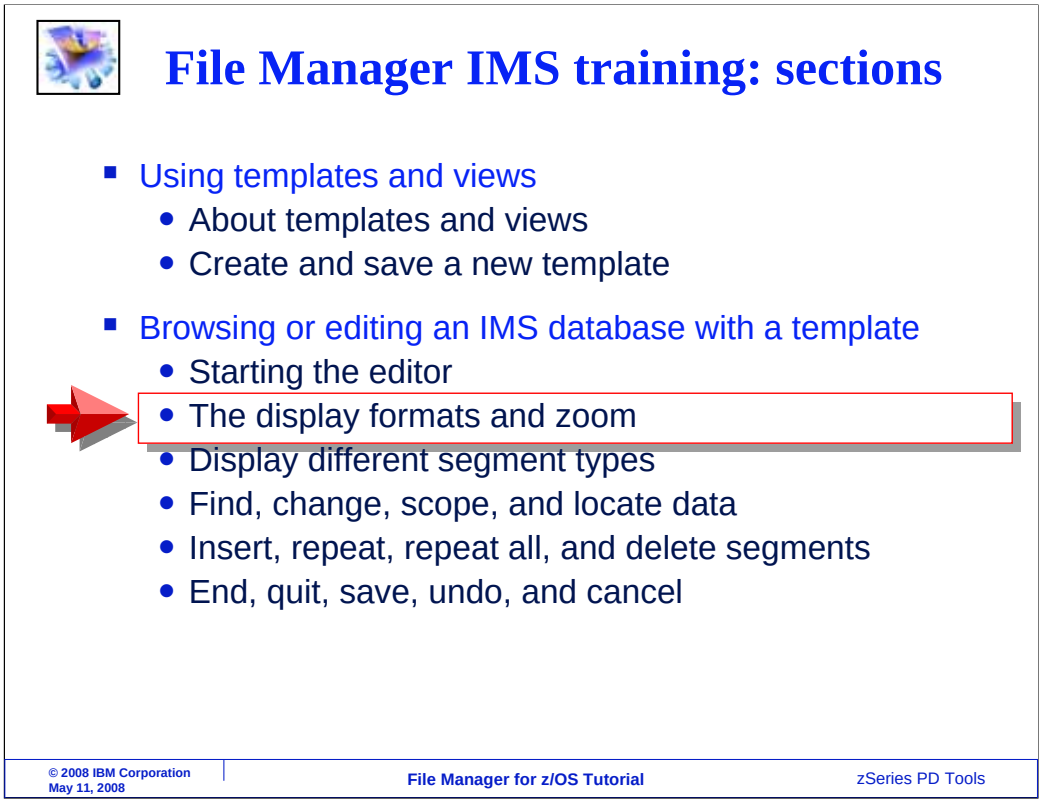
In this example, notice that a 1 for “New” was specified in the “view usage” field. That means that a new view will be created. Enter is pressed to continue.



Next, the database positioning panel is displayed. A segment type is selected with an S line command. Press Enter or PF5 to continue.



The File Manager editor is displayed. Now that a template is being used, segments are laid out into fields. The field name are displayed as column headings above the data. In the editor, the fields that appear in green can be updated.



Next, the display formats that are available when you are using a template will be described.

Display formats with a template

- With a template, you can see field layouts:
  - Table format
  - Single format
- And you can still use the formats that are available without a template:
  - Character format
  - Hex format
  - Lhex format

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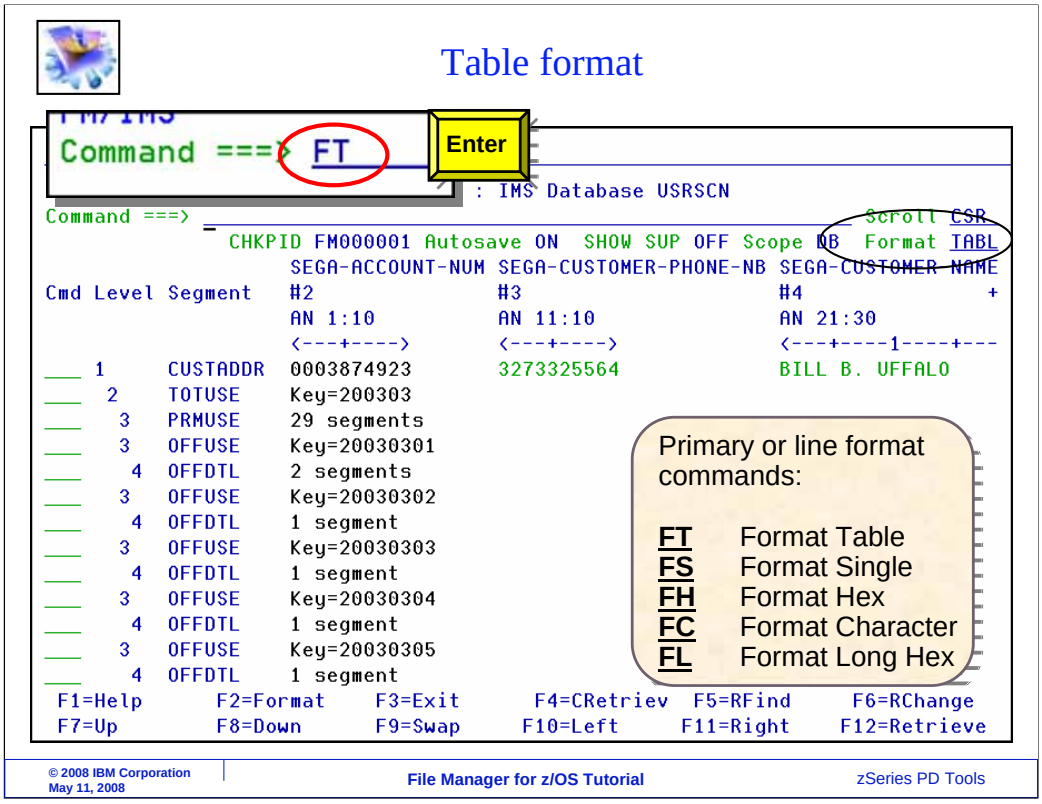
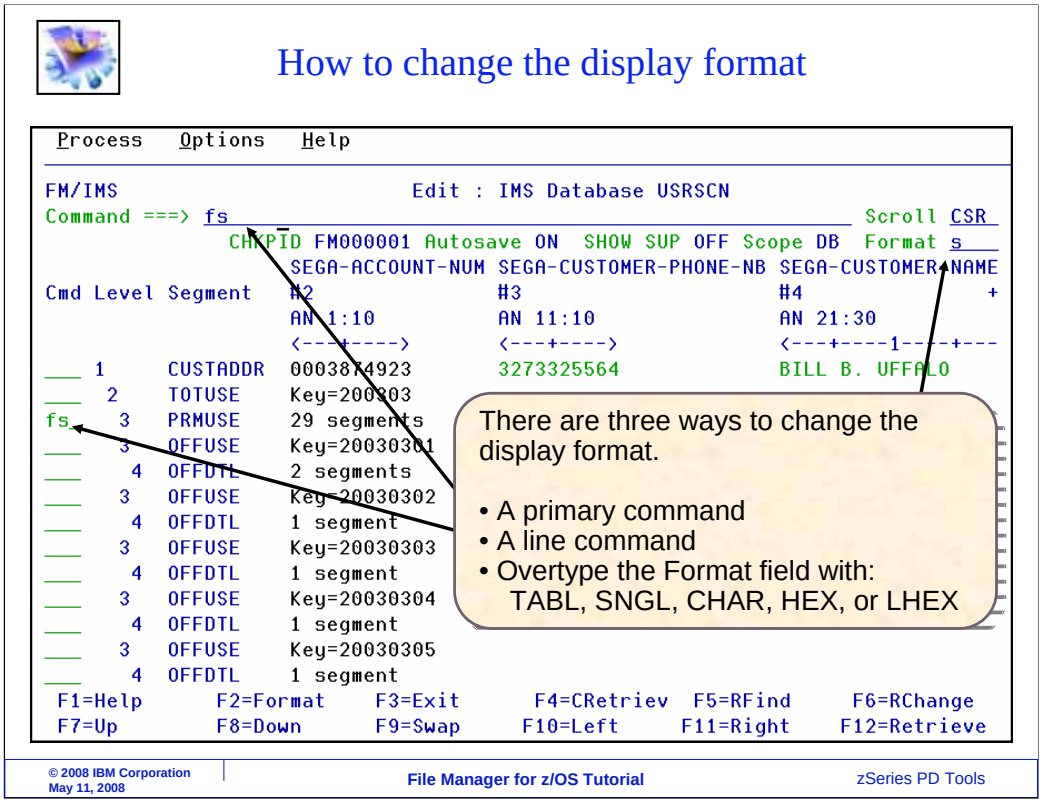
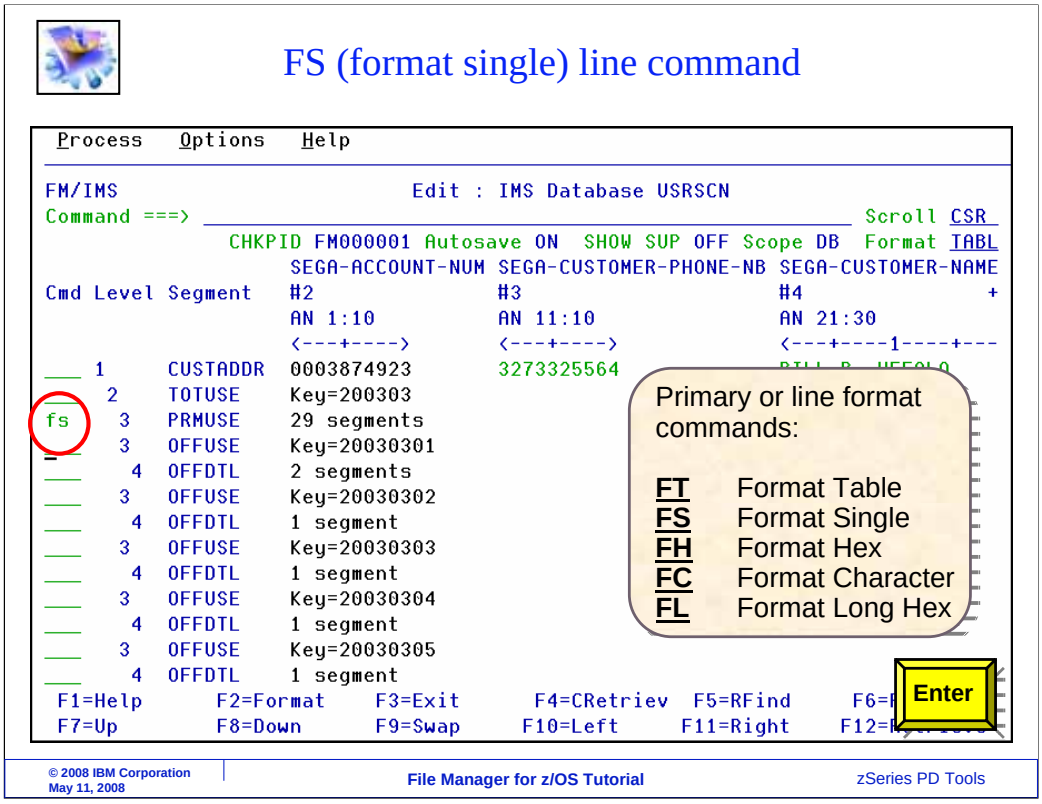
When you use a template, there are a couple of additional data formats available: table and single. And you can still use the formats that were presented in an earlier section: character, hex, and lhex.



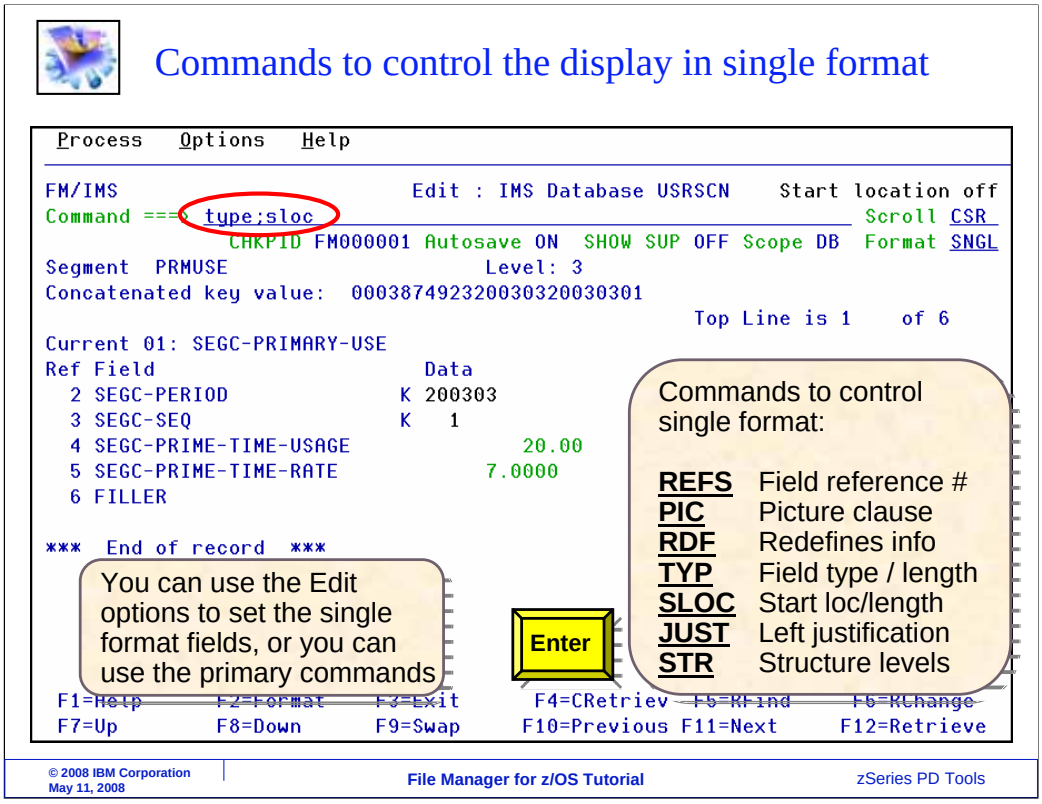
Remember that there are commands that start with F to switch the format. The FT command switches to Table format. In table format, as shown here, fields in segments are shown as columns. In this example, a root segment is the currently positioned segment. Therefore, the fields for the root segment are the column headings. Data for other segment types are not displayed, since they do not match the column headings. Instead, for other segment types, segment counts or key values are shown.



There are three ways to switch the format. You can use any of the F commands on the command line. You can also use the F commands as line commands. When used as a line command, it also repositions to the selected segment. And you can overtype the “format” field that is in the upper right area of the panel.



In this example an FS line command is typed next to a segment. Enter.



That positioned to the selected segment, and switched the format to single. In single format, only one segment is displayed at a time. The column names are shown on the left, and the data values on the right.

Notice the PF10 and PF11 keys. PF10 goes to the previous segment, and PF11 goes to the next one.

In single format, there are several columns that you can toggle on or off. For example, you can choose to view the field reference number, the picture clause, the field type, and others. Notice the list of commands shown. In this example, the TYPE command is entered, to display the field type. And the SLOC command is entered to show the field starting position and length. Enter.

Commands to control the display in single format

```
 Process   Options   Help
FM/IMS                          Edit : IMS Database USRSCN
Command ===> _____________________________________________________ Scroll CSR
              CHKPID FM000001 Autosave ON  SHOW SUP OFF Scope DB  Format SNGL
Segment  PRMUSE                        Level: 3
Concatenated key value:  000387492320030320030301
                                                    Top Line is 1    of 8
Current 01: SEGC-PRIMARY-USE
Ref Field           Typ Start   Len   Data
  2 SEGC-PERIOD     AN      1     6 K 200303
  3 SEGC-SEQ        ZD      7     2 K   1
  4 SEGC-PRIME-TIME-USAGE
                    ZD      9    11          20.00
  5 SEGC-PRIME-TIME-RATE
                    ZD     20     9        7.0000
  6 FILLER          AN     29    52

***  End of record  ***


 F1=Help      F2=Format    F3=Exit      F4=CRetriev  F5=RFind     F6=RChange
 F7=Up        F8=Down      F9=Swap     F10=Previous F11=Next     F12=Retrieve
```

After turning on SLOC and TYPE.

These commands toggle the settings on and off.

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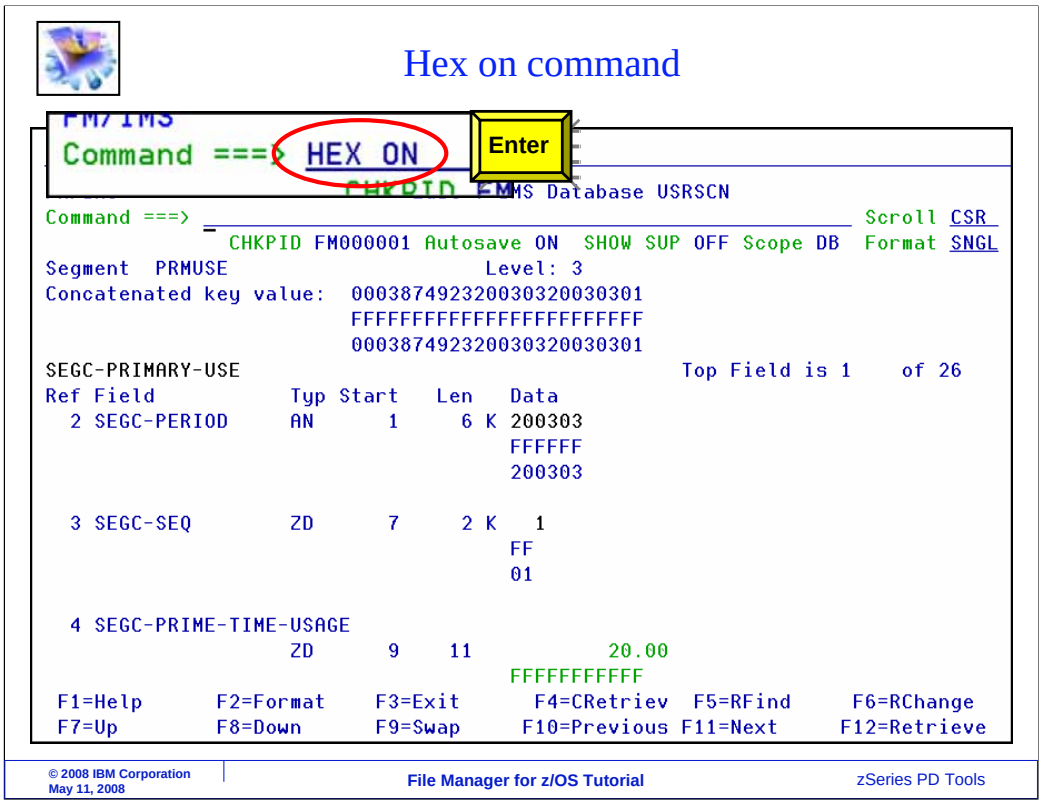
Here is the result of the TYPE and SLOC commands. Notice the additional columns that are displayed.

Hex on command



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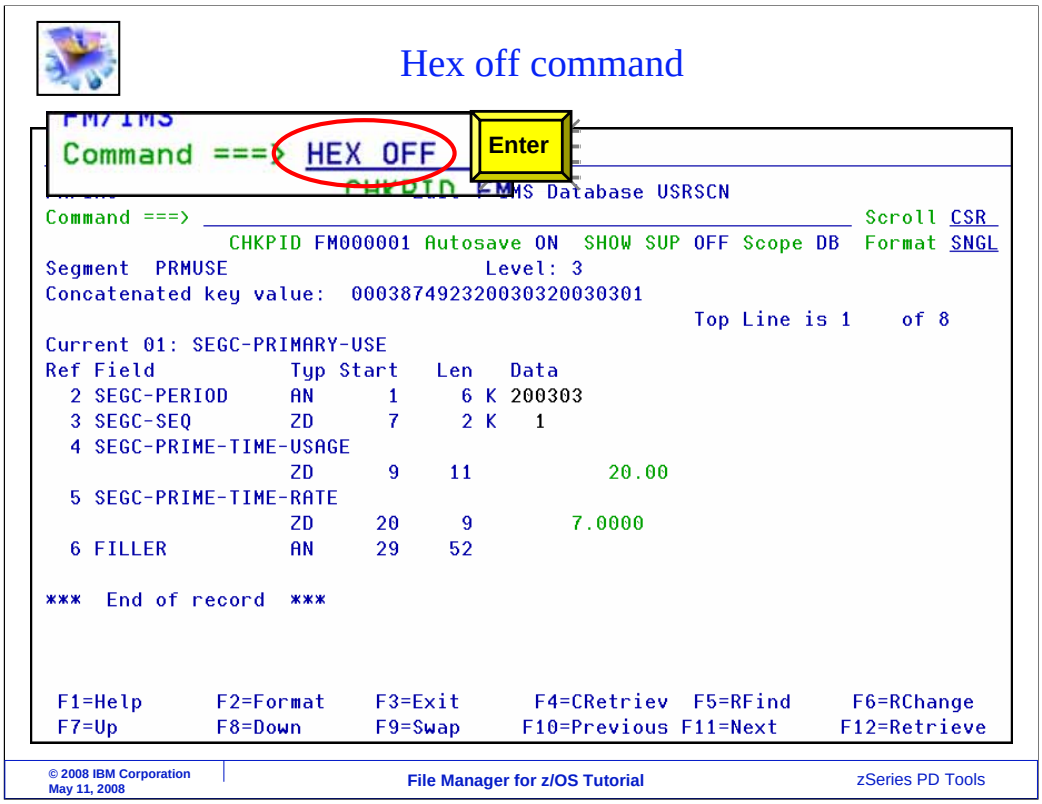
Still in single format, the HEX ON command is entered. That displays the hexadecimal representation.

Hex off command



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HEX OFF, of course, turns the hex display off.

Edit/browse options

- There are edit options for the display formats
  - From the main menu:
    - Select Options, then Edit/Browse Options
- Control the default format:

```
Initial Display
1   1. Previous
)   2. Table
    3. Single
    4. Character
    5. Hex
    6. LHex
```

- Control the default columns shown in single format:

```
Record formatting options for SNGL display or print:
/  Field reference number  (REF) /  Field type and length values  (TYPE)
_  Picture clause          (PIC) /  Start location                (SLOC)
_  Structure               (STR) _  Left justify numeric fields   (JUST)
/  Redefined fields        (RDF) (also affects TABL format)
```

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Be aware that there are edit options you can use to control the formats. You can control which format is displayed by default when you enter the editor or browser. And you can select the default columns that are displayed in single format.

FC (format character) line command

```
 Process   Options   Help
FM/IMS                          Edit : IMS Database USRSCN
Command ===> fc                                                    Scroll CSR
              CHKPID FM000001 Autosave ON  SHOW SUP OFF Scope DB  Format SNGL
Segment  CUSTADDR                    Level: 1
Concatenated key value:  0003874923
                                                  Top Line is 1    of 9
Current 01: SEGA-CUSTOMER-ACCOUNT
Ref Field           Typ Start   Len   Data
  2 SEGA-ACCOUNT-NUM
                    AN      1    10 K 0003874923
  3 SEGA-CUSTOMER-PHONE-NB
                    AN     11    10   3273325564
  4 SEGA-CUSTOMER-NAME
                    AN     21    30   BILL B. UFFALO
  5 SEGA-CUSTOMER-ADDRESS
                    AN     51    40   666 PRARIERD, WY 323423-123456

***  End of record  ***
```

Enter

```
 F1=Help      F2=Format    F3=Exit      F4=CRetriev  F5=RFind     F6=RChange
 F7=Up        F8=Down      F9=Swap     F10=Previous F11=Next     F12=Retrieve
```

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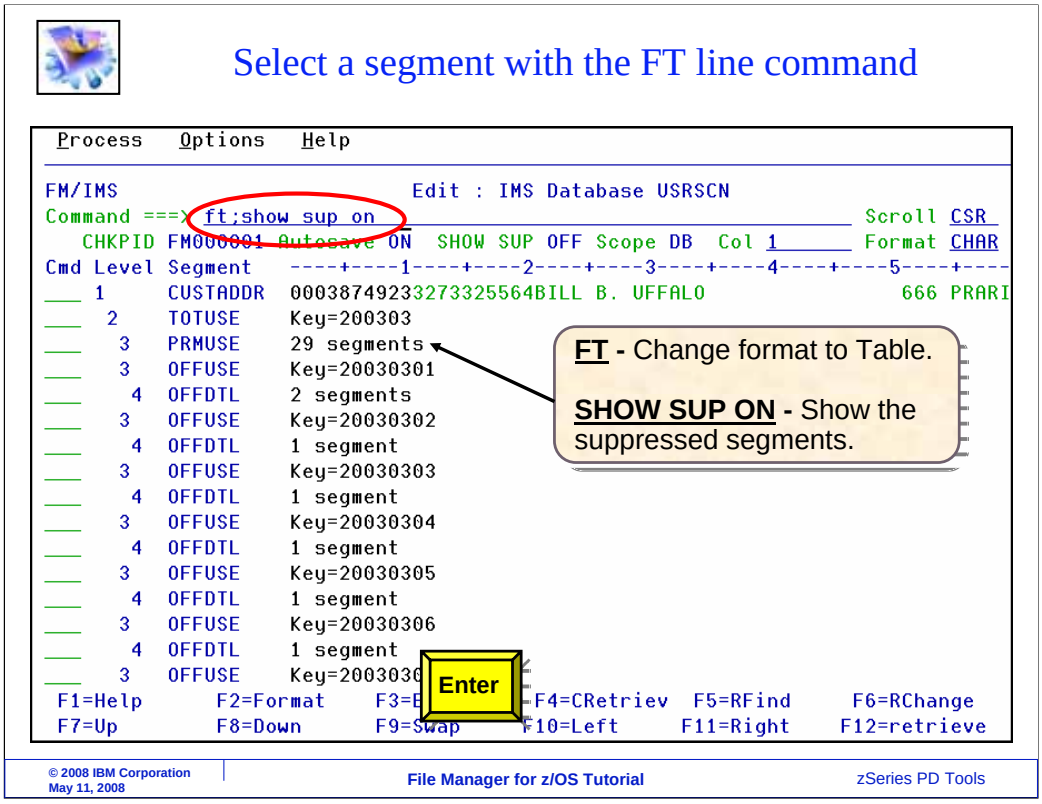
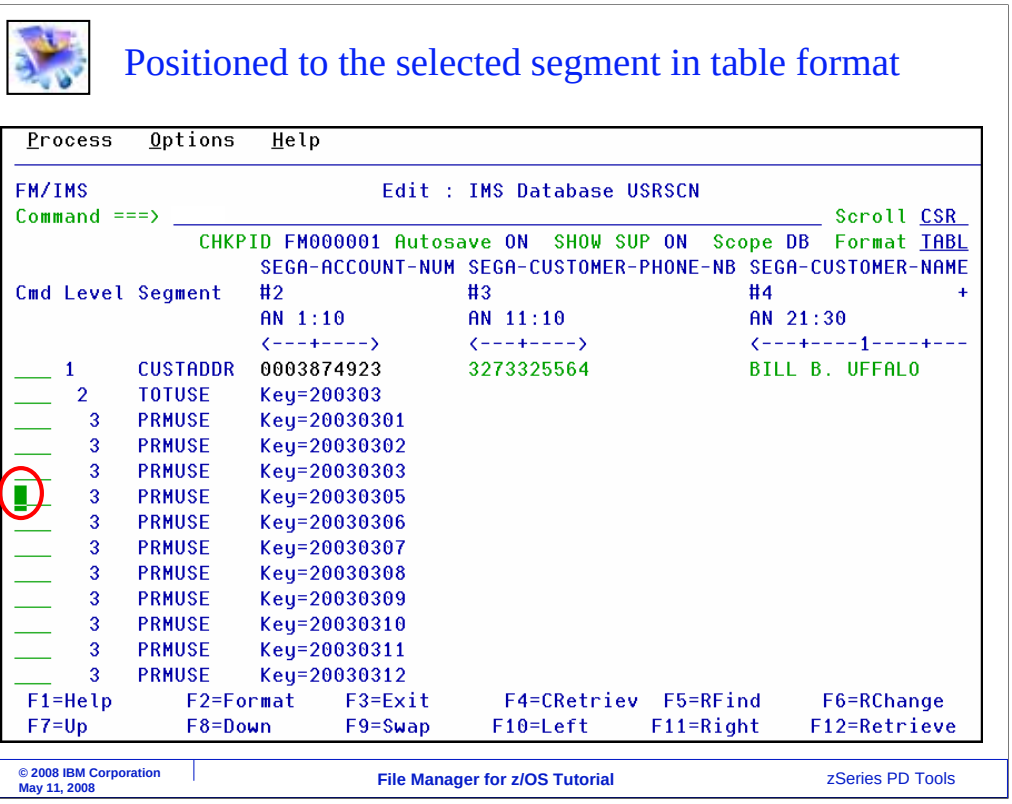
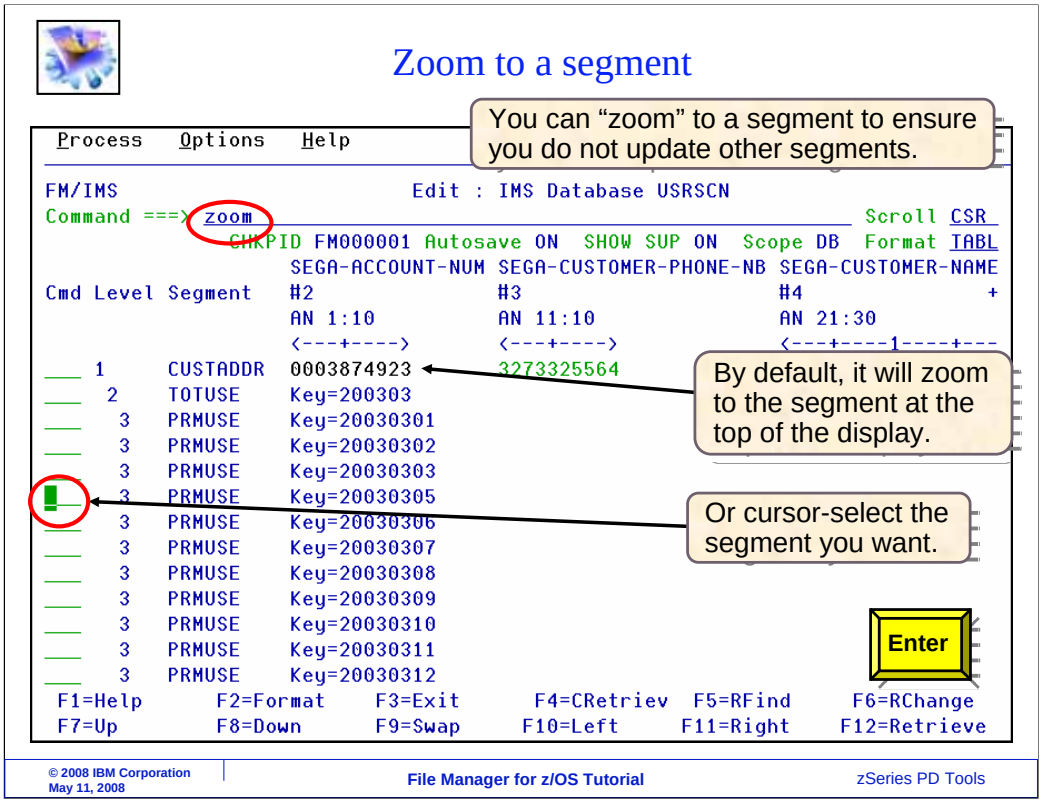
In this example, data is being displayed in single format. An FC command is entered.



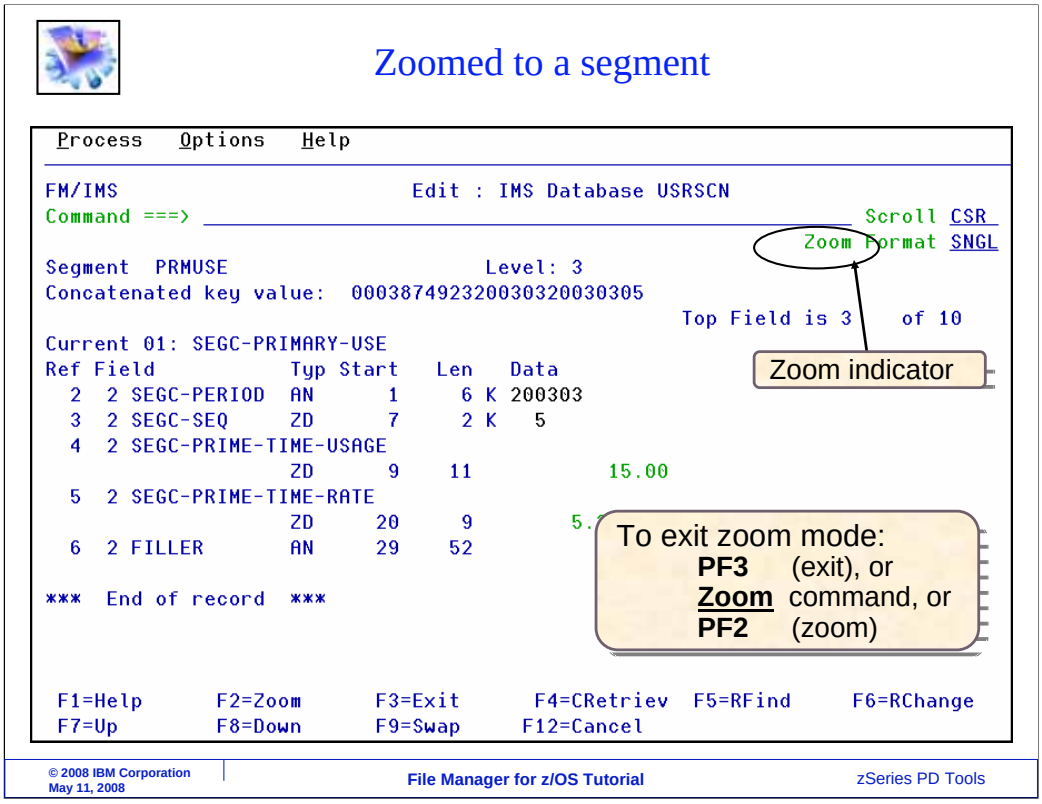
That switched the display to character format. There is a setting that controls how segments that are not the current type are displayed. Right now, a setting of SHOW SUP OFF is in effect. Because of that, twin segments are collapsed in the display. Notice the third data line, which is a PRMUSE segment type. On that line, 29 segments are represented. Sometimes, having the twin segments collapsed can make it easier to scroll and navigate. But sometimes, you may prefer not to have segments collapsed. That can be done with a SHOW SUP ON command. That command is typed in, along with an FT command, and Enter is pressed.



Now that the SHOW SUP ON setting is in effect, it is not collapsing twin segments in the display. Instead, for segments that are not of the currently positioned type, the key value is shown for every segment.



At this point you have seen all of the formats: table, single, character, hex, and lhex. But there is one more formatting command that you might find helpful, zoom. ZOOM is typed on the command line. Enter.



That "zoomed" in to the selected segment. Notice that the format indicator in the upper right shows "zoom format single". Zoom looks like single, but there is one big difference. When you use zoom, you cannot navigate to other segments. Notice that PF10 and PF11, which in single format are previous and next, are not available in zoom.

To exit zoom mode, press PF3, or enter the ZOOM command again.

Edit – Zoom

- When you zoom, you are “stuck” on one segment… you cannot move away from it
  - no PF10 (previous) or PF11 (next)
  - Find and Change commands are scoped to only one segment
- **So, why use zoom?**
  - The scope of Find and Change commands are just the one segment
  - You will not accidentally alter data in any other segments or move to another segment
  - Use it for safety!

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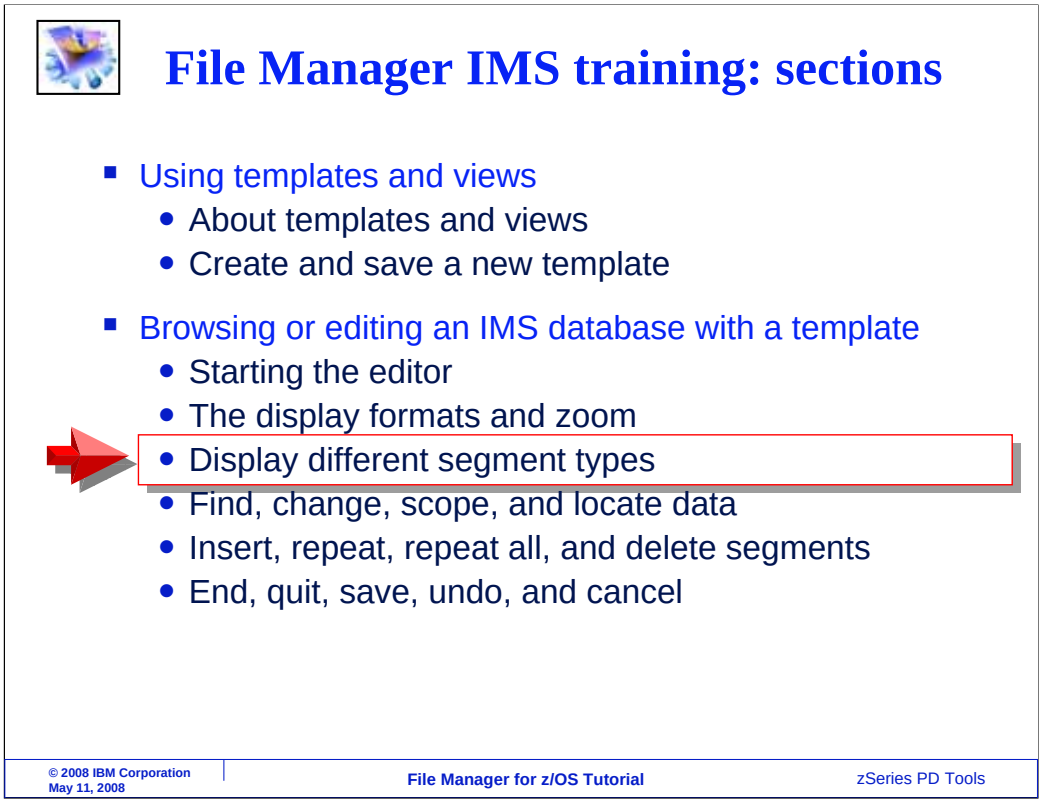
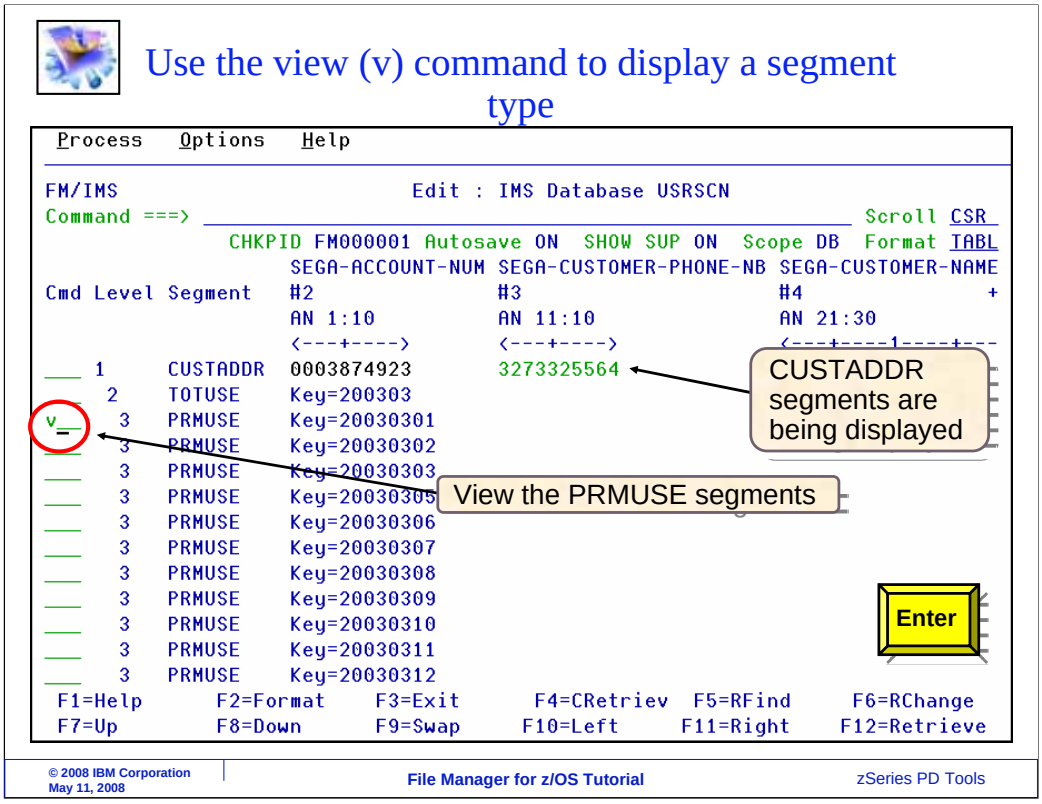
Since zoom is so similar to single, you may be wondering why you would use it. The differences are that you cannot navigate to other segments, and the scope of find and change commands is only the current segment. So even a find or change command will not search other segments or reposition to another segment.

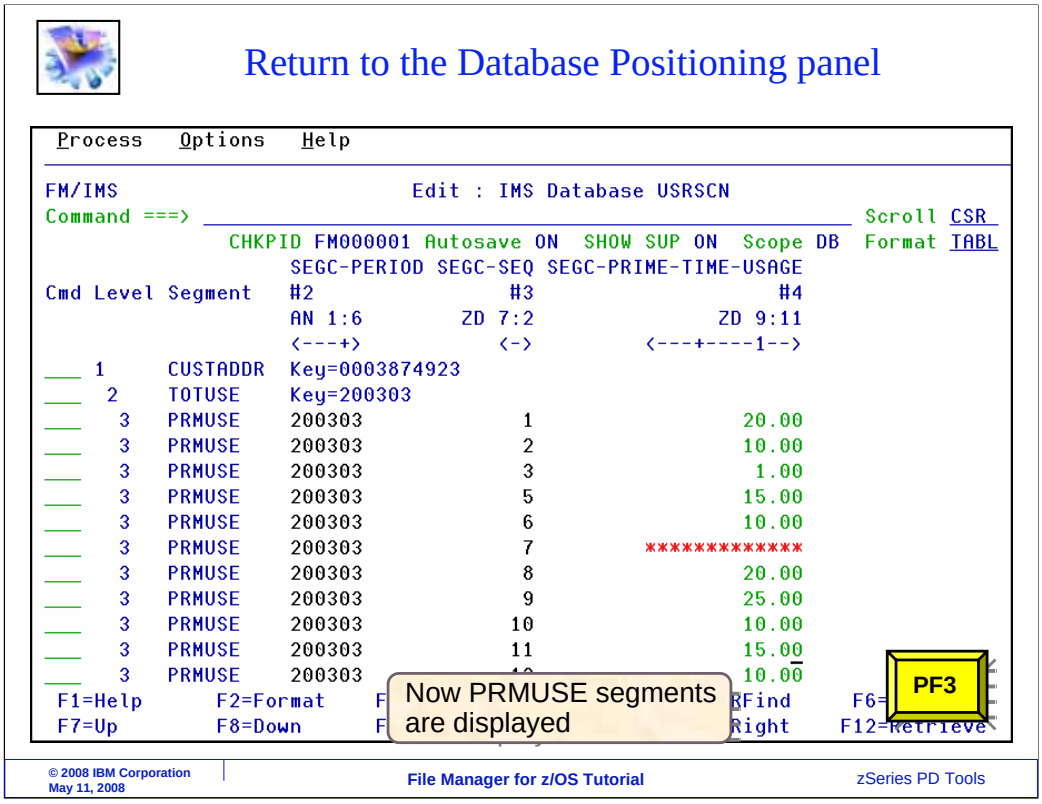
So, why use zoom? Use it for safety, to ensure that you will not accidentally make changes to other segments.



Next, you will see how to display different segment types, and how to display only certain segment types.

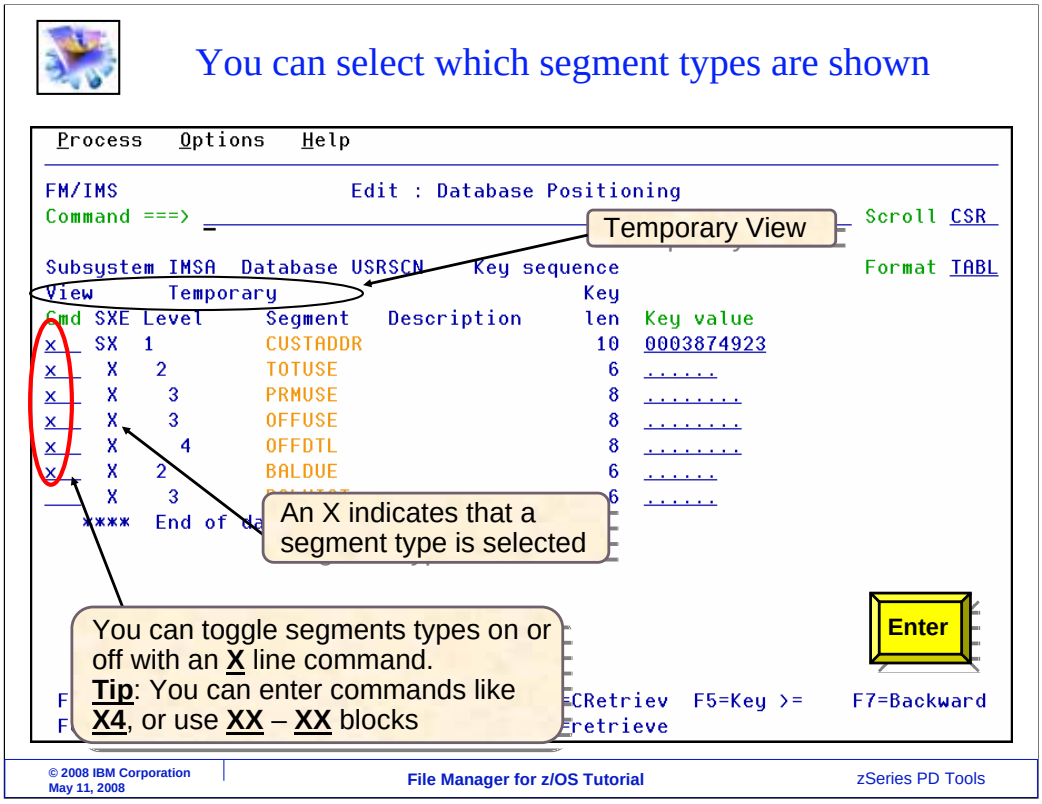


In this example, the display is positioned to a root segment. In this data base, root segments are named CUSTADDR. To see the data for another segment type, use the V (for View) line command. V is entered next to one of the PRMUSE segments. Enter.



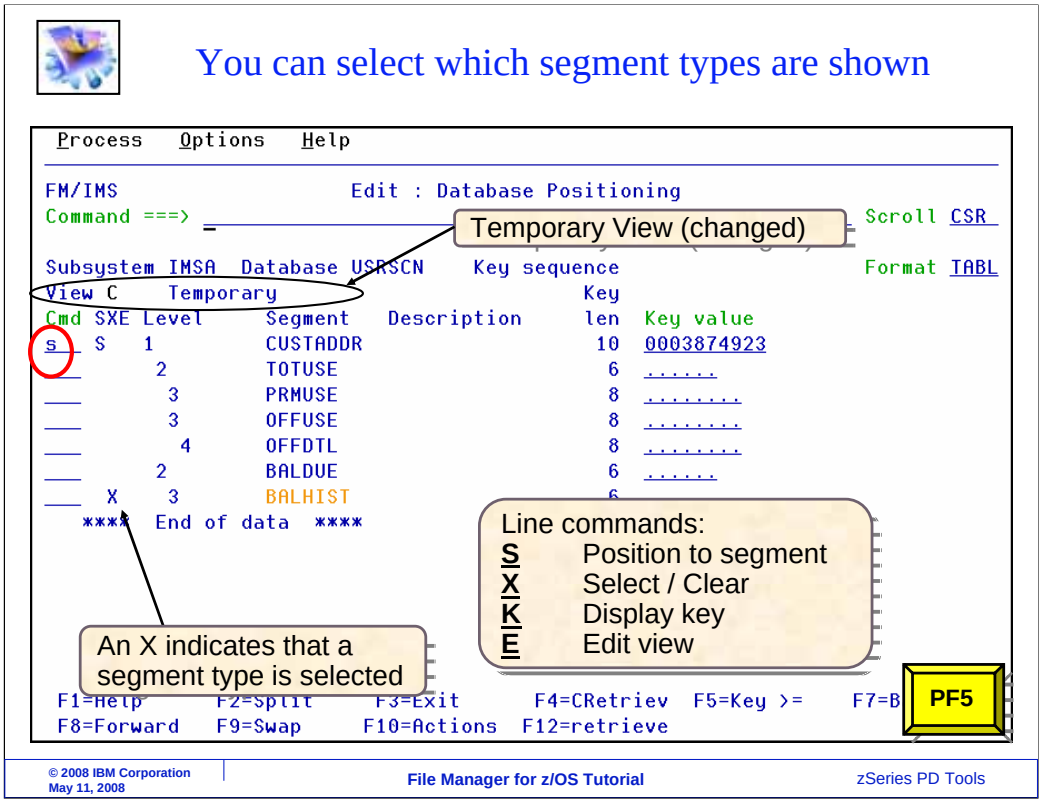
Now data is displayed for that segment type. Notice that the column headings changed to show fields for PRMUSE segments.

Next, you will see how you can display only certain segment types. PF3 is pressed.

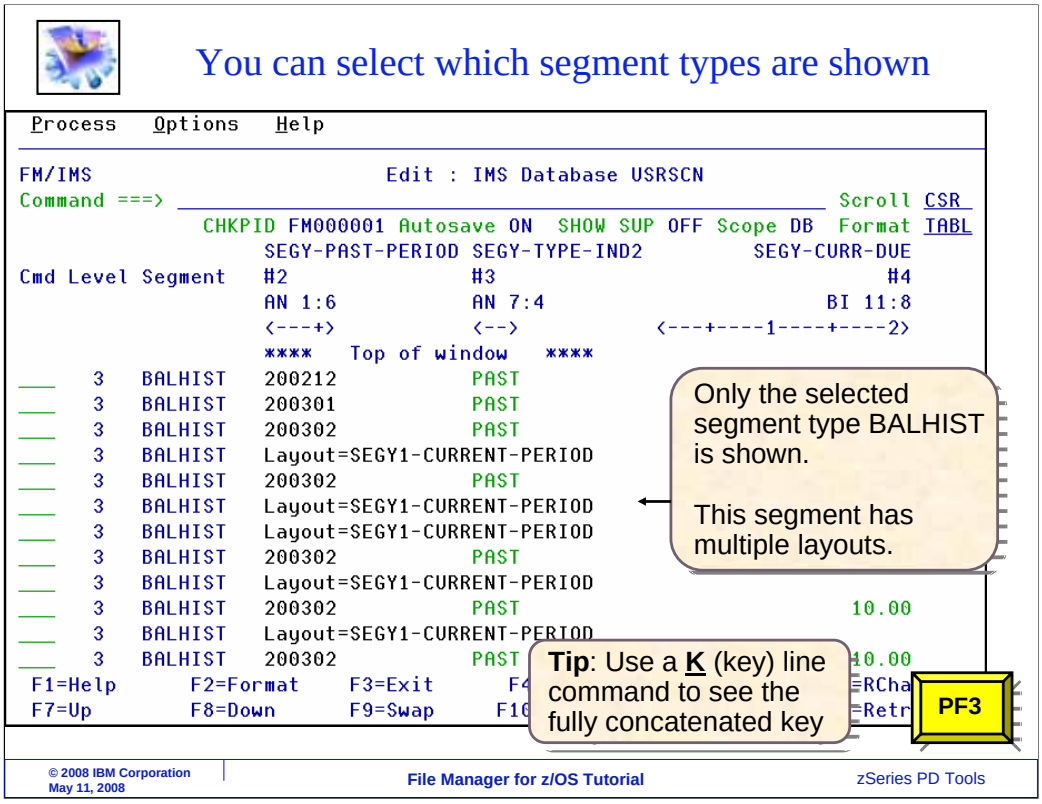


That returned to the database positioning panel. Notice that when you are using a template, there is a column labeled SXE. An X in the X column of SXE means that the segment type is selected for display. You can toggle that selection on or off with an X line command. Notice that by default, there is an X next to every segment type, meaning that they will all be displayed.

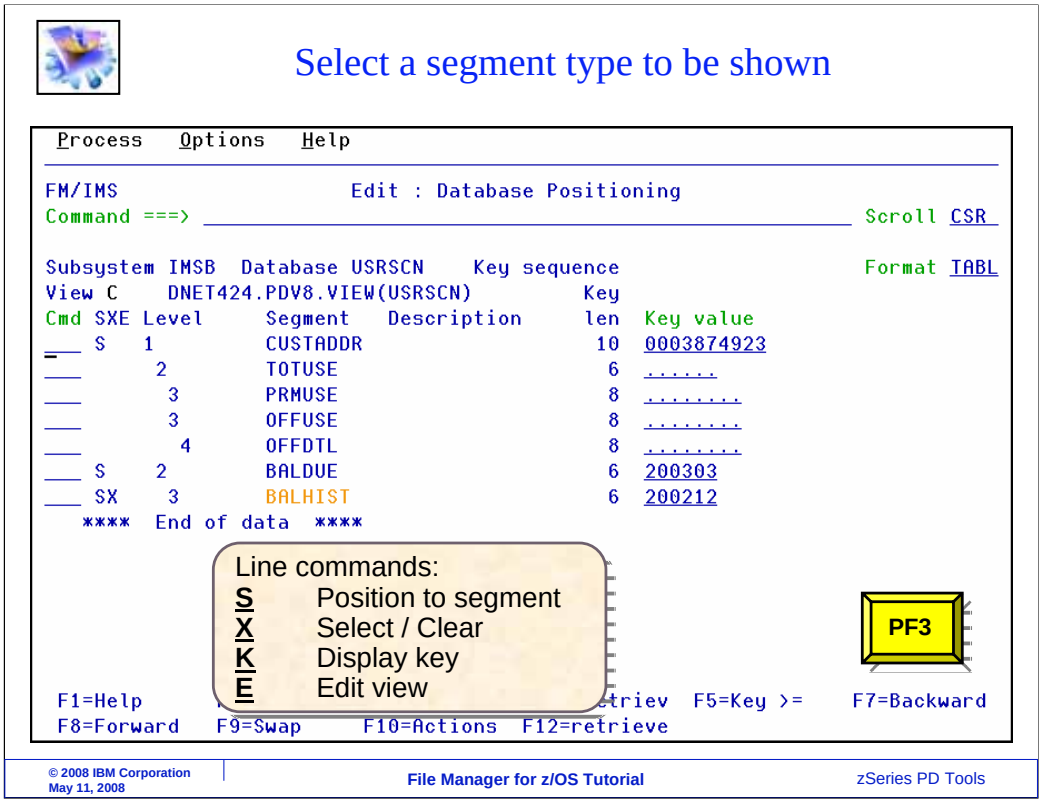
In this example, X's are typed next to all but one of the segment types. Enter is pressed.



That toggled the X's off for those segments. Only the last segment type, BALHIST, is selected for display now. An S line command is typed next to a segment to position and display the editor. PF5 is pressed.



Now only the one segment type, BALHIST, is displayed. All other segment types are hidden. PF3 returns to the positioning panel.



On the positioning panel, remember that the X line command is a toggle. You can use it to select or clear a segment for display. Your selections are maintained in the File Manager view. The view can be saved and reused. More about that later.

That is the end of part one of using browse or edit with a template. Please continue with part two.

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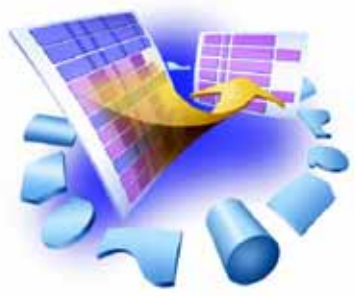
IBM File Manager for z/OS IMS Feature



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