

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



This is part two of the section that describes how to browse or edit a database using a template. It starts where part one left off. In this part, you will learn about some of the commands to work with data, such as find, change, insert, and repeat. You will also learn how to exit from the editor, while either saving or canceling your changes.



Next you will see commands commonly used to work with data. Find commands are used to search for data in segments. Change commands search for and modify data in segments. Locate is used to search for column or field names. The Show command is used to control whether the browser or editor should display all segment types, or only one type. And the scope command is used to adjust the scope of Find and Change commands.

FM/IMS Command ===> _	Edit : Database	Positioning	Scroll <u>CSR</u>
Subsystem IMSI View C Tem Cmd SXE Level SX 1 X 2 X 3 X 3 X 3 X 4 X 4 X 2 X 3 X 4 X 3 X 4 X 3 X 4 X 2 X 3 X 4 X 3 X 4 X 2 X 3 X 4 X 3 X 4 X 2 X 3 X 4 X 3 X 4 X 4 X 2 X 4 X 4 X 4 X 4 X 4 X 4 X 4 X 4 X 4 X 4	A Database USRSCN Key s porary Segment Description CUSTADDR TOTUSE PRMUSE OFFUSE OFFUSE OFFDTL BALDUE BALHIST of data ****	equence Key len Key value 10 0003874923 6 8 8 6 6 6	Format <u>TAB</u>
F1=Help F8=Forward	F2=Split F3=Exit F9=Swap F10=Actions F	F4=CRetriev F5=Key≯= 12=retrieve	F7

In this example, the editor will be used. In earlier sections, you saw how to start the editor. Starting from the database positioning screen, select a segment type for positioning, and press Enter.

	operons	<u>н</u> етр		
FM/IMS Command =	==>	Ed	t : IMS Database USR	SCN
(md Loval	CHKP	ID FM000001 A SEGA-ACCOUNT #2	itosave ON SHOW SUP NUM SEGA-CUSTOMER-PH #2	ON Scope DB Format <u>TAB</u> IONE-NB SEGA-CUSTOMER-NAM #4
	segment	AN 1:10	AN 11:10	AN 21:30 <+1+
1	CUSTADDR Totuse	**** Top o 11111111111 Key=200303	7233439938	JOHN SMITH
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	PRMUSE OFFUSE OFFDTL OFFDTL BALDUE BALHIST	Key=20030301 Key=20030301 Key=00:00:00 Key=18:32:05 Key=200303 Key=200302	You can modify green fields. Wh the data is imme database. Char to the previous of	data by overtyping the en you press <u>Enter</u> , ediately written to the nges can be cancelled checkpoint.
	BALHIST CUSTADDR	Key=200303 2111111111 Key=200202	8133249846	JOAN SMITH

Here, the editor is positioned to the top of the database, that is, to the first root segment. Of course, in the editor, you can modify data by overtyping data in the green fields. If you make a change and press Enter, the change is immediately written to the database. However, your changes can be cancelled back to the most recent checkpoint.



Here is a Find command. F space and a search string is entered. Segments are searched starting with the current segment. The next occurrence of the data is found, and the cursor is positioned on the data. Notice that PF5 is a repeat find. PF5 is pressed.

*		Find comm	and and Repeat I	Find
<u>P</u> rocess	<u>O</u> ptions	<u>H</u> elp		
FM/IMS Command =	==>	Edit	: IMS Database USRSCN	Chars 'joan' found Scroll <u>CSR</u>
Cmd Level	CHKP Segment	ID FM000004 Auto SEGA-ACCOUNT-N #2 AN 1:10	DSAVE ON SHOW SUP ON JM SEGA-CUSTOMER-PHONE #3 AN 11:10	Scope DB Format <u>TABL</u> -NB SEGA-CUSTOMER-NAME #4 + AN 21:30
$\frac{-1}{2}$	CUSTADDR Totuse Prmuse Prmuse	<pre><+> 9983874923 Key=200303 Key=20030301 Key=20030302</pre>	<+> 3273325564	Joan B. OONE
3 3 3	PRMUSE PRMUSE PRMUSE	Key=20030302 Key=20030303 Key=20030304 Key=20030305	the data is found	
3 3 3	PRMUSE PRMUSE PRMUSE	Key=20030306 Key=20030307 Key=20030308 Key=20030308		
3 3 51=Help	PRMUSE PRMUSE F2=Fo	Key=20030309 Key=20030310 Key=20030311 rmat F3=Exit	F4=CRetriev F5=I	RFind F6=RChange
F7=Up	F8=Do	wn F9=Swap	F10=Left F11=	Right F12=Retrieve
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And the search continues through the data base, stopping at the next occurrence.

¥.			Find	command					
	Command ===> f rd #5								
Command =	==>		/			Scroll <u>CSR</u>			
	- СНКР	ID FM0000	04 Autos	save <mark>ON</mark> SHOW SUF	ON Scope	DB Format TABL			
		SEGR-CUS	STOMER-AI	DDRESS					
Cmd Level	Segment	(#5 AN 51:40)						
		<+	+-	3	+>				
1	CUSTADDR	6 PRARIE	[(RD))₩`	Y 323423-123456					
2	TOTUSE	Key=2003	305 <						
3	PRMUSE	Key=2003	30301	\backslash					
3	PRMUSE	Key=2003	³⁰³⁰¹ Th	e next occurren	e of the				
3	PRMUSE	Key=2003	3030	to in a column i	c found	-			
3	PRMUSE	Key=2003	3030 Ua		siouna	<u> </u>			
3	PRMUSE	Key=2003	30305						
3	PRMUSE	Key=2003	30306						
3	PRMUSE	Key=2003	30307						
3	PRMUSE	Key=2003	80308						
3	PRMUSE	Key=2003	30309						
3	PRMUSE	Key=2003	30310						
3	PRMUSE	Key=2003	80311						
F1=Help	F2=Fo	rmat F	3=Exit	F4=CRetriev	F5=RFind	F6=RChange			
F7=Up	F8=Do	wn F	9=Swap	F10=Left	F11=Right	F12=Retrieve			
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There are optional parameters on the Find command. You can limit the scope of a Find command to only a particular field or column. Use this syntax, F space search string space # column reference number. Notice that every field is given a column reference number. In this example, only column number 5, which is the SEGA-CUSTOMER-ADDRESS field is searched.

Root First command							
command	a ===> (<u>root fi</u>					
FM/IMS Command ==	==>		Edit : IMS Da	tabase U	SRSCN	_ Scroll <u>CSR_</u>	
Cmd Level	CHKP Segment	ID FM000004 SEGA-CUSTO #5	Autosave ON MER-ADDRESS	SHOW SUI	°ON Scope DB	Format <u>TABL</u>	
		AN 51:40 <+1 **** Top	+2 of window	-+3 ****	+>		
1	CUSTADDR	666 PRARIE	RD, WY 323423	-123456			
2	TOTUSE	Key=200303				-	
3	PRMUSE	Key=200303	01		ne ROOT FIRS		
3	PRMUSE	Key=200303	02	CC	mmand repos	itions to	
3	PRMUSE	Key=200303	03	th	e top of the da	itabase	
3	PRMUSE	Key=200303	05				
3	PRMUSE	Key=200303	06				
3	PRMUSE	Key=200303	07				
3	PRMUSE	Key=200303	08				
3	PRMUSE	Key=200303	09				
3	PRMUSE	Key=200303	10				
3	PRMUSE	Key=200303	11				
F1=Help	F2=Fo	rmat F3=	Exit F4=	CRetriev	F5=RFind	F6=RChange	
F7=Up	F8=Do	wn F9=	Swap F10=	Left	F11=Right F	-12=Retrieve	
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Find commands change the database position to the segment where the data was found. Here is an easy way to get back to the top of the data base, to the first root segment, the command ROOT FIRST. Enter.

*		Chan	ge comman	1 Enter			
Command === <u>c somewhere NOWHERE #5</u>							
FM/IMS Command =	==>CHKP	Edit : ID FM000005 Autos	IMS Database U	SR 1 string(s) Scr ON Scope DB For	changed oll <u>CSR</u> mat TABL		
Cmd Level	Segment	SEGA-CUSTOMER-AD #5 AN 51:40	DRESS	+>			
1 2 3 3 3 3	CUSTADDR Totuse Prmuse Prmuse Prmuse	565 MAIN ST. NOW Key=200303 Key=20030301 Key=20030302 Key=20030303	HERE, \$ 123456	-123456			
3 3 3 3 3	PRMUSE PRMUSE PRMUSE PRMUSE PRMUSE	Key=20030304 Key=20030305 Key=20030306 Key=20030307 Key=20030308 Key=20030309	The databas starting from until a match data change	e was scanned, the current position was found, and the d.	on, he		
3 3 F1=Help F7=Up	PRMUSE PRMUSE F2=Fo F8=Do	Key=20030310 Key=20030311 rmat F3=Exit wn F9=Swap	F4=CRetriev F10=Left	F5=RFind F6=R F11=Right F12=R	Change etrieve		
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That repositioned to the first root segment in the data base. You can use a change command to search for and change data in segments. In this example, the command Change somewhere nowhere #5 is entered on the command line. The next occurrence of the string somewhere was found, and changed to nowhere in field number five.



Have you ever been in a situation where the text string you were searching for was so long that you could not fit the entire find or change command on your command line? This special command is designed to handle just that situation. The CX command opens a pop-up window where you have the equivalent of an expanded command line. First type CX on the command line and press Enter. Then you can enter the from and to strings in the pop-up window.

Be aware that there is also an FX command that does the same thing for Find commands.



Here is a special Find command that is designed to search the database for invalid numeric data. The FE command. For example, the command FE space #6 will search field number six for the next occurrence of bad data. This assumes, of course, that field six is a numeric field. In this case, the command FE ALL was entered. All fields defined as numeric fields were searched in the entire data base, and a count of fields with bad numeric data is displayed. Notice the message that states there were three errors found.



There are a couple of ways to fix bad numeric data. Of course, you could use FE commands to locate them, and then you can overtype them. But you can also change them automatically with a CE command. CE searches for bad numeric data, and automatically updates those fields. In this example, the command CE 3 ALL was entered. The effect is that all numeric fields were searched, and fields with bad numeric data were found and changed to a value of 3. Be aware that you can limit the scope of CE commands to specific field numbers.



Here is a review of find and change commands. The first example shows simple Find and Change commands. It will search for data starting at the current position in the data base. Data values can be typed without quotation marks, as in the first example, or with quotation marks, as in the second. Quotation marks are needed if the data contains spaces.

In the first two examples, the searches are not case sensitive. To make your search case sensitive, type it as in the third example. Also, you can enter hexadecimal data strings as shown in the fourth example.



There are other optional parameters that affect find and change commands. In the first example, only the data in segments between columns 50 through 80 are searched. In the second example, only data in field number 5 are searched. You can also limit the search to a list of fields, as shown in the third example, by listing the column reference numbers within parentheses. The fourth example shows how you can search for data in a range of columns by specifying two field numbers with a dash character between them. The last example pertains only to fields that are defined as arrays. For example, a field defined in a COBOL copybook with an OCCURS clause is an array. For array fields, you can specify the array subscript in parentheses after the column reference number.

*	Find and Cl Changi	nange commands: ng the scope	
FIND ALL abc	or	CHANGE ALL abc x	yz
 FIND ALL abc Search for al 	<u>#5</u> or l occurences	CHANGE ALL abc x	<u>yz #5</u>
 Other parms th <u>FIRST</u>, <u>NEXT</u> <u>GET(n)</u> <u>SEG(name)</u> <u>DB</u> <u>REC</u> <u>DEP</u> 	at affect sco , <u>ALL</u> limit the nu search only search the search with search only	ppe: mber of segments searcy a specific segment typ entire database hin the current database y dependent segments	ched e record
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And there are other parameters that affect the scope of Find and Change commands. Use a Find All or Change All command to search the entire data base. These can be used to get a count of how many times data is found, or to automatically change every occurrence of data in an entire database.

Use a FIRST parameter to begin the search at the beginning of the data base, starting at the first root segment. The NEXT parameter is the default, and makes the search start from the current position. The GET parameter is helpful when you are working with a very large data base. Since search commands scan the data base until a match is found, if you have a data base with millions and millions of segments, the search can possibly take a long time. The GET operand tells File Manager to stop searching after a certain number of segments have been read, to avoid those run away searches.

The SEG parameter can be used to limit the search to only one segment type. The DB parameter specifies that the entire data base is within scope. The REC parameter limits the search to only the current data base record. The current data base record is defined as the current root segment and all of its dependents. Finally, the DEP parameter limits searches to only dependent segments of the current segment.

*									
Comm	Command === <u>1 address</u> Enter								
FM/IMS Command =	==>		Edit	: IMS	Database U	SRSCN		Scroll	<u>CSR</u>
Cmd Level	CHKP Segment	ID FM000 SEGA-CU #5 AN 51:4 <+	006 Auto STOMER-A 0 1+	DDRESS	N SHOW SUI	° ON Scope	e DB	Format	<u>TABL</u>
1 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	CUSTADDR TOTUSE PRMUSE PRMUSE PRMUSE PRMUSE PRMUSE PRMUSE	**** 666 PRA Key=200 Key=200 Key=200 Key=200 Key=200 Key=200 Key=200	Top of w RIERD, W 303 30301 30302 30303 30305 30305 30306 30307	11ndow IY 3234	**** 23-123456 Use <u>Loc</u> name. An name ca	ate to find ny part of t n be used	a co the c	olumn	
3 3 3 3 3 F1=Help F7=Up	PRMUSE PRMUSE PRMUSE PRMUSE F2=F0 F8=D0	Key=200 Key=200 Key=200 Key=200 Key=200 ormat	30308 30309 30310 30311 F3=Exit F9=Swap	F F1	4=CRetriev 0=Left	F5=RFind F11=Right	F	F6=RChar 12=Retr:	nge ieve
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Find and change commands work with data in data bases. But the Locate command is used to work with metadata, or data about data. Here is an example. The command LOCATE ADDRESS was entered. That located a field that contained the character string ADDRESS. Use locate to find a field name.

*	Locate command								
Commar	Command === L #2								
Command =	==>			/		Scroll CSR			
	CHKF	ID FM0000	06 Autos	ave ON SHOW SU	ON Scope	DB Format TABL			
		SEGA-ACC	OUNT-NUM	I SEGA-CUSTOMER-I	PHONE-NB SEG	A-CUSTOMER-NAME			
Cmd Level	Segment	(#2)		#3	#4	+			
	-	AN 1:10		AN 11:10	AN	21:30			
		<+	->	<>	<	-+1+			
		жжжж Т	op of wi	ndow жжжж					
1	CUSTADDR	00038749	23	3273325564	BIL	L B. UFFALO			
2	TOTUSE	Key=2003	03						
3	PRMUSE	Key=2003	0301						
3	PRMUSE	Key=2003	0302	Use	the Locate	to find a			
3	PRMUSE	Key=2003	0303	colur	nn referenc	e number			
3	PRMUSE	Key=2003	0305	Coolar					
3	PRMUSE	Key=2003	0306						
3	PRMUSE	Key=2003	0307						
3	PRMUSE	Key=2003	0308		_				
3	PRMUSE	Key=2003	0309		_				
3	PRMUSE	Key=2003	0310						
3	PRMUSE	Key=2003	0311						
F1=Help	F2=Fc	ormat F	3=Exit	F4=CRetriev	F5=RFind	F6=RChange			
F7=Up	F8=Do	own F	9=Swap	F10=Left	F11=Right	F12=Retrieve			
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You can also locate a field by it's reference number. Here, the command LOCATE #2 was used to reposition the display to field number 2.



Use the Locate command to reposition the display to find a field. You can specify any part of the field name as an operand, as shown in the first example. The second example shows how the field reference number can be used. In the third and fourth examples, the locate command is used to reposition to specific array occurrences of a field.



There are different ways to affect the scope of Find and Change commands. You have seen that there are parameters on the commands that limit scope. For example, the REC parameter limits the scope to only the current data base record, and the SEG parameter limits the scope to only a particular segment type.

However, you can also effect the scope by using the SHOW, SCOPE, and ZOOM commands, as you will see next.



The SHOW command controls whether suppressed segments are displayed or not. It also controls whether suppressed segments are in scope or out of scope. Before you understand what a SHOW command does for you, you should understand the definition of a suppressed segment. And here it is. A suppressed segment is any segment that is not of the currently formatted segment type. Remember that only one segment type is displayed at a time in table or single formats. Any segment types that are not fully displayed are suppressed.

The command: SHOW SUP OFF specifies that suppressed segments are not to be displayed, and that they are out of scope.

The opposite command: SHOW SUP ON specifies that suppressed segments should be displayed, and that they are in scope.



Here is an example of how to use SHOW commands. First, notice that the SHOW setting is always displayed just under the command line. In this case, the SHOW SUP OFF setting is in effect. With SHOW SUP OFF, only the current segment type is in scope. A FIND command is entered. Notice that the data was found in the segment in the top of the display, which is a CUSTADDR root segment. The data string was also found in another segment of the same type further down. But the other segment types were not searched.



Notice that the PRMUSE segments are not all displayed. Twin PRMUSE segments are collapsed on the display, and only segment counts are shown. Now the SHOW SUP ON command is entered.



Notice that the SHOW SUP ON setting is active now. Instead of collapsing twin segments, key values are shown for suppressed segments, and they are also in scope

*	Find	command v	with SHOW S	UP ON s	etting			
Com	Command === <u>f main</u>							
Command -		EUI	t . INS Database	Jakach	Concll CCD			
command -	, <u> </u>	TD EN000002 0		IP ON Samo	DR Expert TOR			
	СПКГ	SECV-DAST-DED			DD FUIMAL <u>INDL</u>			
fmd Level	Segment	#2	100 3101 11- <u>110</u>					
Cind Lever	ocgiicht	AN 1.6	AN 7.4		BT 11.8			
		(+)	()	<1-	2>			
4	OFEDTI	Keu=18:32:05			27			
	BALDUE	Keu=200303						
3	BALHIST	200302	MATIN		10.00			
3	BALHIST	Keu=200303			10.00			
ĭ	CUSTADDR	Keu=211111111	$1 \rightarrow 1$					
2	TOTUSE	Keu=200303						
3	PRMUSE	Keu=20030301	\backslash					
3	PRMUSE	Keu=20030302						
3	PRMUSE	Keu=20030303	With SHO	N SUP ON .	all			
3	PRMUSE	Keu=20030304	segments	are searche	d			
3	PRMUSE	Keu=20030305	ocginento		u .			
3	PRMUSE	Key=20030306						
3	PRMUSE	Key=20030307						
F1=Help	F2=Fo	rmat F3=Exi	t F4=CRetrie	v F5=RFind	F6=RChange			
F7=Up	F8=Do	wn F9=Swa	p F10=Left	F11=Right	F12=Retrieve			
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Now the same FIND command as before is entered, and it found the data in a segment type that was not the current segment type. With the SHOW SUP ON setting, all segment types are searched.



There is another setting you can use to control the scope. The SCOPE command. It can be used by itself, or in conjunction with the SHOW command. The setting SCOPE DB makes the entire data base in scope. This is the default. The setting SCOPE REC makes only the current data base record in scope. A database record is a single root segment and all of it's dependent segments.

Command ==	The Scope Rec co	
FM/IMS Command ===> CHKP Cmd Level Segment 1 CUSTADDR 2 TOTUSE 3 PRMUSE 3 OFFUSE 4 OFFDTL 4 OFFDTL 2 BALDUE 3 BALHIST 3 BALHIST	Edit : IMS Databa	se USRSCN Scroll <u>CSR</u> W SUP ON Scope REC Format <u>TABL</u> Notice the Scope setting is always displayed Rec changes the scope to only rent database record. The root segment is displayed. I change commands are to the single root segment and rendent segments.
F1=Help F2=Fo F7=Up F8=Do	rmat F3 <u>=</u> Exit F4=CRet vn F9=Swap F10=Left File Manager for z/OS Tuto	riev F5=RFind F6=RChange F11=Right F12=Retrieve

Here is an example of using the SCOPE command. In this example, the SCOPE REC command is entered. Notice that the SCOPE setting is displayed under the command line. Only the current root segment and it's dependents will be displayed. Find and change commands will only search the current data base record.

*	Find al	l with SHO	W SUP ON and SCOPE REC		
Comm	Command ===> f main all				
FM/IMS	==)	Edit	: IMS Database USRSCN 2 string(s) found		
Cmd Level	CHKP Segment	ID FM000003 Auto SEGA-CUSTOMER-6 #5	save ON SHOW SUP ON Scope REC Format <u>TABL</u>		
	CUSTADDR Totuse	<pre></pre>	> IYWHERE, KS 123456		
$\begin{array}{ccc} & 3 \\ \hline & 3 \\ \hline & 4 \\ \hline & 4 \end{array}$	OFFUSE OFFDTL OFFDTL	Key=20030301 Key=20030301 Key=00:00:00 Key=18:32:05	Only two strings found. With SCOPE REC, " main " was found five times.		
$\begin{array}{c} 2\\ 3\\ 3\\ 3\end{array}$	BALHIST BALHIST BALHIST	Key=200303 Key=200302 Key=200303 **** End of da	atabase record ****		
			Enter		
F1=Help F7=Up	F2=Fo F8=Do	rmat F3=Exit wn F9=Swap	F4=CRetriev F5=RFind F6=RChange F10=Left F11=Right F12=Retrieve		
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Here is a FIND ALL command. Only the current database record was searched.



When you are working with very large data bases, find and change commands can take a long time. Avoid run away searches by limiting the scope. You have seen a lot of ways to do that. You can use the SCOPE REC command or the REC parameter on Find and Change commands to search only segments in the current database record. Use the GET parameter on Find and Change commands to stop the search after the specified number of segments have been read. Finally, if you limit your search specifically only to fields that are defined in the data base with SSAs, File Manager will use IMS keys and indexes to make the search more efficient.



In the next topic, you will see how you can insert, repeat, and delete segments.

×.		I (inse	ert) line comm	nand
<u>P</u> rocess	<u>O</u> ptions	<u>H</u> elp		
FM/IMS Command =:	==>	Edit	t : IMS Database U	USRSCN Scroll <u>CSR</u>
Cmd Level	CHKP Segment	ID FM000003 Aut SEGA-ACCOUNT-M #2 AN 1:10 <+>	tosave ON SHOW SU NUM SEGA-CUSTOMER- #3 AN 11:10 <+>	IP ON Scope DB Format TABL PHONE-NB SEGA-CUSTOMER-NAME #4 + AN 21:30 <+1+
(1)	CUSTADDR TOTUSE CUSTADDR	**** 10p of 0003874923 Key=200303	window **** 3273325564	BILL B. UFFALO
		Key=200303 2111111111 Key=200303	8133249846	JOAN SMITH
$=$ $\frac{1}{2}$		2121111111 Key=200303 2121111112	3445556666	MATTY MONROE
= 1		Key=200303 33333333333	7233439938	JOAN SMITH
		Key=200303 444444444 Key=	6123439966	BOB JONES
	TOTUSE CUSTAPPP TOTUS US	key=200703	ext to the	TOM JONE Enter
1 2 F1=Help F7=Up	CUSTA TOTUS SE F2====	gment type you	u want to insert	Joan B.
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In the editor, you can use an I (for Insert) line command. Here, I is typed into the prefix area next to a segment. Notice that the I command was entered next to a TOTUSE segment. Enter is pressed



The Insert Segment panel is displayed. Since the I command was entered next to a TOTUSE segment, a new TOTUSE segment will be inserted. Modify the data values as required, and when you are ready, press PF3 to continue.

*		The In	sert comman	ıd
<u>P</u> rocess	<u>O</u> ptions	<u>H</u> elp		
FM/IMS Command ==	== <u>insert</u>	Edit :	IMS Database US	RSCN INSERT completed
Cmd Level	CHKP Segment	TD FM000004 Autos SEGA-ACCOUNT-NUM #2 AN 1:10 <+>	ave ON SHOW SUP SEGA-CUSTOMER-PI #3 AN 11:10 ≺+>	ON Scope DB Format <u>TABL</u> HONE-NB SEGA-CUSTOMER-NAME #4 + AN 21:30 <1+
$\frac{1}{2}$	CUSTADDR TOTUSE TOTUSE	0003874923 Key=200303 Key=200305	3273325564	BILL B. UFFALO
	CUSTADDR TOTUSE	1111111111 Key=200303	7233439938	JOHN SMITH
$\frac{1}{2}$	CUSTADDR TOTUSE CUSTADDR	2111111111 Key=200303 2121111111	8133249846	JOAN SMITH
$\frac{1}{2}$	TOTUSE CUSTADDR	Key=200303 2121111112	3445556 You ca	an also use the Insert
$\frac{1}{1}$	TOTUSE CUSTADDR	Key=200303 3333333333 Key 200202	72334395	and to insert a segment
		Key=200303 444444444 Key=	6123439966	BOB JONES
$ \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} $	TOTUSE CUSTADDR TOTUSE	Key=200303 Key=200703 6666666666 Key=200303	8578883233	TOM JONE Enter
	CUSTADDR TOTUSE	9983874923 Key=200303	3273325564	Joan B.
F1=Help F7=Vp	F2=Fo F8=Do	rmat F3=Exit wn F9=Swap	F4=CRetriev F10=Left I	F5=RFind F6=RChange F11=Right F12=Retrieve
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That inserted the new segment. You can also use an INSERT primary command. INSERT is typed on the command line, and Enter.

*	Select the segment type	
<u>P</u> rocess <u>Op</u>	tions <u>H</u> elp	
FM/IMS Command ===>	Insert : Segment Selection	_ Scroll <u>CSR_</u>
Cmd Level <u>s</u> 1 2 - 3 - 3 - 4 - 2 - 3 ***** End	Segment Description CUSTADDR TOTUSE PRMUSE OFFUSE OFFDTL BALDUE BALHIST of data ****	
F1=Help F9=Swap	F2=Split F3=Exit F4=CRetriev F7=Backward F10=Actions F12=Cancel	Enter F8=Forward
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When you use an INSERT primary command, you can select any segment type to be inserted. Here, the CUSTADDR segment type is selected.



On this panel, you can type in key and data values as required. Then press PF3 to continue.



To repeat an existing segment, you can either use a REPEAT primary command or an R line command. Here, an R line command is typed next to an OFFDTL segment.



The Insert segment panel is displayed, pre-populated with data from the segment that is to be repeated. Modify the key and data values as required, and press PF3 to continue.



And the segment was repeated.

*		The RA (re	epeat all) line	command	
<u>P</u> rocess	<u>O</u> ptions	<u>H</u> elp			
FM/IMS Command ==	==>	Edi	t : IMS Database	USRSCN	_ Scroll <u>CSR</u> _
Cmd Level	CHKP Segment	ID FM000003 Au SEGA-ACCOUNT- #2 AN 1:10 <+>	tosave ON SHOW S NUM SEGA-CUSTOMER #3 AN 11:10 <+>	UP ON Scope DB -PHONE-NB SEGA- #4 AN 21 <+	Format <u>TABL</u> CUSTOMER-NAME + :30
ra 1 	CUSTADDR TOTUSE PRMUSE PRMUSE PRMUSE PRMUSE	**** Top of 0003874923 Key=200303 Key=20030301 Key=20030302 Key=20030303 Key=20030305	window **** 3273325564	BILL	B. UFFALO
3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 5 7	P An RA P comma P segme P depen F2=F0	(repeat all) li and will repeat int and all of it dents	t F4=CRetrie	v F5=RFind	Enter F6=RChange
F / = Up	F 8=D 0	wn E9=Swa	p F10=Left	F11=Kight	F12=Retrieve
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Instead of repeating just a single segment, you can optionally repeat an entire segment structure with a single command. The RA (for repeat all) command repeats not only the selected segment, but also makes copies of all of it's dependent segments. Here, RA is typed next to a CUSTADDR root segment, and Enter.



The Insert segment panel is displayed, where you can make changes to the key and data values. PF3 to continue.

		<u>н</u> е гр			
FM/IMS		Edit	t : IMS Database	USR Repea	t All complete
Command =:	==>				Scroll CSR
	СНКР	ID FM000004 Aut	tosave ON SHOW S	UP <mark>ON</mark> Scope	DB Format <u>TAB</u>
		SEGA-ACCOUNT-N	NUM SEGA-CUSTOMER	-PHONE-NB SEG	A-CUSTOMER-NAM
Cmd Level	Segment	#2	#3	#4	
		AN 1:10	AN 11:10	AN	21:30
		<>	<>	<	-+1+
1	CUSTADDR	0003874923	3273325564	BIL	L B. UFFALO
2	TOTUSE	Key=200303			
3	PRMUSE	Key=20030301			
3	PRMUSE	Key=20030302			
3	PRMUSE	Key=20030303			
3	PRMUSE	Key=20030305			
3	PRMUSE	Key=20030306			
3	PRMUSE	Key=20030307			
3	PRMUSE	Key=20030308			
3	PRMUSE	Key=20030309			
3	PRMUSE	Key=20030310			
3	PRMUSE	Key=20030311			
3	PRMUSE	Key=20030312			
F1=Help	F2=Fo	ormat F3=Exit	t F4=CRetrie	v F5=RFind	F6=RChange
F7=Up	F8=Do	wn F9=Swap	o F10=Left	F11=Right	F12=Retriev

The Repeat All completed. The root, with your changes, and all of it's dependents were copied.



You can delete segments with a DELETE primary command or with a D line command. A D line command is typed next to a CUSTADDR segment. When Enter is pressed, the selected segment and all of it's dependents are deleted.



In this topic, you will see how to exit from an editor session. If you have made changes to data, you can choose to either save or cancel the changes.

*	Saving changes to your data	
<u>P</u> rocess <u>O</u> ptions	Help	
FM/IMS Command ===>	Edit : View Specification Chkpt FM0000	010 taken
Subsystem IMSB Data	base USRSCN	
Template: Data set name	. <u>PDV8.TEMPLATE</u> In IMS, database updates a committed when a checkpo	are pint is
View: Data set name Member	<u>PDV8.VIEW</u> USRSCN	
Processing Options:	determined by your options	<u>s.</u>
View usage <u>2</u> 1. New 2. Existing 3. None	Enter "/" to select option <u>/</u> Save view on return	
	-	Feruard
F1=Help F2=Spt F9=Swap F10=Act	it F3=Exit F4=LKetriev F7=BackWard F8=F ions F12=Cancel	-orward
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When you edit an IMS database, your changes are committed when a checkpoint is taken. There are File Manager IMS options that control how frequently the editor takes checkpoints. When you exit normally from the editor, changes are saved automatically and a checkpoint is taken, as shown in this message.



In your options settings panels, you can set the checkpoint frequency. In this option, you specify a number. As you are editing the data base, when the number of changes you have made reaches this number, a checkpoint will be taken automatically, but only if the AUTOSAVE ON setting is also on. If you want to minimize data base locks, have a checkpoint frequency of one and turn autosave on.

When you exit or press PF3 from the editor, a checkpoint is taken automatically. The SAVE command will also take an immediate checkpoint. If you want to roll back changes you have made, either use the UNDO or the CANCEL command to back out changes to the most recent checkpoint. However, be aware that undo and cancel will not roll back changes that occurred before the last checkpoint.

*		A	utosave On		
<u>P</u> rocess	<u>O</u> ptions	<u>H</u> elp			
FM/IMS Command ==	==>		: : IMS Database U		Scroll <u>CSR</u>
Cmd Level	Segment CUSTADDR	SEGA-ACCOUNT-+ #2 AN 1:10 <+> 0003874923	HUH SEOO-CUSTOMER- H3 AN 11:10 <+ 32733255564	PHONE-NB SEGA #4 AN 2 < BILL	-CUSTOMER-NAME + 1:30 +1+ BUEFALO JR
$\begin{array}{ccc} & 2 \\ & & 3 \\ & & 3 \\ & & 3 \\ & & 3 \end{array}$	TOTUSE PRMUSE PRMUSE PRMUSE PRMUSE	Key=200303 Key=20030301 Key=20030302 Key=20030303	The Auto displayed	save setting d in the editor	is
3 3 3 3 3 3 3	PRMUS W PRMUS th PRMUS CI PRMUS PRMUS PRMUS If PRMUS Si	ith the <u>Autosa</u> e number of up heckpoint Freq Autosave is se ave command	ve On setting, a odates you have u uency. t to Off, you mus to take a checkpo	checkpoint is made exceed t exit the edito pint.	taken when s the or or use the
F1=Help F7=Up	F2≓ro F8=Do	vn F9=Swap	F10=Left	F11=Right	F12=Retrieve
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With the Autosave On setting, a checkpoint is taken when the number of updates you have made exceeds the Checkpoint Frequency.

If Autosave is set to Off, you must exit the editor or use a Save command to take a checkpoint.

*		A	utosave Off			
Pr Com	Pr Command == <u>autosave off</u>					
FM/IMS		Edi	t : IMS Database U	SRSCN		
Command =	==>				Scroll <u>CSR_</u>	
	СНКР	ID FM000003 Au Sega-Account-	tosave OFF SHOW SU NUM SECO- CUSTOMER-	PON Scopel PHONE-NBSEG(DB Format <u>TABL</u> A-CUSTOMER-NAME	
Cmd Level	Segment	#2	#3 🔪	#4	+	
		AN 1:10	AN 11:10	AN 2	21:30	
		<>	<+ \ ->	<	-+1+	
1	CUSTADDR	0003874923	3273325564	BILI	L BUFFALO JR	
2	TOTUSE	Key=200303	\backslash			
3	PRMUSE	Key=20030301				
3	PRMUSE	Key=20030302	You can change	the Autosa	ve values	
3	PRMUSE	Key=20030303	with the Autosa	e On/Off or	using the	
3	PRMUSE	Key=20030305	Ontions nanel	bown on the	novt	
3	PRMUSE	Key=20030306	options parier, a			
3	PRMUSE	Key=20030307	silde.		L	
3	PRMUSE	Key=20030308				
3	PRMUSE	Key=20030309		-		
3	PRMUSE	Key=20030310				
3	PRMUSE	Key=20030311				
3	PRMUSE	Key=20030312				
F1=Help	F2=Fo	rmat F3=Exi	t F4=CRetriev	F5=RFind	F6=RChange	
F7=Up	F8=Do	wn F9=Swa	p F10=Left	F11=Right	F12=Retrieve	
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You can change the Auto save setting with an Autosave On or Autosave Off command.

Navigate to	o Options, DLI or BMP	
<u>P</u> rocess <u>O</u> ptions <u>H</u> elp		
FM/IMS Command ===>	DLI Mode Options	
Subsystem IMSB		
Options: Enter "/" to select option	Autosave On issues save updates. It can be used to locking IMS segments. Re- for IMS production environ	s after minimize commended ments.
Checkpoint Frequencies: Edit	Use Autosave On and O Frequency of one to min in production IMS enviro	Checkpoint nimize locking onments.
PSB Processing Options:BrowseExtract11. G2. GO2. GO	Print Batch Browse <u>1</u> 1. G <u>1</u> 1. G 2. GO 2. GO	
F1=Help F2=Split F3= F9=Swap F10=Actions F12=	Exit F4=CRetriev F7=Backward Cancel	F8=Forward
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These settings can also be updated in the DLI mode options settings. Notice the setting for Autosave and the setting for the Edit checkpoint frequency.

That is the end of this section, using browse or edit with a template.



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