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Section 1

Edit and Primary Commands

1.0 Command Types

There are two basic types of FileMarvel commands:

- 1) Primary commands - enter on a FileMarvel command line.
- 2) Line commands - use to select an entry on a selection panel or on the line command column in an edit session.

1.0.1 Selection Commands

Enter the number listed on the selection panel to execute the associated command. To directly access a sub-function, enter the selection numbers separated by periods (i.e., X.X).

1.0.2 Function Commands

Function command names are 1 - 8 characters and display to the right of the selection numbers on FileMarvel menu panels. Enter on any command line of any panel within FileMarvel, e.g. BROWSE or EDIT.

1.0.3 Function Explicit Commands

Function commands relate directly to the entered function and work only within the function. The same command may exist in several functions, but may have unique parameters. SELECT is a command shared among functions, but has unique parameter formats depending on the function. FIND and CHANGE are function explicit commands.

1.0.4 Automatic Execution Commands

User developed Auto execute commands in the AUTOEXEC table can be executed from any command line. These commands save keystrokes. See Section 13 AUTOEXEC - User Defined Edit Commands.

1.0.5 Stacked Commands

Stacked commands are functional commands entered from other functions. Exiting from a stacked function returns the previous function without destroying its contents. For example, SORTDS may be entered from BROWSE. When SORTDS is exited, Browse is resumed.

1.0.6 Edit Line Commands

Edit line commands manipulate lines or records or perform a specific action on the line. Enter these commands on the line command area. A, B, M, C, or RES are examples of line commands.

1.0.7 Directory Line Commands

Directory line commands operate on PDS directory displays or internal table directory entries, such as the COPYBOOK directory display. DEL, RES, or SEL are examples of line commands available in directory displays.

1.1 Command Syntax Notation

Syntax used in this manual is as follows:

- Enter in UPPER CASE (such as "BROWSE") exactly as shown.
- The lower case portion of the command may be omitted. For example enter "FIL" instead of "FILter".
- Text in lower case such as *pattern* represents user-entered information. Some command notation may include hyphens, for example "member-name".
- An element in brackets such as "[member-name]" indicates an optional parameter.

Example: **[X]**

- When several elements are listed enclosed in braces and separated by a vertical bar (|), only one may be selected.
- When several elements are shown in braces, separated by a vertical bar, one element is required.

Example: **{ALL|END|REC[(nn)]}**

- An underlined element is the default (the value assumed if no value is specified).

Typical syntax example follows:

BLANK dsname {ALL END REC[(nn)]} [X NX] [FIRST LAST]

The above notation should be interpreted as follows:

- BLANK is the command name. It can also be specified as BLA.
- Specify the dataset name.
- Choose ALL, END, or REC[(nn)]. If REC[(nn)] is chosen, either specify REC or specify REC(nn) and substitute a value for nn.
- Specify either X or NX.
- Specify either FIRST or LAST. If neither is specified, the system default FIRST is used.

Following are some valid BLANK commands:

```
BLANK 'sys1.test.abcdef' REC(100) X  
BLA 'sys1.test.abcdef' ALL NX FIRST  
BLA 'sys1.test.abcdef' REC NX  
BLA 'sys1.test.abcdef' END X LAST
```

1.2 General Function Commands

Enter general primary commands on the FileMarvel command line. These are not specifically designed for interacting within Edit or Browse. For Edit and Browse commands see Section 16.3 Edit commands.

FMV

The FMV command invokes FileMarvel. Depending on parameters specified, it displays the FileMarvel main menu or a FileMarvel function. The FMV command can be invoked at any time from any ISPF panel and can be invoked repeatedly. For example, while editing one file, browse can be invoked on another.

Perform any "FMV command" on any ISPF command entry line. Functions within FileMarvel may be nested or stacked by entering the desired function on the command entry line. The previous function is suspended and the new one is entered. Press the End PF key from the new function to return to the previous function.

ALLOC Function

A data set maintenance function to allocate and catalog a standard and non-VSAM dataset. See Section 6.1 ALLOC - Allocate a Dataset.

ALLOCDDD Function

Allocate a ddname and dataset to the TSO on-line system. See Section 12.4 ALLOCDDD - Allocate a File On-Line.

AMS Function

Perform dataset maintenance functions, i.e. define VSAM datasets and execute IDCAMS on-line. See Section 6.2 AMS - Access Method Services Menu.

AUTOEXEC Function

Develop and execute commonly used commands to ease access and reduce typing. See Section 13 AUTOEXEC - User Defined Edit Commands.

BASIC Function

High-level language to develop and execute specialized batch functions such as PRINTDS. See Section 12.2 BASIC - Basic Execution Language.

BROWSE Function

Invoke the browse display of dataset or dataset directories. Enter an "*" at the end of the dataset level to provide a selection list of datasets. See Section 5 BROWSE - Browse a Dataset.

Examples BROWSE test.tsoid.pds
 BROWSE test.tsoid.*

CATALOG Function

Dataset maintenance used to catalog datasets to volumes. See Section 6.3 CATALOG - Catalog a Dataset.

COMPARDS Function

Invoke the file-to-file comparison of dataset or dataset directories. See Section 9 COMPARDS - Compare Dataset Utility.

COMPRESS Function

Invoke the file compression of dataset directories. See Section 6.7 COMPRESS - Compress a Partitioned Dataset.

Example **COMPRESS 'data.set.name'**

COPYBOOK Function

Invoke the copybook directory panel to explicitly compile copybooks. See Section 11.3 COPYBOOK Maintenance Selection.

COPYDS Function

Copy entire files or selected records to other files even across different file organizations. See Section 7.1 Copy Dataset Prompt Panel.

DA Function

Display archive jobs executing in batch mode. See Section 12.3 DA - Display Active Batch Jobs.

DATASET Function

Selection menu for dataset maintenance functions. See Section 6.0 Dataset - Dataset Maintenance Utilities.

DELETE Function

Delete standard and non-VSAM datasets. See Section 6.6 DELETE - Delete a Dataset.

Example **DELETE test.tsoid.dataset**

DUMPDS Function

Analyze and debug a dump data set.

Example **DUMPDS test.tsoid.dump**

EDIT Function

Invoke the edit modification of dataset or dataset directories. Enter an "*" at the end of the dataset level to provide a selection list of datasets. See Section 4.0 Edit - Entry Panel.

Examples EDIT test.tsoid.pds
 EDIT test.tsoid.*

EXTENDED Function

Extended Utility Functions Selection Menu.

FREE Function

Free files from the TSO on-line system. See Section 12.5 FREE - Free a File.

GROUPS Function

Invoke the department group display used in copybook.

HELP Function

Invoke the on-line help facility. See Section 14 HELP - On-Line HELP.

JOB CARD Function

Define and maintain the jobcard customizing it for job submission within FileMarvel. See Section 3.6 JOB CARD - Set Jobcard Information.

LABEL Function

Display a tape or cartridge label attributes.

LISTC Function

Display a catalog based dataset list with VSAM dataset information merged into the list. See Section 6.8.1 LISTC - List Catalog Level Information.

Example **LISTC data.set.level**

LISTD Function

Display a dataset detail catalog listing received from IDCAMS. See Section 6.8.2 LISTD - List Dataset Catalog Information.

Example **LISTD data.set.name**

LISTDD Function

Display files allocated to the TSO session. See Section 12.6 LISTDD - List Allocated Files.

LISTI Function

Display dataset attributes; i.e. record format, record length, block size etc. See Section 6.8.3 LISTI - List Dataset Attributes.

Example **LISTI test.tsoid.dataset**

LISTV Function

Display volumes and sequences for datasets cataloged to multi-volumes. See Section 6.8.4 LISTV - Multi-Volume Dataset LIST.

Example **LISTV PUB001**

LISTVTOC Function

Provide a dataset selection list on a direct access device for dataset maintenance through line commands. See Section 6.10 LISTVTOC - List Dasd Volume Datasets.

Example **LISTVTOC PRV001**

MANUAL Function

Print available manuals in batch mode. See Section 12.2 BASIC - Basic Execution Language.

NAMES Function

Display userids and information for all registered users of FileMarvel. See Section 11. Use this command only when directed by CSI International's technical support.

NICKNAME Function

Display the user nickname list.

NOTES Function

Use to display general notices and commonly used documentation. FileMarvel release enhancements are displayed using this function. See Section 11 Release - Release Changes.

PRINTDS Function

Invoke the FileMarvel batch dataset print utility. See Section 8 PRINTDS - Print Selected Records Or Entire Files.

PROFILE Function

Display a userid's profile, which identifies the user. See Section 3.1 PROFILE - Set General Profile Information.

RELATEDS Function

Invoke the dataset Copybook association panel to associate datasets with copybooks. See Section 11.8 RELATEDS - Relate Copybooks to Data Files.

RENAME Function

Use to rename standard and non-VSAM datasets to new names. See Section 6.5 RENAME - Rename a Dataset.

SET Function

Invoke the SET option which permits tailoring of the options. See Section 3 SET - Set Default Options.

SORTDS Function

Invoke FileMarvel sort. The sort entry panel will be provided. See Section 10 SORTDS - Sort Files Utility.

SOURCE Function

Internal source storage function. See Source Storage function.

SPACE Function

Display the available and used space on direct access storage units. See Section 6.8 SPACE - Volume Free SPACE Utility.

Example	SPACE volume
----------------	---------------------

TOOLSET Function

Miscellaneous Utility Functions Selection Menu.

UGROUP Function

Permits the creation and modification of department user groups.

UMANUAL Function

Permits the creation and modification of manuals.

UNOTES Function

Permits the creation and modification of general notices.

UNCATLG Function

Use to uncatalog standard datasets. See Section 6.4 UNCATLG - Uncatalog a Dataset.

UTILITY Function

Invoke the extended utility selection panel. See Section 12 Utility - Extended FileMarvel Utilities.

VIEW Function

Invoke the browse or edit display of dataset or dataset directories. Enter an "*" at the end of the dataset level to provide a selection list of datasets. See Section 5.0 Browse Entry Panel.

Examples VIEW test.tsoid.pds
 VIEW test.tsoid.*

1.3 Edit Commands

Use edit commands to interact with an Edit or Browse session. Edit commands can either be Primary (entered on the command line) or line commands (entered on the line command columns).

EDIT Line Commands

The following table indicates the line commands available within FileMarvel edit.

Command	Remarks
A,An	After. Same as ISPF edit
B,Bn	Before. Same as ISPF edit.
C,Cn,CC	Copy line or lines. Same as ISPF edit.
CMP,CM	Display record in compact mode
COLS	Display column numbers. Same as ISPF edit.
D,Dn,DD	Delete line or lines. Same as ISPF edit.
F,Fn	First. Redisplay excluded lines. Same as ISPF edit.
FMT,FM	Display record in formatted mode.
H, Here	Like A (after) but supports multiple targets.
HEXD,HD	Display record in hexadecimal format.
I	Insert record or records. Same as ISPF edit.
L,Ln	Last. Redisplay excluded lines. Same as ISPF edit.
LNn	Set record length file (in variable length record file).
M,Mn,MM	Move record or records. Same as ISPF edit.
R,Rn,RR	Repeat record or records. Same as ISPF edit.
RES	Reset records pending deletion.
S,Sn	Reset excluded lines. Same as ISPF edit
SEL	Select record for copying (interactive copy only).
X,Xn,XX	Exclude record or records. Same as ISPF edit.

ASSIST command

The ASSIST command controls the display of the two lines below the command line. These show the main and line commands. Note: When used while in EDIT/BROWSE on a KSDS dataset, this command is mutually exclusive with the LK(LISTKEY) command. The KEY can be shown, or the LISTAST commands, but not both.

ASSIST {ON|OFF}

- ON** Turn assist on
- OFF** Turn assist off

AUTOSAVE command

The AUTOSAVE command turns on or off the edit confirmation panel on a data set save request. Use the SET function to set the option across sessions.

AUTOSAVE {ON|OFF}

- ON** Turn autosave on
- OFF** Turn autosave off

CANCEL command

The **CANCEL** command terminates an edit session.

```
CANcel
```

Usage

Changes applied to the edit workspace (and not explicitly saved with the SAVE command) are not preserved.

CAPS command

The CAPS command controls if modifications are converted to upper case.

```
CAPS [ON|OFF]
```

ON Changes entered in full panel mode or via commands are folded into uppercase before they are applied.

OFF Changes are accepted as they are typed.

Usage

If the parameter is omitted, the current CAPS state is toggled to its opposite state.

CHANGE command

The **CHANGE** command changes text in the file. See Section 4.14 Find, Change And Exclude Commands.

```
{Change|CHG} string1|P.' string2
      [{{fieldname|col1 [col2}}]
      [NEXT|ALL|PREV|END|FIRST|LAST|REC[(nn)]]
      [EQ|NE|GT|LT|LE|GE]
      [PREFIX|SUFFIX|WORD|CHARS]
      [X|NX|DL]
      [AND|OR|NOT]
```

fieldname If a Copybook is associated with the dataset, use fieldnames to search within the record.

string1 The text string to be searched. If the string contains blanks, enclose it in quotes. If it includes quotes, enclose it in double quotes. Use an asterisk (*) to indicate the previously used find, change, or exclude string. Specify the following special string types: C (character); T (text); B (bit); X (hexadecimal); D (packed decimal); and Z (zoned decimal).

string2 Replacement string with the same rules of **string1**.

col1 Beginning column within the record to search. If col2 is omitted, string must start on col1.

col2 Ending column within the record to the search. If col2 is omitted, string must start on col1.

NOTE: *Refer to the FIND command for the operands specified below*

```
[NEXT|ALL|PREV|END|FIRST|LAST|REC[(nn)]]
[EQ|NE|GT|LT|LE|GE]
[PREFIX|SUFFIX|WORD|CHARS]
[X|NX|DL]
[AND|OR|NOT]
```

Usage

NOTE: *Cursor sensitive priming is available. See Section 4.14.7 Cursor Sensitive Priming of Search Fields.*

Examples

```
CHANGE WEST-AREA "WEST AREA" ALL WORD
CHANGE SALES-REGION EQ WEST-AREA "PACIFIC AREA" END
CHG SALES-REGION NE * "ATLANTIC AREA" FIRST
C * MIDLAND PREV SUFFIX 10 30
C x'40' x'00' salary-rate all
c "deposits" "deposit" REC(20)
C arg1 arg2 1 20 AND NOT argument2 51 100 OR argument3
```

CHANGE command

The **CHANGE/CE** command permits entry into the extended change entry panel. The extended change entry panel allows the entry of multiple search-and-replace arguments using Boolean logic. See Section 4.14.13 Extended Find/Change/Exclude Functions.

CHANGE CE

There are no operands with this command; the extended change prompt panel is displayed.

COLS command

The COLS command displays a ruler line, which shows the column numbers being displayed. The ruler changes when scrolling right and left.

COLS [ON OFF DEC HEX]

DEC Display a decimal ruler.
HEX Display a hexadecimal ruler with column positions displayed in HEX.
OFF Remove the ruler line.
ON Turn the ruler line back on.

Usage

When COLS is entered without operands, a decimal ruler is displayed.

Examples

```
COLS HEX
COLS OFF
COLS ON
COLS DEC
```

COMPACT command

The COMPACT command initiates compact mode display using a copybook template. This command allows switching to a different record layout by specifying a different copybook template. See Section 4.3.6 Compact Display Mode.

{COMPACT CMp} [{* copybook}]

copybook The name of a copybook template.

* Display a selection list.

Usage

If copybook is not specified, the command toggles between compact and standard display modes. For compact mode to be available, a copybook template must be associated with the file, or the command must have been issued earlier with the copybook parameter.

Examples COMPACT
 CMP \$CBKCOB

COPY command

The COPY command copies records from another file. See Section 4.15 Copying Records Into An Edit Space.

COPY [member dsn[(*)] *]

- member** While editing a member, directly copy another member in the same library.
- dsn** The name of another file. The name should be fully qualified (TSO prefix is not added to the name). If specified as dsn(*), displays of a record selection list of the source file where records to copy may be chosen.
- *** Display prompt panel.

Usage

When copy is entered without operands, the copy prompt panel is displayed. Specify the source file and record selection criteria on this panel.

Examples

```
COPY
COPY PAYDEF
COPY TAXES.TEST.MARVEL
COPY TAXES.CICS.TEST(*)
COPY TAXES.CICS.TEST(MEMB1)
COPY *
```

CREATE command

The CREATE command creates another member or file containing selected records from the edit workspace.

CREate [member dsname] *

- member** While in edit, this specifies the name of a new member to create in the same library.
- dsname** Specifies the name of a file to create.
- *** Displays a prompt panel to specify destination file and save options.

Examples CREATE
 CRE NEWDEF
 CREATE SARA.TEST.FILE
 CREA *

CUT command

The CUT command copies selected records or entire data sets to a temporary CUT file. The temporary cut file may then be pasted into other data set(s). Each CUT command overlays the previous CUT request unless the EXTEND/X operand is used. The EXTEND/X operand appends records to the CUT file. Multiple files may be used to CUT records and cumulated from which the PASTE command may be used to extract the CUT records into one or more data sets. Up to 9 CUT files may be

used. Specific records can be cut by using the line commands below. Records may also be cut from the function BROWSE. CUT may be used to save specific records from one or more data sets and then pasted into a data set to generate a test file. The CUT & PASTE commands may be used across ISPF split sessions as well as FMV signons. The CUT & PASTE files are retained for the life of a TSO session. Records may also be cut & pasted from files being browsed. From BROWSE of a file, enter the command LISTNUM/LN to display the record lines and then follow the cut & paste procedures.

```
CUT [ blank | 1-9 ] EXTEND/X
```

- Blank** The default CUT file 1.
- 1-9** Cut the records into CUT files 1 through 9.
- EXTEND/X** Places the CUT records at the end of the CUT file.
- C, Cn, CC** Copy line or lines are used to select specific records. Same as under ISPF edit.
- Examples** CUT
 CUT 3
 CUT EXTEND
 CUT 9 X

DATE command

The DATE command displays the current date and time. May be used to convert Julian to Gregorian dates as well as Y2K validation. The date is formatted into the day of the month, the month, day, year followed by the Julian date and finally the current time. Dates may be calculated within the range of 01/01/1900 to 12/31/2199.

```
DATE {D=mm/dd/yyyy | J=yyyy.ddd}
```

- D=** Calculate the standard date specified in the format MM/DD/YYYY. The date must be within the range specified above.
- J=** Calculate the Julian date specified in the format YYYY.DDDD. The date must be within the range specified above.

Examples **DATE**

```
DATE J=1999.365
DATE J=2000.001
DATE D=12/31/1999
DATE D=01/01/2000
```

Result: Saturday March 28,1998 J:1998.087 T:00:55:28

DELETE Command

The delete primary command deletes records from an edit session.

```
DELEte {ALL|END|REC[(nn)] [X|NX]}
```

- ALL** Delete all records in the file.
- END** Delete all records from current cursor location to the end of the file.
- REC** Delete starting at the current record. The default is to delete one record. If (nn) is specified, delete nn records starting with the current record.
- nn** Delete nn number of records starting with the current record.

- X** Delete only excluded records.
- NX** Delete only non-excluded records.

Usage

When editing a VSAM file, deleted records are only marked as pending deletion. Use the RESET main command or the RES line command to remove the delete flag from records. Records that are pending deletion can be shown with the LOCATE DELETE (or L DEL) command.

Examples

```
DEL ALL X
DEL ALL NX
DELETE NXD
DEL REC
DEL REC(300)
```

DOWN command

The DOWN command is used to scroll down. In standard display mode, scrolling is done among records towards the end of the file. In other display modes, scrolling is done within the record towards the end of the record. The scrolling action is shown on the browse and edit panel.

DOWN [nnn MAX]

- nnn** The number of records or bytes to scroll down.
- MAX** Scroll to the bottom of the file (or the last selected record).

Usage

DOWN is usually assigned to PF8.

END command

The END command terminates a browse or edit session. In edit, the command saves all changes made to records and not yet saved.

END

Usage

END is usually assigned to PF3.

EXCLUDE command

The EXCLUDE command excludes lines from the display panel based on their contents. EXCLUDE works like a FIND command that automatically excludes records matching the FIND criteria. See Section 4.14 Find, Change And Exclude Commands.

<pre>{EXclude X} {string P.'} [{fieldname col1 [col2]]] [NEXT ALL PREV END FIRST LAST REC[(nn)]] [EQ NE GT LT LE GE] [PREFIX SUFFIX WORD CHARS] [AND OR NOT]</pre>
--

fieldname Name of the field to search within the record if a copybook is associated with the file.

string Searched for this text string. If the string contains blanks, enclose it in quotes. If the string includes quotes, enclose it in double quotes. Use an asterisk (*) to indicate the previously used find, change, or exclude string. Specify the following special string types: C (character); T (text); B (bit); X (hexadecimal); D (packed decimal); and Z (zoned decimal). Use the special string type P.' to indicate invalid (non-display or non-conforming) data.

col1 The beginning column within the record to search. If col2 is omitted, string must start on col1.

col2 The ending column within the record to the search. If col2 is omitted, string must start on col1.

NOTE: *Refer to the FIND command for the operands specified below*

```

[{{fieldname|col1 [col2]}}]
[NEXT|ALL|PREV|END|FIRST|LAST|REC[(nn)]]
[EQ|NE|GT|LT|LE|GE]
[PREFIX|SUFFIX|WORD|CHARS]
[X|NX|DL]
[AND|OR|NOT]

```

Usage

Use NE with ALL, END, or REC (with or without a field name) to exclude records not containing the specified string.

NOTE: *Cursor sensitive priming is available. See Section 4.14.7 Cursor Sensitive Priming of Search Fields.*

Examples

```

EXCLUDE WEST-AREA ALL WORD
EX SALES-REGION EQ "WEST AREA" END
EX SALES-REGION NE * FIRST
EX * PREV SUFFIX 10 30
EX x'00' salary-rate all
EX "deposit" REC(20)
X "deposit" REC(20)
X SALES-REGION P.' ALL
X SALES-REGION NE "A" ALL
X argument1 1 20 AND NOT argument2 51 100 OR argument3

```

EXCLUDEEE command

The **EXCLUDEEE/XE** command displays the extended find entry panel. Enter multiple search arguments using Boolean logic on this panel. The extended find entry panel is the same as the extended find prompt panel entered from Browse and Edit. See Section 4.14 Find, Change And Exclude Commands.

EXCLUDEEE XE

There are no operands with this command. Enter via the extended find prompt panel.

EXTEND command

Use the **EXTEND** command to add records from the edit workspace into another member or file. If the file specified is a sequential file, the records are added to the end of the dataset. If the file specified is a KSDS file, only new records are added. Existing records are not replaced.

EXTend [member dsname *]

- member** When editing a member, add records to another member in the same library.
- dsname** Add records to this file.
- *** Display prompt panel.

Examples

```
EXTEND
EXT OLDDEF
EXTEND SARA.TEST.FILE
EXT *
```

FFIELD command

The FFIELD command locates the field names corresponding to a copybook.

<pre>FField [fieldname] [EQ NE] [P'.' P'*'] [NEXT ALL PREV END FIRST LAST REC REC(nn)] [X NX DL] [AND OR NOT]</pre>
--

fieldname Search for this field.

NOTE: *Refer to the FIND command for the operands specified below*

```
[NEXT|ALL|PREV|END|FIRST|LAST|REC[(nn)]]
[EQ|NE]
[X|NX|DL]
[AND|OR|NOT]
```

Usage

FFIELD followed by a field name finds the specified field. FFIELD followed by a field name and P.' finds invalid data in the specified field. FFIELD followed only by P.' finds records with invalid data in any field. With NE, P.' finds records that do not contain invalid data (either in the specified field or in the entire record). FFIELD followed by a field name and NE finds records that do not contain that field.

FFIELD followed by P*' finds the beginnings of successive fields. This is useful in hexadecimal and standard mode.

In formatted and compact mode, position the cursor on the field name and press Enter or press the PF key assigned to this command. Use the RFIND command (or PF key) to find the next occurrence of the field, even in standard or hexadecimal mode.

The scope of this command depends on what display mode is in effect. In standard and hexadecimal modes, the command searches across records until a match is found. In compact and format modes, the command searches only within the current record.

NOTE: *Cursor sensitive priming is available. See Section 4.14.7 Cursor Sensitive Priming of Search Fields.*

Examples

```
FFIELD WEST-AREA ALL
FF WEST-AREA NE ALL
FFIELD WEST-AREA P.' ALL
FF WEST-AREA NE P.' ALL
FF P.'
FF P*'*
FF SALES-REGION
```

FF SALES-REGION PREV
FF fieldname1 or fieldname 2

FIND command

FIND command locates lines matching specified search criteria. See Section 4.14 Find, Change And Exclude Commands.

Find FND}	{string P'.' P'*'} [{{fieldname col1 [col2}}] [NEXT ALL PREV END FIRST LAST REC REC(nn)] [EQ NE GT LT LE GE] [PREFIX SUFFIX WORD CHARS] [X NX DL] [AND OR NOT]
-----------	--

- fieldname** If a copybook is associated with the dataset, a fieldname may be specified. Only the specified field is searched on each record. Fieldname and Col are mutually exclusive.
- string** The text string to be searched. If the string contains blanks, enclose it in quotes. If it includes quotes, enclose it in double quotes. Use an asterisk (*) to indicate the previously used find, change, or exclude string. The following special string types: C (character); T (text); B (bit); X (hexadecimal); D (packed decimal); and Z (zoned decimal) may be specified. The special string type P'.' is used to indicate invalid (non-display or non-conforming) data.
- P'.'** Locates non-display data in standard and hex display modes. If a copybook field name is specified, locates data not conforming to the copybook field definition.
- P'*'** With a copybook attached and in any format mode, locates the next successive copybook field.
- col1** The beginning column within the record to search. If col2 is omitted, string must start on col1.
- col2** The ending column within the record to the search. If col2 is omitted, string must start on col1.
- NEXT** Start at the first position after the cursor and search forward to find the next occurrence of string.
- ALL** Start at the top of the edit workspace and search forward to find all occurrences of string.
- FIRST** Start at the top of the workspace and search forward to find the first occurrence of string.
- LAST** Start at the bottom of the edit workspace and search backward to find the last occurrence of string.
- PREV** Start at the current cursor position after the cursor and search backwards to find the previous occurrence of string.
- END** Start at the first position after the cursor and search forward to find all occurrences of string up to the end of the file. If positioned at the top of the file, END is similar to ALL.
- REC** Start at the first position after the cursor and search forward within the current record to find the next occurrence of string. If (nn) is specified, search forward only the next nn records.
- nn** Start at the first position after the cursor and search forward nn records to find all occurrences of string.
- EQ** Search for records or fields equal to (containing) string. This is the default option and works like ISPF.
- NE** Search for strings not equal to string.
- GT** Search for strings greater than string.

- GE** Search for strings greater than or equal to string.
- LT** Search for strings less than string.
- LE** Search for strings less than or equal to string.
- PREFIX** Search for a string at the beginning of words. Word is string delimited with blanks or non-alphanumeric characters.
- SUFFIX** Search for a string at the end of words. Word is string delimited with blanks or non-alphanumeric characters.
- WORD** Search for a string as full words (string delimited with blanks or non-alphanumeric characters).
- CHARS** Search for a string without regard to surrounding text in the record.
- X** Search previously excluded lines only.
- NX** Search non-excluded lines only.
- DL** Search only lines marked for delete.

Select records based on their contents with Boolean logic using one or more criteria. If more than one criterion is specified, separate them by AND or OR keywords.

- AND** The current FIND criteria AND the next FIND criteria must match. If the criterion is a mismatch, the next OR condition is located to resume the search.
- OR** The current FIND criteria OR the next FIND criteria may match.
- NOT** The selection criteria must not exist in the entire record or the columns specified.

Usage

NOTE: Cursor sensitive priming is available. See Section 4.14.7 Cursor Sensitive Priming of Search Fields.

Examples

```
FIND WEST-AREA ALL WORD
F SALES-REGION EQ "WEST AREA" END
F SALES-REGION NE * FIRST
FIND * PREV SUFFIX 10 30
F x'00' salary-rate all
F "deposit" REC(20)
F argument1 1 20 AND NOT argument2 51 100 OR argument3
F P.'
```

FINDE command

The **FINDE/FE** command displays the extended find entry panel. This panel allows multiple search arguments using Boolean logic. The extended find entry panel is the same as the extended find prompt panel entered from Browse and Edit. See Section 4.14 Extended Find/Change/Exclude Functions.



FINDTEXT command

Issue the FINDTEXT command from a PDS directory display to globally locate argument strings in the member list. The format of FINDTEXT is the same as FIND and FINDE. It starts from the first member listed and only operates on the members listed.

See Section 4.18 Global Find/Change a PDS.

Use the EXCLUDE line or command entry command to reduce or selectively set the member list for the global search. The FIND and EXCLUDE commands locate strings within the directory display itself and the FINDTEXT command locates strings in the members. The global member search may also be done in the BROWSE or EDIT prompt panels in the extended mode.

A list of members containing the argument is displayed. From this list, the members may be selected and a CHANGE command initiated and applied individually to each member.

FindText	{string}
	[[col1 [col2]]]
	[NEXT ALL END FIRST REC REC(nn)]
	[EQ NE GT LT LE GE]
	[PREFIX SUFFIX WORD CHARS]
	[X NX DL]
	[AND OR NOT]

string The test string to be searched. If the string contains blanks, enclosed it in quotes. If the string includes quotes, enclose it in double quotes. Use an asterisk (*) to indicate the previously used find, change, or exclude string. Prefix the quoted string with the character x for hexadecimal values.

Examples

```
X 10/12/95 AND TSOID ALL
FINDTEXT arg1 or arg2 1 10
FT arg1 AND NOT arg2 ALL
FT argument1 1 20 AND NOT argument2 51 100 OR argument3
```

FORMAT command

The FORMAT command displays in formatted mode using a copybook template. This command also allows switching to a different record layout by specifying different copybook templates. See Section 4.4 Changing The Copybook Template.

FORMAT[FMT] [{copybook*}]

copybook The name of a copybook template.
Display a selection list.

Usage

If copybook is not specified, the command toggles between formatted and standard display modes. For formatted mode to be available, a copybook template must be associated with the file or the command must have been issued earlier with the copybook parameter.

HINT: Set this command to a PF key. Also, rather than using this command to switch to formatted mode on a particular copybook template, simply change the display mode and copybook on the browse or edit panel.

Examples

```
FORMAT
FMT COPY2
```

HEX command

The HEX command switches to hexadecimal display.

Hex/Hx [ON OFF]

ON Switches to hexadecimal display mode.

OFF Switches back to the previous mode (standard, formatted, or compact)

Usage

If no parameter is specified, HEX toggles between hexadecimal mode and standard mode.

HINT: Set this command to a PF key. Also, rather than using this command to switch to formatted mode on a particular copybook template, simply change the display mode and copybook on the browse or edit panel.

HEXD command

The HEXD command switches to single record hexadecimal display.

Hexd/Hd [ON OFF]

ON Switches to hexadecimal display mode.

OFF Switches back to the previous mode (standard, formatted, or compact)

Usage

If no parameter is specified, HEXD toggles between hexadecimal mode and standard mode.

HEXR command

The HEXR command displays in reformatted hexadecimal mode using a template template. This command also allows switching to a different record layout by specifying different copybook templates.

HEXR/HR [ON OFF]

Usage

If template is not specified, the command toggles between formatted and standard display modes. For reformatted mode to be available a template template must be associated with the file or the command LISTREF/LR must have been issued earlier to create or copy a template.

LEFT command

The LEFT command (usually assigned to PF10) scrolls backwards. In standard display mode, scrolling is done towards the beginning of the record. In the formatted, compact, or hex display modes, this command scrolls upwards within the single displayed record.

LEFT [nnn MAX]

nnn In standard display mode, the number of records to scroll. In the other display modes, the number of columns to scroll backwards.

MAX Scroll to the beginning of the record or the file.

LEN command

The LEN command turns display of the variable file record length on or off in the line command area. See Section 4.10 Managing Record Length in Variable Length Records.

```
LEN [ON|OFF]
```

- ON** Display the record length in the line command area.
- OFF** Do not display the record length in the line command area.

Usage

If no operand is specified, LEN toggles between the two modes.

LISTAST command

The LISTAST command controls the display of the two lines below the command line. These show the main and line commands. Note: When used while in EDIT/BROWSE on a KSDS dataset this command is mutually exclusive with the LK(LISTKEY) command. The KEY can be shown, or the LISTAST commands, but not both.

```
LISTAST {ON|OFF}
```

- ON** Turn assist on
- OFF** Turn assist off

LISTCBK command

The LISTCBK command displays the active copybook defined fields.

```
LISTCBK | LC
```

LISTDEL command

The LISTDEL command displays the deleted records of a keyed data set as VSAM. Use the SET command to set the option across edit sessions. See Section 4.8 Display Edit Line State.

```
LISTDEL | LD [ON|OFF]
```

- ON** Display the deleted records.
- OFF** Do not display the deleted records.

If no operand is specified, LISTDEL toggles between the two modes.

LISTKEY command

The LISTKEY command displays the current key, which may be used to locate record keys. Use the SET command to set the option across edit sessions. NOTE: While in EDIT/BROWSE on a KSDS dataset this command is mutually exclusive with the ASSIST command. The KEY can be displayed or the ASSIST but not both. See Section 4.8 Display Edit Line State.

```
LISTKEY | LK [ON|OFF]
```

- ON** Display the record keys.

OFF Do not display the records keys.

If no operand is specified, LISTKEY toggles between the two modes.

LISTLEN command

The LISTLEN command displays the record line lengths and may be used to modify the record lengths for variable record format files including VSAM. Use the SET command to set the option across edit sessions. See Section 4.8 Display Edit Line State.

LISTLEN LL [ON OFF]

ON Display the record lengths.

OFF Do not display the records lengths.

If no operand is specified, LISTLEN toggles between the two modes.

LISTMOD command

The LISTMOD command displays the modified records. See Section 4.8 Display Edit Line State.

LISTMOD LM [ON OFF]

ON Display the modified records.

OFF Do not display the modified records.

If no operand is specified, LISTMOD toggles between the two modes.

LISTNUM command

The LISTNUM command displays the record line numbers including within the BROWSE function. Use the SET command to set the option across edit sessions. See Section 4.8 Display Edit Line State.

LISTNUM LN [ON OFF]

ON Display the record numbers.

OFF Do not display the records numbers.

If no operand is specified, LISTNUM toggles between the two modes.

LISTOPT command

The LISTOPT command displays the options set for the currently active copybook. The options may be modified temporarily or permanently.

LISTOPT LO

LISTREF command

The LISTREF command displays the record reformat template. If none exists, one may be created and saved. For reuse across edit sessions.

LISTREF LR

LISTEXC command

The LISTEXC command displays the excluded records. See Section 4.8 Display Edit Line State.

LISTEXC LX [ON OFF]

- ON** Display the record lengths.
- OFF** Do not display the record lengths.

If no operand is specified, LISTEXC toggles between the two modes.

LOCATE command

The LOCATE command scrolls to a particular line in a scrollable list of lines. See Section 4.9 Locate Special Lines.

Locate	{[+ -]nnnnn 'key' {CHG DEL ERR EXC MOD MSG} [NEXT PREV END LAST FIRST ALL REC[(nn)]]}
--------	--

- nnnn** The line number to locate. If preceded by a plus sign (+), locate nnnnn lines forward from the current line. If preceded by a minus sign (-), locate nnnnn lines backward from the current line.
- key** Locate a keyed record in a VSAM KSDS file. To distinguish the key from another LOCATE parameter, enclose it in quotes.
- CHG** Locate the next line changed using a CHANGE ALL command (that is, the next =CHG=> line).
- DEL** Locate the next line pending deletion. The deleted line is not visible except for a separation line (- - - DELETED n RECORD(S) - - -). Use the F(first) or L(last) line commands to display these records.
- ERR** Locate the next =ERR=> line.
- EXC** Locate the next excluded line.
- MOD** Locate the next modified line. Unlike the CHG parameter, MOD identifies any modification to a line.
- MSG** Locate the next =MSG=> line.
- NEXT** Locate forward from the first position after the cursor.
- ALL** Start at the top of the workspace and search forward to locate all occurrences of the searched item.
- FIRST** Start at the top of the workspace and search forward to locate the first occurrence of the searched item.
- LAST** Start at the bottom of the workspace and search backward to locate the last occurrence of the searched item.
- PREV** Start at the current cursor position after the cursor and search backward to locate the previous occurrence of the searched item.
- END** Start at the first position after the cursor and search forward to locate all occurrences to the end of the file. If positioned at the top of the file, END is similar to ALL.
- REC** Start at the first position after the cursor and search forward within the current record to find the next occurrence of string. If a number is specified, search forward nn records to find all occurrences of string.
- nn** The number of records to search.

This command allows scrolling more than 9999 lines, the maximum under ISPF. Like ISPF, the =CHG=> flag is placed only on multiple lines affected by the CHANGE ALL command. To locate any changed line in the workspace (whether by over-typing or any CHANGE command), use the MOD parameter. NEXT, PREV, LAST, FIRST, ALL, and REC do not apply to nnnnn or 'key'.

Examples

```
LOCATE 123
L +123
L -123
L '123'
L CHG ALL
L DEL NEXT
L MOD END
L EXC FIRST
L MOD LAST
L ERR PREV
L ERR REC
L MSG REC(123)
```

MAX command

The MAX command scrolls the maximum amount in the direction indicated.

MAX [LEFT RIGHT UP DOWN]

- LEFT** Scroll the maximum amount possible to the left. (This is the equivalent of LEFT MAX.)
- RIGHT** Scroll the maximum amount possible to the right. (This is the equivalent of RIGHT MAX.)
- UP** Scroll the maximum amount possible up. (This is the equivalent of UP MAX.)
- DOWN** Scroll the maximum amount possible down. (This is the equivalent of DOWN MAX.)

Usage

The effect of this command depends on the current display mode. In standard mode, UP and DOWN refer to the beginning and end of the file, and LEFT and RIGHT refer to the beginning and end of the record. In all other modes, UP and DOWN refer to the beginning and end of the record, and LEFT and RIGHT refer to the beginning and end of the file.

Examples

```
MAX LEFT
MAX RIGHT
MAX UP
MAX DOWN
```

MODE command

The MODE command specifies how records are treated by the FIND, CHANGE, and EXCLUDE commands. See Section 4.14 Find, Change And Exclude Commands.

MODE {DATA DATA TEXT}

- TEXT** The entire record area (subject to the numbering mode as controlled by the NUM command) is eligible for processing. This mode is similar to ISPF edit.

DATA The entire record is eligible for processing (no numbering column is assumed), but protect the length of changed records. VB records are not expanded or truncated.

DATAx Same as DATA, but record lengths can be changed by the CHANGE command (variable length record data is moved over, expanded, or truncated appropriately).

Examples MODE DATA
MODE DATAx
MODE TEXT

NULLS command

The NULLS command turns nulls on or off and controls what character is used to pad records. See Pad character in Section 3.4 EDIT - Set Edit Default Options.

NULLS {OFF|ON}

OFF Pad records with blanks.

ON Pad records with nulls.

Examples NULLS OFF
NULLS ON

NUM command

The NUM command defines the renumbering rules and columns in a source type file.

NUM {OFF|ON} [COB] [STD]

OFF Records do not contain line numbers.

ON Records contain line numbers at the position specified by either the STD or the COB parameter.

COB The file is a COBOL source file and is numbered in column 1 through 6 in increments of 1.

STD The file is numbered in columns 73 through 80 in increments of 1000.

Usage

Actual numbering of the file is done during the save operation (or the implied save when the edit session terminates) or when the RENUM command is issued. If both COB and STD is specified, the file is numbered on both columns (1 through 6 and 73 through 80).

Examples

NUM OFF
NUM ON STD
NUM ON COB
NUM ON STD COB

PAD command

The pad command defines the character used to pad variable records when the record is made longer.

PAD char

char The padding character. Specify X'hh' for hexadecimal.

Usage

If the PAD command is never issued, blanks (X'40') are used as the pad character.

Examples

PAD X'00'
PAD ' '

PASTE command

The PASTE command is used to copy records from a CUT file into the current file. The CUT command is used copy the records into a CUT file. The PASTE command is then used to copy the CUT records into another file. If target line commands are not used, the records are pasted at the end of the data set. The CUT & PASTE commands may be used across ISPF split sessions as well as FMV signons. The CUT & PASTE files are also retained for the life of a TSO session.

PASTE [blank 1-9]

Blank The default PASTE file 1.

1-9 Paste the records from files 1 through 9.

A, An After selected line. Same as under ISPF edit.

B, Bn Before selected line. Same as under ISPF edit.

Examples PASTE
PASTE 3
PASTE 9

PRINTX command

The PRINTX command prints all or selected records in the file. See Section 4.16 Printing Files.

PRINTX [{ ALL END REC[(nnn)] REL }]

ALL Print all the records (subject to the original selection criteria).

END Print all records (subject to original selection criteria) from the current record through the end of the file.

REC Print starting with the current record. The default is to print one record. If (nnn) is specified, print nnn records.

REL Release the current output accumulated for printing.

Usage

The destination of printing is controlled by the FileMarvel SET options. The records are printed in the displayed mode. This allows different report styles by changing the display modes. The default depends on the current display mode. If the display mode is standard, the default is all records. For all other display modes, the default is the current record.

Examples

PRINTX

PRINTX ALL
PRINTX END
PRINTX REC
PRINTX REC(123)
PRINTX REL

PROFILE command

The PROFILE command shows information about the edited file.

PROFILE

Usage

Issue the RESET command to remove the display of profile information.

REFORMAT command

The FORMAT command displays in reformatted mode using a template template. This command also allows switching to a different record layout by specifying different copybook templates.

REFORMAT REF

Usage

If template is not specified, the command toggles between formatted and standard display modes. For reformatted mode to be available a template template must be associated with the file or the command LISTREF/LR must have been issued earlier to create or copy a template.

RCHANGE command

RCHANGE repeats a previous CHANGE command.

RCHANGE

Usage

RCHANGE is usually assigned to PF6.

Examples

RCHANGE

RENUM command

The RENUM command re-sequences the file based on the numbering mode or parameters.

REnum position length start {ALL REC[(nnn)] END}}

position Renumber the selected records from the column position specified.

length The length of the number field, from 1 to 15.

start The starting number and the increment.

- ALL** Renumber all the records.
- END** Renumber all records from the current record through the end of the file.
- REC** Begin renumbering with the current record. The default is to renumber a single record. If (nnn) is specified, renumber nnn records beginning with the current record.
- nnn** The number of records to renumber.

Usage

The numbering mode specified by the NUM command is used if no parameters are specified.

Examples

```

RENUM
REN 73 7 1000 ALL
REN 1 3 1 REC
REN 1 3 1 REC(123)
REN 1 3 1 END

```

REPEAT command

The command REPEAT operates with EDIT in the HEX or FORMAT edit display modes. This command reproduces the current record once or as many times as indicated by the REC(nn) operand.

REPEAT REC(nn)

- RECS** Repeats the record nn times.

Examples

```

REPEAT
REPEAT REC(10)

```

REPLACE command

The REPLACE command replaces another member or file containing selected records from the edit workspace.

REPLace {member dsname *}

- member** If editing a member in a PDS, **member** represents the name of another member to replace in the same PDS.
- dsname** The name of a file to replace.
- *** Display prompt panel.

Examples

```

REPLACE
REP NEWDEF
REPLACE SARA.TEST.FILE
REP *

```

RESET command

The RESET command removes pending line commands, un-excludes excluded records, removes message lines, and un-deletes records pending deletion. In single-record edit, RESET discards the changes on the panel by re-reading the original record.

RESet [ALL CPY DEL EXC MSG MOD]

- CPY** Reset the records flagged as copied (record is considered modified).
- DEL** Reset the VSAM records flagged as deleted (record will not be deleted from file).
- EXC** Reset the records flagged as excluded.
- MSG** Reset the records flagged as messages.
- MOD** Reset the modified display record tags (record will not be updated in update mode but saved in sequential mode).
- ALL** Reset all records in standard display mode. Reset all lines in hex, format, and compact display modes.

Usage

If no operand is specified, the RESET command resets current pending line commands, removes message lines, un-excludes excluded lines.

Examples

```
RESET
RES ALL
RES DEL
```

RETURN command

The RETURN command returns to the previously invoked panel.

RETURN

Usage

RETURN is usually assigned to PF4.

Examples

```
RETURN
```

RFIND command

The RFIND command repeats a previous find or executes the search defined by a previous CHANGE command.

RFIND

Usage

RFIND is usually assigned to PF5.

Examples

RFIND

RIGHT command

The RIGHT command scrolls towards the end of the file (in standard display mode) or towards the end of the record (in other display modes).

```
RIGHT [nnn]MAX]
```

nnn In standard display mode, the number of records to scroll. In the other display modes, the number of columns to scroll forward.

MAX Scroll towards the end of the record.

Usage RIGHT is usually assigned to PF11.

SAVE command

The SAVE command makes the changes made to an edit space permanent. The records are written to the file originally edited or into another file. Save part of the file into another file using selection criteria.

```
SAVE {dsname|*}
```

dsname the name of a file to SAVE.

***** Display prompt panel.

Examples

```
SAVE  
SAVE NEWDEF  
SAVE SARA.TEST.FILE  
SAVE *
```

SAVECB command

The SAVECB command saves the active modified copybook template for reuse across edit sessions.

```
SAVECB | SVCB
```

SELALL command

The SELALL command selects all the members displayed in a PDS directory. Excluded or non-displayed members are not selected.

```
SELALL | SALL
```

SELECT command

The SELECT command selects records for copying. It works in the same way as FIND except that records are marked with ==CPY=> for copying.

SElect	{stringP'.} [fieldname col1 [col2]] [NEXT ALL PREV END FIRST LAST REC REC(nn)] [EQ NE GT LT LE GE] [PREFIX SUFFIX WORD CHARS] [X NX DL] [AND OR NOT]
--------	---

- fieldname** The name of the field to use as the record search area when a copybook is associated with the file.
- string** The test string to search. If the string contains blanks, enclose it in quotes. If the string includes quotes, enclose it in double quotes. Use an asterisk (*) to indicate the previously used find, change, or exclude string. Prefix the quoted string with the character x for hexadecimal values.
- col1** The beginning column within the record to search. If col2 is omitted, string must start on col1.
- col2** The ending column within the record to the search. If col2 is omitted, string must start on col1.

NOTE: Refer to the FIND command for the operands specified below

```
[NEXT|ALL|PREV|END|FIRST|LAST|REC[(nn)]]
[EQ|NE|GT|LT|LE|GE]
[PREFIX|SUFFIX|WORD|CHARS]
[X|NX|DL]
[AND|OR|NOT]
```

Usage

If the string contains blanks, enclose it in quotes. If it includes quotes, enclose it in double quotes. Use an asterisk (*) to indicate the previously used find, change, or exclude string. The following special string types may be specified: C (character); T (text); B (bit); X (hexadecimal); D (packed decimal); and Z (zoned decimal). Use string type P'.' is used to indicate invalid (non-display or non-conforming) data.

Examples

```
SELECT WEST-AREA ALL WORD
SEL SALES-REGION EQ "WEST AREA" END
SEL SALES-REGION NE * FIRST
SELECT * PREV SUFFIX 10 30
SEL x'00' salary-rate all
SEL "deposit" REC(20)
SEL P'.'
SEL argument1 1 20 AND NOT argument2 51 100 OR argument3
```

SORT command

The SORT command sorts a directory or edit workspace according to the location or heading field specified. The sort is executed in one of three forms. Enter SORT without parameters force a field prompt panel in which multiple fields may be entered. Enter SORT with explicit start field, field length and field order. If field headings are available such as in PDS directories, enter with a heading name and field order. The entire heading name need not be entered. For example, if the heading name were "DSNAME" the sort command entered would be SORT DSN.

SORT	{start len order} {field-name order}
------	--

- Start** start location within the record of sort
- Len** length of the field to be sorted

field-name uses the heading field name to determine start and length of the field to be sorted. The entire field name need not be spelled out. For example, if the field name is DSNAME, the sort field name of DSN will be sufficient to determine the sort field location.

order sort order

A sort in ascending order
D sort in descending order

Examples SORT CREATED D
SORT NAME A
SORT 10 5 A
SORT 1 10 D REPORT

STANDARD command

The STANDARD command switches the display to standard mode or back to the prior mode. See Section 4.3.1 Standard Display Mode.

{STANDARD STD} [ON OFF]

ON Switches to standard display mode.

OFF Switches back to the previous mode (hexadecimal, formatted, or compact)

Usage

If no parameter is specified, STANDARD toggles between standard mode and the previous mode (hexadecimal, formatted, or compact).

HINT: Set this command to a PF key. Also, rather than using this command to switch to formatted mode on a particular copybook template, simply change the display mode on the browse or edit panel.

Examples

STANDARD
STD ON
STD OFF

UP command

UP scrolls up. In standard display mode scrolling is done towards the beginning of the file. In the other display modes scrolling is towards the top of the record.

UP {nn MAX}

nn Scroll nn lines toward the beginning of the file or nn bytes toward the beginning of the record.

MAX Scroll to the top of the file or record.

Usage

UP is usually assigned to PF7.

Examples UP 10
UP MAX

XFIELD command

The XFIELD command excludes records based on the existence of a specified field or its contents.

XField	[fieldname] [EQ NE] [P'.'P'*'] [NEXT ALL PREV END FIRST LAST REC REC(nn)] [X NX DL] [AND OR NOT]
--------	---

fieldname Searched for this field.

NOTE: Refer to the FIND command for the operands specified below

```
[NEXT|ALL|PREV|END|FIRST|LAST|REC[(nn)]]  
[EQ|NE|GT|LT|LE|GE]  
[PREFIX|SUFFIX|WORD|CHARS]  
[X|NX|DL]  
[AND|OR|NOT]
```

Usage

XFIELD followed by a field name finds the specified field. XFIELD followed by a field name and P'.' finds invalid data in the specified field. XFIELD followed only by P'.' finds invalid data in any field. With NE, P'.' finds records that do not contain records with invalid data (either in the specified field or in the entire record). XFIELD followed by a field name and NE finds records that do not contain that field. XFIELD followed by P'*' finds the beginnings of successive fields. This is particularly useful in hexadecimal and standard mode when used with the PF key assigned to RFIND.

In formatted and compact mode, specify the field name by positioning the cursor on it and pressing Enter (or a PF key assigned to this command). Use the RFIND command (or PF key) to find the next occurrence of the field, even in standard or hexadecimal mode.

The scope of this command depends on what display mode is in effect. In standard and hexadecimal modes, the command searches across records until a match is found. In compact and format modes, the command searches only within the current record.

NOTE: Cursor sensitive priming is available. See Section 4.14.7 Cursor Sensitive Priming of Search Fields.

Examples

```
XFIELD WEST-AREA ALL  
XF WEST-AREA NE ALL  
XFIELD WEST-AREA P'.' ALL  
XF WEST-AREA NE P'.' ALL  
XF P'.'  
XF SALES-REGION  
XF SALES-REGION PREV  
XF fieldname1 OR fieldname2
```