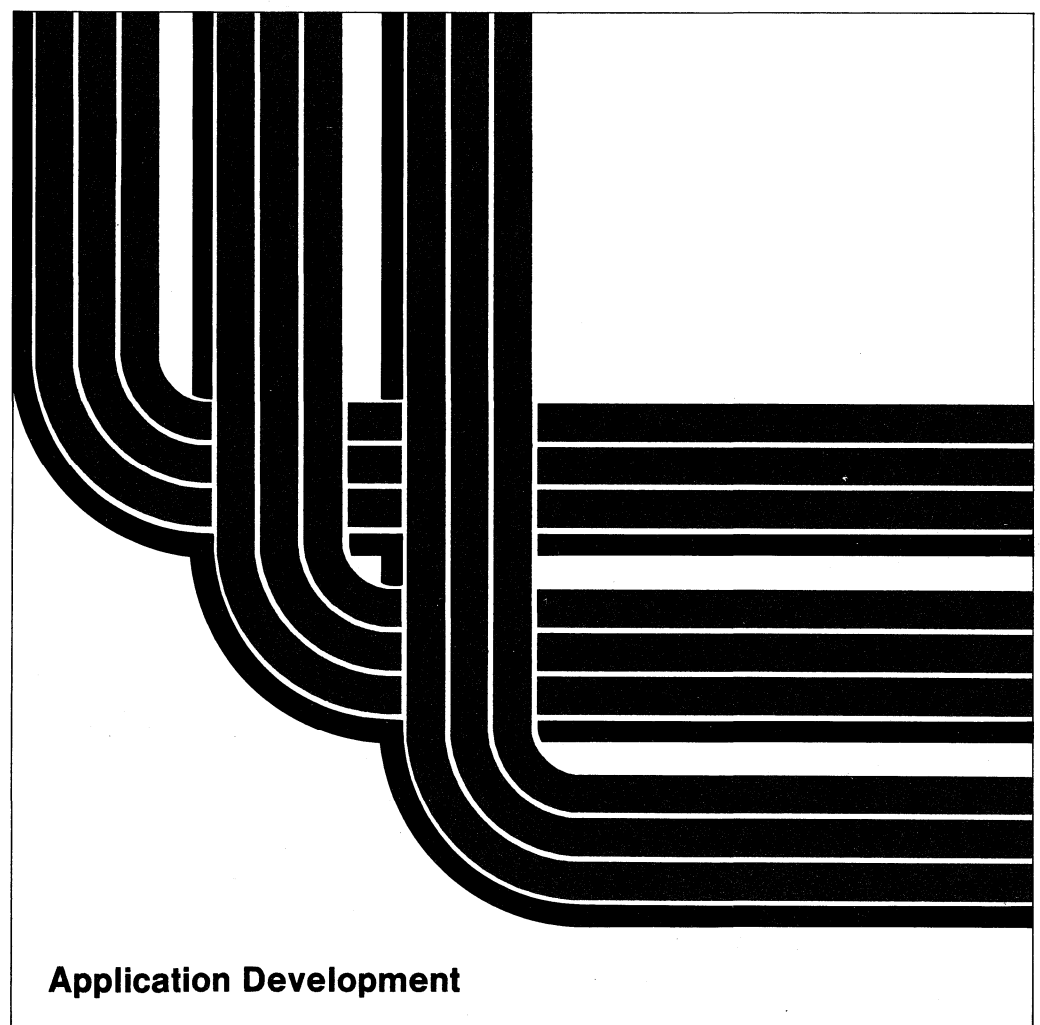


**Application Development Tools:
Source Entry Utility
User's Guide and Reference**

Version 2





IBM Application System/400

SC09-1338-02

**Application Development Tools:
Source Entry Utility
User's Guide and Reference**

Version 2

Take Note!

Before using this information and the product it supports, be sure to read the general information under "Notices" on page ix.

Third Edition (September 1993)

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About This Manual

This manual contains exercises and reference information to help you learn how to use the source entry utility (SEU).

This manual contains information on:

- Starting an SEU session
- Creating, editing, browsing, and saving members using line commands, SEU commands, and the SEU displays
- Using prompts and format lines to create your own prompt
- Using the System/36 and System/38 environments, and double-byte character strings

This manual also contains examples of creating and changing a source member.

This manual does not describe all of the functions of SEU.

You may need to refer to other IBM manuals for more specific information about a particular topic. The *Publications Guide*, GC41-9678, provides information on all the manuals in the AS/400 library.

For a list of related publications, see the “Bibliography” on page 235.

Who Should Use This Manual

This manual is intended for application programmers and system programmers who work in an AS/400 environment. To use this manual effectively, you must know how to use your workstation, understand and use messages, and have a general knowledge of the AS/400 system.

If you are unfamiliar with your workstation, refer to the specific manual for it. If you are unfamiliar with the AS/400 system, use the *System Concepts*, GC41-9802.

Summary of Changes

The following enhancements have been made to SEU:

- Edit record prompting in the edit session of the split Edit/Browse display is supported. You can enter the P or IP prompt line commands or the F4 command on the edit portion of the display to prompt a source record. The split Edit/Browse display is returned when the prompt is cancelled.
- For source type C and file type C, SEU uses the Integrated Language Environment (ILE) C/400 compiler as the default.
- Line commands to print records during an edit session or a full-display browse session is supported. For more information, see “Line Print Commands” on page 83.
- Line commands can be processed while a previous line command is pending. For more information, see “Using Line Commands during Pending Operations” on page 109.
- Member source types BND, SRT, and SRT38 are supported. For more information on default case for source types, see Figure 36 on page 41. For more information on syntax checking for source types, see Figure 39 on page 47.
- Users with non-DBCS-capable terminals can open members in source files with the IGCDTA(*YES) parameter. For more information, see Appendix C, “Working with Double-Byte Character Sets” on page 219.

The following enhancements have been made to this manual:

- Part of the description of creating a user-defined prompt is consolidated. For more information, see “Example of Creating a User-Defined Prompt” on page 179.
- The examples of how to create a source member and how to change a source member are rewritten. For more information, see Chapter 12, “Examples of Creating and Changing a Source Member” on page 191.

This manual contains many editorial changes that are not indicated by a vertical bar to the left of the change.

Chapter 1. Introducing the Source Entry Utility

The source entry utility (SEU) is a full screen editor that you use to create and update the source members of a source file. This chapter discusses the specific functions you can perform with SEU and describes how to use the displays and function keys.

Features of SEU

You use SEU to create new source members, or list, edit, browse, print, or delete the existing members in a source physical file. When you start an edit session with SEU, you can:

- Insert new records
- Change existing records
- Delete records
- Print source records
- Move records from one point to another within a member
- Find a specified character string in the member

In addition, you can use other features to create and edit source members, such as SEU commands, options displays, line commands, prompts and format lines, split session editing and browsing, syntax checking, and selection lists.

SEU Commands

SEU commands allow you to work with members without leaving your SEU work screen. You type SEU commands on the SEU command line.

Use SEU commands to perform the following operations:

- Reposition the display
- Tailor your edit session
- Find and change character strings
- Tailor the find/change functions
- Hide records
- Save, file, or cancel changes to a member

Figure 1 contains an alphabetical list of the SEU commands, and the page number for the description of each command.

Figure 1 (Page 1 of 2). SEU Commands

Command	Description
BOTTOM	"Repositioning Your Display" on page 130
CANCEL	"Saving, Filing, or Canceling Changes to a Member" on page 130
CHANGE	"Finding and Changing Character Strings" on page 123
FILE	"Saving, Filing, or Canceling Changes to a Member" on page 130
FIND	"Finding and Changing Character Strings" on page 123

Figure 1 (Page 2 of 2). SEU Commands

Command	Description
HIDE	"Hiding Records on the Display" on page 121
SAVE	"Saving, Filing, or Canceling Changes to a Member" on page 130
SET	"Tailoring Your Find and Change Operations" on page 127 and "Tailoring Your Session Defaults" on page 128
TOP	"Repositioning Your Display" on page 130.

System commands can also be entered while you are on the SEU work screen. The F21=System command key displays a window in which you can enter system commands. See "Entering System Commands" on page 119 for more information on system commands.

Options Displays

You can use options displays to control the SEU environment and to perform operations on file members and spooled files. You can request them by using the function keys. Each one of these displays prompts you for the information required to do a specific operation. The following options displays are used frequently in SEU:

- Change Session Defaults

Use the Change Session Defaults display to specify the characteristics of your SEU edit or browse session, such as how much of the display the Page Up and Page Down keys move, if input is in uppercase only, how records are assigned sequence numbers, or if syntax checking is performed. For more information, see "Using the Change Session Defaults Display" on page 38.

- Browse/Copy Options

Use the Browse/Copy Options display while editing a member to look at another member or spooled file, to copy another member or spooled file into the member you are editing, or to copy specific records from another member or spooled file into the member you are editing. For more information, see "Browsing or Copying Another Member" on page 58.

- Find/Change Options

Use the Find/Change Options display to search for a specified string in some or all records, change a specified string in some or all records, or to search for records that contain syntax errors. For more information, see "Using the Find/Change Options Display" on page 51.

Line Commands

You use line commands to insert, delete, copy, move, or prompt for records. You type the line commands on the sequence number of the records you want to work with. For more information, see Chapter 5, "Using Line Commands" on page 69.

Prompts and Format Lines

You can use SEU to create error-free records by specifying that SEU prompt you for data one field at a time, or that SEU display a format line directly above the record you are typing. SEU provides predefined prompts and format lines for high-level-languages (HLL), such as the RPG/400* language, and for Application System/400* (AS/400*) control language (CL) commands. For the predefined prompts, see “Using the Select Prompt Display” on page 166.

You can also define prompts for your own applications. When you use SEU prompts in full screen mode, the prompts are displayed in an abbreviated form. This allows you to see more edit lines while prompting. For more information, see Chapter 10, “Using Prompts and Format Lines” on page 163.

Split Session Editing and Browsing

You can split the Edit or Browse display into two parts, so that one member can be edited and another browsed (or two members browsed) on the work display at the same time. You can use this feature with the Browse/Copy Options display to copy records from one of the members shown on the display to another member that you are editing. You cannot edit two members on the work display at the same time. For more information, see Chapter 8, “Browsing or Editing More Than One Member” on page 151.

Syntax Checking

You can use SEU to perform the syntax checking of source statements for several high level languages, including BASIC, PL/I, COBOL, FORTRAN, and RPG, as well as AS/400 CL programs. For more information and a complete list of source types, see “Using Syntax Checking” on page 46.

Member List

The member list shows all members in a specified file. Use the list to select a member to edit, browse, print, or delete. For more information, see Chapter 3, “Working with the Member List” on page 19.

File List

The file list shows all files in a specified library. Use the list to select a file with members that you want to edit, browse, print, or delete. For more information, see “Selecting Another File” on page 64.

Spooled File List

The spooled file list shows all spooled files for a specified user. Use the list to select a spooled file that you want to browse or copy. For more information, see “Selecting a Spooled File” on page 65.

User List

The user list shows all jobs run under all IDs. Use the list to select the user ID from which you want to browse or copy a job. You can only access the spool files and you may require authorization. For more information on user lists, see “Selecting Another User’s Spooled File” on page 66.

Using SEU

The following describes how you use SEU:

- Start an SEU session with the Start SEU (STRSEU) command, the Programmer menu, or the programming development manager (PDM). For more information, see Chapter 2, “Starting the Source Entry Utility” on page 11.
- Specify a new member to create or select an existing member to edit, print, browse, or delete by using the Work with Members Using SEU display. For more information, see Chapter 3, “Working with the Member List” on page 19.
- Edit a new or existing member by using the Edit display, SEU commands, line commands, and associated options displays. Use the Edit display to perform frequently used operations such as deleting, copying, moving, or inserting records. Use SEU commands to perform operations such as finding and changing character strings, saving a member, or setting the tabs on. Use the options displays to perform less frequently used operations such as syntax checking the whole member, requesting a split session, or looking at an output queue. You can request these operations by specifying line commands on the display, by entering SEU commands, or by pressing a positional function key such as Enter, Page Up, Page Down, F19=Left, or F20=Right. For more information, see Chapter 4, “Editing Members” on page 27, Chapter 5, “Using Line Commands” on page 69, and Chapter 6, “Using SEU Commands” on page 117.

The following is a list of some of the options available in an SEU session:

- Request SEU to display a high-level-language (HLL) prompt or a command prompt to help you create or change records in a source member, one field at a time. For more information, see “Using Command Prompts” on page 163 and “Using High-Level-Language Prompts” on page 164.
- Request SEU to display a format line to help you verify the positioning of data within high-level-language source statements. For more information, see “Using Format Lines” on page 168.
- Request SEU to remove the format line and function keys from the SEU work screen. This provides you with four additional edit or browse lines on your display. For more information, see “Using Full Screen Mode on the Edit Display” on page 45 and “Using Full Screen Mode on a Browse Display” on page 140.
- Look at a member without making changes to it from the Browse display. Look at additional members, perform find operations, or browse an output queue by using the options displays. For more information, see Chapter 7, “Browsing Members” on page 135.
- Split the Edit display to browse another source or physical file member or a spooled file, or copy records from a source or physical file member or a spooled file into the member you are editing. Split the Browse display to look at another source or physical file member or a spooled file. For more information, see Chapter 8, “Browsing or Editing More Than One Member” on page 151.

- Complete your editing session by entering an SEU command or by using the Exit display. You can save the changes to the member, ignore the updates and leave the member unchanged, return to the member list, create a new member, print the member, return to the editing session, log OCL statements (System/36 source or procedure members), cancel a PDM Find string operation (Option 25 (Find string) on the Work with Objects Using PDM display), or exit from SEU. For more information, see Chapter 9, “Exiting from SEU” on page 159.

The SEU commands and the displays are discussed in detail in the following chapters.

Function Keys for SEU Displays

Each SEU display supports a set of function keys that you use to perform specific tasks. For example, you can press F12=Cancel to cancel the current operation and return to the display you worked on before the current display. The keys are listed at the bottom of each display. If F24=More keys is shown, press this key to see additional function keys for the display.

Generally, a function key is valid on a specific display only if it is listed at the bottom of the display. A function key may perform differently depending on which operation you are doing. If you are using SEU in full screen mode, the full set of function keys for that display are operable, even though they are not shown. For more information, see “Using Full Screen Mode on the Edit Display” on page 45.

You can find detailed information on function keys in the online help information for the AS/400 system. If you place the cursor on the function keys section of any display and press Help, detailed information for the available function keys on the display appears.

Figure 2 gives a brief description of all the function keys available for SEU.

Figure 2 (Page 1 of 4). Description of SEU Function Keys

Function Key	Name of Function Key	Description
F1/Help	Help	Provides information about the display.
F3	Exit	Exits from SEU. On the Exit display you can save the member you have edited or created. Valid from the Edit or Browse display.
	Exit	Returns the Edit or Browse display. Valid from any options display called from an Edit, Browse, or split display.
F4	Prompt	Displays a prompt for a record or command, or presents a selection list display. Prompting for a command is valid only from the system command window and may call a command menu depending on the member type. Valid also in specific prompts on the Browse/Copy Options, Browse Options, and Exit displays.

Figure 2 (Page 2 of 4). Description of SEU Function Keys

Function Key	Name of Function Key	Description
F5	Refresh	Resets the values on the display to the values that were on it after you last pressed Enter or when the display was first shown.
F6	Move the split line	Splits the display at the cursor position. Valid only on split displays.
F9	Retrieve	Retrieves the last command you entered. Valid only on the Edit, Browse, and split displays.
F10	Save	Saves a user-defined prompt. Valid only from User-Defined Prompt displays.
	Cursor	Moves the cursor from the data area to the SEU command line on the work screen. Press F10 again to move the cursor back to the data area.
F11	Display prompt	Shows the prompt you are defining. Valid only on User-Defined Prompt displays.
	Previous record	Places the previous record in a prompt. Valid only when you are using a prompt.
F11	View 2	Shows the queue, library, user date, and total pages for a spooled file. Valid only from the Select Spooled File Using SEU display.
F12	Cancel	<p>Cancels the operation and returns the previous display. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Returns the Edit, split, or options display from which you called the Exit display • Returns the Edit or Browse display from which you called the options display • Returns the Edit or Browse display from which you started a split session.
F13	Change session defaults	Calls the Change Session Defaults display.
F14	Display date/type	Shows the date or type for the member list. Valid only from the Work with Members Using SEU display and the Select Member Using SEU display.
	Find/Change options	Calls the Find/Change Options display. Valid only from the Edit display and from the top edit session of a split display.
	Find options	Calls the Find Options display. Valid only from the Browse or split Browse/Browse display, or the bottom browse session of a split Edit/Browse display.
F15	Sort by date/name	Sorts the member list by date or name. Valid only from the Work with Members Using SEU display and the Select Member Using SEU display.

Figure 2 (Page 3 of 4). Description of SEU Function Keys

Function Key	Name of Function Key	Description
F15	Browse/Copy options	Calls the Browse/Copy Options display. Valid only from the Edit display or a split Edit/Browse display.
	Browse options	Calls the Browse Options display. Valid only from the Browse display or a split Browse display.
F16	Find	Performs a find operation. Valid only from the Find/Change Options or Find Options displays. See "Performing Find and Change Operations" on page 51 for more information.
	Repeat find	Repeats a find operation. See "Performing Find and Change Operations" on page 51 for more information.
F17	Change	Performs a change operation. Valid only from the Find/Change Options display. See "Performing Find and Change Operations" on page 51 for more information.
	Repeat change	Repeats a change operation. See "Performing Find and Change Operations" on page 51 for more information.
	Subset	Shows a partial member list. Valid only on the Work with Members Using SEU display.
	Top	Shows the first set of spooled files. Valid only from the Select Spooled File Using SEU display.
F18	Bottom	Shows the last set of spooled files. Valid only from the Select Spooled File Using SEU display.
	DBCS conversion	Only used with double-byte character strings. See Appendix C, "Working with Double-Byte Character Sets" on page 219 for more information.
F19	Left	Positions the records to the left.
F20	Right	Positions the records to the right.
F21	System command	Displays a window in which you enter a system command. Valid only from Edit, Browse and split displays. The displayed window is not valid for S/38 commands.
F23	Select prompt	Press this key to select a prompt from the Select Prompt display. After you select a prompt, SEU returns the edit session and displays the prompt.
	Select user prompt	Calls the Select User-Defined Prompt display. Valid only from the Select Prompt Display.
F24	More keys	Lists additional function keys at the bottom of the display.

Figure 2 (Page 4 of 4). Description of SEU Function Keys

Function Key	Name of Function Key	Description
Clear	Clear	Performs a partial refresh on the display.
Del	Delete	Deletes the characters above the cursor and shifts all characters to the right of the cursor one position to the left. Nulls (hex 00, which are shown as blanks) are inserted at the end of the field as the characters are shifted. SEU provides these nulls at the end of each line.
Dup	Duplicate	Duplicates information from the same field of the previous record. Valid only when using a prompt.
Enter	Enter	Processes commands or data you have typed in the display. Ends a browse session if no commands are entered on the work screen.
Home	Home	Returns the cursor to the home position. If the cursor is not on the SEU command line, press this key a second time to move the cursor from the home position to the SEU command line. This key is valid on Edit, Browse and split displays. On split displays, this key is session dependent.
Page Up	Page Up (Roll Down)	Press Page Up to see the previous records on the display. If the cursor is on the message line, SEU shows the previous message.
Page Down	Page Down (Roll Up)	Press Page Down to see subsequent records on the display. If the cursor is on the message line, SEU shows the next message.
Print	Print	Prints the current display to the default printer device file.
SysReq	System Request	Interrupts the job you are currently working on and shows a menu from which you can do various tasks.

Source Member Size and Security

SEU allows a maximum number of 32 764 records in a source member. The maximum record length SEU allows is 240 characters, which includes 6 characters for the sequence number and 6 characters for the date.

Figure 3 shows the minimum authority you need for a file before you can perform SEU operations on a file member. To add a member to a file, you require add authority for the library containing the file.

Figure 3. Authority Required to Perform SEU Operations

Operation	Object Authority			Data Authority			
	Object Operational Authority	Object Management Authority	Object Existence Authority	Read	Add	Update	Delete
Edit a member	X	X		X	X		X
Browse a member	X			X			
Add a member	X	X		X	X		X
Remove a member	X		X	X			
Revise type or text of member	X	X		X			

For some SEU functions, you also require the authority to use CL commands such as Work with Output Queue (WRKOUTQ), Create Physical File (CRTPF), or Work with Spooled Files (WRKSPLF). If you change or replace the version of these commands that is supplied by IBM*, specify the values *INTERACT and *EXEC for the new version on the ALLOW parameter of the Create Command (CRTCMD) or Change Command (CHGCMD) commands.

For further information on object authority, see the *Security Reference* manual.

Chapter 2. Starting the Source Entry Utility

This chapter describes how to start an SEU session by using the Start SEU (STRSEU) command, the Work with Members Using PDM display in the programming development manager (PDM), or the Programmer menu.

Using the STRSEU (Start Source Entry Utility) Command

Figure 4 shows the syntax for the STRSEU command. A description of the STRSEU command follows Figure 4.

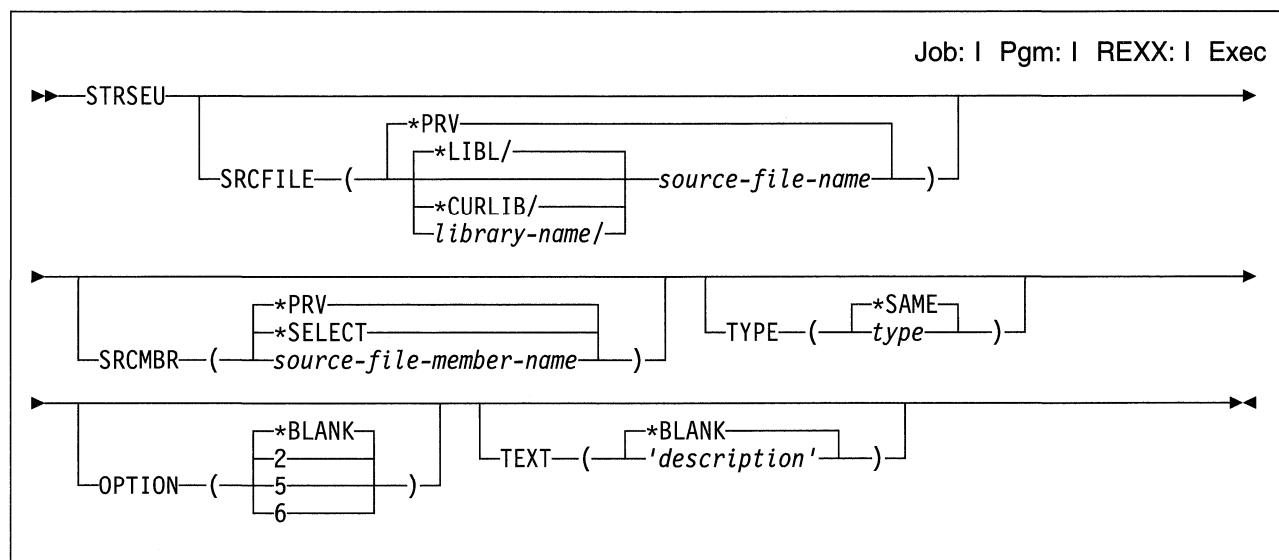


Figure 4. STRSEU (Start SEU) Command

Purpose

The STRSEU command allows the user to create, change, show, or print a source member.

The STRSEU command can be used to create a source member, but it cannot create a source file that contains source members. Use the Create Source Physical File (CRTSRCPF) command to create a source file. If the user does not have a library for the source file, use the Create Library (CRTLIB) command to create one. For information about creating source files and libraries, see the *CL Reference*.

Optional Parameters

SRCFILE

Specifies the qualified name of the source physical file that contains the member being edited or created.

***PRV:** The previously specified qualified source physical file name is used.

The possible library values are:

***LIBL:** The library list is used to locate the source file.

***CURLIB:** The current library for the job is used to locate the source file. If no library is specified as the current library for the job, the QGPL library is used.

library-name: Specify the name of the library where the source file is located.

source-file-name: Specify the name of an existing source physical file.

SRCMBR

Specifies the names of the source physical file members being edited or created. The default value for this parameter depends on whether the SRCFILE parameter is specified.

***PRV:** The previously specified source member name is used. This is the default value if *PRV is specified for the SRCFILE parameter.

***SELECT:** The SEU shows a list of members from which the user selects one to edit, show, print, or delete. This is the default value if a value other than *PRV is specified for the SRCFILE parameter.

source-file-member-name: Specify the name of the source physical file member being created or edited.

TYPE

Specifies the type of source physical file member being edited or created.

***SAME:** For members that already exist, this value indicates that the member type does not change. For members being created, this value indicates that the member type is assigned the default associated with the name of the source physical file. The default member types for specific source file names are shown in Figure 7 on page 14.

type: Specify the type of source physical file member to edit. This can be any combination of up to 10 characters, or one of the following types supported by the SEU:

- AS/400 types: BAS, BASP, BND, C, CBL, CICSCBL, CICS MAP, CICS SQLCBL, CL, CLD, CLP, CMD, DFU, DSPF, FTN, ICFF, LF, MENU, MNU, MNUCMD, MNUDDS, PAS, PF, PLI, PNLGRP, PRTF, QRY, REXX, RMC, RPG, RPT, SPADCT, SQLC, SQLCBL, SQLFTN, SQLPLI, SQLRPG, SRT, TBL, or TXT
- System/38 types: BAS38, BASP38, BSCF38, CBL38, CL38, CLP38, CMD38, CMNF38, DFU38, DSPF38, LF38, MXDF38, PF38, PLI38, PRTF38, QRY38, RPG38, RPT38, SRT38, or TXT38
- System/36 types: ARS36, ASM36, BAS36, BASP36, BGC36, BGD36, BGF36, CBL36, DFU36, DSPF36, DTA36, FOR36, MNU36, MSGF36, OCL36, PHL36, RPG36, RPT36, SRT36, TXT36, UNS36, or WSU36

For more information about source member types, see Figure 36 on page 41.

OPTION

Specifies the function to perform on the selected member. The default value depends on whether the member name is specified.

***BLANK:** This is the default value if a member name is not specified. *BLANK specifies no action; instead, a member list is shown from which the user can specify one of the following options:

2: A member is to be edited (Option 2 is the default value if a member name is specified)

5: A member is to be displayed

6: A member is to be printed.

TEXT

Specifies text that describes the member. This text is stored in the text field for the member. For an expanded description of this parameter, see the *CL Reference*.

***BLANK:** This is the default for a new member. This value directs the SEU to specify blanks in the text field of the member. For an existing member, this value does not change the text field of the member.

'description': Specify no more than 50 characters of text, enclosed in apostrophes.

Example

```
STRSEU SRCFILE(QGPL/FILE1) SRCMBR(TELEDIR)
TYPE(CLP) TEXT('CL program to create office
telephone directory')
```

This command starts SEU by using the source member TELEDIR in source file FILE1, which is located in the QGPL library. The TYPE(CLP) parameter indicates that this member is the source for a CL program. The TEXT parameter supplies a description of the member.

If the member exists, SEU starts an Edit session for the member. If the member does not exist, SEU creates a member with the name, type, and text specified in the command, and starts an Edit session for the member. When you create a source physical file using the CRTSRCPF command, the initial default source file is QTXTSRC. For information about creating source files and libraries, see the *CL Reference*.

Default Values for the STRSEU Command

The default values for the source file, library, and member are interdependent. If you do not specify the SRCFILE parameter or the SRCMBR parameter when you call SEU, SEU uses the default values, as shown in Figure 5 on page 14.

Figure 5. Defaults for File, Library, and Member Parameters

File Is Specified?	Library Is Specified?	Member Is Specified?	Default for File	Default for Library	Default for Member
Yes	Yes	Yes	Supplied	Supplied	Supplied
Yes	Yes	No	Supplied	Supplied	*SELECT
Yes	No	Yes	Supplied	*PRV	Supplied
Yes	No	No	Supplied	*PRV	*SELECT
No	Yes	Yes	*PRV	Supplied	Supplied
No	Yes	No	*PRV	Supplied	*SELECT
No	No	Yes	*PRV	*PRV	Supplied
No	No	No	*PRV	*PRV	*PRV

The default for the TYPE and OPTION parameters depends on whether or not you specify a member name. Figure 6 shows the defaults SEU uses if you do not specify TYPE or OPTION.

Figure 6. Defaults for Type and Option Parameters

Member Is Specified?	Type Is Specified?	Option Is Specified?	Default for Type	Default for Option
Yes	Yes	Yes	Supplied	Supplied
Yes	Yes	No	Supplied	2 (Edit)
Yes	No	Yes	*SAME	Supplied
Yes	No	No	*SAME	2 (Edit)
No	Yes	Yes	Supplied	Supplied
No	Yes	No	Supplied	*BLANK
No	No	Yes	*SAME	Supplied
No	No	No	Supplied	*BLANK

When you create a new member, the default for the TYPE parameter depends on the name of the source file in which the new member is located. Figure 7 shows the default values for new members based on the source file names.

Figure 7 (Page 1 of 2). Defaults for Member Types When New Members Are Created

Source File Name	Default for Type
QBASSRC	BAS
QCBLSRC	CBL
QCLSRC	CLP
QCMDSRC	CMD
QCSRC	C
QDDSSRC	PF
QFTNSRC	FTN
QMAPSRC	CICSMAP
QMENUSRC	MNUDDS

Figure 7 (Page 2 of 2). Defaults for Member Types When New Members Are Created

Source File Name	Default for Type
QMNUSRC	MENU
QPASSRC	PAS
QPLISRC	PLI
QPNLSRC	PNLGRP
QREXSRC	REXX
QRMCSRC	RMC
QRP GSRC	RPG
QS36PRC	OCL36
QS36SRC	UNS36
QSRV SRC	BND
QTBL SRC	TBL
QTXTSRC	TXT
QU DSSRC	QRY38
All Others	TXT

Entering the STRSEU Command

All commands are entered either on the Command Entry display, or on a command line. You can:

- Type the entire STRSEU command with parameters
- Type the name of the command and press F4=Prompt to request a prompt

Using the STRSEU Command with Parameters

If you know all the parameters and values for the STRSEU command, type the complete command on the Command Entry display as follows:

```
STRSEU SRCFILE(LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01) SRCMBR(MEMBNAME05) TYPE(TXT)
OPTION(2) TEXT('Customer data file for mailing list')
```

Press Enter to process the command.

If you specify the values in the correct order, you do not have to type the names of the first four parameters. You can type the STRSEU command as follows:

```
STRSEU LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01 MEMBNAME05 TXT 2
TEXT('Customer data file for mailing list')
```

This is called positional coding and is described in detail in the *CL Reference*. For more information on the Command Entry display, view the online help information for the display.

Using Command Prompts

You can use command prompts to enter the parameters for the STRSEU command. After typing only the STRSEU command name, or after typing the command name and some parameter values, press F4=Prompt. The Start Source Entry Utility (STRSEU) display appears as shown in Figure 8 on page 16.

Start Source Entry Utility (STRSEU)		
Type choices, press Enter.		
Source file	*PRV _____	Name, *PRV
Library	_____	Name, *LIBL, *CURLIB, *PRV
Source member	*PRV _____	Name, *PRV, *SELECT
Source type	*SAME _____	Name, *SAME, BAS, BASP, C...
Option	*BLANK _____	*BLANK, ' ', 2, 5, 6
Text 'description'	*BLANK _____	
<div style="text-align: right;">Bottom</div> <div> F3=Exit F4=Prompt F5=Refresh F12=Cancel F13=How to use this display F24=More keys </div>		

Figure 8. Start Source Entry Utility (STRSEU) Display

This display lists the parameters and supplies the default values. Press Enter to accept the default values, or type values for the parameters and press Enter to process the command.

Other Ways to Begin SEU

In addition to using the Command Entry display and command prompt, you can request an SEU session from the programming development manager (PDM) or from the Programmer menu.

From the programming development manager (PDM), select option 2 (Edit) or option 5 (Display) on the Work with Members Using PDM display.

For an example of using the Work With Members Using PDM display, see “Example 2: Changing a Source Member” on page 198.

From the Programmer menu, select option 5 (Run a command) or option 8 (Edit a source file member) to request an SEU session.

Preparing the Work Space

When you enter the STRSEU command to edit or browse a member, SEU must prepare the work space before you can begin to work with the member. The work space holds a copy of the member you are working on, so the original member remains unchanged until you decide to save any changes you make. After you enter the STRSEU command, the Load SEU Work Space display appears. You may not see the display if the member is loaded quickly. The display is shown in Figure 9 on page 17 for member MEMBNAME05.

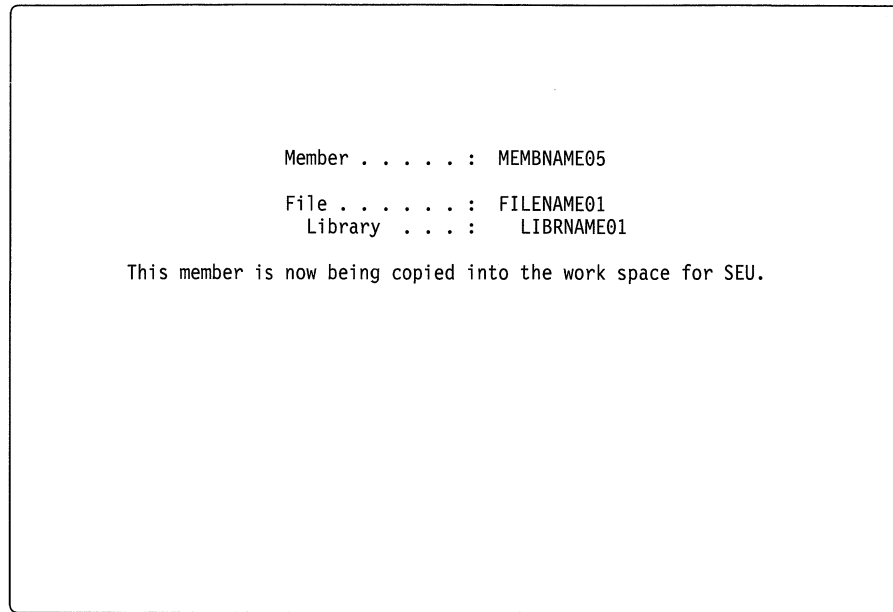


Figure 9. Load SEU Work Space Display

The display shows the name of the member that SEU is copying into the work space, and the name of the file and library that contain the member.

The work space copy allows SEU to recover changes from sessions that end abnormally. See Appendix D, "Recovering from Errors" on page 227 for information on the recovery process.

Chapter 3. Working with the Member List

This chapter describes how to:

- Select a member to work with or create a new member by using the Work with Members Using SEU display
- Delete members by using the Confirm Delete of Members display
- Change the member list by using the Subset Member List display

Using the Work with Members Using SEU Display

You can create a member or select a member to work with from the Work with Members Using SEU display, which lists all members alphabetically in a file.

The Work with Members Using SEU display appears when you start AS/400 SEU and do one of the following:

- Specify the value *SELECT for the SRCMBR parameter
- Specify a source file for the SRCFILE parameter but do not specify a member for the SRCMBR parameter
- Enter the STRSEU command without any parameters if the Work with Members Using SEU display is chosen in the previous session

You can also request the Work with Members Using SEU display from the Exit display. On the Exit display, type Y (Yes) for the *Go to member list* field to access the Work with Members Using SEU display for the file you are editing, and press Enter. The Exit display is described in detail in Chapter 9, "Exiting from SEU" on page 159.

Figure 10 on page 20 shows how to access the Work with Members Using SEU display.

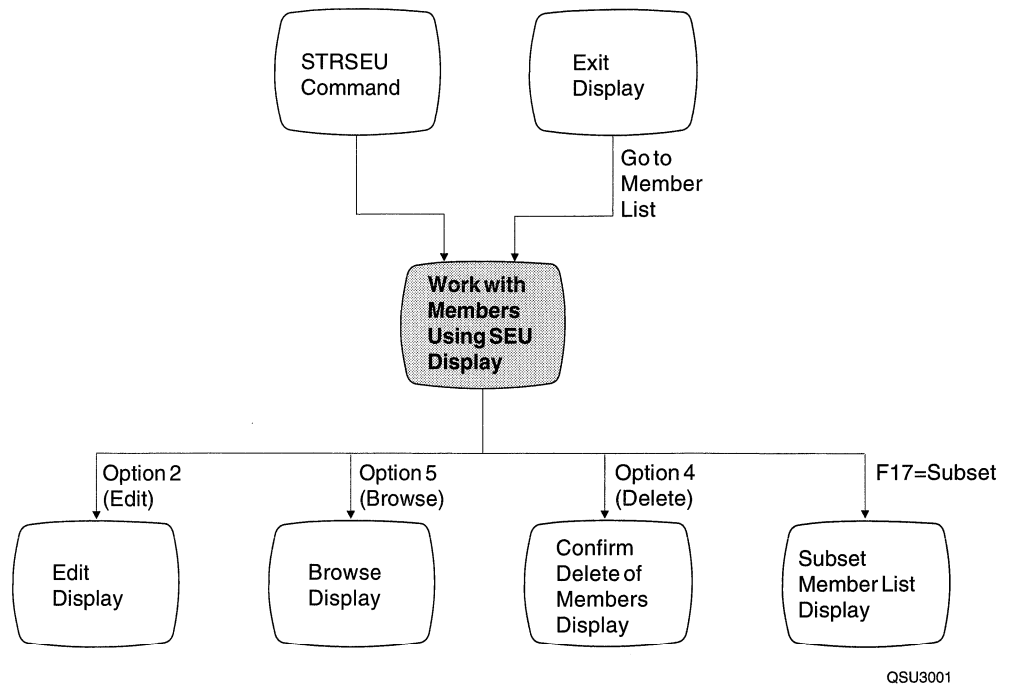


Figure 10. Accessing the Work with Members Using SEU Display

You can do the following on the Work with Members Using SEU display:

- Change the library name or source file name to show a new member list
- Sort the members by the date when they were last updated
- Reposition the member list to a specific member
- Specify the name of the member you want to create
- Revise the TYPE or TEXT parameter of a member
- Select a member to edit
- Select a member to delete
- Select a member to browse
- Select a member to print
- List the last change date of the members

Figure 11 on page 21 is an example of the Work with Members Using SEU display. The display shown is for a source file with no members. If you enter a name in the *New member* field (MEMBNAME05) and press Enter, the edit display appears and you can begin your edit session.

Work with Members Using SEU			
Source file	FILENAME01	Library	LIBRNAME01
Position to			
New member	MEMBNAME05		
Type for new member	TXT		
Text	Customer data file for mailing list		
Type options, press Enter.			
2=Edit	4=Delete	5=Browse	6=Print
Opt Member	Type	Text	
(No members in the file)			
F3=Exit	F5=Refresh	F12=Cancel	F14=Display date
F15=Sort by date		F17=Subset	
(C) COPYRIGHT IBM CORP. 1981, 1993.			

Figure 11. Work with Members Using SEU Display with No Members

Figure 12 and Figure 13 on page 22 are examples of the Work with Members Using SEU display with existing members.

Work with Members Using SEU			
Source file	FILENAME01	Library	LIBRNAME01
Position to			
New member	MEMBNAME05		
Type for new member	TXT		
Text	Customer data file for mailing list		
Type options, press Enter.			
2=Edit	4=Delete	5=Browse	6=Print
Opt Member	Type	Text	
- MEMBNAME01	TXT	Customer data file for mailing list	
- MEMBNAME02	TXT	Customer data file for mailing list	
- MEMBNAME03	TXT	Customer data file for mailing list	
- MEMBNAME04	TXT	Customer data file for mailing list	
			Bottom
F3=Exit	F5=Refresh	F12=Cancel	F14=Display date
F15=Sort by date		F17=Subset	
(C) COPYRIGHT IBM CORP. 1981, 1993.			

Figure 12. Work with Members Using SEU Display with Type Field Shown

The Work with Members Using SEU display in Figure 12 shows the *Type* field. Press F14=Display date to switch to the *Date* field from the *Type* field, as shown in Figure 13 on page 22.

Work with Members Using SEU			
Source file	FILENAME01	Library	LIBRNAME01
Position to			
New member	MEMBNAME05		
Type for new member	TXT		
Text	Customer data file for mailing list		
Type options, press Enter.			
2=Edit	4=Delete	5=Browse	6=Print
Opt Member	Date	Text	
- MEMBNAME01	09/10/93	Customer data file for mailing list	
- MEMBNAME02	09/10/93	Customer data file for mailing list	
- MEMBNAME03	09/10/93	Customer data file for mailing list	
- MEMBNAME04	09/10/93	Customer data file for mailing list	
			Bottom
F3=Exit	F5=Refresh	F12=Cancel	F14=Display type
F15=Sort by date		F17=Subset	
(C) COPYRIGHT IBM CORP. 1981, 1993.			

Figure 13. Work with Members Using SEU Display with Date Field Shown

The display contains information you enter for the source file and library name, the information required to create a new member, and the list of members with the specification of the list position (Bottom or More) in the bottom right-hand corner of the display.

The fields on the display are:

Source file. This field contains the source physical file name you specified with the STRSEU command. If you specify a new source file name, the display changes to show the member list for the new file.

Library. This field contains the library name you specified with the STRSEU command. If you specify a new library name, the display changes to show the member list for the file in the new library.

Position to. Specify a partial member name (when sorted by name) or date (when sorted by date) to reposition the list to that name or date. When you press Enter, the list is repositioned so that the specified name or date appears at the top and this field is cleared. You can specify another value for this field to reposition the list again. Two special values for this field are *BOT (to display the bottom of the list) and *TOP (to display the top of the list).

The sorting default is by member name. To sort by date, press F15=Sort Date; SEU then sorts the list by date and changes the *Position to* field to *Position to date*.

If the member or date specified is not found, SEU positions the list so that the closest previous member or date appears at the top.

New member. Specify a name to create a new member.

Type for new member. Specify the type for the new member. The type of the member determines the syntax checker used while editing.

Text. Specify text for the new member.

Opt. Specify an operation to perform on a member. Specify 2 (Edit) to edit a member (you access the Edit display). Specify 4 (Delete) to delete a member (you access the Confirm Delete of Members display). Specify 5 (Browse) to browse a member (you access the Browse display). Specify 6 (Print) to print a member. If you specify 6 (Print), a message appears to confirm that the member has been sent to the print queue.

You can specify operations on more than one member at a time in the *Opt* field. For example, you can specify 4 (Delete) for one member in the list and 6 (Print) for another, and then press Enter to have SEU delete the one member and print the other.

Member. These fields contain the member name.

Type. These fields contain the type of the members.

Date. These fields contain the date the members were created or last changed.

Text. These fields contain up to 50 characters of text describing the members.

SEU Processing of the Work with Members Using SEU Display

SEU processes the Work with Members Using SEU display as follows:

1. When you press the Page Up or Page Down keys, or perform a reposition request, SEU begins processing by checking the display for errors.

If errors exist, SEU highlights them and lists the appropriate error messages. If no errors occur, SEU processes the page or reposition request.

2. When you press Enter, SEU checks for errors. If no errors occur, SEU begins processing the options on the display.

- a. If you have changed the source file or library name, SEU checks for pending options in the list and for a new member name.

If there are no pending options, or if a new member name has not been specified, SEU changes the list to show the members in the new source file or library. If there are pending options, or if a new member name is specified, SEU issues an error message.

- b. If you did not change the source file or library name, SEU checks the *Position* to field.

If you specified a value for this field, SEU repositions the list as requested, then processes any options you specified.

- c. SEU begins processing all options on the display in the order they occur. When it finds a delete option, SEU shows the Confirm Delete of Members display. This display lists all members marked for deletion on the Work with Members Using SEU display. Confirm that each delete choice is correct, or return to the Work with Members Using SEU display to change your choices.

If you confirm all delete choices, SEU returns the Work with Members Using SEU display and performs the delete choices. It then continues to process the remaining options on the display in the order they occur.

- d. If you press F17=Subset, SEU checks for pending operations in the member list. If there are pending operations, SEU issues an error message.

Deleting Members

You can delete members listed on the Work with Members Using SEU display by specifying option 4 (Delete), as shown in Figure 14.

Work with Members Using SEU

Source file FILENAME01 Library LIBRNAME01

Position to

New member MEMBNAME05

Type for new member TXT

Text

Type options, press Enter.

2=Edit 4=Delete 5=Browse 6=Print

Opt	Member	Date	Text
-	MEMBNAME01	09/10/93	Customer data file for mailing list
-	MEMBNAME02	09/10/93	Customer data file for mailing list
4	MEMBNAME03	09/10/93	Customer data file for mailing list
4	MEMBNAME04	09/10/93	Customer data file for mailing list

Figure 14. Work with Members Using SEU Display with Members Marked for Deletion

When you press Enter, the Confirm Delete of Members display appears.

Using the Confirm Delete of Members Display

The Confirm Delete of Members display lists all members you marked to be deleted on the Work with Members Using SEU display. Check this list to ensure that you are deleting the correct members.

Figure 15 is an example of the Confirm Delete of Members display. In this example, members MEMBNAME03 and MEMBNAME04 are listed for deletion. When you press Enter, SEU deletes both members.

Confirm Delete of Members

Source file : FILENAME01

Library : LIBRNAME01

Press Enter to confirm your choices for 4=Delete.

Press F12 to return to change your choices.

Opt	Member	Type	Text
4	MEMBNAME03	TXT	Customer data file for mailing list
4	MEMBNAME04	TXT	Customer data file for mailing list

F12=Cancel

Bottom

Figure 15. Confirm Delete of Members Display

Changing the Member List

You can change the member list that appears on the Work with Members Using SEU display so that only members that meet certain criteria are included in the member list. You can select or subset the list so that members match specific name, type, date, or text criteria. You change the member list by using the Subset Member List display. To access this display, press F17=Subset on the Work with Members Using SEU display.

Using the Subset Member List Display

You use the Subset Member List display to change the list that appears on the Work with Members Using SEU display. You can change the list so it shows only members that have the same:

- Partial name
- Member type
- Date of creation or last change
- Text or partial text

Figure 16 is an example of the Subset Member List display.

Subset Member List

Type choices, press Enter.

Member	*ALL_____	*ALL, *generic*, name
Member type	*ALL_____	*ALL, *BLANK, type
From date	01/01/00	Earliest date to include
To date	12/31/99	Latest date to include
Text	*ALL_____	

F5=Refresh F12=Cancel

Figure 16. Subset Member List Display

The fields on the Subset Member List display are:

Member. Identify a particular or generic name to subset the list. For example:

Specify	To Show
---------	---------

- | | |
|-------|---|
| ABC* | Only members that begin with ABC |
| *ABC | Only members that end with ABC |
| *ABC* | Only members that have ABC in their names |
| A*B | Only members that start with A and end with B |
| **ALL | Only members that end with ALL |

*ALL All members
"A*" Only members that begin with A and are enclosed in quotation marks

Member type. Specify any valid member type to show only members of that type. For example, specify RPG to show only members of type RPG, *BLANK to show members with no types, and *ALL to show all member types. See the TYPE parameter of the STRSEU command on page 13 for a list of AS/400 member types.

From date and To date. Specify the date of creation or last change for the members to be shown. You must use the system format for the date. For example, to show only members created or updated between July 1, 1993, and September 1, 1993, inclusive, type 07/01/93 in the *From date* field and 09/01/93 in the *To date* field.

Text. Specify a character string to be searched for in the *Text* field.

Chapter 4. Editing Members

This chapter describes the edit environment and how to:

- Use the Edit display
- Use the screen design aid (SDA) to call SEU to edit DDS comments
- Change the edit session parameters using the Change Session Defaults display or the SEU SET command
- Perform find and change operations using the Find/Change Options display or SEU commands
- Use the programming development manager (PDM) find string function
- Browse or copy additional members using the Browse/Copy Options display
- Select a member to copy or browse using the Select Member Using SEU display
- Select another file that contains members you want to copy or browse using the Select File Using SEU display
- Select a spooled file to copy or browse using the Select Spooled File Using SEU display
- Select another user's spooled file to browse or copy using the Select User Using SEU display

Using the Edit Display

Use the Edit display to add or change records in a new or existing member.

For existing members, you can do the following to access the Edit display:

- Specify 2 (Edit) for the OPTION parameter of the STRSEU command
- Specify 2 (Edit) on the *Opt* field on the Work with Members Using SEU display
- Specify 2 (Edit) on the Work with Members Using PDM display
- Specify 2 (Edit comments) on the Work with Display Records display in SDA

For new members, you can do the following to access the Edit display:

- Specify the name of the member to be created for the SRCMBR parameter of the STRSEU command
- Specify the name of the member to be created on the *New member* field on the Work with Members Using SEU display

Figure 17 on page 28 shows how to access the Edit display.

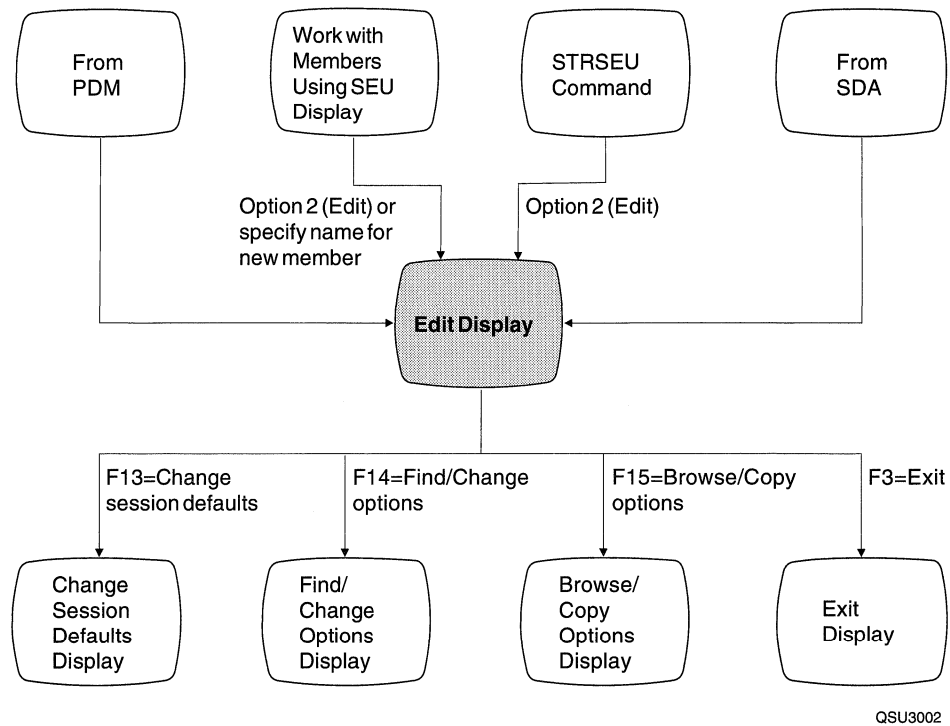


Figure 17. Accessing the Edit Display

With the Edit display, you can look at the records in a specific member or perform the following operations:

- Change the data in a record
- Shift the data in a record
- Copy a record to one or more places
- Move a record to one or more places
- Delete a record
- Print a source record
- Insert a new record
- Exclude one or more records on the display
- Hide one or more records on the display
- Overlay nonblank data from one record onto another record
- Find a specified character string in the records
- Change a specified character string in the records
- Request a specific language or user-defined prompt
- Syntax-check records in a member
- Set tab positions for your edit session
- Set the case (upper or mixed) for data input
- Set the case match for the find string function
- Set the work screen to full screen mode
- Set the amount to roll the display

You can perform these operations by using line commands, SEU commands, or options displays. Line commands are discussed in detail in Chapter 5, “Using Line Commands” on page 69. SEU commands are discussed later in this chapter and in detail in Chapter 6, “Using SEU Commands” on page 117. Options displays are discussed later in this chapter.

[illegible]

Figure 19 shows an example of the Edit display for an existing member.

```

Columns . . . :   1  71                      Edit                      LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU==>                                                MEMBNAME01
FMT **      ...+... 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
***** Beginning of data *****
0001.00 This is the first record in the member.
0002.00 This is record number 2.
0003.00 This is record number 3.
0004.00 This is record number 4.
0005.00 This is record number 5.
0006.00 This is record number 6.
0007.00 This is record number 7.
0008.00 This is record number 8.
0009.00 This is record number 9.
0010.00 This is record number 10.
0011.00 This is record number 11.
0012.00 This is record number 12.
0013.00 This is record number 13.
0014.00 This is record number 14.
0015.00 This is record number 15.
0016.00 This is the last record in the member.
***** End of data *****
F3=Exit   F4=Prompt   F5=Refresh   F9=Retrieve   F10=Cursor
F16=Repeat find   F17=Repeat change   F24=More keys

```

The Edit display consists of three main sections: the heading section, the edit section, and the function key/message section.

The heading section consists of:

- Title line. The first line on the display contains the following fields:

Columns. This field shows which columns of each source record are currently visible in the body of the display. The first number in this field is the number of the first column of the source record that is shown. The second number in this field is the number of the last column of the source record that is shown.

Note: If the record is wider than the display area, shift right to see the rest of the record. When you shift the display, the column numbers will change to reflect the new position in the record.

Library name/File name, Record comment, File comment, or Pending operation. This field has one of three values: (1) the name of the library and source physical file, (2) the file comment or record comment if file-level or record-level comments are being edited from SDA, or (3) the pending operation.

If you are not editing DDS comments and there are no pending operations, the first two lines of the display appear as shown in Figure 20.

```
Columns . . . : 1 71          Edit          LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU==> _____ MEMBNAME01
```

Figure 20. Partial Edit Display with No Pending Operations

If you are editing DDS record comments from SDA, the first two lines of the display appear as shown in Figure 21.

```
Columns . . . : 1 71          Edit          Record comments
SEU==> _____ CUSTMAINT
```

Figure 21. Partial Edit Display When Editing DDS Record-Level Comments

If you are editing DDS file-level comments from SDA, the first two lines of the display appear as shown in Figure 22.

```
Columns . . . : 1 71          Edit          File comments
SEU==> _____
```

Figure 22. Partial Edit Display When Editing DDS File-Level Comments

If there are pending operations, the first two lines of the display appear as shown in Figure 23.

```
Columns . . . : 1 71          Edit          Pending . . . . . : CC
SEU==> _____
```

Figure 23. Partial Edit Display with Pending Operations

The *Pending* field contains the first incomplete line command, usually a Move (M), Copy (C), Copy Repeated (CR), block (MM or CC), or a target (A, B, O, or OO) command. See “Pending Operations” on page 108 for more information. If there is a pending operation, the message line at the bottom of the display may contain an error message.

- Command line, and Member name or Record Format name. The second line on the display contains the following fields:

SEU==>. Enter an SEU command. To see help for an SEU command, type the command and press the Help key. SEU commands are fast paths to SEU functions such as the find/change options, edit and browse session defaults, and exiting. SEU commands are free format commands with required positional parameters and optional parameters that can be entered in any order. SEU commands are discussed later in this chapter, in Chapter 6, “Using SEU Commands” on page 117, and in Chapter 9, “Exiting from SEU” on page 159.

Member name or Record Format name. This field has one of two values: (1) the name of the member you are editing, or (2) the record format name, if you are editing DDS record comments from SDA. This field is not shown if there is a pending operation.

- Format line. The third line on the display is a format line. For more information on the layout of format lines, see “Format and Insert-with-Format Commands” on page 93.

The edit section consists of:

- Source Lines. Lines 5 to 20 are the source lines. Each source line consists of two fields:

Sequence number. This field contains the sequence number (in the form *nnnn.nn*) that SEU provides when it sequences the records in the member. This field can also temporarily contain line commands. You can type line commands in this field to perform an operation on the record (such as M to move or C to copy), or to insert a special record.

Record. This field contains a record from the source member. You can change the current record by typing information over the old record.

The *Record* field can also contain special records. Special records exist only during the edit session and are not placed in your source member. Special records include:

- Beginning-of-data
- End-of-data
- Format
- Insert
- Columns
- Tabs
- Exclude

Beginning-of-data and end-of-data lines are automatically shown to designate the beginning and end of a member. You cannot remove these special records.

You create format lines, set tabs, insert lines, or exclude lines by using line commands. You can delete these special records while in the edit session by pressing F5=Refresh.

Figure 24 on page 32 shows an example of a partial member that contains several types of special records.

```

Columns . . . :   1  71           Edit           LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU==>          MEMBNAME01
FMT **  .... 1 .... 2 .... 3 .... 4 .... 5 .... 6 .... 7
***** Beginning of data *****
0001.00 The "Beginning of data" record above is a special record.
0002.00 This record has sequence number 0002.00.
- - - ----- 2 data records excluded -----
0005.00 The "End of data" record below is a special record.
***** End of data *****

```

Figure 24. Partial Edit Display with Special Records

The function key/message section consists of:

- List of function keys. Lines 22 and 23 list all the valid function keys for the display. Three sets of function keys are available for the Edit display. You can press any function key that appears in these three sets at any time while the Edit display is shown. The first set of function keys is shown in Figure 25.

```

F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F5=Refresh  F9=Retrieve  F10=Cursor
F16=Repeat find  F17=Repeat change  F24=More keys

```

Figure 25. First Set of Function Keys for the Edit Display

From the display shown in Figure 25, press F24=More keys to see the second set of function keys for the Edit display, shown in Figure 26.

```

F13=Change session defaults  F14=Find/Change options
F15=Browse/Copy options      F24=More keys

```

Figure 26. Second Set of Function Keys for the Edit Display

Press F24=More keys a second time to see the third set of function keys for the Edit display, shown in Figure 27.

```

F19=Left  F20=Right  F21=System command
F23=Select prompt  F24=More keys

```

Figure 27. Third Set of Function Keys for the Edit Display

- Message line. Line 24 lists any error messages. A plus sign (+) in the bottom right-hand corner of the display indicates additional messages. Position the cursor on the message line and press Page Up or Page Down to look at the messages.

SEU Processing of the Edit Display

SEU processes the Edit display in the following order:

1. Processes Clear and Home operations: this removes all input typed in since the last key was pressed, and immediately shows the Edit display.
2. Refreshes the display (F5): this immediately shows the Edit display without a prompt, temporary lines, pending line commands, or SEU commands, and removes all input typed in since the last key was pressed.
3. Shows additional function keys (F24).
4. Enters changes to records.
5. Enters changes to fields in a prompt.
6. Enters changes to insert lines.
7. Performs syntax checking on the data records.
8. Parses line commands and SEU commands: severe line commands or SEU command errors cause the display to be shown again without further processing of this list.
9. Processes continuous insert.
10. Processes all line commands.
11. Processes all SEU commands.
12. Starts a prompt (F4).
13. If a prompt is active and a prompt line command is not entered:
 - Places the next record in a prompt when you press Enter.
 - Places the previous record in a prompt (F11).
14. If a prompt is active:
 - Presents the Select Prompt display (F23).
 - Cancels the prompt (F12).
15. Removes the split display (F12).
16. Processes the Page Up, Page Down, F19=Left, and F20=Right keys.
17. Sets the new starting position of the find and change operation, if required.
18. Processes the F13=Change session defaults, F14=Find/Change options, and F15=Browse/Copy options keys.
19. Performs any F16=Repeat find, and F17=Repeat change operations.
20. Repositions the display to show the result of the find and change operation.
21. If the display has not been repositioned:
 - Repositions for continuous inserting, if required.
 - Repositions for continuous prompting. If the record is no longer on the screen, SEU removes the prompt, if required.
22. Determines whether a prompt is still shown.
23. Quits the SEU session (F3).

System/38 commands and System/36 commands are not performed in SEU, but you can access the Command Entry display by using the Attn key to enter these commands.

Errors are placed in a list in the order in which they are encountered, with the exception of syntax errors. Syntax errors are placed last on the list.

For cases where different items affect the same function, SEU processes the last item on the list. For example, if all the following are in effect, only the Page key takes effect:

- The display must roll to show the next line for the prompt
- You enter a line command to position the display
- You press Page Up or Page Down

The other functions are preempted.

How an Edit Session Works

Figure 28 shows the basic steps SEU uses to process data when you are editing source members. The highlighted steps are described following the figure.

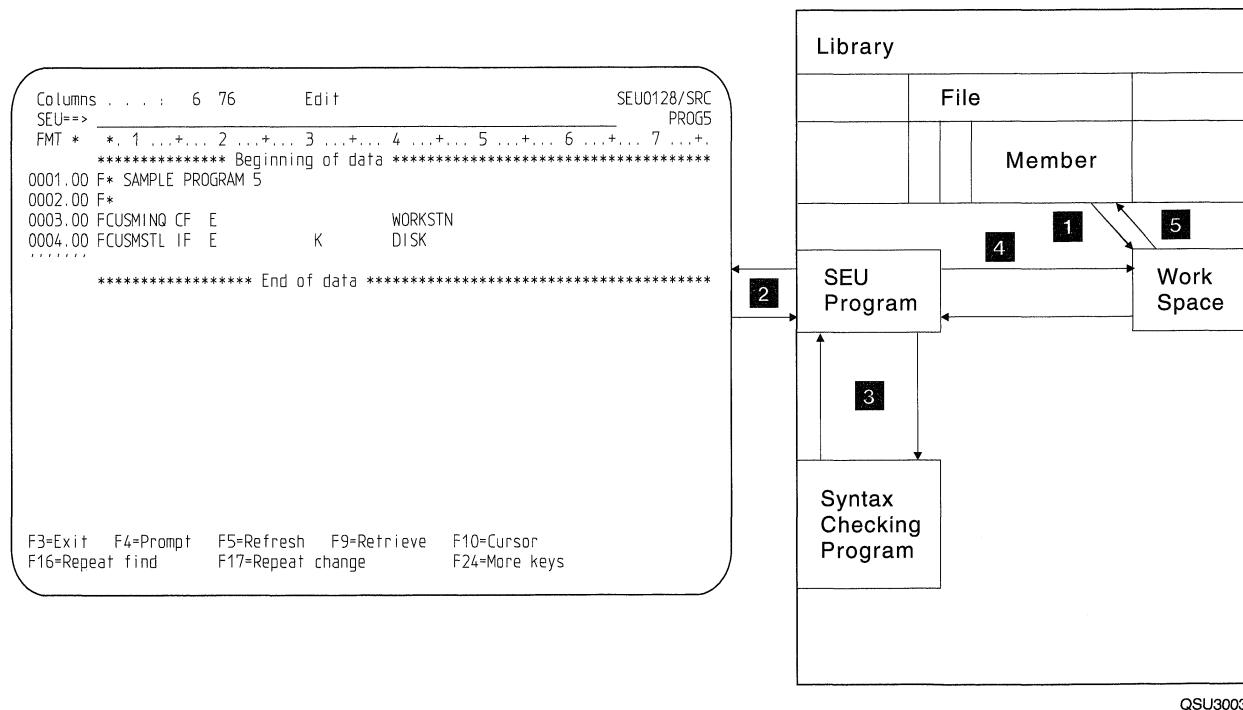


Figure 28. Processing Data during an Edit Session

- 1** SEU places a copy of the member in a work space when an edit session is started.
- 2** SEU shows the records at the workstation so you can add new source records and change existing source records.
- 3** SEU optionally has new and changed source records checked by a syntax-checking program.

- 4 SEU places the new or changed records in the work space.
- 5 SEU optionally resequences the records and transfers the records from the work space to the source member when you exit from editing.

Using SEU to Edit DDS Comments

You can use the Edit comments feature (option 2 on the Work with Display Records display) in the screen design aid (SDA) to edit record comments in display file source. Press F15=File-level comments to edit the file-level comments. When you specify option 2 (Edit comments) or press F15, SDA calls SEU to edit the comments.

For more information on working with display records, see the *SDA User's Guide and Reference*. Figure 29 shows the Work with Display Records display.

Editing DDS Comments

To edit DDS comments for a specific record, do the following:

1. Type 2 (Edit comments) in the *Opt* field to edit record comments. To edit file-level comments, press F15=File-level comments. SDA calls SEU to edit the comments.

Work with Display Records						
File :		QDDSSRC		Member :		NEWDSPF
Library :		QGPL		Source type . . . :		DSPF
Type options, press Enter.						
1=Add		2=Edit comments		3=Copy		4=Delete
7=Rename		8=Select keywords		12=Design image		
Opt	Order	Record	Type	Related Subfile	Date	DDS Error
<u>2</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>REC1</u>	RECORD		09/10/93	
—	<u>20</u>	REC2	RECORD		09/10/93	
—	<u>30</u>	FKEYS	RECORD		09/10/93	
—	<u>40</u>	HELP	RECORD		09/10/93	
F3=Exit F12=Cancel F14=File-level keywords F15=File-level comments F17=Subset F24=More keys						Bottom

Figure 29. Work with Display Records Display

2. Add, change, or delete file-level or record comments as required. Figure 30 on page 36 shows an example of the Edit display for editing record comments using the SEU editor.

```

Columns . . . : 1 71          Edit          Record comments
SEU==>                                     REC1
FMT A* .....A*. 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
***** Beginning of data *****
0000.10      A*
***** End of data *****

F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F5=Refresh  F9=Retrieve  F10=Cursor
F16=Repeat find      F17=Repeat change      F24=More keys
(C) COPYRIGHT IBM CORP. 1981, 1993.

```

Figure 30. Edit Display for Record Comments

Figure 31 shows an example of a partial Edit display for editing file-level comments.

```

Columns . . . : 1 71          Edit          File comments
SEU==>
FMT A* .....A*. 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
***** Beginning of data *****
0000.10      A*
***** End of data *****

```

Figure 31. Partial Edit Display for File-Level Comments

The field on the right side of the title line shows the type of DDS comment you are editing:

- *Record comments.* Displays when record-level comments are being edited. The *Record format name* is displayed in the field directly below.
- *File comments.* Displays when file-level comments are being edited.

3. Save, file, or cancel your changes. You can save your changes in one of three ways:

- Enter SAVE on the SEU command line and press a positional function key (such as Enter, Page Up, Page Down, F19=Left, or F20=Right) to save your changes and continue editing.
- Enter FILE on the SEU command line to file your changes and return the Work with Display Records display in SDA.
- Press F3=Exit to go to the Exit display. This display appears as shown in Figure 32 on page 37.

Exit

Type choice, press Enter.

Save comments N Y=Yes, N=No

F3=Exit F5=Refresh F12=Cancel

The field on the Exit display is:

The default for this field is Y if you made changes to the file-level comments or record comments, or N if you did not. You made changes if you changed, added, copied, or deleted a comment.

4. To cancel your changes, enter CANCEL or CAN on the SEU command line, or specify N in the *Save comments* field on the Exit display. This returns the Work with Display Records display.

You can specify parameters to change the edit session environment (such as using syntax checking or forcing uppercase input) by using the Change Session Defaults display. Press F13=Change session defaults on the Edit display to access the Change Session Defaults display, as shown in Figure 33 on page 38. You can also change your edit session without using this display by using the SEU SET command. For more information, see “Using the SEU SET Command” on page 44 and “Tailoring Your Session Defaults” on page 128.

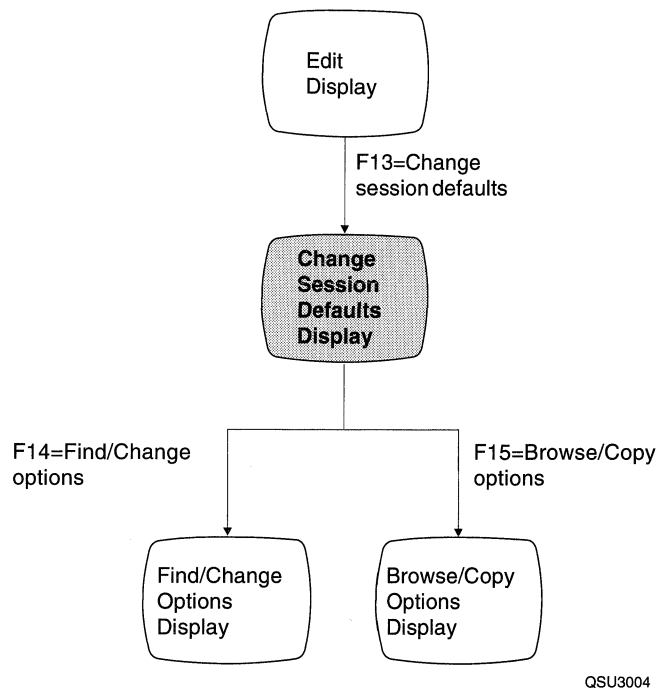


Figure 33. Accessing the Change Session Defaults Display

Using the Change Session Defaults Display

You can use the Change Session Defaults display to specify the following for the edit session:

- The amount by which the data is scrolled when you press Page Up, Page Down, F19=Left, or F20=Right. Depending on the value you specify, the data scrolls by a full page, by a half page, by the cursor position, by data (a full page minus a column or a line), or by a specific number of lines.
- Uppercase only or mixed-case input.
- Tabs turned on or off. You set the tabs on the Edit display by using the Tabs line command. See “Tabs Command” on page 97 for more information.
- The amount to increment sequence numbers for inserted records.
- Full screen mode turned on or off.
- The screen size (for 27 row X 132 column displays only).
- The type of the source member you are editing.
- Syntax checking turned on or off.
- Syntax checking of a range of statements.
- Setting margins (PL/I, C, SQLC, SQLPL/I member types only).
- Setting all existing records to a specific date.
- Setting the resequence member default.
- Changing the default input case for a source type.

Figure 34 and Figure 35 show an example of the Change Session Defaults display in an edit session for a PL/I member. The *Screen size* field appears only if you are working with a 27 row X 132 column-capable display.

Change Session Defaults		
Type choices, press Enter.		
Amount to roll	H__	H=Half, F=Full C=Cursor, D=Data 1-999
Uppercase input only	N	Y=Yes, N=No
Tabs on	N	Y=Yes, N=No
Increment of insert record	0.01	0.01-999.99
Full screen mode	N	Y=Yes, N=No
Screen size	2	1=27X132, 2=24X80
Source type	PLI_____	
Syntax checking:		
When added/modified	Y	Y=Yes, N=No
From sequence number	_____	0000.00-9999.99
To sequence number	_____	0000.00-9999.99
Left margin	2	1-80
Right margin	72	1-80
Set records to date	__/_/___	YY/MM/DD or YYMMDD More...
F3=Exit F5=Refresh F12=Cancel F14=Find/Change options F15=Browse/Copy options		

Figure 34. Change Session Defaults Display (Part 1)

To access the second part of the Change Session Defaults display, shown in Figure 35, press the Page Down key.

Change Session Defaults		
Type choices, press Enter.		
Resequene member default	P	Y=Yes, N=No P=Previous
Default to uppercase input for this source type	N	Y=Yes, N=No
Bottom		
F3=Exit F5=Refresh F12=Cancel F14=Find/Change options F15=Browse/Copy options		

Figure 35. Change Session Defaults Display (Part 2)

The default is shown for each field on the Change Session Defaults display. Specify a new value for each field or press Enter to use the default values. Some default values are dependent on the source type of the member, while others are dependent on the value you entered and used during the last edit session. If there is an error in the input, SEU highlights the incorrect input. You must correct the error before you can save the fields.

The fields on the Change Session Defaults display are:

Amount to roll. Specify the number of lines to move on the display when you press Page Up, Page Down, F19=Left, and F20=Right. Type H (Half) to move a half page of records. Type F (Full) to move a full page of records. Type C (Cursor) to move by the cursor position. Type D (Data) to move by the data (a full page of records minus a line or minus a column). Type the number of lines or columns you want to move.

Uppercase input only. Type Y (Yes) to enter all alphabetic characters in uppercase. Type N (No) to enter the data in both uppercase and lowercase. Your selection is for the current edit session only. The initial value displayed in this field is the same value that you specified for the *Default to uppercase input for this source type* field.

Tabs on. Type Y (Yes) to use the tabs. Type N (No) to temporarily turn the tabs off.

Increment of insert record. Specify the amount to increment the sequence number of inserted records. For example, type 0.1 to increment from 0001.00 to 0001.10.

Full screen mode. Type Y to use SEU in full screen mode. Full screen mode removes the function key list from the bottom and the format line from the top of the Edit display. This gives you four additional edit or browse records to work with. When you use SEU language prompts, these prompts are abbreviated to give you additional edit lines. For more information on full screen mode, see "Using Full Screen Mode on the Edit Display" on page 45.

Screen size. Type 1 (27x132) to set the screen size at 27 x 132. Type 2 (24x80) to set the screen size at 24 x 80. This field appears only if you are working with a 27 X 132-capable display.

Source type. Specify the member source type. SEU uses this type to determine which syntax checker to use. For the syntax checkers that SEU supports, see "Syntax Checkers for SEU" on page 47.

Note: SQL embedded in COBOL, FORTRAN, PLI, and RPG member types is syntax checked. A nonembedded SQL program, however, cannot be syntax checked because the AS/400 system does not support an SQL member type.

Syntax checking. These fields determine whether or not SEU checks syntax:

When added/modified. Type Y (Yes) to check each line for syntax errors as you add or change it. Type N (No) if you do not want to check the syntax.

From sequence number and To sequence number. Specify two sequence numbers as a range of records. SEU checks the syntax of the corresponding records, then resets the range to include all sequence numbers again. When this field is specified, the *When added/modified* field is ignored.

Left margin and Right margin. Specify the left margin and the right margin of the records. SEU checks the syntax on the portions of the records within these margins only.

When you edit a PL/I, C, SQLC, or SQLPLI member, the Change Session Defaults display shows margin fields. Specify a left margin and a right margin for these statements so that SEU performs syntax checking only on the portions of the records within these margins. Syntax checking performed by language processors is also performed only on the portions of the records within these margins.

Note: Syntax checking performed by SEU is not meant to replace the more comprehensive syntax checking performed by language processors. The scope of a source member that is syntax checked is limited to single records or statements only. Errors in identifier references or procedure calls are examples of syntax-related issues that are not dealt with by the syntax checker in SEU.

Set records to date. Specify a date. SEU sets all records to this date.

Resequence member default. The value you specify here determines the value that is used for the *Resequence member* field on the Exit display. Type one of the following:

- Y (Yes) to set the value on the Exit display to Y (Yes)
- N (No) to set the value on the Exit display to N (No)
- P (Previous) to set the value on the Exit display to that used in the previous session

The initial value in this field is P.

Default to uppercase input for this source type. Type Y (Yes) to have all edit sessions for members of the type that you are editing default to uppercase input. For example, if you are editing a CBL member and type Y, all CBL type members accept uppercase input only. Type N (No) to have all members of this source type accept mixed case input. When you specify a value for this field, that value becomes the default on the Change Session Defaults display.

Note: If you are editing a source type that SEU does not recognize, the field is displayed as *Default to uppercase input for unknown source type*. If you change the default for an unknown source type, the default case is changed for all unknown source types.

Figure 36 shows the default case in which the different source types are displayed. The default case for source types not shown in this table is uppercase. These are the initial SEU defaults, and you can change them at any time.

Figure 36 (Page 1 of 4). Default Case for Source Types

Description	Default Case	Source Type
AS/400 System		
Auto report	Upper	RPT
BASIC	Upper	BAS
BASIC program	Upper	BASP
Bind	Mixed	BND

Figure 36 (Page 2 of 4). Default Case for Source Types

Description	Default Case	Source Type
C	Mixed	C
C with embedded SQL	Mixed	SQLC
C locale description	Mixed	CLD
CICS maps	Mixed	CICSMAP
CL	Upper	CL
CL program	Upper	CLP
COBOL	Upper	CBL
COBOL with embedded CICS/400* statements	Upper	CICSCBL
COBOL with embedded SQL	Upper	SQLCBL
COBOL with embedded SQL and CICS/400 statements	Upper	CICSSQLCBL
Command definition	Upper	CMD
DFU	Upper	DFU
Display	Upper	DSPF
FORTTRAN/400* member	Mixed	FTN
FORTTRAN/400 member with embedded SQL	Mixed	SQLFTN
ICF	Upper	ICFF
Logical	Upper	LF
Menu	Upper	MNU
Menu (UIM)	Mixed	MENU
Menu command source	Upper	MNUCMD
Menu DDS source	Upper	MNUDDS
Panel group source	Upper	PNLGRP
Pascal	Mixed	PAS
Physical	Upper	PF
PL/I	Mixed	PLI
PL/I with embedded SQL	Mixed	SQLPLI
Printer	Upper	PRTF
Query	Upper	QRY
REXX	Mixed	REXX
RM/COBOL** member	Upper	RMC
RPG	Upper	RPG
RPG with embedded SQL	Upper	SQLRPG
Sort	Upper	SRT
Spelling dictionary	Mixed	SPADCT
Table	Upper	TBL
Text	Mixed	TXT

Figure 36 (Page 3 of 4). Default Case for Source Types

Description	Default Case	Source Type
System/36		
Assembler	Upper	ASM36
Auto report	Upper	RPT36
Auto response	Upper	ARS36
BASIC	Upper	BAS36
BASIC program	Upper	BASP36
BGU chart	Upper	BGC36
BGU data	Upper	BGD36
BGU format	Upper	BGF36
COBOL	Upper	CBL36
Data	Upper	DTA36
DFU	Upper	DFU36
Fortran	Upper	FOR36
Menu	Upper	MNU36
Message source	Upper	MSGF36
Operator control language	Upper	OCL36
Phone list	Upper	PHL36
RPG	Upper	RPG36
SFGR format source	Upper	DSPF36
Sort	Upper	SRT36
Unspecified	Mixed	UNS36
Work Station Utility	Upper	WSU36
System/38		
Auto report	Upper	RPT38
BASIC	Upper	BAS38
BASIC program	Upper	BASP38
Binary synchronous communications	Upper	BSCF38
Command definition	Upper	CMD38
Communication	Upper	CMNF38
CL	Upper	CL38
CL program	Upper	CLP38
COBOL	Upper	CBL38
DFU/38	Upper	DFU38
Display	Upper	DSPF38
Logical	Upper	LF38
Mixed	Upper	MXDF38
Physical	Upper	PF38

Figure 36 (Page 4 of 4). Default Case for Source Types

Description	Default Case	Source Type
PL/I	Mixed	PLI38
Printer	Upper	PRTF38
Query/38	Upper	QRY38
RPG	Upper	RPG38
Sort	Upper	SRT38
Text	Mixed	TXT38

To change the default case setting for a member type, do the following:

1. Edit a member of the type that you want to change.
2. Press F13=Change session defaults.
3. Press the Page Down key to access the second part of the Change Session Defaults display.
4. Type either of the following in the *Default to uppercase input for this source type* field:
 - Y (Yes) to assign the current source member type an uppercase input default for the current and subsequent edit sessions
 - N (No) to assign the current source member type a mixed-case input default for the current and subsequent edit sessions

Using the SEU SET Command

You can use the SEU SET command to change various session defaults. Options entered through the SET command appear in the corresponding fields on the Change Session Defaults display. You can use the SEU SET command to change the following for the edit session:

- The amount by which the display moves when you press Page Up, Page Down, F19=Left, or F20=Right: by a full page, by a half page, by the cursor position, by data (a full page minus a column or a line), or by a specific number of lines.
- Uppercase only or mixed-case input.
- Tabs turned on or off. You set the tabs on the Edit display by using the Tabs line command. See “Tabs Command” on page 97 for more information.
- Full screen mode turned on or off.

For more information on the SEU SET command, see Chapter 6, “Using SEU Commands” on page 117.

Figure 37 on page 45 shows an example of the SET command on the Edit display. The SET ROLL command is used to set the amount to move on the display when you press Page Up, Page Down, F19=Left, and F20=Right.


```

Columns . . . : 1 71          Edit          LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU=> SET ROLL H          MEMBNAME01
FMT **  ...+... 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
***** Beginning of data *****
0001.00 This is the first record in the member.
0002.00 This is record number 2.
0003.00 This is record number 3.
0004.00 This is record number 4.
0005.00 This is record number 5.
0006.00 This is record number 6.
0007.00 This is record number 7.
0008.00 This is record number 8.
0009.00 This is record number 9.
0010.00 This is record number 10.
0011.00 This is record number 11.
0012.00 This is record number 12.
0013.00 This is record number 13.
0014.00 This is the last record in the member.
***** End of data *****

F3=Exit    F4=Prompt    F5=Refresh    F9=Retrieve    F10=Cursor
F16=Repeat find    F17=Repeat change    F24=More keys

```

Figure 37. SET Command with ROLL Option on the Work Screen

To set the amount to roll to half a page, type SET ROLL H on the SEU command line as shown in Figure 37. Press a positional function key such as Enter, Page Up, Page Down, F19=Left, or F20=Right to move half a page of data up, down, left, or right.

Using Full Screen Mode on the Edit Display

Full screen mode lets you remove the format line from the top and the function key list from the bottom of the Edit display so that it gives you four additional Edit records to work with. If you use SEU language prompts, these language prompts are displayed in an abbreviated form. For example, the *Prompt type* field is shown as the *Pmt* field. Figure 38 on page 46 shows an example of the Edit display in full screen mode with abbreviated prompts.

Note: The function keys are still valid for the Edit display in full screen mode, even though they are not shown.

Columns . . . : 1 71										Edit										QGPL/RPGSRC																				
SEU==>																				PROG5																				
***** Beginning of data *****																																								
0001.00	H																																							
0002.00	FCUSMINQ CF E										WORKSTN																													
0003.00	FCUSMSTL IF E										K										DISK																			
0004.00	ICUSMSTL NS 01																																							
0005.00	I																				1 5 CUSNO																			
0006.00	I																				6 25 CUSNAM																			
0007.00	I																				26 55 ADDRESS																			
0008.00	C										START										TAG																			
0009.00	C																				EXFMTCUSPMT										CUST# PROMPT									
0010.00	C 15																				SETON										LR 15 - END PRO									
0011.00	C 15																				GOTO END																			
0012.00	C										CUST										CHAINCUSREC										99 GET ADDR REC									
0013.00	C																				GOTO START										99 - NOT FOU									
0014.00	C																				EXFMTCUSFLDS										WRITE ADDR R									
Pmt	SeqNbr	Lvl	N01N02N03			Factor 1			OpCode			Factor 2			Result																									
C	0008.00					START			TAG																															
	Len	Dec	H/N/P	Hi	Lo	Eq	Comment																																	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-																																		

Figure 38. SEU Edit Display in Full Screen Mode with Abbreviated Language Prompts

To switch to full screen mode, press F13=Change session defaults on the Edit display to access the Change Session Defaults display shown in Figure 34 on page 39, and type Y in the *Full screen mode* field. To switch to full screen mode without using the Change Session Defaults display, type SET EXPERT ON on the SEU command line and press a positional function key (Enter, Page Up, Page Down, F19=Left, or F20=Right).

To cancel full screen mode and return to the normal mode of operation in SEU, press F13=Change session defaults to access the Change Session Defaults display, and type N in the *Full screen mode* field. To switch to the normal mode without using the Change Session Defaults display, type SET EXPERT OFF on the SEU command line and press a positional function key (Enter, Page Up, Page Down, F19=Left, or F20=Right). SEU returns the normal Edit display. If you use SEU language prompts, full language prompts appear.

Using Syntax Checking

SEU can syntax-check high-level-language (HLL) and control language (CL) source statements to help you create source members free of syntax errors.

You can use the syntax checking feature of SEU in two ways:

- Check records for syntax errors as you insert or change them
- Check existing records for syntax errors if you specify two sequence numbers as a range of records to check

When a syntax error is found in a line, SEU flags it by displaying the line in reverse image, and issues an error message. The source type of the member you are editing determines the syntax checker that SEU uses.

Syntax Checkers for SEU

Figure 39 shows the syntax checkers used for various SEU source types. The syntax checkers are provided by IBM in library QSYS.

Figure 39 (Page 1 of 3). Syntax Checkers for SEU Source Types

Description	Syntax Checker	Source Type
AS/400 System		
Auto report	Y	RPT
BASIC	Y	BAS
BASIC program	Y	BASP
Bind	Y	BND
C	N	C
C with embedded SQL	N	SQLC
C locale description	N	CLD
CICS map	N	CICSMAP
CL	Y	CL
CL program	Y	CLP
COBOL	Y	CBL
COBOL with embedded CICS/400 statements	Y	CICSCBL
COBOL with embedded SQL	Y	SQLCBL
COBOL with embedded SQL and CICS/400 statements	Y	CICSSQLCBL
Command definition	Y	CMD
DFU	Y	DFU
Display	Y	DSPF
FORTRAN/400 member	Y	FTN
FORTRAN/400 member with embedded SQL	Y	SQLFTN
ICF	Y	ICFF
Logical	Y	LF
Menu	Y	MNU
Menu (UIM)	N	MENU
Menu command source	N	MNUCMD
Menu DDS source	Y	MNUDDS
Panel group source	N	PNLGRP
Pascal	N	PAS
Physical	Y	PF
PL/I	Y	PLI
PL/I with embedded SQL	Y	SQLPLI
Printer	Y	PRTF
Query	Y	QRY
REXX	N	REXX

Figure 39 (Page 2 of 3). Syntax Checkers for SEU Source Types

Description	Syntax Checker	Source Type
RM/COBOL member	N	RMC
RPG	Y	RPG
RPG with embedded SQL	Y	SQLRPG
Sort	N	SRT
Spelling dictionary	N	SPADCT
Table	N	TBL
Text	N	TXT
System/36		
Assembler	N	ASM36
Auto report	Y	RPT36
Auto response	N	ARS36
BASIC	N	BAS36
BASIC program	N	BASP36
BGU chart	N	BGC36
BGU data	N	BGD36
BGU format	N	BGF36
COBOL	Y	CBL36
Data	N	DTA36
DFU	N	DFU36
Fortran	N	FOR36
Menu	N	MNU36
Message source	N	MSGF36
Operator control language	N	OCL36
Phone list	N	PHL36
RPG	Y	RPG36
SFGR format source	N	DSPF36
Sort	N	SRT36
Unspecified	N	UNS36
Work Station Utility	N	WSU36
System/38		
Auto report	Y	RPT38
BASIC	Y	BAS38
BASIC program	Y	BASP38
Binary synchronous communications	Y	BSCF38
Command definition	Y	CMD38
Communication	Y	CMNF38

Figure 39 (Page 3 of 3). Syntax Checkers for SEU Source Types

Description	Syntax Checker	Source Type
CL	Y	CL38
CL program	Y	CLP38
COBOL	Y	CBL38
DFU/38	Y	DFU38
Display	Y	DSPF38
Logical	Y	LF38
Mixed	Y	MXDF38
Physical	Y	PF38
PL/I	Y	PLI38
Printer	Y	PRTF38
Query/38	Y	QRY38
RPG	Y	RPG38
Sort	N	SRT38
Text	N	TXT38

Inserting or Changing Records

To use the syntax-checking feature of SEU when inserting or changing records in a member, do the following:

1. Start an SEU edit session with a new or an existing member.
2. Press F13=Change session defaults to go to the Change Session Defaults display.
3. Verify that a syntax checker exists for the source type of the member you are editing. If the source type shown in the *Source type* field does not have a syntax checker, SEU displays an error message and you cannot perform this function. See Figure 39 on page 47 for a list of syntax checkers used by SEU.
4. Type Y (Yes) in the *When added/modified* field in the Syntax Checking section of the display to have SEU check each line for syntax errors as you add or change it.
5. Verify the default values for the portion of each record to check in the *Left margin* and *Right margin* fields if you are editing a PL/I, C, SQLC, or SQLPLI member.
6. Press Enter to return to the Edit display.
7. Insert a new record by using the Insert (I) or Insert-with-Prompt (IP) line commands, or make changes to an existing record.
8. Press Enter. SEU checks the line you added or modified for syntax errors. If there is a syntax error in the line, SEU flags the error by displaying the line in reverse image, and issues an error message. If there is more than one error in a line, SEU deals with each error, moving from left to right across the line.

Finding Existing Errors in Members

To use the syntax-checking feature of SEU to find existing syntax errors in a member, do the following:

1. Start an SEU edit session with the member you want to check.
2. Press F13=Change session defaults to go to the Change Session Defaults display.
3. Verify that a syntax checker exists for the source type of the member you are editing. If the source type shown in the *Source type* field does not have a syntax checker, you cannot perform this function.
4. Specify two sequence numbers in the *From sequence* and *To sequence* fields as a range of records to check. When you specify the starting and ending sequence numbers, SEU checks the syntax of all records in the member you are editing within the range specified by the two sequence numbers. If you specify 0 for the *From sequence* field, 9999.99 for the *To sequence* field, or a line number greater than the member size for the *To sequence* field, SEU checks all records in the member for syntax errors.
5. Verify the default values for the portion of each record to check in the *Left margin* and *Right margin* fields if you are editing a PL/I member.
6. Press Enter. SEU checks all lines within the range you specified on the Change Session Defaults display. If there is a syntax error in a line, SEU flags the error by displaying the line in reverse image, and issues an error message. If there is more than one error in a line, SEU deals with each error, moving from left to right across the line.

Additional Considerations

Keep the following in mind when you are using the syntax checking feature of SEU:

- If you specify to check records when they are added or modified, errors are flagged only on lines that are added or changed in the current edit session. If you edit a member that was saved in a previous edit session, lines that contained syntax errors from that session are flagged only if:
 - They are changed in the current session.
 - You specify a range of records to check on the Change Session Defaults display.
 - A modified record affects its surrounding records.
- You can syntax-check records while you are using a prompt or a format line. If you are using a prompt, SEU checks for syntax errors while the record is in the prompt. If there are errors, the record is retained in the prompt, and a message is issued. You can correct the error at this time, or press Enter to tell SEU to insert the record into the member anyway.
- Syntax checking performed by SEU is not meant to replace the more comprehensive syntax checking performed by language processors. The scope of a source member that is syntax checked is limited to single records or statements only. Errors in identifier references or procedure calls are examples of syntax-related issues that are not dealt with by the syntax checker in SEU.
- You can also search for records added or changed that contain syntax errors. For more information, see “Finding Syntax Errors” on page 54.

Performing Find and Change Operations

You can search a set of records for a string of characters, and change that string to a new string by using SEU commands or by using the Find/Change Options display. To access this display, press F14=Find/Change options on the Edit display, as shown in Figure 40.

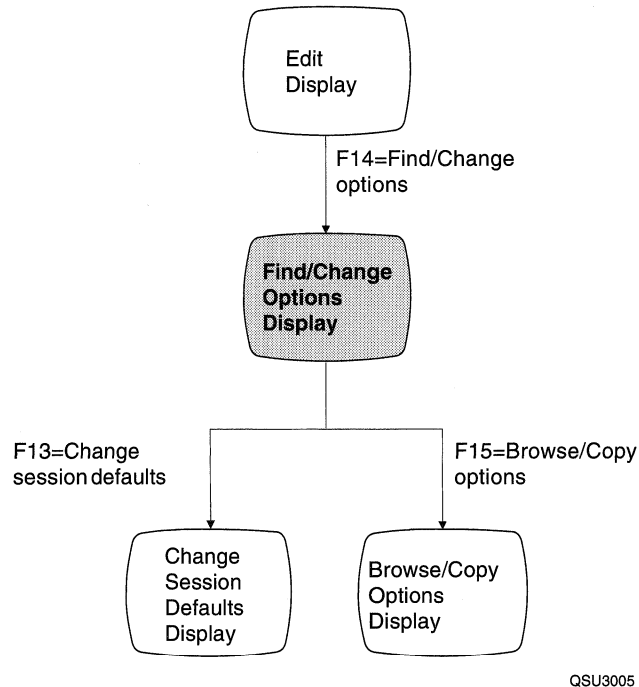


Figure 40. Accessing the Find/Change Options Display

Using the Find/Change Options Display

You can do the following on the Find/Change Options display:

- Search for a specified string
- Change a specified string
- Search for records with a specified date
- Search for syntax errors

Figure 41 on page 52 shows an example of the Find/Change Options display.

Find/Change Options		
Type choices, press Enter.		
Find	_____	
Change	_____	
From column number.	1	1-80
To column number.	80	1-80 or blank
Occurrences to process	1	1=Next, 2=All 3=Previous
Records to search	1	1=All, 2=Excluded 3=Non-excluded
Kind of match	2	1=Same case 2=Ignore case
Allow data shift	Y	Y=Yes, N=No
Search for date	93/09/10	YY/MM/DD or YYMMDD
Compare	-	1=Less than 2=Equal to 3=Greater than
F3=Exit F5=Refresh F12=Cancel F13=Change session defaults F15=Browse/Copy options F16=Find F17=Change		

Figure 41. Find/Change Options Display

When you begin an SEU edit session, the Find/Change Options display you see at first contains the default values for each field. On subsequent uses of the display, the value for some fields is the value you previously entered and saved. If there is an error in the input, SEU highlights the incorrect input. Correct the error before saving the values.

To save the values you entered for the *Find* and *Change* fields, press Enter, F16=Find, or F17=Change. If the input contains no errors, SEU saves the values for all fields except *Occurrences to process*, and shows them the next time you call the Find/Change Options display.

The fields on the Find/Change Options display are:

Find. Specify the character string you want to find. This field can also contain the string entered for the SEU FIND command on the SEU command line on the Edit display. SEU searches the member for this character string.

For additional information on the find operation, see “Finding Strings with Quotation Marks, Apostrophes, and Blanks” on page 53, “Finding Dates” on page 54, “Finding Syntax Errors” on page 54, and “Finding and Changing DBCS Strings” on page 224.

Change. Specify the character string that will replace the find string. This field can also contain the string entered for the SEU CHANGE command on the SEU command line on the Edit display.

From column number and To column number. Specify the column numbers that define the left and right boundaries for the find operation. The boundary columns are included in the range. The default values are 1 and the record length.

SEU only searches this range for the find string, so only data within this range is affected by a find or change operation.

Occurrences to process. Type 1 (Next) to process only the next occurrence of the find string. Type 2 (All) to process all occurrences. Type 3 (Previous) to process only the previous occurrence of the find string. An occurrence is dependent on values given for the *Records to search*, *Kind of match*, *Occurrences to process*, *From column number*, and *To column number* fields, and the cursor position.

The default for this field is 1 (Next). The field resets to 1 (Next) after you perform either a change-all operation or a find-all operation.

Records to search. Type 1 (All) to search for the find string in excluded and nonexcluded records (excluded records are discussed in “Exclude and Show Commands” on page 100). Type 2 (Excluded) to search only excluded records. Type 3 (Non-excluded) to search only nonexcluded records.

The default for this field is 1 (All).

Kind of match. Type 1 (Same case) to only match strings if the corresponding alphabetic characters are the same case. Type 2 (Ignore case) to match strings with the same corresponding alphabetic characters regardless of case. The default for this field is 2 (Ignore case).

Note: For display devices configured for the Japanese language, the default for this field is 1 (Same case).

Allow data shift. Type Y (Yes) to shift the data following the find string to the right or left to fit the length of the change string, when replacing a find string with a change string. Type N (No) if you do not want the data to shift. If the strings are the same length, this field has no effect.

If you type N and the change string is shorter than the find string, spaces are inserted between the string and the following data. If you type N and the change string is longer than the find string, the find string will not be replaced.

Only data in the range specified for the *From column number* and *To column number* fields is shifted.

Search for date. Specify a date. SEU searches for records updated before that date, on that date, or after that date, depending on the value you specify for the *Compare* field. The default is the current system date.

Compare. Specify which records SEU searches by using this value and the date specified for the *Search on date* field. Type 1 (Less than) to search for records last changed before the specified date. Type 2 (Equal to) to search for records last changed on the specified date. Type 3 (Greater than) to search for records last changed after the specified date. Leave this field blank to search for the find string and not for the date. See “Finding Dates” on page 54 for more information. The default value is a blank.

Finding Strings with Quotation Marks, Apostrophes, and Blanks

If the string you type for the *Find* or *Change* field is enclosed in quotation marks or apostrophes, the quotation marks and apostrophes are ignored for the search. Otherwise, the string begins in the first position and includes all characters up to and including the last nonblank character. Enclose the string in quotation marks or apostrophes to include beginning and ending quotation marks, apostrophes, and trailing blanks. Two quotation marks adjacent to each other define the null string.

Figure 42 shows how to find strings with quotation marks, apostrophes, and blanks.

Figure 42. Finding Strings with Quotation Marks, Apostrophes, and Blanks

To Find This String	Specify This String
ABC	ABC, 'ABC' or "ABC"
'ABC'	' 'ABC' ' or " "ABC" "
'ABC	'ABC
ABC'	ABC'
b'ABC'b	'b'ABC'b' or "b'ABC'b"
O'NEIL	O'NEIL
bbbbABC	bbbbABC
ABCbbbb	'ABCbbbb' or "ABCbbbb"
ABCbDEF	ABCbDEF
*ERR	'*ERR' or "*ERR"
*	'*' or "*"
Note: b=blank	

To search for an asterisk (*) character in a member, enclose it in quotation marks when you type it as the find string. Otherwise, SEU interprets the asterisk as a request to search for the previous find string. This is only valid for the SEU FIND and CHANGE commands if strings were entered previously.

Finding Dates

You can use the find operation to locate all records last changed on a specified date. Specify the date in the *Search on date* field, and specify 1, 2, or 3 for the *Compare* field. When you press F16=Find, SEU locates the records with the specified date.

Searching for a date and searching for the find string are mutually exclusive. The *Compare* field determines which type of find is performed when you press F16=Find. If the *Compare* field is blank, SEU searches for the find string. If the compare field is not blank, SEU searches for the date.

Finding Syntax Errors

You can use the find operation to locate syntax errors detected in a source member by an SEU syntax checker. To find syntax errors, type *ERR in the *Find* field, leaving the remainder of the field blank. When you press F16=Find, SEU locates any syntax errors found by the syntax checker.

You can also use the SEU FIND command to locate syntax errors in source members and spooled files. Type FIND *ERR on the SEU command line and press F16=Repeat find or a positional function key (Enter, Page Up, Page Down, F19, or F20). SEU locates any syntax errors.

Note: To search for the string *ERR in a member, enclose it in quotation marks when you type it as the find string. Otherwise, SEU interprets the asterisk as a request to search for syntax errors.

When searching for syntax errors, the find parameters (*Occurrences to process* and *Records to search* fields) function the same as for a normal find. You cannot perform a change operation with a find operation that specifies syntax errors.

See “Using Syntax Checking” on page 46 for details on how to set up syntax checking in your edit session.

Using the SEU FIND, CHANGE, and SET Commands

You can perform most of the functions on the Find/Change Options display by using the SEU FIND, CHANGE, and SET commands on the Edit display. All the values you specified on the Find/Change Options display are retained. Values entered in the FIND, CHANGE, and SET commands appear in the Find/Change Options display. Any parameters not specified are reset to the defaults.

Use the SEU FIND command to search for a string of characters in the records. Use the SEU CHANGE command to search for a string of characters in the records and to change that string to a new string. Use the SEU SET MATCH command to match the case of the search string. Use the SEU SET SHIFT command to allow the data to shift if the change string is longer or shorter than the find string.

See “Using the SEU SET Command” on page 44 and Chapter 6, “Using SEU Commands” on page 117 for more information on the SEU FIND, CHANGE, and SET commands.

Figure 43 shows an example using the SEU CHANGE command.

```

Columns . . . : 1 71          Edit          QGPL/QRPGSRC
SEU==> C GOTP GOTO          PROG5
FMT H .....H.....1..CDYI....S.....1.F.....
***** Beginning of data *****
0001.00      H
0002.00      FCUSMINQ CF E          WORKSTN
0003.00      FCUSMSTL IF E          K          DISK
0004.00      ICUSMSTL NS 01
0005.00      I                      1 5 CUSNO
0006.00      I                      6 25 CUSNAM
0007.00      I                      26 55 ADDR5
0008.00      C          START      TAG
0009.00      C                      EXFMTCUSPMT
0010.00      C 15          SETON          LR 15 - END PRO
0011.00      C 15          GOTP END
0012.00      C          CUST      CHAINCUSREC          99 GET ADDR REC
0013.00      C                      GOTO START          99 - NOT FOU
0014.00      C                      EXFMTCUSFLDS          WRITE ADDR R
0015.00      C                      GOTO START
***** End of data *****

F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F5=Refresh  F9=Retrieve  F10=Cursor
F16=Repeat find  F17=Repeat change  F24=More keys

```

Figure 43. SEU CHANGE Command for an RPG Member

C is a short form for CHANGE. To find all occurrences of the string GOTP in all records in all columns and change it to GOTO in the member, type C GOTP GOTO ALL and press F17=Repeat change, or a positional function key (Enter, Page Up, Page Down, F19, or F20). All occurrences of the string GOTP (for example, line 0011.00 in Figure 43 on page 55) are found and changed to GOTO in the member.

Using the SEU SET MATCH and SET SHIFT Options

To match the case of your search string, you can use the SET MATCH command. To match strings with the corresponding alphabetic characters with the same case, type SET MATCH ON on the SEU command line and press a positional function key (Enter, Page Up, Page Down, F19, or F20). To match strings with the corresponding alphabetic characters regardless of case, type SET MATCH OFF and press a positional function key. The default value is OFF (Ignore case). The SET MATCH command is the same as the *Kind of match* field on the Find/Change Options display. The value entered through the SET MATCH command appears in this field on the Find/Change Options display.

When replacing a find string with a change string, type SET SHIFT ON on the SEU command line and press a positional function key (Enter, Page Up, Page Down, F19, or F20) to shift the data following the find string to the right or left to fit the length of the change string. Type SET SHIFT OFF if you do not want the data to shift. The default value is ON. If the strings are the same length, this command has no effect. The SET SHIFT command is the same as the *Allow data shift* field on the Find/Change Options display. The value entered through the SET SHIFT command appears in this field on the Find/Change Options display. For more information, see the *Allow data shift* field in “Using the Find/Change Options Display” on page 51.

See “Tailoring Your Find and Change Operations” on page 127 for more information on the SET MATCH and SET SHIFT options.

Using SEU with the Programming Development Manager Find String Function

You can use the find string function (option 25 on the Work with Members Using PDM display) of the programming development manager (PDM) to search selected members in a list or a subset of a list for a character string. You can use an option of the find string function to use SEU for editing members that contain the string you specify. For more information on using the find string function of PDM, refer to the *PDM User's Guide and Reference*.

If you specify 2 (Edit) for the *Option* field on the PDM Find String display, PDM calls SEU to edit the selected members in the list that contain the string you specify. Also, PDM passes the values for the *Find Columns to search* and *Kind of Match* fields to the Find/Change Options display of SEU each time it calls SEU.

When SEU starts, the cursor is positioned on the first occurrence of the find string. Press F16=Find to find each subsequent occurrence.

Changing Strings

You can use SEU to replace the string you specified in the *Find* field with another string. To change strings located with the PDM find string function, do the following:

1. Select the members you want to search by using option 25 (Find string) on the PDM member list and then press Enter. The Find String display appears as shown in Figure 44.

Find String			
Type choices, press Enter.			
Find	BEGIN		
From column number	1	1 - *RCDLEN	
To column number	40	1 - *RCDLEN	
Kind of match	2	1=Same case, 2=Ignore case	
Option	2	*NONE, Valid option	
Prompt	N	Y=Yes, N=No	
Print list	N	Y=Yes, N=No	
Print records	N	Y=Yes, N=No	
Number to find	*ALL	*ALL, number	
Print format	*CHAR	*CHAR, *HEX, *ALTHEX	
Mark record	Y	Y=Yes, N=No	
Record overflow	1	1=Fold, 2=Truncate	
Find string in batch	N	Y=Yes, N=No	
Parameters			
<hr/> F3=Exit F5=Refresh F12=Cancel F16=User options F18=Change defaults			

Figure 44. Programming Development Manager (PDM) Find String Display

2. Specify values for the *Find*, *From column number*, *To column number* and *Kind of match* fields. These values are used for each member selected for the search.

You may also specify values for the print options. These allow you to print either the list of members which contain the find string, or the records in the member which contain the match. For more information on the print options, refer to the *PDM User's Guide and Reference*.

3. Type 2 in the *Option* field, and press Enter. PDM searches the members you selected for the string specified in the *Find* field. If PDM finds the string, it calls SEU to edit the member. SEU positions the member so that the cursor is under the first occurrence of the string.
4. Press F14=Find/Change options to access the Find/Change Options display.

Use the Find/Change Options display to specify the options for the change operation.

Note: The *Find*, *From column number*, *To column number*, and *Kind of match* fields are already filled in with the values you specified on the Find String display.

5. Press F17=Change to perform the change operation.

If you specified 2 (All) for the *Occurrences to process* field, SEU changes all of the strings in the member to the one you specified. If you specified 1 (Next) or 3 (Previous), press F17 to change following or previous strings one at a time.

6. Press F3=Exit to access the Exit display when you finish changing the member. Type Y in the *Create/Change member* field, then press Enter to save the changes.

The programming development manager (PDM) continues to search the remaining members you selected for the find string.

Notes:

- a. All of the values you specified on the PDM Find String display are retained for each of the members searched. For example, the value you type in the *Find* field is used to search all of the members that you select.
- b. The value you specify for the *Change* field on the SEU Find/Change Options display is retained from the first change operation you perform. When PDM calls SEU for another member that contains the *Find* string, you can press F17=Repeat change to perform the same type of change as you did for the previous member.

If you specify 2 (All) for the *Occurrences to process* field, this value is also retained for subsequent change operations. If you specify any other value for the *Occurrences to process* field, this field assumes the value 1 (Next) for each subsequent member.
- c. The value you specify for the *Allow data shift* field on the Find/Change Options display in SEU is not retained for future edit sessions when you use the Find String function. The default for this value depends on the type of the source member being edited.

Leaving SEU

When you leave an edit session, you can continue searching the remaining members you selected on the Work with Members Using PDM display, or you can cancel the search and return the Work with Members Using PDM display.

To leave SEU while in an edit session, press F3=Exit. If you want to continue searching members for the find string, type N in the *Cancel PDM Find String* field, then press Enter. If you want to cancel the search for the find string, type Y in this field. N is the default for this field.

You can also press F3=Exit twice to cancel the search for the find string. Any changes you made to the member are discarded.

Browsing or Copying Another Member

While you are editing a member, you can look at another member, a spooled file, or an output queue. You can also copy records from a browse member into the member you are editing. Use the Browse/Copy Options display to do these operations. You access the options display by pressing F15=Browse/Copy options on the Edit display, as shown in Figure 45 on page 59.

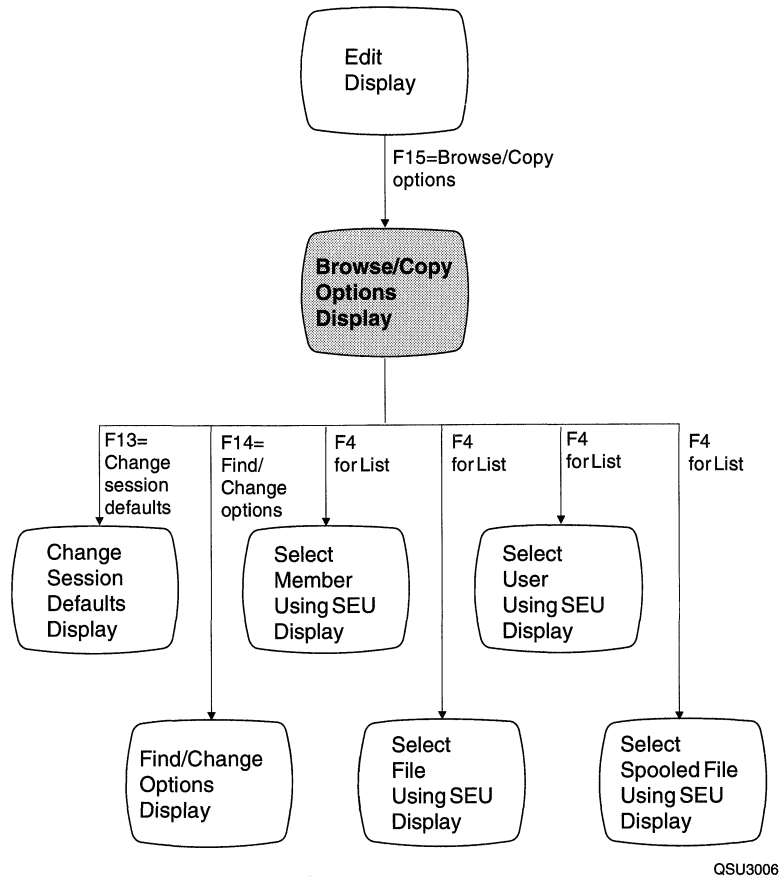


Figure 45. Accessing the Browse/Copy Options Display

Using the Browse/Copy Options Display

You can do the following on the Browse/Copy Options display:

- Start a split session while editing a member to look at another member in a source physical file, physical file, or spooled file. For more information, see Chapter 8, “Browsing or Editing More Than One Member” on page 151.
- Look at an output queue while editing a member.
- Copy records from a member or spooled file into the member you are editing.
- Specify a new library or file from which to select a member.
- Select another file to browse or from which to copy another member.
- Select a spooled file to browse or copy.
- Select another user’s spooled file to browse or copy.

Figure 46 on page 60 shows an example of the Browse/Copy Options display.

Browse/Copy Options			
Type choices, press Enter.			
Selection	1		1=Member 2=Spool file 3=Output queue Y=Yes, N=No
Copy all records	N		
Browse/copy member	MEMBNAME02		Name, F4 for list
File	FILENAME01		Name, F4 for list
Library	LIBRNAME01		Name, *CURLIB, *LIBL
Browse/copy spool file	MEMBNAME02		Name, F4 for list
Job	MEMBNAME02		Name
User	USERID		Name, F4 for list
Job number	*LAST		Number, *LAST
Spool number	*LAST		Number, *LAST, *ONLY
Display output queue	QPRINT		Name, *ALL
Library	*LIBL		Name, *CURLIB, *LIBL
F3=Exit F4=Prompt F5=Refresh F12=Cancel			
F13=Change session defaults F14=Find/Change options			

Figure 46. Browse/Copy Options Display

The fields on the Browse/Copy Options display are:

Selection. Type 1 (Member) or 2 (Spool file) to start a split session. Type 3 (Output queue) to look at an output queue. This option does not start a split session.

Copy all records. Type Y (Yes) to copy all records from the browse member to the member in the edit session. Type N (No) if you do not want to copy the records to the member in the edit session. See "Copying All Records" on page 62 for additional information on using this feature.

Browse/copy member. Specify the name of the member you want to browse or copy. If you press F4 for List when the cursor is in this field, you access the Select Member Using SEU display. For more information, see "Selecting a Member" on page 62. To view a subset of the list of members, type the name or partial name and then press F4. For example:

Specify To Show

ABC*	Only members that begin with ABC
*ABC	Only members that end with ABC
ABC	Only members that have ABC in their names
A*B	Only members that start with A and end with B
**ALL	Only members that end with ALL
*ALL	All members
"*A"	Only members that end with A and are enclosed in quotation marks.

File. Specify the name of the source physical file or physical file that contains the member listed in the *Browse/copy member* field. The default value for this field is the name of the file that contains the member being edited, or the last value entered during the session. If you press F4 for List when the cursor is in this field, you access the Select File Using SEU display. For more information, see “Selecting Another File” on page 64. To view a subset of the list of files, type the name or partial name and then press F4. See the description of the *Browse/copy member* field for examples.

Library. Specify the name of the library that contains the source physical file or physical file listed in the *File* field. The default value for this field is the name of the library that contains the member being edited, or the last value entered during the session.

Browse/copy spool file. Specify the name of the spooled file you want to browse or copy. The default value for this field is the name of the member you are editing. If you press F4 for List when the cursor is in this field, you access the Select Spooled File Using SEU display. This display shows a list of the spooled files. When you select a file from the list and press Enter, SEU returns the Browse/Copy Options display with the *Browse/copy spool file*, *Job*, *Job number*, and *Spool number* fields automatically filled in. For more information, see “Selecting a Spooled File” on page 65. To view a subset of the list of spooled files, type the name or partial name and then press F4. See the *Browse/copy member* field for examples.

Job. Specify the name of the job that created the spooled file. The default value for this field is the name of the member you are editing.

User. Specify the user profile name under which the job ran. The default value for this field is the current user ID. If you press F4 for List when the cursor is in this field, you access the Select User Using SEU display. For more information, see “Selecting Another User’s Spooled File” on page 66. To view a subset of the list of user profiles, type the name or partial name and then press F4. See the *Browse/copy member* field for examples.

Note: A user profile name or partial name cannot be entered with quotation marks.

Job number. Specify the 6-digit number of the job that created the spooled file. The default value for this field is *LAST.

Spool number. Specify the 5-digit number of the spooled file. The default value for this field is *LAST.

Display output queue. Specify the name of the output queue. The default value for this field is QPRINT. If you specify *ALL, do not specify a library name in the *Library* field.

Library. Specify the name of the library for the output queue. The default value for this field is *LIBL. If you specify *LIBL, do not specify *ALL in the *Display output queue* field.

Copying All Records

If you specify 1 (Member) or 2 (Spool File) for the *Selection* field, and Y (Yes) for the *Copy all records* field, one of the following occurs:

- If you specified a target in the edit member, SEU copies the entire member or spooled file specified on the Browse/Copy Options display to the target without starting a split session. See “Target Commands” on page 71 for details on specifying targets.
- If you did not specify a target, SEU starts a split session and places a Block Copy (CC) line command on the first and last record of the member or spooled file you are browsing. If you then specify a target in the edit member, SEU copies the member to the target. You must press F12=Cancel to exit from the split session and return the Edit display.

If you specify N (No) for the *Copy all records* field, SEU starts a split session.

See Chapter 8, “Browsing or Editing More Than One Member” on page 151 for more information on working with a split session.

Selecting a Member

You can select another member to browse or copy while you are working with a member on the Edit display. To do this, press F15=Browse/Copy options to access the Browse/Copy Options display. Move the cursor to the *Browse/copy member* field on the Browse/Copy Options display and press F4 for List to access the Select Member Using SEU display. Select a member to browse or copy on the Select Member Using SEU display, as shown in Figure 45 on page 59.

You can do the following on the Select Member Using SEU display:

- Select a member to browse or copy
- Reposition the list on the display
- Go to the Subset Member List display

Figure 47 on page 63 shows an example of the Select Member Using SEU display.

Select Member Using SEU

File : FILENAME01 Library : LIBRNAME01
Position to _____ Starting character(s)
Subset by name *ALL_____ *ALL, name, *generic*
Type option, press Enter.
1=Select

Opt Member	Type	Text
MEMBNAME01	TXT	Customer data file for mailing list
<u>1</u> MEMBNAME02	TXT	Customer data file for mailing list

F5=Refresh
F17=Subset

F12=Cancel

F14=Display date

Bottom

F15=Sort by date

Figure 47. Select Member Using SEU Display

The fields on the Select Member Using SEU display are:

File. Identifies the name of the physical file or source physical file that contains the member you want to browse or copy.

Library. Identifies the name of the library that contains the member you want to browse or copy.

Position to. Specify a member name or partial member name to reposition the list to that member. You can type *TOP or *BOT to access the top or bottom of the list of members.

Subset by name. Identify a particular or generic name to subset the list. For example:

Specify To Show

ABC*	Only members that begin with ABC
*ABC	Only members that end with ABC
ABC	Only members that have ABC in their names
A*B	Only members that start with A and end with B
**ALL	Only members that end with ALL
*ALL	All members
"*A"	Only members that end with A and are enclosed in quotation marks

Opt. Type 1 (Select) to browse the selected member. Unlike the Work with Members Using SEU display, you can choose only one selection at a time from the Select Member Using SEU display.

Selecting Another File

You can browse or copy a new member from another file while you are working on the edit display. To do this, press F15=Browse/Copy options to access the Browse/Copy Options display. Move the cursor to the *File* field on the Browse/Copy Options display and press F4 for List to access the Select File Using SEU display. Select a file to browse or from which to copy a member on the Select File Using SEU display, as shown in Figure 45 on page 59.

You can do the following on the Select File Using SEU display:

- Select another physical file or source physical file that contains the member you want to browse or copy
- Reposition the list on the display

Figure 48 shows an example of the Select File Using SEU display.

Select File Using SEU

Library: QTEMP

Position to _____ Starting character(s)

Subset *ALL_____ *ALL, name, *generic*

Type option, press Enter.

1=Select

Opt	File	Text
	QCBLSRC	COBOL source
1	QDDSSRC	DDS source

Bottom

F5=Refresh F12=Cancel

Figure 48. Select File Using SEU Display

The fields on the Select File Using SEU display are:

Library. Identifies the name of the library that contains the files.

Position to. Specify a file name or partial file name to reposition the list to that file. You can type *TOP or *BOT to go to the top or bottom of the list of files.

Subset. Identify a particular or generic name to subset the list. For example:

Specify	To Show
---------	---------

ABC*	Only files that begin with ABC
------	--------------------------------

*ABC	Only files that end with ABC
------	------------------------------

ABC	Only files that have ABC in their names
-------	---

A*B	Only files that start with A and end with B
-----	---

**ALL	Only files that end with ALL
-------	------------------------------

*ALL	All files
------	-----------

"*A"	Only files that end with A and are enclosed in quotation marks
------	--

Opt. Type 1 (Select) to choose the file.

Text. The description of the file.

Selecting a Spooled File

You can select a spooled file to browse or copy while you are working with a member on the Edit display. To do this, press F15=Browse/Copy options to access the Browse/Copy Options display. Move the cursor to the *Browse/copy spool file* field on the Browse/Copy Options display and press F4 for List to access the Select Spooled File Using SEU display. Select a file to browse or copy on the Select Spooled File Using SEU display, as shown in Figure 45 on page 59.

You can do the following on the Select Spooled File Using SEU display:

- Select a spooled file to browse or copy
- Reposition the list on the display

Figure 49 shows an example of the Select Spooled File Using SEU display.

Select Spooled File Using SEU						
User: QSECOFR						
Type option, press Enter.						
1=Select						
Opt	File	File Nbr	Job	Number	Date	Time
	QSYSPRT	1	B230	002772	09/10/93	06:47:50
1	QSYSPRT	2	B230	002772	09/10/93	06:47:52
F5=Refresh F11=View 2 F12=Cancel F17=Top F18=Bottom						Bottom

Figure 49. Select Spooled File Using SEU Display

The fields on the Select Spooled File Using SEU display are:

User. Identifies your user name as the owner of the spooled file.

Opt. Type 1 (Select) to choose the spooled file.

File. The file name that was specified by the user program when the file was created, or the name of the device file used to create this file.

File Number. The file number for the output file.

Job. The name of the job that produced the spooled file.

Number. The number of the job that produced the spooled file.

Date. The date when the file was created.

Time. The time when the file was created.

If you press F11=View 2, the following fields appear on the Select Spooled File Using SEU display:

Queue. The name of the output queue that contains this spooled file.

Library. The name of the library that contains the output queue.

User Data. The 10 characters of user-specified data that describe this file.

Total Pages. The total number of pages or records in the file (pages for print, records for diskette). If the file is still open, this field is blank.

Selecting Another User's Spooled File

You can select another user's spooled file to browse or copy while you are working with a member on the Edit display. To do this, press F15=Browse/Copy options to access the Browse/Copy Options display. Move the cursor to the *User* field on the Browse/Copy Options display and press F4 for List to access the Select User Using SEU display. Select a file to browse or copy on the Select User Using SEU display, as shown in Figure 45 on page 59.

You can do the following on the Select User Using SEU display:

- Select another user's spooled file to browse or copy
- Reposition the list on the display

Figure 50 on page 67 shows an example of the Select User Using SEU display.

Select User Using SEU

Position to _____ Starting character(s)
 Subset *ALL_____ *ALL, name, *generic*

Type option, press Enter.

1=Select

Opt	User	Description
—	USER01	User profile 1
1	USER02	User profile 2
—	USER03	User profile 3
—	USER04	User profile 4
—	USER05	User profile 5
—	USER06	User profile 6
—	USER07	User profile 7
—	USER08	User profile 8
—	USER09	User profile 9
—	USER10	User profile 10
—	USER11	User profile 11
—	USER12	User profile 12

More...

F5=Refresh F12=Cancel

Figure 50. Select User Using SEU Display

The fields on the Select User Using SEU display are:

Position to. Specify a user ID or a partial user ID to reposition the list to it. You can type *TOP or *BOT to access the top or bottom of the list of users.

Subset. Identify a particular or generic name to subset the list. For example:

Specify To Show

ABC* Only user IDs that begin with ABC

*ABC Only user IDs that end with ABC

ABC Only user IDs that have ABC in their names

A*B Only user IDs that start with A and end with B

**ALL Only user IDs that end with ALL

*ALL All user IDs

Opt. Type 1 (Select) to choose a user.

User. The name of the user.

Description. A brief description of the user.

Chapter 5. Using Line Commands

Line commands are used to perform various operations during the edit and browse sessions. This chapter describes how to:

- Enter line commands
- Use line commands to copy, delete, insert, move, or print records
- Use line commands to assist in entering data for new records, such as format lines and tab settings
- Use line commands to change which records you see on the display

Entering Line Commands

Line commands direct SEU to perform various functions on the records. You type line commands in the *Sequence number* field for a record. For example, type the D (delete) line command in the sequence number of a record to delete that record. Type the D3 line command to delete three records.

Note: In the examples that follow, the line commands shown in the *Sequence number* field on the Edit display are followed by blanks to make them easier to read. Unless otherwise specified, you are not required to type blanks.

Figure 51 shows a D line command typed in the *Sequence number* field for record 0010.00, and a D3 line command typed in the *Sequence number* field for record 0014.00.

```
Columns . . . : 1 71          Edit          LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU==>                                     MEMBNAME01
FMT ** ..... 1 ..... 2 ..... 3 ..... 4 ..... 5 ..... 6 ..... 7
0009.00 This is record 9.
D      This record has a D (Delete) line command.
0011.00 This is record 11.
0012.00 This is record 12.
0013.00 This is record 13.
D3     This record has a D3 (Delete 3) line command.
0015.00 This record is the second record to be deleted.
0016.00 This record is the third record to be deleted.
0017.00 This is record 17.
0018.00 This is record 18.
0019.00 This is record 19.
0020.00 This is record 20.
0021.00 This is record 21.
0022.00 This is record 22.
***** End of data *****

F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F5=Refresh  F9=Retrieve  F10=Cursor
F16=Repeat find  F17=Repeat change  F24=More keys
```

Figure 51. Edit Display with Delete Commands

After you have typed in line commands or made changes to existing line commands, you tell SEU to run the command in one of three ways:

- Press Enter
- Press a valid function key
- Press Page Up or Page Down

For example, press Enter and SEU deletes records 0010.00, 0014.00, 0015.00, and 0016.00, as shown in Figure 52.

```

Columns . . . : 1 71          Edit          LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU==>          MEMBNAME01
FMT **  .... 1 .... 2 .... 3 .... 4 .... 5 .... 6 .... 7
0009.00 This is record 9.
0011.00 This is record 11.
0012.00 This is record 12.
0013.00 This is record 13.
0017.00 This is record 17.
0018.00 This is record 18.
0019.00 This is record 19.
0020.00 This is record 20.
0021.00 This is record 21.
0022.00 This is record 22.
***** End of data *****

```

Figure 52. Edit Display with Records Deleted

Sequencing Records

As you enter source statements into a member, SEU assigns a unique sequence number to each record.

When you create a new source member or add records to the end of an existing member, SEU uses a 1.00 increment to assign sequence numbers. For example, SEU numbers the first records in a new source member as follows:

```

0001.00
0002.00
0003.00
.
.
.
000n.00

```

When you copy, move, or insert records, SEU uses 0.01 increments. For example, if you insert three records between records 0003.00 and 0004.00, SEU assigns sequence numbers 0003.01, 0003.02, and 0003.03 to the inserted records.

You can change the increment SEU uses for inserted records by specifying the increment you want on the *Increment of insert record* field on the Change Session Defaults display. If you specify an increment greater than 1.00, the sequence number for each record inserted is incremented by that amount. If you specify an increment less than 1.00, the sequence numbers for the records inserted before the end of the member are incremented by that amount, while those added to the end of the member are incremented by 1.00.

SEU automatically resequences when you add a record between two consecutively numbered records (for example, between records 1.01 and 1.02). SEU also automatically resequences if you copy or move a group of records to a target location that cannot receive all the records.

Using Line Commands to Copy, Delete, Insert, or Move Records

To copy, delete, insert, or move records in a member, use the following types of line commands:

- After, Before, and Overlay (target commands)
- Copy
- Copy Repeat
- Delete
- Insert
- Move
- Repeat

You can type these commands in uppercase or lowercase. SEU automatically converts the commands to uppercase.

Target Commands

The After (A), Before (B), and Overlay (O) commands are target commands. You specify the After, Before, or Overlay command as a target for a Copy (C), Copy Repeat (CR), Move (M), or block (MM, CC) command.

The Overlay command replaces blank data in a selected line with nonblank data from another line. The Overlay command selects the target, or the line whose blanks are replaced. The Copy, Copy Repeat, and Move commands select the line that replaces the blanks.

Use the following line commands to specify a target:

Command	Description
A	Move, copy, or insert the specified records after this record.
B	Move, copy, or insert the specified records before this record.
An	Move, copy, or insert the specified records after this record and repeat the lines <i>n</i> -1 times.
Bn	Move, copy, or insert the specified records before this record and repeat the lines <i>n</i> -1 times.
O	Overlay this record with the first record specified by the Copy, Copy Repeat, or Move line command.
On	Overlay this record and the next <i>n</i> -1 lines with the records specified by the Copy, Copy Repeat, or Move line command.
OO	Overlay all records in this block (defined by a pair of OO commands) with the records defined by the Copy, Copy Repeat, or Move line commands.

Using Overlay Commands

When you use the Overlay line commands, keep the following in mind:

- If you specify more records to overlay than you are copying or moving, SEU reuses the moved or copied records to complete the overlay.
- The records to be moved are deleted from their original location after the overlay is performed, unless one of the following is true:
 - There are more records to overlay than to move.
 - Not all nonblank characters from the move records are copied to the overlay records.

In either situation, SEU retains the records in their original position and issues a message.

For examples of using the target commands, see “Copy Commands,” “Copy Repeat Commands” on page 75 , and “Move Commands” on page 79.

Copy Commands

You can copy a record or block of records to another location in a member or to another member with the following line commands:

Command	Description
C	Copy this record to the target specified by A, B, O, or OO.
CC	Copy this block of records (defined by a pair of CC commands) to the target specified by A, B, O, or OO.
Cn	Copy <i>n</i> records, starting with this record, to the target specified by A, B, O, or OO.

You can type the line commands for a copy operation in any order. For example, you can type the target (A, B, or O) line command before or after typing the CC and CC line commands that identify the block of records to be copied, but the target must be outside the range of the block command. For more information, see “Summary of Rules for Entering Line Commands” on page 107.

Example: Copying a Block of Records

Type the CC line command in sequence numbers 0021.00 and 0024.00, and type the A line command in sequence number 0026.00, as shown in Figure 53.

```
Columns . . . : 1 71          Edit          LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU==>                                     MEMBNAME01
FMT **  ...+... 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
0020.00 Original record number 20
CC      This is the first record in the block
0022.00 This is the second record in the block
0023.00 This is the third record in the block
CC      This is the fourth record in the block
0025.00 Original record number 25
A       Original record number 26
0027.00 Original record number 27
***** End of data *****
```

Figure 53. Edit Display with Block Copy Commands

Press Enter. SEU copies the records, places them immediately after record 0026.00, and renumbers the records as shown in Figure 54 on page 73.

```

Columns . . . :   1 71           Edit           LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU==>          MEMBNAME01
FMT **  ...+... 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
0020.00 Original record number 20
0021.00 This is the first record in the block
0022.00 This is the second record in the block
0023.00 This is the third record in the block
0024.00 This is the fourth record in the block
0025.00 Original record number 25
0026.00 Original record number 26
0026.01 This is the first record in the block
0026.02 This is the second record in the block
0026.03 This is the third record in the block
0026.04 This is the fourth record in the block
0027.00 Original record number 27
***** End of data *****

```

Figure 54. Edit Display with Block of Records Copied

You can also copy the same records by typing the C4 line command in sequence number 0021.00, and typing the A line command for record 0026.00.

Example: Copying a Record More than Once

Type the C line command in sequence number 0021.00, and type the A2 line command in sequence number 0026.00, as shown in Figure 55.

```

Columns . . . :   1 71           Edit           LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU==>          MEMBNAME01
FMT **  ...+... 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
0020.00 Original record number 20
C      This record (21) is copied
0022.00 Original record number 22
0023.00 Original record number 23
0024.00 Original record number 24
0025.00 Original record number 25
A2     Original record number 26
0027.00 Original record number 27
***** End of data *****

```

Figure 55. Edit Display with After and Copy Commands

Press Enter. SEU copies record 0021.00 twice, places the copies immediately after record 0026.00, and renumbers the records, as shown in Figure 56.

```

Columns . . . :   1 71           Edit           LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU==>          MEMBNAME01
FMT **  ...+... 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
0020.00 Original record number 20
0021.00 This record (21) is copied
0022.00 Original record number 22
0023.00 Original record number 23
0024.00 Original record number 24
0025.00 Original record number 25
0026.00 Original record number 26
0026.01 This record (21) is copied
0026.02 This record (21) is copied
0027.00 Original record number 27
***** End of data *****

```

Figure 56. Edit Display with Record Copied to Target

Example: Using Copy to Overlay a Single Record

To overlay blanks in a single record with nonblank data, type the O line command in sequence number 0004.00, and type the C line command in sequence number 0006.00, as shown in Figure 57.

```
Columns . . . : 1 71          Edit          LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU==>          MEMBNAME01
FMT **  ...+... 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
0003.00 This is record 3.
O      This record will have its blanks overlaid.
0005.00 This is record 5.
C      NON-BLANKS FROM THIS RECORD WILL OVERLAY BLANKS IN THE TARGET RECORD
0007.00 This is record 7.
***** End of data *****
```

Figure 57. Edit Display with Overlay and Copy Commands

Press Enter. SEU overlays record 0004.00 with the nonblank data from record 0006.00, as shown in Figure 58.

```
Columns . . . : 1 71          Edit          LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU==>          MEMBNAME01
FMT **  ...+... 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
0003.00 This is record 3.
0004.00 ThisBLANrecordM will haveRD Wits blanksY BLAoverlaid.E TARGET RECORD
0005.00 This is record 5.
0006.00 NON-BLANKS FROM THIS RECORD WILL OVERLAY BLANKS IN THE TARGET RECORD
0007.00 This is record 7.
***** End of data *****
```

Figure 58. Edit Display with Single Record Overlaid

Example: Using Copy to Overlay More than One Record

To select one record to overlay three records, type the C line command in sequence number 0004.00, and type the O3 line command in sequence number 0006.00, as shown in Figure 59.

```
Columns . . . : 1 71          Edit          LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU==>          MEMBNAME01
FMT **  ...+... 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
0003.00 DCL I FIXED;
C      /*                               */
0005.00 DCL J FIXED;
O3     LEN_STR:
0007.00                               The length of the
0008.00                               string in variable STR.
0009.00 DCL LEN_STR FIXED;
***** End of data *****
```

Figure 59. Edit Display with Overlay and Copy Commands

Press Enter. SEU overlays records 0006.00, 0007.00, and 0008.00 with the non-blank data from record 0004.00, as shown in Figure 60 on page 75.

```

Columns . . . : 1 71          Edit          LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU==>          MEMBNAME01
FMT **  ...+... 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
0003.00 DCL I FIXED;
0004.00 /*                      */
0005.00 DCL J FIXED;
0006.00 /*  LEN_STR:           */
0007.00 /*                      The length of the */
0008.00 /*                      string in variable STR. */
0009.00 DCL LEN_STR FIXED;
***** End of data *****

```

Figure 60. Edit Display with Records Overlaid

Copy Repeat Commands

You can repeatedly copy a record or block of records to one or more locations by using the Copy Repeat (CR) command. This command is used with the target commands, similar to the way you use the Copy command. After processing the operation, SEU removes the target commands but retains the CR command on the display. Enter the new target for the records to repeat the copy operation as many times as you need. To cancel the command, type over it or press F5=Refresh.

Use the following line commands to repeatedly copy the same records:

Command	Description
CR	Copy this record to the targets specified by A, B, O, or OO, and retain this command.
CRn	Copy <i>n</i> records, starting with this record, to the targets specified by A, B, O, or OO, and retain this command.
CCR	Copy this block of records (defined by a pair of CCR commands) to the targets specified by A, B, O, or OO, and retain these commands.

When you use the Copy Repeat commands, keep the following in mind:

- Do not use the Copy Repeat line command in conjunction with the Copy or Move line commands. If you do, SEU issues an error message.
- Specify only one block of records to be copied. If you specify more than one block of records, SEU issues an error message.

Example: Copying a Record More than Once

Type the CR line command in sequence number 0021.00, and type the A line command in sequence number 0024.00, as shown in Figure 61 on page 76.

```

Columns . . . : 1 71          Edit          LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU==>          MEMBNAME01
FMT **  ...+... 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
0020.00 Original record number 20
CR      This record (21) is copied
0022.00 Original record number 22
0023.00 Original record number 23
A       This record (24) is a target
0025.00 Original record number 25
***** End of data *****

```

Figure 61. Edit Display with Copy Repeat Command

Press Enter. SEU copies the record, places it immediately after record 0024.00, and rennumbers the records. The CR command remains on the display, as shown in Figure 62.

```

Columns . . . : 1 71          Edit          Pending . . . . . : CR
SEU==>
FMT **  ...+... 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
0020.00 Original record number 20
CR      This record (21) is copied
0022.00 Original record number 22
0023.00 Original record number 23
0024.00 This record (24) is a target
0024.01 This record (21) is copied
0025.00 Original record number 25
***** End of data *****

```

Figure 62. Edit Display with Copied Record and Copy Repeat Command

To copy record 0021.00 again, specify a new target or targets. To clear the CR command, type over it or press F5=Refresh.

Delete Commands

You can delete a record or a block of records from a member by using the following Delete line commands:

Command	Description
D	Delete this record.
DD	Delete this block of records (defined by a pair of DD commands).
Dn	Delete <i>n</i> records, starting with this record.

When you use the Delete command, keep the following in mind:

- To delete all the records following (and including) the record where the *Dn* line command is typed, use a large value for *n* in a *Dn* line command
- You can process more than one Delete line command at the same time

Example: Deleting a Block of Records

Type the DD line command in sequence numbers 0021.00 and 0024.00, as shown in Figure 63 on page 77.


```

Columns . . . :   1 71          Edit          LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU==>          MEMBNAME01
FMT **  .... 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
0019.00 Original record number 19
0020.00 Original record number 20
DD      This record (21) is deleted
0022.00 This record (22) is deleted
0023.00 This record (23) is deleted
DD      This record (24) is deleted
0025.00 Original record number 25
0026.00 Original record number 26
0027.00 Original record number 27
***** End of data *****

```

Figure 63. Edit Display with Block Delete Command

Press Enter. SEU deletes the records but does not renumber the records at this time, as shown in Figure 64.

```

Columns . . . :   1 71          Edit          LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU==>          MEMBNAME01
FMT **  .... 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
0019.00 Original record number 19
0020.00 Original record number 20
0025.00 Original record number 25
0026.00 Original record number 26
0027.00 Original record number 27
***** End of data *****

```

Figure 64. Edit Display with Records Deleted

To renumber the records, specify Y (Yes) for the *Resequence member* field on the Exit display. You can also renumber the records from the Change Session Defaults display. Specify Y (Yes) for the *Resequence member default* field or P (Previous) if you specified Y in a previous SEU session.

You can also delete the same records by typing the D4 line command in sequence number 0021.00.

Insert Commands

You can insert blank lines in a member to add new records. You can add one or more blank lines by using the following line commands:

Command	Description
I	Insert a blank line below this record. Each time you type data on the blank line and press Enter, SEU inserts another blank line.
In	Insert <i>n</i> blank lines below this record. When you type data on the last inserted line and press Enter, SEU inserts another blank line.

Note: Other Insert line commands are described in the sections “Format and Insert-with-Format Commands” on page 93, “Prompt and Insert-with-Prompt Commands” on page 85, and “Skeleton and Insert Skeleton Commands” on page 96.

When you use the Insert commands, keep the following in mind:

- The I line commands are repeating commands. Each time you type data (including a blank) on the blank line of an I line command, or the last blank line of an In command, and press Enter, SEU inserts another blank line. This continues until you:
 - Press F5=Refresh.
 - Press Enter without changing the newly inserted line.
 - Move the cursor off the line.
- If the value of *n* in an In line command is greater than the number of spaces below the In line command, SEU supplies only the number of blank lines that can fit on the display.
- If you press F19=Left or F20=Right, SEU shifts the display left or right, but does not insert a new line until you press Enter.

Example: Inserting a New Record

Type the I line command in sequence number 0013.00, as shown in Figure 65.

```
Columns . . . :   1 71          Edit          LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU==>          MEMBNAME01
FMT **  ...+... 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
0012.00 This is an existing record.
I       This is another existing record.
        ***** End of data *****
```

Figure 65. Edit Display with Insert Command

Press Enter. SEU inserts a blank line after record 0013.00, as shown in Figure 66.

```
Columns . . . :   1 71          Edit          LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU==>          MEMBNAME01
FMT **  ...+... 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
0012.00 This is an existing record.
0013.00 This is another existing record.
        ***** End of data *****
```

Figure 66. Edit Display with Blank Line Inserted

Type a statement on the blank line, as shown in Figure 67.

```
Columns . . . :   1 71          Edit          LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU==>          MEMBNAME01
FMT **  ...+... 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
0012.00 This is an existing record.
0013.00 This is another existing record.
        This is a new record.
        ***** End of data *****
```

Figure 67. Edit Display with New Record Typed In

Press Enter. SEU assigns sequence number 0014.00 to the record to create a source record, and provides another insert line, as shown in Figure 68 on page 79.

```

Columns . . . :   1  71           Edit           LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU==>                                     MEMBNAME01
FMT **  ...+... 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
0012.00 This is an existing record.
0013.00 This is another existing record.
0014.00 This is a new record.
.....
***** End of data *****

```

Figure 68. Edit Display with New Record Entered and New Insert Line

Press Enter without typing any data on the new insert line. SEU deletes the blank line, as shown in Figure 69.

```

Columns . . . :   1  71           Edit           LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU==>                                     MEMBNAME01
FMT **  ...+... 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
0012.00 This is an existing record.
0013.00 This is another existing record.
0014.00 This is a new record.
***** End of data *****

```

Figure 69. Edit Display with Insert Line Deleted

Move Commands

You can move a record or block of records to another location in a member or to another member by using the following line commands:

Command	Description
M	Move this record to the target specified by A, B, O, or OO.
MM	Move this block of records (defined by a pair of MM commands) to the target specified by A, B, O, or OO.
Mn	Move <i>n</i> records, starting with this record, to the target specified by A, B, O, or OO.

You can type the line commands for a move operation in any order. For example, you can type the target (A, B, O, or OO) line command before or after typing the MM and MM line commands that identify the records to be moved.

Example: Moving a Block of Records

Type the MM line command in sequence numbers 0021.00 and 0024.00, and type the A line command in sequence number 0026.00, as shown in Figure 70 on page 80.

```

Columns . . . :   1 71           Edit           LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU==>                                     MEMBNAME01
FMT **  ...+... 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
0019.00 Original record number 19
0020.00 Original record number 20
MM      This record (21) is moved
0022.00 This record (22) is moved
0023.00 This record (23) is moved
MM      This record (24) is moved
0025.00 Original record number 25
A       Original record number 26
0027.00 Original record number 27
***** End of data *****

```

Figure 70. Edit Display with Block Move Commands

Press Enter. SEU moves the records immediately after record 0026.00 and renumbers them, as shown in Figure 71.

```

Columns . . . :   1 71           Edit           LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU==>                                     MEMBNAME01
FMT **  ...+... 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
0019.00 Original record number 19
0020.00 Original record number 20
0025.00 Original record number 25
0026.00 Original record number 26
0026.01 This record (21) is moved
0026.02 This record (22) is moved
0026.03 This record (23) is moved
0026.04 This record (24) is moved
0027.00 Original record number 27
***** End of data *****

```

Figure 71. Edit Display with Block of Records Moved

You can also move the same records by typing the M4 line command in sequence number 0021.00 and the B line command in sequence number 0027.00.

Example: Moving a Record More than Once

To move a record and repeat it at a target location (as if you moved the line and then copied it), type the M line command in sequence number 0022.00, and type the A2 line command in sequence number 0024.00, as shown in Figure 72.

```

Columns . . . :   1 71           Edit           LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU==>                                     MEMBNAME01
FMT **  ...+... 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
0021.00 Original record number 21
M       This record (22) is moved
0023.00 Original record number 23
A2      Original record number 24
0025.00 Original record number 25
***** End of data *****

```

Figure 72. Edit Display with Move and Target Commands

Press Enter. SEU moves record 0022.00 twice after record 0024.00 and before record 0025.00 and renumbers them, as shown in Figure 73 on page 81.

```

Columns . . . :   1 71           Edit           LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU==>          MEMBNAME01
FMT **  ...+... 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
0021.00 Original record number 21
0023.00 Original record number 23
0024.00 Original record number 24
0024.01 This record (22) is moved
0024.02 This record (22) is moved
0025.00 Original record number 25
***** End of data *****

```

Figure 73. Edit Display with Record Moved to Several Targets

Example: Using Move to Overlay a Single Record

To move a record to overlay another record, type the M line command in sequence number 0004.00, and type the O line command in sequence number 0006.00, as shown in Figure 74.

```

Columns . . . :   1 71           Edit           LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU==>          MEMBNAME01
FMT **  ...+... 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
0003.00 DCL I FIXED;
M      /**                      **/
0005.00 DCL J FIXED;
O      /* LEN_STR: length of the string
0007.00 DCL LEN_STR FIXED;
***** End of data *****

```

Figure 74. Edit Display with Move and Overlay Commands

Press Enter. SEU overlays record 0006.00 with the nonblank data from record 0004.00, as shown in Figure 75.

```

Columns . . . :   1 71           Edit           LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU==>          MEMBNAME01
FMT **  ...+... 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
0003.00 DCL I FIXED;
0004.00 /**                      **/
0005.00 DCL J FIXED;
0006.00 /** LEN_STR: length of the string*/
0007.00 DCL LEN_STR FIXED;
***** End of data *****

```

Figure 75. Edit Display with Record Overlaid but Not Removed

In this example, all nonblank characters from the Move command (record 0004.00) are not overlaid on the target (record 0006.00). Therefore, SEU performs the Move/Overlay command but does not remove record 0004.00.

If all the nonblank characters from a Move command are overlaid on the target, SEU performs the move and removes the record. Figure 76 on page 82 shows all the nonblank characters of the Move command (record 0004.00) overlaid on a target (record 0006.00) and the record removed.

```

Columns . . . :   1  71           Edit           LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU==>          MEMBNAME01
FMT **  .... 1 .... 2 .... 3 .... 4 .... 5 .... 6 .... 7
0003.00 DCL I FIXED;
0005.00 DCL J FIXED;
0006.00 /** LEN_STR: length of the str. **/
0007.00 DCL LEN_STR FIXED;
          ***** End of data *****

```

Figure 76. Edit Display with Record Overlaid and Removed

Repeat Commands

You can repeat a record or block of records on the display one or more times. The Repeat command is similar to the Copy command, but does not require a target command (A, B, O, or OO). The Repeat command automatically repeats the record or block of records immediately below the original record or records.

Use the following line commands to repeat a record on the display:

Command	Description
RP	Repeat this record immediately below this record.
RPn	Repeat this record immediately below this record n times.
RPP	Repeat a block of records (defined by a pair of RPP commands) immediately below this block.
RPPn	Repeat a block of records (defined by a pair of RPP commands) n times immediately below this block.

Example: Repeating a Record

Type the RP line command in sequence number 0021.00, as shown in Figure 77.

```

Columns . . . :   1  71           Edit           LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU==>          MEMBNAME01
FMT **  .... 1 .... 2 .... 3 .... 4 .... 5 .... 6 .... 7
0020.00 Original record number 20
RP      This record (21) is repeated
0022.00 Original record number 22
0023.00 Original record number 23
0024.00 Original record number 24
0025.00 Original record number 25
          ***** End of data *****

```

Figure 77. Edit Display with Repeat Command

Press Enter. SEU copies record 0021.00 and places it immediately after record 0021.00, as shown in Figure 78 on page 83.

```

Columns . . . :   1 71          Edit          LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU==>          MEMBNAME01
FMT **   ...+... 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
0020.00 Original record number 20
0021.00 This record (21) is repeated
0021.01 This record (21) is repeated
0022.00 Original record number 22
0023.00 Original record number 23
0024.00 Original record number 24
0025.00 Original record number 25
***** End of data *****

```

Figure 78. Edit Display with Record Repeated

Line Print Commands

You can use a line command to print records during an edit session or a full-display browse session by using the following Line Print commands:

Command	Description
LP	Prints one record.
LPn	Prints the next <i>n</i> records, starting with this record.
LLP	Prints a block of records (defined by a pair of LLP commands).

When you use the Line Print command, keep the following in mind:

- Lines already selected with the Exclude command are not printed but remain in the member as a special record. The special record prints with a message stating how many records are excluded.
- Lines already selected with the Hide command are not printed in the full screen browse session.

Example: Line Printing a Block of Records

Type the LLP line command in sequence number 0001.00 and 0004.00, as shown in Figure 79.

```

Columns . . . :   1 71          Edit          LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU==>          MEMBNAME01
FMT **   ...+... 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
***** Beginning of data *****
LLP .00 Line 1
0002.00 Line 2
0003.00 Line 3
LLP .00 Line 4
0005.00 Line 5
0006.00 Line 6
0007.00 Line 7
***** End of data *****

```

Figure 79. Block Print Selection

Press enter. After processing, the following message is shown at the bottom of the display:

4 records printed.

You can also print the same records by typing the LP4 command in sequence number 0001.00.

Using Commands to Assist in Entering New Data

SEU supports a variety of commands that make it easier to enter new data by inserting lines or prompts that can be used as templates for the new data. These commands are:

- Columns
- Prompt, Insert with Prompt
- Format, Insert with Format
- Skeleton, Insert Skeleton
- Tabs

Columns Command

You can request a columns line on the display to make it easier to insert or edit source. The columns line numbers the columns across the display, even if you shift the display to the left or right by using the F19=Left and F20=Right keys.

Use the following line command to request SEU to show a free-format columns line:

Command	Description
COLS	Insert a columns line above this record.

Example: Displaying the Columns Line

Type the COLS line command in sequence number 0021.00, as shown in Figure 80.

```
Columns . . . : 1 71          Edit          LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU==>          MEMBNAME01
FMT **  ...+... 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
0019.00 This is record 19.
0020.00 This is record 20.
COLS    This is record 21.
0022.00 This is record 22.
***** End of data *****
```

Figure 80. Edit Display with Columns Line Command

Press Enter. SEU places a columns line on the display, as shown in Figure 81.

```
Columns . . . : 1 71          Edit          LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU==>          MEMBNAME01
FMT **  ...+... 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
0019.00 This is record 19.
0020.00 This is record 20.
FMT **  ...+... 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
0021.00 This is record 21.
0022.00 This is record 22.
***** End of data *****
```

Figure 81. Edit Display with Columns Line

Prompt and Insert-with-Prompt Commands

You can request a prompt for any data record. A prompt separates and labels each field in a record, and is shown at the bottom of the current display. You can specify the prompt type with the Prompt command, or you can select the type by using the Select Prompt display command. For more information on using prompts and the Select Prompt display, see “Using High-Level-Language Prompts” on page 164.

Use the following line commands to place an existing record in a prompt:

Command	Description
P	Place this record in a prompt that has the same format as this record.
P?	Show the Select Prompt display to select a prompt type. Place this record in the prompt selected from that display.
Pff	Place this record in a prompt that has specified format <i>ff</i> . For example, type the PCB line command to place this record in a COBOL prompt. For valid format <i>ff</i> values, see Figure 163 on page 166.

You can also request a prompt for a new record. SEU inserts a blank line into the member, then places the blank line in a prompt at the bottom of the display.

Use the following line commands to insert a blank line and place it in a prompt:

Command	Description
IP	Insert a blank line after this record, and place the blank record in a prompt with the format of this record.
IP?	Show the Select Prompt display to select a prompt type. Insert a blank line after this record, and place the blank line in the prompt selected from that display.
IPff	Insert a blank line after this record, and place the blank record in a prompt with the specified format <i>ff</i> . For example, type the IPCB line command to insert a blank line after this record, and to place the record in a COBOL prompt. For valid format <i>ff</i> values, see Figure 163 on page 166.

When you use the Prompt line commands, keep the following in mind:

- The *ff* is the 1- or 2-character code for the prompt type.
- When you use the P line command, SEU checks positions of the record to determine its prompt type based on the source type you are using.
- When you use the P line command (or press F4) to edit CL commands of source type CL, CL38, CLP, CLP38, CMD, or CMD38, SEU requests a command prompt. The command prompt shows the values you entered on the Edit display and default values for the command.

- The prompt command is a repeating operation:
 - For the P and Pff commands, SEU places the next record in the prompt each time you press Enter.
 - For the IP and IPff line commands, SEU inserts another blank line for the prompt each time you press Enter. SEU stops inserting blank lines and removes the IP command if you press Enter without entering any data to the current prompt.
- SEU continues to place records in the prompt until you:
 - Reposition the Edit display so the line in the prompt is not on the display.
 - Press F5=Refresh or F12=Cancel.
 - Reach the end of the member.
 - Reach the beginning of the member by using F11 (Previous record) or the TOP command.
- You can use four additional function keys on an Edit display with a prompt, as shown in Figure 82.

Figure 82. Function Keys for the Edit Display with Prompt

Key	Function
F11	Previous record. Press this key to place the previous record in a prompt.
F12	Cancel. Press this key to return to the Edit display without the prompt.
F23	Select prompt. Press this key to choose another prompt from the Select Prompt display.
Dup	Press this key to duplicate data on a field-by-field basis. When the cursor is in a field in the prompt, press the DUP key. SEU duplicates information from the same field of the previous record.

Example: Using Prompts for Existing Records

Type the P line command in sequence number 0042.00, as shown in Figure 83.

Columns . . . :	6	76	Edit	LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU==>				MEMBNAME01
FMT DP	AAN01N02N03T.Name+++++R	Len++TDpBlinPos	Functions+++++	
0038.00 A			1 2'MAILING LIST TRANSACTION - +	
0039.00 A			CONFIRMATION'	
0040.00 A			DSPATR(HI)	
0041.00 A			3 2'Batch Number'	
P A	BATNUM R		DSPATR(HI)	
0043.00 A			5 2'Batch Header is coded as +	
0044.00 A			being keyed.'	
0045.00 A			7 2'If this is a +	
0046.00 A			Recovery situation use F10.'	
0047.00 A			9 2'If no recovery, press ENTER +	
0048.00 A			to return to first prompt.'	
0049.00 A	R SUBFIL		TEXT('Sub File for Transactions'	
0050.00 A			SFL	
0051.00 A	TRNTYP R	I 5 2		
0052.00 A	XACTNM R	I 5 4		
0053.00 A	XACTTP R	I 5 11		
0054.00 A				
F3=Exit	F4=Prompt	F5=Refresh	F9=Retrieve	F10=Cursor
F16=Repeat find		F17=Repeat change		F24=More keys

Figure 83. Edit Display with Prompt Command

Press Enter. SEU determines that the source type of the member is DSPF, and that record 0042.00 is of type Display and Printer File (DP); therefore, it provides the DP prompt as shown in Figure 84 on page 87.

```

Columns . . . : 6 76          Edit          LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU==>          MEMBNAME01
FMT DP AAN01N02N03T.Name+++++RLen++TDpBlinPosFunctions+++++
0038.00 A                                     1 2'MAILING LIST TRANSACTION - +
0039.00 A                                     CONFIRMATION'
0040.00 A                                     DSPATR(HI)
0041.00 A                                     3 2'Batch Number'
0042.00 A          BATNUM      R          DSPATR(HI)
0043.00 A                                     5 2'Batch Header is coded as +
0044.00 A                                     being keyed.'
Prompt type . . . DP          Sequence number . . . 0042.00

And/Or/
Comment      N01N02N03      Name      Name      Ref      Length
              -----      Type      BATNUM      R
Data          Decimal      -      --- Location ---
Type          Positions      Use      Line      Position
Functions
DSPATR(HI)

F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F5=Refresh  F11=Previous record
F12=Cancel  F23=Select prompt  F24=More keys

```

Figure 84. Edit Display with Prompt for Existing Record

The fields in the DP prompt are separated and have labels that identify them. Use the prompt to make additions or changes to fixed-form language types (for example, RPG and DDS) where the fields must be in specific positions.

Notes:

1. You can type line commands under the field label *Sequence number* in the prompt just as you would type line commands in the *Sequence-number* field of the records being shown.
2. You can also request a prompt by positioning the cursor on the record you want to place in a prompt, and pressing F4=Prompt.

Example: Using Prompts for New Records

You can use the IPff line command to insert a blank line into the member and place a blank record in a prompt with the specified format ff.

Type the IPC line command in sequence number 0004.00, as shown in Figure 85. The format code for the RPG calculation prompt is C.

```

Columns . . . : 6 76          Edit          LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU==>          MEMBNAME01
FMT F FFilenameIPEAF....RlenLK1AIOvKlocEDevice+.....KExit++Entry+A....U1....
***** Beginning of data *****
0001.00 F*  SAMPLE PROGRAM 5
0002.00 F*
0003.00 FCUSMINQ  CF      E          WORKSTN
IPC      FCUSMSTL  IF      K          DISK
***** End of data *****

```

Figure 85. Edit Display with Insert-with-Prompt Command

Press Enter. Figure 86 on page 88 shows that SEU inserts a blank line into the member after sequence number 0004.00, and places a blank record in the prompt with the specified RPG calculation format.

Columns . . . :	6 76	Edit	LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU==>			MEMBNAME01
FMT F	FFilenameIPEAF...RlenLK1AI0vKlocEDevice+.....KExit++Entry+A....U1....		
	***** Beginning of data *****		
0001.00	F*	SAMPLE PROGRAM 5	
0002.00	F*		
0003.00	FCUSMINQ	CF	E WORKSTN
0004.00	FCUSMSTL	IF	K DISK
.....			
	***** End of data *****		

Prompt type . . .	C	Sequence number
Level	N01N02N03	Factor 1	Operation
	Decimal		Factor 2
	Positions	H/N/P	Result
Length		HI LO EQ	Comment
F3=Exit	F4=Prompt	F5=Refresh	F11=Previous record
F12=Cancel		F23=Select prompt	F24=More keys

Figure 86. Edit Display with RPG Calculation Prompt

Example: Using Prompts for CL Commands

If you use the P line command (or press F4) when you are editing CL commands of source type CL, CL38, CLP, CLP38, CMD, or CMD38, SEU requests a command prompt.

For example, assume that you request a prompt for a record that contains the following CL command:

```
OVRDBF FILE(LPEOPLE) MBR(MEMBER)
```

Note: If you are working with a CL source member and use the Pff command, SEU displays the current line in the prompt. To modify the CL command, press F4 for the command prompt and complete the command.

The command appears as it currently exists, as shown in Figure 87 on page 89.

Override with Data Base File (OVRDBF)

Type choices, press Enter.

Label		
File being overridden	> LPEOPLE	Name
Overriding to data base file . .	*FILE	Name, *FILE
Library		Name, *LIBL, *CURLIB
Overriding member	> MEMBER	Name, *FIRST, *LAST, *ALL
Starting position in file		
Retrieve order		*NONE, *START, *END, *RRN...
*RRN-rcd nbr *KEY-nbr key flds		Number
*KEY-rec format having key . .		Name
*KEY-key value		

More...

F3=Exit F4=Prompt F5=Refresh F12=Cancel F13=How to use this display
F24=More keys

Figure 87. Override with Data Base File (OVRDBF) Prompt Display

The command prompt shows the values you entered on the Edit display and default values for the command. You can complete the command using the command prompt. When you return to the Edit display, the record is reformatted to suit its type.

When using the P** line command for free format prompting on CL statements, keep the following in mind:

- If your CL command is longer than 1 line, the line prompted with the P** line command is the one displayed on the lower half of the Edit display.
- After you change data on the prompted line, the next line of the current CL command is shown in the prompt display area of the Edit display.
- If you press F4 while displaying a line with a P** line command, SEU accepts any changes made, returns to the first line of the CL command, and displays the appropriate command prompt.

You can type selective prompt characters (such as ?? or ?*) in your CL command before or after calling for a prompt. On the Command Prompt display, the selective prompt characters are shown in front of the input field associated with each keyword. Add selective prompt characters and change existing ones by typing the new selective prompt characters in the first two positions of the input field for a keyword. If a keyword has more than one input field, use any field.

To remove existing selective prompt characters, use the characters ?-. Blanks cannot be entered between the selective prompt characters and the keyword. By pressing F14, you can show the command string, any specified parameters, and any selective parameters for selective prompts.

For more information on using command prompts with SEU, see “Using Command Prompts” on page 163. For a detailed description of command prompts, and selective prompt characters, refer to the *CL Programmer’s Guide*.

Example: Using Prompts and Help for BASIC Commands and Statements

If you use the P line command (or press F4) when you are editing BASIC commands or statements of source type BAS, BAS38, BASP, or BASP38, SEU requests a BASIC help menu.

For example, assume that you request a prompt for the following BASIC statement:

```
100 WRITE #2, USING SCREEN: KEY$ ! Example of WRITE statement
```

The BASIC help menu shows the statement as it currently exists, and provides detailed help text, as shown in Figure 88.

WRITE

Help for the WRITE Statement

1 of 3

WRITE #f{,using}{,pos}{,fmt}{,descr}{,ind}: {expr-list} {error}

f

- a numeric expression from 1 to 255.

using

- either USING char-expr or USING line-ref

pos

- REC=num-expr.

fmt

- FORMAT char-expr

descr

- EXTDESCR 'format-name'

ind

- INDIC ind-expr.

ind-expr

- '1' for each indicator that is on.

expr-list

- expressions and/or MAT array-names.

Next help topic:

==> 100 WRITE #2, USING SCREEN: KEY\$! Example of a WRITE Statement

F1=Help

F3=Exit

F4=Prompt

F7=Page up

F8=Page down

F12=Cancel

Figure 88. Help for the WRITE Statement Display

Using the information in the help text, complete or modify this BASIC statement. When you press Enter to exit from the prompt, SEU places the revised BASIC statement into the member you are editing.

When using the P** line command for free format prompting on BASIC statements, keep the following in mind:

- If your BASIC command is longer than 1 line, the line prompted with the P** line command is the one displayed on the lower half of the Edit display.
- After you change data on the prompted line, the next line of the current BASIC command is shown in the prompt display area of the Edit display.
- If you press F4 while displaying a line with a P** line command, SEU accepts any changes made, returns to the first line of the BASIC command, and displays the appropriate command prompt.

Refer to the *BASIC User's Guide and Reference* for detailed information on entering BASIC programs, procedures, and data.

Example: Using Prompts for Embedded SQL Statements

If you use the P line command (or press F4) when you are editing an embedded SQL statement in source types CICSSQLCBL, SQLCBL, SQLRPG, and SQLFTN, SEU requests an SQL prompt.

For example, Figure 89 shows an embedded SQL statement in a COBOL member.

```
Columns . . . : 1 71          Edit          LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU==> _____ MEMBNAME01
FMT CB .....-A+++B+++++*****
***** Beginning of data *****
0001.00      MOVE A TO B.
SQL          EXEC SQL
SQL          CREATE COLLECTION ABC
SQL          END-EXEC.
0005.00      MOVE A TO B.
SQL          EXEC SQL
***** End of data *****
```

Figure 89. COBOL Source with Embedded SQL Statement

If you use the P command or press F4=Prompt in sequence numbers 0001.00, 0002.00, 0004.00, or 0005.00, SEU calls COBOL prompting for these lines. An IP command in sequence numbers 0001.00, 0003.00, 0004.00, or 0005.00 inserts lines with COBOL prompting being performed after that line. An IP command in sequence number 0003.00 will result in an improper SQL statement if you enter a regular COBOL statement during prompting.

If you use the P command or press F4=Prompt in sequence number 0003.00, SEU calls SQL prompting on that line. An IP command in sequence number 0006.00 calls SQL prompting. If a valid SQL statement is then entered in the prompt, the member is returned as shown in Figure 90.

```
Columns . . . : 1 71          Edit          LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU==> _____ MEMBNAME01
FMT CB .....-A+++B+++++*****
***** Beginning of data *****
0001.00      MOVE A TO B.
SQL          EXEC SQL
SQL          CREATE COLLECTION ABC
SQL          END-EXEC.
0005.00      MOVE A TO B.
SQL          EXEC SQL
SQL          CLOSE DEF
SQL          END-EXEC
***** End of data *****
```

Figure 90. COBOL Source with Inserted SQL Statement

If the inserted line follows an EXEC SQL line, a blank line is passed to the SQL prompter instead of performing COBOL prompting. If a new SQL statement is returned to SEU, that new statement is inserted after the EXEC SQL line and a new END-EXEC is added by SEU if one does not already exist (record 0008.00) after the inserted line. The cursor is placed in the line command area of the END-EXEC line.

Notes:

- SQL FORTRAN does not have closing delimiters, so none will be added in SQL FORTRAN.
- Multiple statements cannot be entered between SQL delimiters.
- Members of type CICSSQLCBL can have embedded CICS and SQL statements in the COBOL source. The lines that contain CICS statements must begin with EXEC CICS, and end with END-EXEC.

The SQL prompting is done for SQL statements only. Statements that are CICS or AS/400 COBOL receive COBOL prompting. If an SQL statement is in a CICS statement, the SQL statement is invalid and will receive COBOL prompting.

Because SQL only allows one SQL statement between a pair of SQL delimiters, SEU will treat all data between these lines as one SQL statement and will view data returned by the SQL prompter as one SQL statement.

Because SQL prompting takes you to a new display, SEU follows the same conventions as for CL and BASIC and prompting ends after the SQL prompt is displayed.

SQL statements in host language programs are identified as follows:

- **SQLCBL and CICS SQLCBL.** Each SQL statement is preceded by an EXEC SQL delimiter and followed by an END-EXEC delimiter. These SQL delimiters must be the only entry on the line in which they occur or SEU will not recognize them.
- **SQLFTN.** Each SQL statement is preceded by an EXEC SQL delimiter. This delimiter must be the only entry on the line in which it occurs or SEU will not recognize it as a delimiter. SQL FORTRAN statements do not have closing SQL delimiters.
- **SQLRPG.** Each SQL statement is preceded by a C/EXEC SQL delimiter and followed by a C/END-EXEC delimiter. Each line between the SQL delimiters has a C+ in columns 6 and 7. The C/END-EXEC delimiter must be the only entry on the line in which it occurs.

Format and Insert-with-Format Commands

You can insert a format line on the display to help you type or edit records in the member. A format line is shown immediately above the record you are editing or creating, and labels the fields in the record according to the source type. You can specify the source type with the Format command, or you can select the type by using the Select Format display. For more information on using format lines and the Select Format display, see “Using Format Lines” on page 168.

Use the following line commands to request SEU to show a format line. The format line appears above the line with the Format command.

Command	Description
F	Insert a format line above this record with the same format as the record.
F?	Show the Select Format display. Insert a format line above this record with the format type selected from that display.
Fff	Insert a format line above this record that has the specified format <i>ff</i> . For example, type the FCB line command to insert a COBOL format line above this record.

You can also request SEU to insert a format line followed by one or more blank lines for new records.

Use the following Insert-with-Format commands to insert a format line and one or more blank lines. The format line and blank lines are inserted after the line with the Insert-with-Format command.

Command	Description
IF	Insert a format line and one blank line below this record. The format line has the format of this record. Each time you type data on the blank line and press Enter, SEU inserts another blank line.
IFn	Insert a format line and <i>n</i> blank lines below this record. The format line has the format of this record.
IF?	Show the Select Format display to select a specific format. Insert a format line below this record with the format selected from that display. Insert a blank line below the format line.

- IFff** Insert a format line and one blank line below this record. The format line has the specified format *ff*. Each time you type data on the blank line and press Enter, SEU inserts another blank line. For example, type the IFCB line command to insert a COBOL format line, and a blank record below it.
- IFffn** Insert a format line and *n* blank lines below this record. The format line has the specified format *ff*.

When you use the Format or Insert-with-Format line commands, keep the following in mind:

- The code *ff* is a 1- or 2-character format identifier of the format to be displayed. When you do not specify a format identifier, SEU examines the record and determines the format based on the source type you are using.
- The format lines are only temporary records and are not part of the source member. Use the D line command or press F5=Refresh to delete them while in the edit session. SEU ignores remaining format lines when it saves the changed member. (A *Dn* command will do the same as a D command when specified on a format line.)
- The third line of the Edit display is an automatic format line. SEU automatically shows this format line based on the member source type and the type of the first data record below it.
- The IF and IFff line commands are repeating commands. Each time you type data on the blank line and press Enter, SEU inserts a blank line. This continues until you end the edit session, press F5=Refresh, or move the cursor off the insert line and press any key.

Example: Inserting a Format Line

In the C program segment shown in Figure 91, type the F line command in sequence number 0023.00.

```

Columns . . . : 1 71          Edit          LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU=>          MEMBNAME01
FMT C .....CL0N01N02N03Factor1+++OpdcFactor2+++ResultLenDHHiLoEqComments++++
0014.00      H*****
0015.00      FCUSMSTL IF E          K          DISK
0016.00      FORDFILL UF E          K          DISK
0017.00      6FRD400D 12 E          WORKSTN
0018.00      F          G  SSSSSSSSS          SFNUM KSFILE SFDATA
0019.00      C          START TAG
0020.00      C          ' ' POST          DSPSTT
0021.00      C          'B18' POST          DSPSTT
0022.00
F          C          'B12' POST          DSPSTT
0024.00      C          RETRN
0025.00      C          EXFMTEVOKE
***** End of data *****

```

Figure 91. Edit Display with Format Line Command

Press Enter. SEU determines that the source type of record 0023.00 is C and inserts the FMT C format line above record 0023.00, as shown in Figure 92 on page 95.

```

Columns . . . : 1 71          Edit          LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU==>          MEMBNAME01
FMT C .....CL0N01N02N03Factor1+++OpdcFactor2+++ResultLenDHHiLoEqComments++++
0014.00      H*****
0015.00      FCUSMSTL IF E          K          DISK
0016.00      FORDFILL UF E          K          DISK
0017.00      6FRD400D 12 E          WORKSTN
0018.00      F          G  SSSSSSSSS          SFNUM KSFILE SFDATA
0019.00      C          START TAG
0020.00      C          ' ' POST          DSPSTT
0021.00      C          'B18' POST          DSPSTT
0022.00
FMT C .....CL0N01N02N03Factor1+++OpdcFactor2+++ResultLenDHHiLoEqComments++++
0023.00      C          'B12' POST          DSPSTT
0024.00      C          RETRN
0025.00      C          EXFMTEVOKE
***** End of data *****

```

Figure 92. Edit Display with C Format Line

The format line lists the abbreviated titles of the fields. Use the format line to check that values are in the correct positions or to help you add or change values in the record.

Example: Inserting Blank Lines with a Format Line

Type the IFF2 line command in sequence number 0016.00 to request two blank lines under an F format line, as shown in Figure 93.

```

Columns . . . : 1 71          Edit          LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU==>          MEMBNAME01
FMT C .....CL0N01N02N03Factor1+++OpdcFactor2+++ResultLenDHHiLoEqComments++++
0014.00      H*****
0015.00      FCUSMSTL IF E          K          DISK
IFF2      FORDFILL UF E          K          DISK
0017.00      6FRD400D 12 E          WORKSTN
0018.00      F          G  SSSSSSSSS          SFNUM KSFILE SFDATA
0019.00      C          START TAG
0020.00      C          ' ' POST          DSPSTT
0021.00      C          'B18' POST          DSPSTT
0022.00
FMT C .....CL0N01N02N03Factor1+++OpdcFactor2+++ResultLenDHHiLoEqComments++++
0023.00      C          'B12' POST          DSPSTT
0024.00      C          RETRN
0025.00      C          EXFMTEVOKE
***** End of data *****

```

Figure 93. Edit Display with Insert-with-Format Command

Press Enter. SEU inserts the F format line followed by two blank lines, as shown in Figure 94 on page 96.

```

Columns . . . : 1 71      Edit      LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU==>      MEMBNAME01
FMT C .....CL0N01N02N03Factor1+++OpcdeFactor2+++ResultLenDHHiLoEqComments++++
0014.00      H*****
0015.00      FCUSMSTL IF E      K      DISK
0016.00      FORDFILL UF E      K      DISK
FMT F .....FFilenameIPEAF....RlenLK1AI0vKlocEDevice+.....KExit++Entry+A....U
.....
.....
0017.00      6FRD400D 12 E      WORKSTN
0018.00      F      G      SSSSSSSSS      SFNUM KSFILE SFDATA
0019.00      C      START      TAG
0020.00      C      ' '      POST      DSPSTT
0021.00      C      'B18'      POST      DSPSTT
0022.00
FMT C .....CL0N01N02N03Factor1+++OpcdeFactor2+++ResultLenDHHiLoEqComments++++
0023.00      C      'B12'      POST      DSPSTT
0024.00      C      RETRN

```

Figure 94. Edit Display with F Format Line and Insert Lines

Skeleton and Insert Skeleton Commands

You can define a line of data you type repeatedly as a skeleton line. Once the line is defined as a skeleton line, it can be inserted into the member as needed. You can keep the same data or use the line as a template to enter new data.

Use the following line commands to create and insert skeleton lines:

Command	Description
S	Define the contents of this line as the skeleton line.
IS	Insert the current skeleton line below this record.
ISn	Insert the current skeleton line <i>n</i> times below this line.

When you use the Skeleton line command, keep the following in mind:

- After you have selected a line as the skeleton line, SEU keeps it as the skeleton line until you specify another line.
- You must type data (or a blank) on an inserted skeleton line and press Enter to make it part of the member.
- If you type the S line command in a sequence number and then move the cursor to any column position of the record in the same line before you press Enter, SEU remembers the cursor position in the record for all subsequent Insert Skeleton commands with that skeleton line.
- If the sequence number area already contains the characters SQL or SOSI, you must type the S line command in the first column and follow it with at least one blank.

Example: Creating and Inserting a Skeleton Line

Type the S line command in sequence number 0022.00, and type the IS line command in sequence number 0025.00, as shown in Figure 95.

```
Columns . . . : 1 71          Edit          LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU==>                                     MEMBNAME01
FMT **  ...+... 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
S      Name-1      Address-1      City-1      State-1
0023.00 Zipcode-1      Phone-1      Status-1
0024.00 Name-2      Address-2      City-2      State-2
IS      Zipcode-2      Phone-2      Status-2
***** End of data *****
```

Figure 95. Edit Display with Skeleton and Insert Skeleton Commands

Press Enter. Record 0022.00 is stored as the skeleton line and is inserted after record 0025.00, as shown in Figure 96.

```
Columns . . . : 1 71          Edit          LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU==>                                     MEMBNAME01
FMT **  ...+... 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
0022.00 Name-1      Address-1      City-1      State-1
0023.00 Zipcode-1      Phone-1      Status-1
0024.00 Name-2      Address-2      City-2      State-2
0025.00 Zipcode-2      Phone-2      Status-2
'''''' Name-1      Address-1      City-1      State-1
***** End of data *****
```

Figure 96. Edit Display with Skeleton Line Inserted

You can now type values on the skeleton line, using it as a template for lines with similar contents.

Tabs Command

You can show a line on the display that indicates the current tab settings by using the following line command:

Command	Description
---------	-------------

TABS	Set and show the tabs for the display.
-------------	--

When you use the Tabs command, keep the following in mind:

- To set tabs, type any characters in the columns where you want them. SEU converts each character to a dash (–) when it creates the tabs line.
- SEU does not create tabs for two consecutive columns.
- You must specify Y (Yes) for the *Tabs on* prompt on the Change Session Defaults display to use the tabs you set. After you have set the tabs, they remain on the Edit display until you clear them, reset them, or turn them off, even if you exit from SEU.
- To clear tabs, blank out the characters (–) indicating their positions, and press Enter.
- To set new tabs, enter characters in the new positions.

- To temporarily turn the tabs off, specify N (No) for the *Tabs on* prompt on the Change Session Defaults display.

Note: You can type SET TABS ON or SET TABS OFF on the SEU command line instead of using the Change Session Defaults display. See “Tailoring Your Session Defaults” on page 128 for more details.

- To move the cursor from one tab position to the next tab position, press Enter.
- To remove the tabs line from the display, press F5=Refresh or use the D line command. To show the tabs line again, type TABS.

Example: Inserting a Tabs Line

Type the TABS command in sequence number 0016.00, as shown in Figure 97.

```
Columns . . . :   1 71           Edit           LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU==>          MEMBNAME01
FMT **  ...+... 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
0014.00 This is a record
0015.00 This is a record
TABS    This is a record
0017.00 This is a record
0018.00 This is a record
0019.00 This is a record
***** End of data *****
```

Figure 97. Edit Display with Tabs Command

Press Enter. SEU displays a blank tabs line, as shown in Figure 98.

```
Columns . . . :   1 71           Edit           LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU==>          MEMBNAME01
FMT **  ...+... 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
0014.00 This is a record
0015.00 This is a record
TABS
0016.00 This is a record
0017.00 This is a record
0018.00 This is a record
0019.00 This is a record
***** End of data *****
```

Figure 98. Edit Display with Blank Tabs Line

Type a character for each tab setting you want on the tabs line, as shown in Figure 99. You can type any character or combination of characters.

```
Columns . . . :   1 71           Edit           LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU==>          MEMBNAME01
FMT **  ...+... 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
0014.00 This is a record
0015.00 This is a record
TABS    $$$      &      *      6
0016.00 This is a record
0017.00 This is a record
0018.00 This is a record
0019.00 This is a record
***** End of data *****
```

Figure 99. Edit Display with Tab Settings Typed

Press Enter. SEU replaces each character you typed with a dash (–) to create a tabs line, as shown in Figure 100.

```
Columns . . . : 1 71          Edit          LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU==>          MEMBNAME01
FMT **  ...+... 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
0014.00 This is a record
0015.00 This is a record
TABS      - - - - -
0016.00 This is a record
0017.00 This is a record
0018.00 This is a record
0019.00 This is a record
***** End of data *****
```

Figure 100. Edit Display with Tabs Line

Figure 99 on page 98 shows tabs typed in columns 10, 11, and 12. Because SEU does not set tabs for consecutive columns, SEU sets tabs only for columns 10 and 12, as shown in Figure 100. These tab settings remain in effect until you reset them or turn them off by using the SET TABS OFF command or by using the Change Session Defaults display. Press Enter to move from one tab position to the next.

Using Commands to Change the Display

You can change which records or which part of the records you see on the display by using the following line commands:

- Absolute position
- Exclude
- Show
- Shift
- Shift-with-truncate
- Relative position
- Window

Absolute Positioning Command

You can reposition the records in the member to show the section you want to edit or browse. Use the following line commands to cause the next display to begin with the specified record:

Command	Description
<i>n</i>	Position record <i>n</i> .00 as the first record on the display.
<i>.n</i>	Position record 0. <i>n</i> as the first record on the display.
<i>n.n</i>	Position record <i>n.n</i> as the first record on the display.

If the member does not contain a record with the exact sequence number you specify, SEU positions the record with the next smallest sequence number as the first record on the display. If no record has a lower sequence number, SEU shows the beginning of the member, with the beginning-of-data record positioned as the first record on the display.

Notes:

1. If a blank appears in an Absolute Positioning command, SEU uses only the numbers to the left of the first blank to reposition the display.
2. Absolute Positioning commands cannot be entered in a sequence number that contains another type of line command.

Example: Positioning to a Sequence Number

To position the display to a specific sequence number, type the new sequence number value in any sequence number field.

When you use an Absolute Positioning command to position a record, you must press Field Exit to clear the remaining digits or insert a blank following the command. If this is not done, SEU interprets all the digits following the command as part of the positioning number.

Figure 101 shows the results of using various Absolute Positioning commands. The characters in boldface under the second column in the figure are Absolute Positioning commands.

Figure 101. Absolute Positioning Commands and Their Effects

Original Sequence Number	Sequence Number with Line Command	Result
1003.00	2003.00	Record 2003.00 is positioned at the top of the display.
1345.67	1345. 25	Record 1345.25 is positioned at the top of the display.
1003.00	2 03.00	Record 0002.00 is positioned at the top of the display.
1003.00	02.00	This is not a valid Absolute Positioning command because there is no number to the left of the first blank. SEU ignores the line command.
1003.00	20C 3.00	An Absolute Positioning command is combined with a C (Copy) line command. SEU recognizes the Copy line command, but ignores the absolute positioning command.

Exclude and Show Commands

You can exclude one or more records from appearing on the display with the Exclude command. The selected records are not shown on the display, but remain in the member. A special record appears with a message stating how many records are excluded from the display.

Use the following line commands to exclude records from the display:

Command	Description
X	Excludes this record from the display.
Xn	Excludes this and the next <i>n</i> records from the display.
XX	Excludes this block of records (defined by a pair of XX commands) from the display.

To display records that you previously excluded by using the EXCLUDE command or hid by using the HIDE command, use the following Show commands:

Command	Description
SF	Shows the first record in the group of excluded or hidden records.
SFn	Shows the first <i>n</i> records in the group of excluded or hidden records.
SL	Shows the last record in the group of excluded or hidden records.
SLn	Shows the last <i>n</i> records in the group of excluded or hidden records.

For information on using the HIDE command, see “Hiding Records on the Display” on page 121.

When you use the Exclude or Show commands, keep the following in mind:

- You can use the Exclude line command with the Find/Change Options display to search only parts of a member. For more information, see “Using the Find/Change Options Display” on page 51.
- You must type the Show line commands on special records.
- Press F5=Refresh to show all excluded records. This will also show all hidden records.
- Line commands consider a group of excluded records as one record.
- Syntax checking is not affected by the Exclude line command. If you specify a range of lines on the Change Session Defaults display, all lines in the range are checked, including any lines you excluded. If any of the excluded lines have errors, SEU includes the lines again and lists the errors.

Example: Excluding Records from the Display

Type the X4 line command in sequence number 0013.00, as shown in Figure 102 on page 102.

```

Columns . . . :   1  71           Edit           LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU==>          MEMBNAME01
FMT **  ...+... 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
0012.00 This is a record
X4      This is the first record to be excluded
0014.00 This is the second record to be excluded
0015.00 This is the third record to be excluded
0016.00 This is the fourth record to be excluded
0017.00 This is a record
0018.00 This is a record
0019.00 This is a record
***** End of data *****

```

Figure 102. Edit Display with Exclude Commands

Press Enter. SEU excludes the records and inserts the data-records-excluded special record, as shown in Figure 103.

```

Columns . . . :   1  71           Edit           LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU==>          MEMBNAME01
FMT **  ...+... 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
0012.00 This is a record
- - - - ----- 4 data records excluded -----
0017.00 This is a record
0018.00 This is a record
0019.00 This is a record
***** End of data *****

```

Figure 103. Edit Display with Records Excluded

Example: Showing Excluded Records

Type the SF2 command on the data-records-excluded line, as shown in Figure 104.

```

Columns . . . :   1  71           Edit           LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU==>          MEMBNAME01
FMT **  ...+... 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
0012.00 This is a record
SF2     ----- 4 data records excluded -----
0017.00 This is a record
0018.00 This is a record
0019.00 This is a record

```

Figure 104. Edit Display with Show Command

Press Enter. SEU shows the first two excluded records, as shown in Figure 105 on page 103.

```

Columns . . . :   1 71.          Edit          LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU==>          MEMBNAME01
FMT **  ...+... 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
0012.00 This is a record
0013.00 This is the first record to be excluded
0014.00 This is the second record to be excluded
- - - - - 2 data records excluded - - - - -
0017.00 This is a record
0018.00 This is a record
0019.00 This is a record
***** End of data *****

```

Figure 105. Edit Display with Previously Excluded Records Shown

To show all excluded records, press F5=Refresh.

Relative Positioning Commands

You can roll the member to edit or browse another portion of the member by using the following line commands:

Command	Description
+	Roll the member forward one line on the display.
+ <i>n</i>	Roll the member forward <i>n</i> lines on the display.
-	Roll the member backward one line on the display.
- <i>n</i>	Roll the member backward <i>n</i> lines on the display.

You can also use the Page Up and Page Down keys to position the records.

Shift Commands

You can shift the data in a record or block of records right or left. Use the Shift command if you want to shift the data but do not want to truncate it.

Use the following line commands to shift data without truncating it:

Command	Description
L	Shift the data in this record left one position.
L<i>n</i>	Shift the data in this record left <i>n</i> positions.
LL	Shift the data in this block of records (defined by a pair of LL commands) left one position.
LL<i>n</i>	Shift the data in this block of records (defined by a pair of LL commands) left <i>n</i> positions.
R	Shift the data in this record right one position.
R<i>n</i>	Shift the data in this record right <i>n</i> positions.
RR	Shift the data in this block of records (defined by a pair of RR commands) right one position.
RR<i>n</i>	Shift the data in this block of records (defined by a pair of RR commands) right <i>n</i> positions.

When you use the Shift line command, keep the following in mind:

- If you request a shift value that would shift data off the end of the record, SEU shifts the data as far as possible and places the word *SHIFT* in the *Sequence-number* field of the record or records that it could not completely shift.
- For a block shift, you can type the *n* on either block command.

Example: Shifting a Single Record

Type an R10 line command in sequence number 0026.00, and type an L10 line command in sequence number 0028.00, as shown in Figure 106.

```
Columns . . . : 1 71          Edit          LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU==>          MEMBNAME01
FMT **  ...+... 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
0025.00          This is record number 25
R10          This record has the Shift Right command
0027.00          This is record number 27
L10          This record has the Shift Left command
0029.00          This is record number 29
***** End of data *****
```

Figure 106. Edit Display with Shift Command

Press Enter. SEU shifts the data in record 0026.00 right 10 positions, and attempts to shift the data in record 0028.00 left 10 positions. SEU cannot shift record 0028.00 left 10 positions without truncating nonblank data. It shifts the data as many positions as it can, and places a *SHIFT* indicator in sequence number 0028.00, as shown in Figure 107.

```
Columns . . . : 1 71          Edit          LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU==>          MEMBNAME01
FMT **  ...+... 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
0025.00          This is record number 25
0026.00          This record has the Shift Right command
0027.00          This is record number 27
SHIFT This record has the Shift Left command
0029.00          This is record number 29
***** End of data *****
```

Figure 107. Edit Display with Records Shifted

To clear the *SHIFT* indicator, modify the record or press F5=Refresh.

Example: Shifting a Block of Records

Type the RR line command in sequence number 0026.00 to indicate the beginning of the block. Type the RR5 line command in sequence number 0029.00 to indicate the end of the block and to tell SEU to shift the data 5 positions to the right. The display appears as shown in Figure 108 on page 105.

```

Columns . . . :   1  71           Edit           LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU==>          MEMBNAME01
FMT **  ...+... 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
0025.00          This is record number 25
RR           This record has the first RR command
0027.00          This is record number 27
0028.00          This is record number 28
RR5          This record has the second RR command
0030.00          This is record number 30
***** End of data *****

```

Figure 108. Edit Display with Block Shift Commands

Press Enter. SEU shifts the block of records, as shown in Figure 109.

```

Columns . . . :   1  71           Edit           LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU==>          MEMBNAME01
FMT **  ...+... 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
0025.00          This is record number 25
0026.00          This record has the first RR command
0027.00          This is record number 27
0028.00          This is record number 28
0029.00          This record has the second RR command
0030.00          This is record number 30
***** End of data *****

```

Figure 109. Edit Display with Block of Records Shifted

Shift-with-Truncate Commands

You can shift data right or left in the records and allow data to be truncated if necessary. Use the following Shift-with-Truncate line commands to perform these operations:

Command	Description
LT	Shift the data in this record one position to the left, possibly losing data off the beginning of the record.
LTn	Shift the data in this record n positions to the left, possibly losing data off the beginning of the record.
LLT	Shift the data in the block of records (defined by a pair of LLT commands) one position to the left, possibly losing data off the beginning of the record.
LLTn	Shift the data in the block of records (defined by a pair of LLT commands) n positions to the left, possibly losing data off the beginning of the record.
RT	Shift the data in this record one position to the right, possibly losing data off the end of the record.
RTn	Shift the data in this record n positions to the right, possibly losing data off the end of the record.

- RRT** Shift the data in the block of records (defined by a pair of RRT commands) one position to the right, possibly losing data off the end of the record.
- RRT n** Shift the data in the block of records (defined by a pair of RRT commands) n positions to the right, possibly losing data off the end of the record.

Example: Shifting Data Off the Display

Type an LT5 line command in sequence number 0025.00, as shown in Figure 110.

```
Columns . . . : 1 71          Edit          LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU==>          MEMBNAME01
FMT **  ...+... 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
0024.00
LT5      The first 5 characters of this record are truncated
0026.00
***** End of data *****
```

Figure 110. Edit Display with Shift-with-Truncate Command

Press Enter. SEU shifts the data in the record 5 positions to the left, truncating the first 5 characters, as shown in Figure 111.

```
Columns . . . : 1 71          Edit          LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU==>          MEMBNAME01
FMT **  ...+... 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
0024.00
0025.00 first 5 characters of this record are truncated
0026.00
***** End of data *****
```

Figure 111. Edit Display with Truncated Record

Note: Data is not considered to be lost with a Shift-with-Truncate command, if only blanks are shifted off the record.

Window Commands

You can control the horizontal position of the data on the display, allowing you to view different sections of a record. Use the following Window line commands to perform this operation:

Command	Description
W	Show data position 1 of the records as the first position of the display.
Wn	Show data position n of the records as the first position of the display.

In addition to the Window line commands, you can also press F19=Left and F20=Right to move the display horizontally.

If you specify an n that is larger than the total number of positions in your record, SEU shows the last position in the record, which includes the date.

Example: Changing the Horizontal Position

Type the W6 line command in sequence number 0022.00, as shown in Figure 112.

```
Columns . . . : 1 71          Edit          LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU=>          MEMBNAME01
FMT ** ...+... 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
W6 12345678900000000002000000000300000000040000000005000000006000000007
0023.00 12345678900000000002000000000300000000040000000005000000006000000007
0024.00 12345678900000000002000000000300000000040000000005000000006000000007
***** End of data *****
```

Figure 112. Edit Display with Window Command

Press Enter. SEU repositions the display so that data in column 6 appears as the first position, as shown in Figure 113.

```
Columns . . . : 6 76          Edit          LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU=>          MEMBNAME01
FMT ** ... 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7 ... + .
0022.00 678900000000002000000000300000000040000000005000000006000000007
0023.00 678900000000002000000000300000000040000000005000000006000000007
0024.00 678900000000002000000000300000000040000000005000000006000000007
***** End of data *****
```

Figure 113. Edit Display with Records Windowed

Summary of Rules for Entering Line Commands

Follow these rules when entering line commands:

- Type the line command anywhere in the *Sequence-number* field.
If the sequence number area does not contain a sequence number however, type the line command starting in the first position of the sequence number area followed by a blank.
- Type suffixes (numbers or format identifiers) immediately after the command. Do not type a blank between the code and the suffix. For example, type D3 (not Db3) or FP (not FbP).
- Use only the following line commands on a format or tabs line: D, Wn, +n, -n, and n.
- Use only the following line commands on the beginning-of-data display line: A, An, Wn, +n, -n, n, l, ln, IP, IPff, IF, IFn, IFff, IFfn, IS, and ISn.
- Use only the following line commands on the end-of-data display line: B, Bn, Wn, +n, -n, and n.

SEU issues an error message if you enter an invalid line command. To continue processing, you must correct the error, type over it to blank it out, or press F5=Refresh.

For a list of the valid line commands for each display, see “Summary of Valid Line Commands” on page 115.

Performing More Than One Operation

You can perform more than one operation at the same time if the line commands you type do not conflict. For example, you can type a Delete (D) line command, a Block Move (MM MM) and Before (B) target line commands, and a Relative Position (+n) line command on the same display. SEU performs all three operations when you press any positional function key such as Enter, Page Up, Page Down, F19=Left, or F20=Right.

Overlapping Commands

Certain line commands cannot overlap. Overlapping occurs when two or more line commands affect the same line on the display. You cannot overlap the following line commands:

- Delete: D, Dn, DD
- Repeat: RP, RPn, RPP, RPPn
- Copy: C, Cn, CC, CR, CRn, CCR
- Line Print: LP, LPn, LLP
- Move: M, Mn, MM
- Prompt: P, P?, Pff
- Targets: A, An, B, Bn, O, On, OO
- Shift right: R, Rn, RR, RRn, RT, RTn, RRT, RRTn
- Shift left: L, Ln, LL, LLn, LT, LTn, LLT, LLTn
- Exclude: X, Xn, XX
- Show: SF, SFn, SL, SLn
- Insert: I, In, IS, ISn, IF, IFff, IFn, IFffn, IF?, IF?n, IP, IPff, IP?

The following examples contain overlapping line commands that are not allowed:

Example 1	Example 2	Example 3	Example 4	Example 5
M4 1.00	RPP .00	DD 1.00	DD 1.00	D4 1.00
0002.00	0002.00	CC 2.00	0002.00	0002.00
XX 3.00	X9 3.00	0003.00	A 03.00	C4 3.00
0004.00	0004.00	DD 4.00	0004.00	0004.00
XX 5.00	RPP .00	CC 5.00	DD 5.00	0005.00

Pending Operations

An operation is called *pending* when only some of the necessary line commands have been entered. For example, the Block Move operation requires two MM line commands to define the block of records to be moved and a target line command (A, B, or O). The Block Move operation is pending if you enter only the first MM line command and a target line command, or two MM line commands and no target line command.

The first pending operation appears in the *Pending status message* field in the upper right corner of the Edit display. Figure 114 on page 109 shows the Block Move pending operation described above.


```

Columns . . . : 1 71          Edit          Pending . . . . : MM
SEU==>
FMT **  ...+... 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
0020.00 This is record 20
MM      This record (21) is the first record in the block move
0022.00 This is record 22
0023.00 This is record 23
0024.00 This is record 24
MM      This record (25) is the last record in the block move
0026.00 This is record 26
***** End of data *****

```

Figure 114. Edit Display with Pending MM Operation

To cancel a pending operation, blank out or type over the current line command in the *Sequence-number* field.

To cancel all pending operations, press F5=Refresh.

Using Line Commands during Pending Operations

You can specify new line commands while previous line commands are pending completion.

Suppose that you are editing a text member MEMBNAME01 in source file FILENAME01 in library LIBRNAME01. On the Edit display you have multiple lines of text. To see how line commands work with a pending operation, do the following:

1. Type the Copy (C) command in sequence number 0002.00 of the edit display and press Enter.

The *Pending* field displays C because the Copy (C) command in sequence number 0002.00 does not have a target command (A, B, or O). This is shown in Figure 115.

```

Columns . . . : 1 71          Edit          Pending . . . . : C
SEU==>
FMT **  ...+... 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
***** Beginning of data *****
0001.00 Line 1
C 02.00 Line 2
0003.00 Line 3
0004.00 Line 4
0005.00 Line 5
0006.00 Line 6

```

Figure 115. Edit Display with Pending Operation

2. Type the Insert (I) command in sequence number 0005.00 as shown in Figure 116 on page 110.

```

Columns . . . : 1 71          Edit          Pending . . . . : C
SEU==>
FMT ** ..... 1 ..... 2 ..... 3 ..... 4 ..... 5 ..... 6 ..... 7
***** Beginning of data *****
0001.00 Line 1
C 02.00 Line 2
0003.00 Line 3
0004.00 Line 4
I      Line 5
0006.00 Line 6

```

Figure 116. Edit Display with Pending Operation and Line Command

3. Press Enter. The Insert command is completed and the Copy (C) command is still a pending operation as shown in Figure 117.

```

Columns . . . : 1 71          Edit          Pending . . . . : C
SEU==>
FMT ** ..... 1 ..... 2 ..... 3 ..... 4 ..... 5 ..... 6 ..... 7
***** Beginning of data *****
0001.00 Line 1
C 02.00 Line 2
0003.00 Line 3
0004.00 Line 4
0005.00 Line 5
.....
0006.00 Line 6

```

Figure 117. Pending Operation and Completed Line Command

If you type a conflicting line command while previous line commands are pending completion, an error message appears at the bottom of the display. The conflicting line command error must be resolved before you can continue with any other line commands or pending operations.

To see how conflicting line commands work with a pending operation, do the following:

1. Type the line commands on the edit display as shown in Figure 118.

```

Columns . . . : 1 71          Edit          LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU==>                                          MEMBNAME01
FMT ** ..... 1 ..... 2 ..... 3 ..... 4 ..... 5 ..... 6 ..... 7
***** Beginning of data *****
0001.00 Line 1
C      Line 2
A      Line 3
0004.00 Line 4
C      Line 5
0006.00 Line 6
DD     Line 7
X      Line 8
0009.00 Line 9
DD     Line 10
0011.00 Line 11
0012.00 Line 12

```

Figure 118. Edit Display with Multiple Line Commands

2. Press Enter. No line commands are processed and the following error message appears at the bottom of the display:
 Command conflict.
 The command conflict in this example is that the Exclude (X) command in sequence number 0008.00, and the Block Delete (DD) commands in sequence number 0007.00 and sequence number 0010.00, are 2 line commands affecting the same line (sequence number 0008.00).
3. To resolve the conflict, type over the Exclude (X) command in sequence number 0008.00 to blank it out.
4. Press Enter. The command conflict is resolved. SEU processes the remaining line commands in a top-down order by:
 - a. Matching the Copy (C) command in sequence number 0002.00 with the After (A) Target command in sequence number 0003.00.
 - b. Processing the Block Delete (DD) commands.
 - c. Showing the Copy (C) command in sequence number 0005.00 as a pending operation.

This is shown in Figure 119.

```

Columns . . . : 1 71          Edit          Pending . . . . : C
SEU==>
FMT **  ...+... 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
          ***** Beginning of data *****
0001.00 Line 1
0002.00 Line 2
0003.00 Line 3
0003.01 Line 2
0004.00 Line 4
C       Line 5
0006.00 Line 6
0011.00 Line 11
0012.00 Line 12

```

Figure 119. Line Commands Processed and Pending C Operation

To see another example of how conflicting line commands work with the pending operation, do the following:

1. Type the line commands on the edit display as shown in Figure 120 on page 112.

```

Columns . . . :   1  71           Edit           LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU==>                                     MEMBNAME01
FMT **   ...+... 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
          ***** Beginning of data *****
0001.00 Line 1
C       Line 2
0003.00 Line 3
0004.00 Line 4
C       Line 5
A       Line 6
0007.00 Line 7
0008.00 Line 8
0009.00 Line 9
M       Line 10
0011.00 Line 11
0012.00 Line 12

```

Figure 120. Multiple Line Commands Entered

2. Press Enter. No line commands are processed and the following error message appears at the bottom of the display:

Command conflict.

The command conflict in this example is that the Copy (C) command in sequence number 0002.00 and the Copy (C) command in sequence number 0005.00 are two line commands that require a target command. The After (A) target command follows the C command in sequence number 0005.00. No target command follows the C command in sequence number 0002.00.

3. To resolve the conflict, type the After (A) command in sequence number 0003.00.
4. Press Enter. The command conflict is resolved. SEU processes the line commands in a top-down order by:
 - a. Matching the Copy (C) command in sequence number 0002.00 with the After (A) target command in sequence number 0003.00.
 - b. Matching the Copy (C) command in sequence number 0005.00 with the After (A) command in sequence number 0006.00.
 - c. Showing the Move (M) command in sequence number 0010.00 as a pending operation.

This is shown in Figure 121 on page 113.

```

Columns . . . : 1 71          Edit          Pending . . . . . : M
SEU==>
FMT **  ...+... 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
          ***** Beginning of data *****
0001.00 Line 1
0002.00 Line 2
0003.00 Line 3
0003.01 Line 2
0004.00 Line 4
0005.00 Line 5
0006.00 Line 6
0006.01 Line 5
0007.00 Line 7
0008.00 Line 8
0009.00 Line 9
M       Line 10
0011.00 Line 11
0012.00 Line 12

```

Figure 121. Line Commands Processed and Pending M Operation

When using line commands during pending operations, keep the following in mind:

- Conflicting line commands must be resolved before you can continue with a pending operation.
- Conflicting line commands must be resolved before SEU can process any other line commands on the display.
- Line commands are processed in a top-down order on the edit display. Line commands that require a target command (Copy, Move, Copy Repeat) must not be separated from the target command by another line command that requires a target command.
- Some line commands cannot overlap. For more information on overlapping line commands, see “Overlapping Commands” on page 108.

Using Line Commands on Split Displays

You can use a split Edit/Browse display to copy records from one member into another member. If you use the Copy (C), Multiple Copy (Cn), or Block Copy (CC) line command to perform this operation, you must specify exactly one target and the target must be in the edit session. If you use the Multiple Copy Repeated (CRn) or the Block Copy Repeated (CCR) line command, you must specify at least one target in the edit session.

The Columns (COLS) and Format (F) line commands function differently in a bottom browse session on either split display than they do on the Browse display. The initial bottom browse session of a split display does not contain a format line. When you enter an F or COLS line command, the format or columns line is shown on the third line of the bottom session. Each format line command you request replaces the previous format, so that only one format line is shown at any time.

Identifying Line Commands

When a sequence number has been altered and contains a character other than a digit (0 through 9), period, or blank, SEU identifies the contents of the field according to the following rules. (For these examples, the original sequence number is 0123.45, and b is a blank.)

- Leading digits, periods, and blanks are ignored. For example, if you change the sequence number to 012C.45, SEU recognizes the C line command. If you change the sequence number to 99bCC45, SEU recognizes the CC line command.
- The last blank or last changed digit ends the line command. For example, if you change the sequence number to C123b4, SEU recognizes the C123 line command. If you change the sequence number to C124, SEU recognizes the C124 line command. If you change the sequence number to C1b3, SEU recognizes it as the C1 line command.

Note: If the sequence number area does not contain a sequence number, enter line commands in the first column of the sequence number area followed by at least one blank to ensure the command will be processed.

When a sequence number has been altered and contains only digits (0 through 9), periods, or blanks, SEU interprets the sequence number as an Absolute Position command. The following rules apply to this type of altered sequence number. (For these examples, the original sequence number is 0123.45, and b is a blank.)

- No line command is recognized if:
 - The first character is a blank. For example, the sequence number b555b45 is not recognized as a line command, and the sequence number is reset to its original value.
 - The only change you make is to replace digits with blanks. For example, the sequence number 0b2b.b5 is not recognized as a line command, and the sequence number is reset to its original value.
- Only two digits are allowed after the decimal place. For example, sequence number 77.8888 is not a valid line command.
- The last blank or changed character ends the command. For example, if you change the sequence number to 013b.45, SEU recognizes the Absolute Positioning line command 13. If you change the sequence number to 2.2b.45, SEU recognizes the Absolute Positioning line command 2.2. If you change the sequence number to 9b3b.45, SEU recognizes the Absolute Positioning line command 9.

Matching Suffixes

A pair of block commands must have matching suffixes. If the suffixes do not match, SEU issues an error message. The following examples illustrate correct and incorrect block commands:

Valid	Valid	Valid	Valid	Invalid
LL01.00	LL66	LL01.00	LL23	LL66
0002.00	0002.00	0002.00	0002.00	0002.00
0003.00	0003.00	0003.00	0003.00	0003.00
0004.00	0004.00	0004.00	0004.00	0004.00
LL05.00	LL05.00	LL34	LL23	LL34

Summary of Valid Line Commands

Figure 122 shows the line commands you can use on the Edit, Browse, and split displays.

Figure 122. Valid Line Commands for SEU Displays

Name	Commands	Edit Display	Browse Display	Browse Session: Browse/ Browse Display	Split Edit/Browse Session:	
					Edit Display	Browse Display
Absolute Positioning	<i>n, .n, n.n</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
After, Before	<i>A, An, B, Bn</i>	Y	N	N	Y	N
Columns	<i>COLS</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Copy	<i>C, CC, Cn</i>	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Copy Repeat	<i>CR, CRn, CCR</i>	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Delete	<i>D, DD, Dn</i>	Y	Y ¹	Y ¹	Y	Y ¹
Exclude	<i>X, XX, Xn</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Format	<i>F, F?, Fff</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Insert	<i>I, In</i>	Y	N	N	Y	N
Insert-with-Format	<i>IF, IF?, IFn, IFff, IFffn</i>	Y	N	N	Y	N
Insert-with-Prompt	<i>IP, IP?, IPff</i>	Y	N	N	Y	N
Line Print	<i>LP, LPn, LLP</i>	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Move	<i>M, MM, Mn</i>	Y	N	N	Y	N
Overlay	<i>O, OO</i>	Y	N	N	Y	N
Prompt	<i>P, P?, Pff</i>	Y	N	N	N	N
Relative Positioning	<i>+, +n, -, -n</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Repeat	<i>RP, RPn, RPP, RPPn</i>	Y	N	N	Y	N
Shift	<i>L, Ln, LL, LLn, R, Rn, RR, RRn</i>	Y	N	N	Y	N
Shift-with-truncate	<i>LT, LTn, LLT, LLTn, RT, RTn, RRT, RRTn</i>	Y	N	N	Y	N
Show	<i>SF, SFn, SL, SLn</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Skeleton	<i>S, IS, ISn</i>	Y	N	N	Y	N
Tabs	<i>TABS</i>	Y	N	N	Y	N
Window	<i>W, Wn</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

(1): Commands are valid only on special records (for example, format lines).

Chapter 6. Using SEU Commands

You can use SEU commands to perform find/change operations, to exit your session, and to tailor your session defaults. The commands provide a fast path for these operations which are also performed through various options displays. Values entered through SEU commands appear on these options displays. You can retrieve previous commands entered in the SEU command line by pressing F9=Retrieve. You can move your cursor from the data area to the SEU command line and back to the data area by pressing F10=Cursor. This chapter discusses how to:

- Enter SEU commands
- Use SEU commands to:
 - Find and hide records that contain a specific character string
 - Find and change character strings and tailor the find/change functions
 - Tailor your edit session
 - Reposition your display
 - Save, file, or cancel changes to a member

You cannot enter system commands on the SEU command line, but you can press F21=System command to display a window for entering AS/400 system commands without leaving SEU.

Entering SEU Commands

SEU commands are fast paths to various editing functions. You type SEU commands on the SEU command line on the work screen. After you have typed an SEU command or made changes to an existing command, you tell SEU to run the command by pressing a positional function key such as Enter, Page Up, Page Down, F19=Left, or F20=Right.

SEU Commands on Split Displays

Each split display contains one command line for each session. You can enter SEU commands in the sessions that currently support equivalent function. Commands for split displays can be one of two types: session dependent and session independent.

Session-dependent commands perform their function only in one session. If a session-dependent command is entered on the top session, it affects only the top session. If it is entered on the bottom session, it affects only the bottom session. For example, if the FIND command is entered in the top SEU command line, SEU searches only the top session for the string.

Session-independent commands perform their function in both sessions, regardless of which session contains the cursor. For example, if the SET ROLL command is entered in either session of a split display, the amount to roll for both sessions is affected.

When you use either a session-dependent command or a session-independent command, the following additional processing occurs in both sessions:

- Lines in the edit session that have been changed are updated and checked for syntax errors.
- All line commands are run before an SEU command is processed. For example, if you enter a FIND command, SEU processes all unprocessed line commands before finding the string in the appropriate session.

Figure 123 shows the commands for each type of session on split displays. A Y indicates that the command is valid in that type of session. Figure 123 also uses a Y to indicate commands that are session-dependent. For example, the FIND command is session-dependent, and finds only strings in the session containing the cursor.

Unless otherwise noted, commands in an edit session perform the same function as the options displays and the corresponding function keys for the Edit display, and commands in a browse session perform the same function as the options displays and the corresponding function keys for the Browse display.

Figure 123 (Page 1 of 2). SEU Commands for Split Displays

Command	Function	Edit Session	Browse Session	Session-Dependent
FIND or F	Find a string of characters in a member.	Y	Y	Y
HIDE or H	Hide records that contain a specified string from the display.	Y	Y	Y
CHANGE or C	Find a string of characters in a member and change it to another string.	Y	N	Y
SET or S MATCH	Match the string of a member during the find operation.	Y	Y	Y
SET or S SHIFT	Shift data over when replacing a string during the change operation.	Y	N	Y
SET or S CAPS	Set the type of data input to upper-case or mixed case.	Y	Y	N
SET or S TABS	Use predefined tab positions.	Y	N	Y
SET or S ROLL	Set the amount the display moves up, down, left, and right.	Y	Y	N
SET or S EXPERT	Set the display to full screen mode.	Y	Y	N
TOP or T	Reposition the work screen to the first page of data.	Y	Y	Y
BOTTOM or BOT or B	Reposition the work screen to the last page of data.	Y	Y	Y
CANCEL or CAN	Cancel the session and exit or remove the bottom split browse session. CANCEL in the top session exits both sessions.	Y	Y	Y

Figure 123 (Page 2 of 2). SEU Commands for Split Displays

Command	Function	Edit Session	Browse Session	Session-Dependent
SAVE	Save changes made to the member and continue editing.	Y	N	Y
FILE	Save changes made to the member and exit.	Y	N	Y

Entering System Commands

AS/400 system commands can be entered while you are on the SEU work screen. You press F21=System command to display a window where you can enter an AS/400 system command, as shown in Figure 124.

```

Columns . . . : 6 76          Edit          LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU==>          MEMBNAME01
FMT DP AAN01N02N03T.Name+++++RLen++TDpBlinPosFunctions+++++
0038.00 A          1 2'MAILING LIST TRANSACTION - +
0039.00 A          CONFIRMATION'
0040.00 A          DSPATR(HI)
0041.00 A          3 2'Batch Number'
0042.00 A          BATNUM    R          DSPATR(HI)
0043.00 A          5 2'Batch Header is coded as +
0044.00 A          being keyed.'
0045.00 A          7 2'If this is a +
0046.00 A          Recovery situation use F10.'
0047.00 A          9 2'If no recovery, press ENTER +
0048.00 A          to return to first prompt.'
0049.00 A          R SUBFIL          TEXT('Sub File for Transactions'
0050.00 A          SFL
0051.00 A          TRNTYP    R          I 5 2

.....
:          System Command          :
:          :                       :
: ==>          :                   :
: F4=Prompt   F9=Retrieve   F12=Cancel :
: (C) COPYRIGHT IBM CORP. 1981, 1993. :
:.....

```

Figure 124. Edit Display with System Command Window

The System Command window avoids overlaying the cursor, so depending on the cursor location, the System Command window may appear in the top portion or in the bottom portion of the display. You cannot enter data on the SEU work screen while the System Command window is showing.

For help in selecting a system command, press F4=Prompt without typing anything in the window. For help in entering a system command, type the command in the window and press F4=Prompt. To see more information on a system command, type the command and press the Help key.

System/36 and System/38 commands cannot be entered here but you can reach the Command Entry display through the Attention key.

Note: System commands such as SIGNOFF (in the AS/400 system) or ENDS36 (in the System/36 environment) end the SEU session abnormally. When you reaccess the aborted member, you will go to the Recover SEU Member display. See Appendix D, “Recovering from Errors” on page 227 for more information about using this display.

Function Keys for the System Command Window

You can use the function keys shown in Figure 125 with the System Command window.

Figure 125. Function Keys for the System Command Window

Function Key	Description
F1	Help. Press this key to see information about the system commands.
F4	Prompt. Press this key to prompt for a command or to see the command menu.
F9	Retrieve. Press this key to retrieve previously entered commands.
F12	Cancel. Press this key to return to the work screen. SEU removes the System Command window.

Example: Entering System Commands in Windows

Press F21=System command to display the System Command window. Using the WRKSPLF command as an example of a system command, type WRKSPLF on the System Command window, as shown in Figure 126.

```

Columns . . . : 6 76          Edit          LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU==>          MEMBNAME01
FMT DP AAN01N02N03T.Name+++++RLen++TDpBlinPosFunctions+++++
0038.00 A                                1 2'MAILING LIST TRANSACTION - +
0039.00 A                                CONFIRMATION'
0040.00 A                                DSPATR(HI)
0041.00 A                                3 2'Batch Number'
0042.00 A                                DSPATR(HI)
0043.00 A                                5 2'Batch Header is coded as +
0044.00 A                                being keyed.'
0045.00 A                                7 2'If this is a +
0046.00 A                                Recovery situation use F10.'
0047.00 A                                9 2'If no recovery, press ENTER +
0048.00 A                                to return to first prompt.'
0049.00 A                                TEXT('Sub File for Transactions'
0050.00 A                                SFL
0051.00 A                                TRNTYP R I 5 2
.....
:                                System Command                                :
:                                :                                              :
: ==> WRKSPLF                                :
: F4=Prompt F9=Retrieve F12=Cancel                                :
: (C) COPYRIGHT IBM CORP. 1981, 1993.                                :
:.....

```

Figure 126. Edit Display with System Command in Window

Press Enter. The Work with All Spooled Files display appears as shown in Figure 127 on page 121.

Work with All Spooled Files									
Type options, press Enter.									
2=Change 3=Hold 4=Delete 5=Display 6=Release 8=Attributes									
Opt	File	User	Device or Queue	User Data	Sts	Total Pages	Cur Page	Copy	
—	QSYSPRT	USER01	PRT01		RDY	27		1	
—	QSYSPRT	USER01	PRT01		RDY	206		1	
—	QSYSPRT	USER01	PRT01		RDY	8		1	
—	QSYSPRT	USER01	PRT01		RDY	1		1	
—	QSYSPRT	USER01	PRT01		RDY	5		1	
—	QSYSPRT	USER01	PRT01		RDY	57		1	
—	QSYSPRT	USER01	PRT01		RDY	5		1	
—	QSYSPRT	USER01	PRT01		RDY	1		1	
									Bottom
Parameters for options 2, 3 or command									
====>									
F3=Exit F10=View 3 F11=View 2 F12=Cancel F22=Printers F24=More keys									

Figure 127. Work with All Spooled Files Display

Press F3=Exit to return to the Edit display. The System Command window still appears on the Edit display. To remove the System Command window, press Enter or F12=Cancel.

SEU Commands

You can find, hide, and change character strings, tailor the find/change function and the edit session, reposition the display, and file, save, or cancel your changes to a member by using SEU commands.

Hiding Records on the Display

To hide records that have a specific string, use the HIDE command. Figure 128 shows the syntax of the HIDE command.

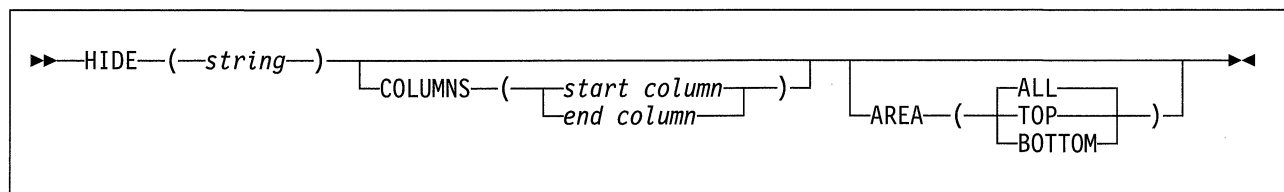


Figure 128. Syntax of the HIDE Command

The HIDE command has three parameters: string, columns, and area. String is a required positional parameter. The short form of HIDE is H. You can enter the command on any SEU command line.

The HIDE command is session dependent on split displays. For example, if you enter the HIDE command on the SEU command line of the top session, only the member in the top session is affected. In addition, the HIDE command in the bottom session of a split display hides up to 100 blocks of records only. A HIDE request beyond this limit is ignored.

When you enter a valid HIDE command, SEU searches for the lines that contain the specified string. You can specify that the search be from the position of the cursor to the end of the member, from the position of the cursor to the beginning of the member, or of all records in the member. You can also specify that the search is for the area between particular columns. The records that match the conditions that you specify are hidden but remain in the member.

In an Edit session, a special record is displayed with a message that states the number of records that are hidden from the display. In a Browse session, the special record is not displayed; however, a message is displayed once to show the number of hidden records.

String parameter

Specify the character string that you want to find. If the string includes leading, embedded, or trailing blanks, apostrophes, or quotation marks, enclose the string in apostrophes or quotation marks.

Columns parameter

Specify the columns within which you want to conduct the search. If the columns parameter is not specified, the default is to search for occurrences of the string in all columns. You can specify the column from which you begin the search and the column in which you end the search. If you specify both column numbers, enter them next to each other, separated by a blank. The hide function then searches for the strings that are within this range of columns inclusive. If only one column number is specified, SEU begins the search there.

Area parameter

Specify the area of the member to search.

TOP or **T** Hides all records that contain the specified string from the line containing the cursor to the top of the member.

BOTTOM or **B** Hides all records that contain the specified string from the line containing the cursor to the end of the member.

ALL or **A** Hides all records in the member that contain the specified string. The default is ALL.

Here are some examples:

- HIDE '*' 7 7 A

Hides all records in the member that contain '*' in column 7. You can use this HIDE command to hide all comments in a COBOL source member.

- HIDE '*%%' T

Hides all records from the cursor position to the top of the member that contain '*%%'. Because the columns are not specified, the string can occur in any position in the line. You can use this HIDE command to hide comments in a PRTF member that was created in RLU.

Finding and Changing Character Strings

To find and change character strings in a member, use the following SEU commands:

- FIND
- CHANGE

FIND

Figure 129 shows the syntax of the SEU FIND command.

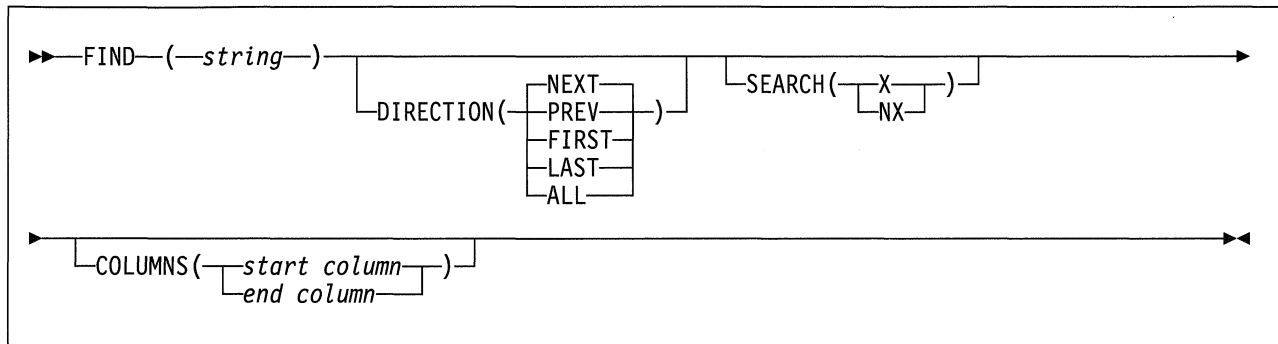


Figure 129. Syntax of the FIND Command

The FIND command is used to search for occurrences of a character string in a member. It has one required positional parameter: string. It has three optional parameters: direction, search, and columns, which can be entered in any order. The short form for FIND is F. It can be entered on any SEU command line.

The FIND command is session-dependant on split displays. For example, if the FIND command is entered on the SEU command line of the top session, only the member in the top session is searched.

Values entered through the FIND command appear in the corresponding fields on the Find/Change Options display. Any parameter not specified is reset back to the default. For example, the command FIND ABC P 15 finds all previous occurrences of the string ABC that start in column 15 from the cursor position. If FIND DEF is then entered, the values for the search direction and the column in which to search are reset to the default values of NEXT and all columns are searched.

String parameter

Specify the character string you want to find. If the string includes leading, embedded, or trailing blanks, special values, apostrophes, or quotation marks, enclose the string in apostrophes or quotation marks. Enter *ERR to search for syntax errors in your source member. Enter an asterisk (*) to use the string that you entered in your last find/change function.

Direction parameter

Specify the direction in which you want to conduct the search. If the direction parameter is not specified, the default is NEXT.

NEXT or **N** Search for the next occurrence of the string in the member. The search wraps to the beginning of the data when the end of the data is reached. SEU runs a search from the current cursor position.

PREV or **P** Search for the previous occurrence of the string in the member. The search wraps around to the end of the data when the beginning of the data is reached. SEU runs a search from the current cursor position.

FIRST or **F** Search for the first occurrence of the string in the member. This parameter becomes NEXT on a repeat of this function.

LAST or **L** Search for the last occurrence of the string in the member. This parameter becomes PREV on a repeat of this function.

ALL or **A** Search for all occurrences of the string in the member. The number of times the string appears is displayed. This parameter becomes NEXT on a repeat of this function.

Search parameter

Specify which records in the member you want to search. If the search parameter is not specified, the default is to search for occurrences of the string in all records.

X Search for occurrences of the string in the excluded records.

NX Search for occurrences of the string in the nonexcluded records.

Columns parameter

Specify the columns within which you want to conduct the search. If the columns parameter is not specified, the default is to search for occurrences of the string in all columns. You can specify the column from which you begin the search and the column in which you end the search. If both column numbers are specified, they must be entered next to the other separated by a blank. The find function then searches for the strings that are within this range of columns inclusive. If only one column number is specified, SEU assumes it to be the column from which you want to begin the search.

Here are some examples:

- F * P

Use the string that was entered from the previous search to find the previous occurrence of the string in all records in all columns in the member.

After keying in a FIND command with the PREV option, you must move the cursor back to the data area in the position where you want the search to begin. Press F10=Cursor after typing in the command to move the cursor from the SEU command line back to the previous position in the data area, and then press Enter.

- FIND *ERR A

Find syntax errors in all records in all columns in the member.

- F '_abc' P X 15

Find the previous occurrences of the string _abc in all excluded records starting in column 15 of the member.

- F "'abc'" A NX

Find all occurrences of the string 'abc' in all nonexcluded records in all columns in the member.

You can use the F16=Repeat find key after typing a FIND command on the command line to begin a search as well as to find subsequent occurrences of a string.

The FIND command is optional when you use F16=Repeat find to begin a search. When you type a character string on the SEU command line and press F16, SEU searches the member for that string. The CHANGE, C, FIND, and F commands are processed as commands when you use them with F16. If you want to use these characters in a search string with F16, you must delimit them with single quotation marks. For example, to find the string CHANGE, type 'CHANGE' and press F16.

CHANGE

Figure 130 shows the syntax of the SEU CHANGE command.

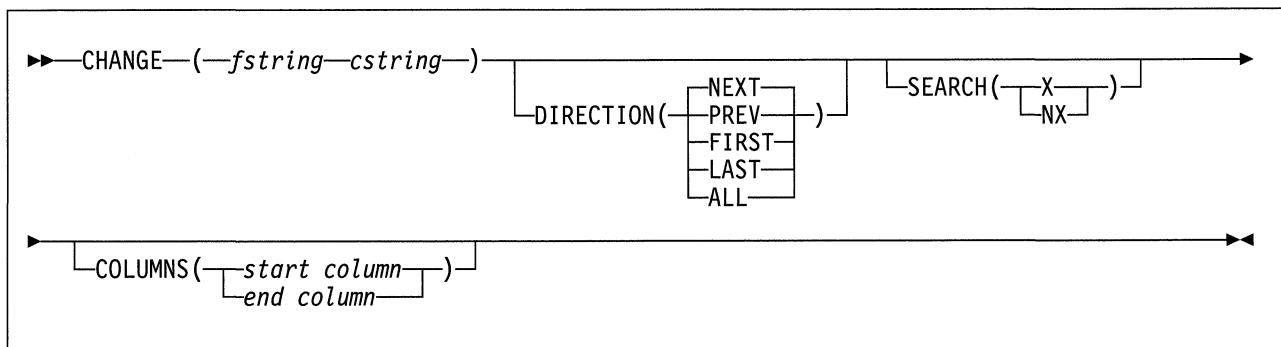


Figure 130. Syntax of CHANGE Command

The CHANGE command is used to find occurrences of a character string in a member and to change it to another character string. It has two required positional parameters: *fstring* and *cstring*. It has three optional parameters: *direction*, *search*, and *columns*, which can be entered in any order. The short form for CHANGE is C. It can be entered on the Edit display command line and the command line in the top session of a split Edit/Browse display.

Values entered through the CHANGE command appear in the corresponding fields on the Find/Change Options display. Any parameter not specified is reset back to the default. For example, the command CHANGE ABC DEF P 5 finds all previous occurrences of the string ABC that start in column 5 from the cursor position, and change them to the string DEF. If CHANGE XX XY is then entered, the values for the search direction and the column in which to search are reset to the default value of NEXT and all columns are searched.

Fstring cstring parameters

Specify the character string you want to find and the character string to which you want the string to be changed. Both character strings must be entered next to one another separated by a blank. If the string includes leading, embedded, or trailing blanks, special values, apostrophes, or quotation marks, enclose the string in apostrophes or quotation marks. Enter *ERR to search for syntax errors in your source member. Enter an asterisk (*) to use the string that you entered in your last find/change function.

Direction parameter

Specify the direction in which you want to conduct the search. If the direction parameter is not specified, the default is NEXT.

NEXT or **N** Search for the next occurrence of the string in the member. The search wraps to the beginning of the data when the end of the data is reached. SEU runs a search from the current cursor position.

PREV or **P** Search for the previous occurrence of the string in the member. The search wraps around to the end of the data when the beginning of the data is reached. SEU runs a search from the current cursor position.

FIRST or **F** Search for the first occurrence of the string in the member. This parameter becomes NEXT on a repeat of this function.

LAST or **L** Search for the last occurrence of the string in the member. This parameter becomes PREV on a repeat of this function.

ALL or **A** Search for all occurrences of the string in the member. The number of times the string appears is displayed. This parameter becomes NEXT on a repeat of this function.

Search parameter

Specify which records in the member you want to search. If the search parameter is not specified, the default is to search for occurrences of the string in all records.

X Search for occurrences of the string in the excluded records.

NX Search for occurrences of the string in the nonexcluded records.

Columns parameter

Specify the columns within which you want to conduct the search. If the columns parameter is not specified, the default is to search for occurrences of the string in all columns. You can specify the column from which you begin the search and the column in which you end the search. If both column numbers are specified, they must be entered next to the other separated by a blank. The change function then searches for strings that are within this range of columns inclusive, and changes them to the replacement string. If only one column number is specified, SEU assumes it to be the column from which you want to begin the search.

Here are some examples:

Use the strings that were entered from the previous search. Find and change the previous occurrence of the find string in all records in all columns in the member.

After keying in a CHANGE command with the PREV option, you must move the cursor back to the data area in the position where you want the search to begin. Press F10=Cursor after typing in the command to move the cursor from the SEU command line back to the previous position in the data area, and then press Enter.

- CHANGE '_abc' 'a_bc'

Find the next occurrence of the string _abc in all records in all columns in the member and change it to a_bc.

- C '*' '@' A NX 1 2

Find all occurrences of the character asterisk (*) in all nonexcluded records starting in column 1 and ending in column 2, and change it to the character @.

- C "ab'_c" "'abc'" F X 20

Find the first occurrence of the string ab'_c in all excluded records starting in column 20 in the member, and change it to 'abc'.

You can use the F16=Repeat find key after typing a CHANGE command on the SEU command line to search for the first occurrence of a string. You can then use the F17=Repeat change key to process the change function of the command. Press the F17 key again to repeat both the FIND and CHANGE commands.

Tailoring Your Find and Change Operations

To tailor your find and change operations, use the SET command with the following options:

- MATCH
- SHIFT

SET

Figure 131 shows the syntax of the SEU SET command.

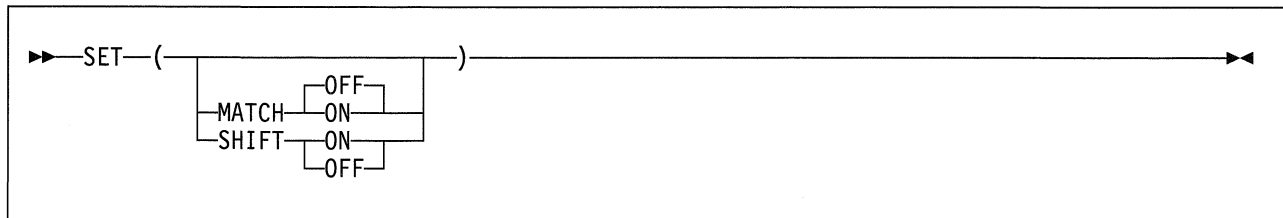


Figure 131. Syntax of the SET Command — Find and Change Operations

The SET command is used to change some of the find and change operations. The short form for SET is S. Options entered through the SET command appear in corresponding fields on the Find/Change Options display and the Find Options display. The SET option is either enabled (ON) or disabled (OFF). If a value is not specified, the default is ON. For example, you can type SET EXPERT without specifying a value and SEU sets the value to ON.

Option parameter

Specify some of the find and change options on the Find/Change Options display and the Find Options display for the current edit session.

MATCH Tailor the find and change operation to allow whether uppercase and lowercase letters must be matched in the search string. The initial value is OFF.

SHIFT Tailor the find and change operation to shift data when a string is replaced. It is available only in an edit session. The initial value depends on the source member type.

Here are some examples:

- **SET SHIFT OFF**

Prevent the data from shifting if the replacement string is either longer or shorter than the find string.

- **SET MATCH ON**

Find only the character strings that match the case in the find string.

Tailoring Your Session Defaults

To tailor your session defaults, use the SET command with the following options:

- CAPS
- TABS
- EXPERT
- ROLL

SET

Figure 132 shows the syntax of the SEU SET command.

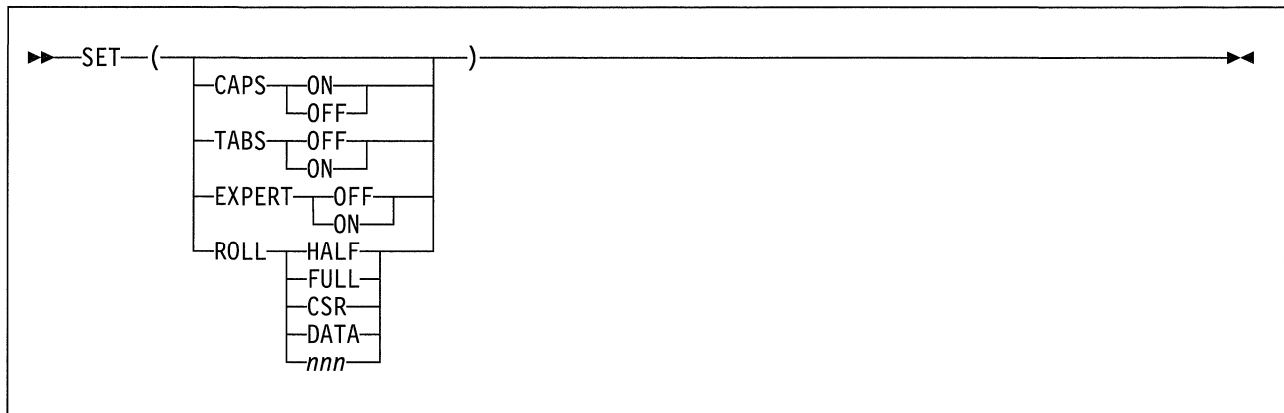


Figure 132. Syntax of the SET Command — Session Defaults

The SET command is used to change various session defaults. The short form for SET is S. Options entered through the SET command appear in the corresponding fields on the Change Session Defaults display. The SET option is either enabled (ON) or disabled (OFF). If a value is not specified, the default is ON.

Option parameter

Specify some of the options for the current edit session.

CAPS Specify whether the source text, find string, and the change string that you enter are in both uppercase and lowercase, or in uppercase only. The initial value depends on the source member type and the user profile. In a Browse display, the initial value is always OFF.

TABS Specify whether the tabs you set with the TABS line command are active. The initial value depends on the user profile.

EXPERT Set the edit and browse sessions to either full screen mode or normal mode of operation. The initial value depends on the user profile.

ROLL Set the number of lines or columns that will move on your work screen when you use the Page Up, Page Down, F19=Left, and F20=Right keys. The initial value depends on the user profile.

HALF. Move a half page up or down when you press the Page Up or Page Down key, or move the window a half page when you press the F19=Left or F20=Right key. The short form for HALF is H.

FULL. Move a full page up or down when you press the Page Up or Page Down key, or move the window a full page when you press the F19=Left or F20=Right key. The short form for FULL is F.

CSR. Move by the cursor position when you press the Page Up or Page Down key, or move the window by the cursor position when you press the F19=Left or F20=Right key. The short form for CSR is C.

DATA. Move by a page minus a line up or down when you press the Page Up or Page Down key, or move the window a page minus one column left or right when you press the F19=Left or F20=Right key.

1-999. Move a specific number of lines when you press the Page Up or Page Down key, or move the window a number of columns left or right when you press the F19=Left or F20=Right key.

Figure 133 shows an example of the SET ROLL command.

To set the amount to roll to half a page, type SET ROLL H on the SEU command line as shown in Figure 133. Press a positional function key such as Enter, Page Up, Page Down, F19=Left, or F20=Right to move half a page of data up, down, left, or right.

```
Columns . . . : 1 71          Browse          LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU=> SET ROLL H          MEMBNAME01
FMT **  ...+... 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
***** Beginning of data *****
0001.00 This is the first record in the member.
0002.00 This is record number 2.
0003.00 This is record number 3.
0004.00 This is record number 4.
0005.00 This is record number 5.
0006.00 This is record number 6.
0007.00 This is record number 7.
0008.00 This is record number 8.
0009.00 This is record number 9.
0010.00 This is record number 10.
0011.00 This is record number 11.
0012.00 This is record number 12.
0013.00 This is record number 13.
0014.00 This is the last record in the member.
***** End of data *****

F3=Exit  F5=Refresh  F9=Retrieve  F10=Cursor  F12=Cancel
F16=Repeat find      F24=More keys
```

Figure 133. SET Command with ROLL Option on the Work Screen

Repositioning Your Display

To reposition your work screen quickly, use the following SEU commands:

- TOP
- BOTTOM

TOP

The TOP command is used to reposition the work screen to the first page of data. The first page of data starts on the beginning-of-data line. The short form for TOP is T. This command has no parameters. It is allowed on all SEU command lines on the work screen.

Figure 134 shows the syntax of the TOP command.

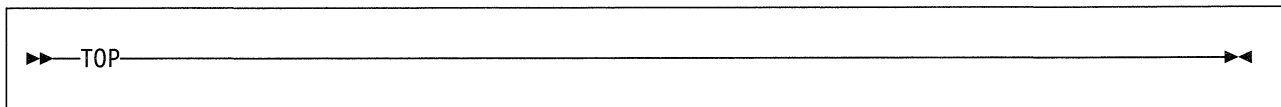


Figure 134. Syntax of the TOP Command

BOTTOM

The BOTTOM command is used to reposition the work screen to the last page of data. The last page of data ends on the end-of-data line. The short form for BOTTOM is BOT or B. This command has no parameters. It is allowed on all SEU command lines on the work screen.

Figure 135 shows the syntax of the BOTTOM command.

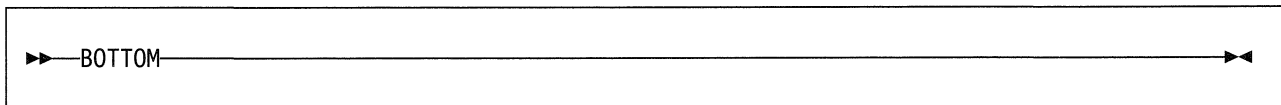


Figure 135. Syntax of the BOTTOM Command

Saving, Filing, or Canceling Changes to a Member

To save, file, or cancel changes to a member, use the following SEU commands:

- SAVE
- FILE
- CANCEL

SAVE

Figure 136 shows the syntax of the SAVE command.

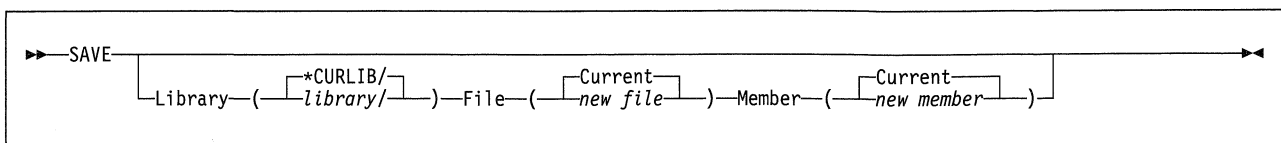


Figure 136. Syntax of the SAVE Command

When the FILE command is used on a split display, you exit from both sessions. Values entered through the FILE command appear in the corresponding fields on the Exit display. Any parameter not specified is reset back to the default.

Library/ parameter

Specify the library in which you want to save the file that contains the member. The default is the current library of your member. To file the member in a different library, you must specify a library and a file name. This parameter is optional.

File parameter

Specify the file that contains the member. The default is the current library and file. If the library is specified, the file name is required and must immediately follow the slash (/). If the library name is not specified, the file name is optional.

Member parameter

Specify the member in which you want to save the changes. If the file name is specified, the member name is required and must follow the file name separated by a blank. If the file name is not specified, the member name is optional. The default is the current library, file, and member.

Note: The System/38 terminology (FILE.LIBRARY) is not supported.

The Library, file, and member parameters cannot be specified if the user is editing DDS comments from SDA.

Here are some examples:

- FILE RPGSRC RPGMEM
Files the member RPGMEM in the file RPGSRC in the current library.
- FILE CBLLIB/CBLSRC CBLMEM
Files the member CBLMEM in the file CBLSRC in the library CBLLIB.
- FILE
Files the member in the file in the current library.

CANCEL

The CANCEL command is used to cancel your session and allows you to exit from the session. The short form for CANCEL is CAN. This command has no parameters. It is allowed on all SEU command lines on the work screen. On a split Browse/Browse display, if you enter this command in the bottom session, only that session is canceled; if you enter it in the top session, both sessions are canceled.

Figure 138 shows the syntax of the CANCEL command.

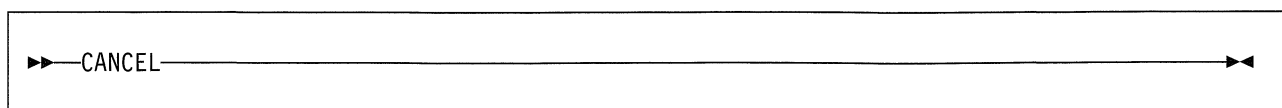


Figure 138. Syntax of the CANCEL Command

Summary of Valid SEU Commands

All SEU commands can be used on the Edit display. SEU commands can also be used on the Browse display with the following exceptions:

- CHANGE
- FILE
- SAVE
- SET SHIFT
- SET TABS

Chapter 7. Browsing Members

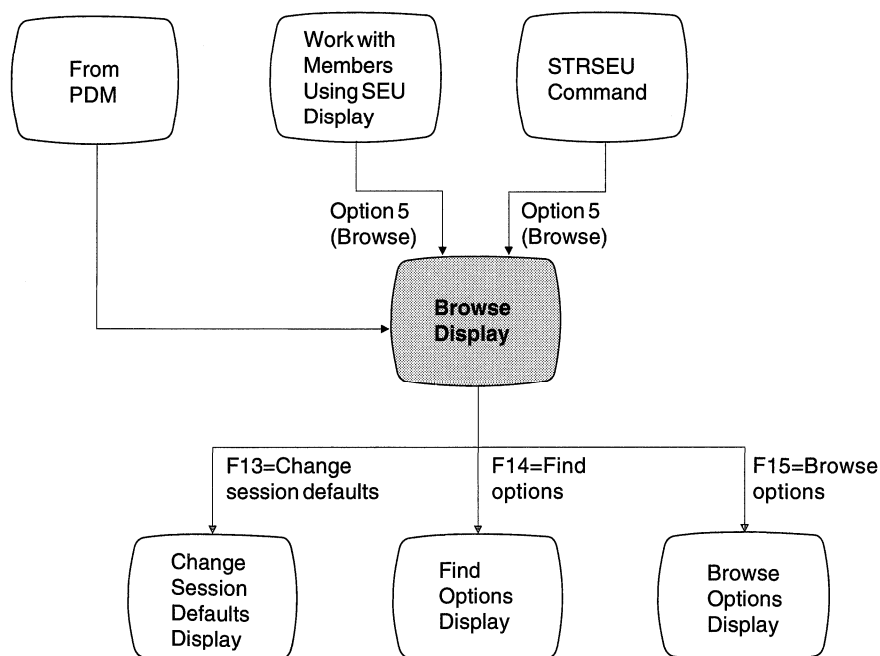
This chapter describes how to:

- Look at the records in a member using the Browse display
- Perform find operations using the Find Options display
- Browse a second member, a spooled file, or an output queue using the Browse Options display
- Select a member to browse using the Select Member Using SEU display
- Select another file from which to browse a member using the Select File Using SEU display
- Select a spooled file to browse using the Select Spooled File Using SEU display
- Select another user from whom to browse a spooled file using the Select User Using SEU display
- Change the browse session parameters using the Change Session Defaults display or the SEU SET command

Looking at Records in a Member

You can look at the records in a member by using the Browse display. To access this display, specify 5 (Browse) for the Option parameter on the STRSEU command. You can also request a browse session for a member by specifying option 5 (Browse) on the Work with Members Using SEU display.

Figure 139 shows how to access the Browse display.



QSU3013

Figure 139. Accessing the Browse Display

Using the Browse Display

The Browse display is identical to the Edit display with the following exceptions:

- The title of the display is Browse
- The Browse display uses a subset of the function keys used by the Edit display
- The Browse display uses a subset of the line commands used by the Edit display
- The Browse display uses a subset of the SEU commands used by the Edit display
- You cannot edit the member on the Browse display

The Browse display allows you to look at a member without the risk of accidentally changing the member. You can use the scanning and positioning operations available on the Edit display (such as Page Down and Page Up) but you cannot perform any operations that alter the member (such as adding, deleting, changing, or moving records).

Some of the characteristics for browse sessions are also used as attributes for edit sessions. Attributes shared with edit sessions include:

- The amount by which the display moves when you press Page Up, Page Down, F19=Left, or F20=Right: by a full page, by a half page, by the cursor position, by data (a full page minus a column or a line), or by a specific number of lines
- Mixed-case or uppercase only input (for find operations)
- The screen size SEU uses (for 27 x 132 displays only)
- Full screen mode turned on or off
- Case match (for find operations)

These attributes can be changed by using the Change Session Defaults display or by using the SEU SET command. For more information on the Change Session Defaults display, see “Using the Change Session Defaults Display” on page 38. For more information about the SEU SET command, see “Using the SEU SET Command” on page 139.

Note: The display size cannot be changed by using the SEU SET command.

Figure 140 on page 137 shows an example of the Browse display.

```

Columns . . . : 1 71          Browse          LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU==>          MEMBNAME01
FMT **  .... 1 .... 2 .... 3 .... 4 .... 5 .... 6 .... 7
***** Beginning of data *****
0001.00  This is the 1st record in the member
0002.00  This is the 2nd record in the member
0003.00  This is the 3rd record in the member
0004.00  This is the 4th record in the member
0005.00  This is the 5th record in the member
0006.00  This is the 6th record in the member
0007.00  This is the 7th record in the member
0008.00  This is the 8th record in the member
0009.00  This is the 9th record in the member
0010.00  This is the 10th record in the member
0011.00  This is the 11th record in the member
0012.00  This is the 12th record in the member
0013.00  This is the 13th record in the member
0014.00  This is the 14th record in the member
0015.00  This is the last record in the member
***** End of data *****

F3=Exit   F5=Refresh   F9=Retrieve   F10=Cursor   F12=Cancel
F16=Repeat find   F24=More keys

```

Figure 140. Browse Display

Figure 141 shows the second set of function keys for the Browse display when you press F24=More keys.

```

F13=Change session defaults   F14=Find options
F15=Browse options           F24=More keys

```

Figure 141. Second Set of Function Keys for the Browse Display

Press F24=More keys a second time to see the third set of function keys for the Browse display, as shown in Figure 142.

```

F19=Left   F20=Right   F21=System command
F24=More keys

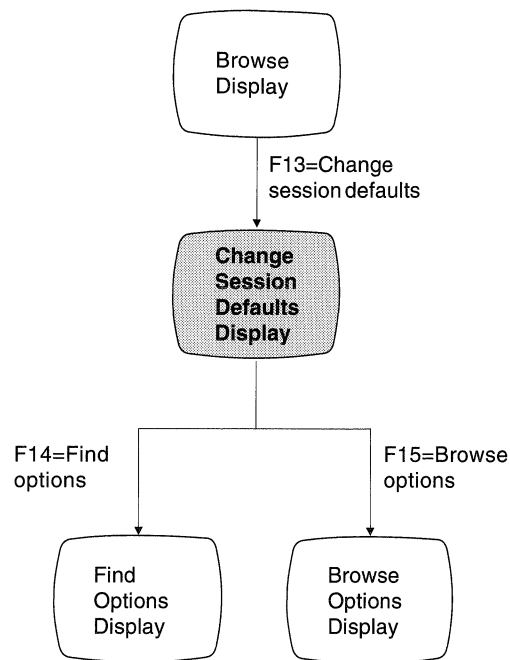
```

Figure 142. Third Set of Function Keys for the Browse Display

The fields on the Browse display are the same as the fields on the Edit display. For information on these fields, see “Using the Edit Display” on page 27.

Changing the Browse Session Environment

You can specify parameters to change the browse session environment (such as setting the amount to roll the display or forcing uppercase input) by using the Change Session Defaults display. Press F13=Change session defaults on the Browse display to access the Change Session Defaults display. Figure 143 on page 138 shows how to access the Change Session Defaults display. You can also change your browse session without using this display by using the SEU SET command. For more information, see “Using the SEU SET Command” on page 139.



QSU3014

Figure 143. Accessing the Change Session Defaults Display

Using the Change Session Defaults Display

You can use the Change Session Defaults display from a browse session to specify values for a subset of the attributes that appear if the display is called from an edit session.

Note: For additional attributes applicable during edit sessions only, refer to “Changing the Edit Session Environment” on page 37. Changes made to any of the attributes on the Change Session Defaults display are retained for subsequent browse or edit sessions, regardless of which type of session the display is called from.

Figure 144 on page 139 shows an example of the Change Session Defaults display in a browse session.

Change Session Defaults

Type choices, press Enter.

Amount to roll	F	H=Half, F=Full C=Cursor, D=Data 1-999
Full screen mode	N	Y=Yes, N=No
Screen size	1	1=27x132, 2=24x80

F3=Exit F5=Refresh F12=Cancel
F14=Find options F15=Browse options

Figure 144. Change Session Defaults Display in a Browse Session

The default value is shown for each field on the Change Session Defaults display. Specify a new value for each field or press Enter to use the default values. Some defaults are dependent on the type of the member, while others are dependent on the value you used during the last session. If there is an error in the input, SEU highlights the incorrect input. Correct the error before saving the fields.

In a browse session, the fields on the Change Session Defaults display are:

Amount to roll. Specify the number of lines to move on the display when you press Page Up, Page Down, F19=Left, and F20=Right. Type H (Half) to move a half page of records. Type F (Full) to move a full page of records. Type C (Cursor) to move by the cursor position. Type D (Data) to move by the data (a full page of records minus a line or minus a column). Type the number of lines or columns you want to move.

Full screen mode. Type Y to use SEU in full screen mode. Full screen mode removes the function key list from the bottom and the format line from the top of the Browse display. This gives you four additional browse records to work with.

Screen size. Type 1 (27x132) to set the screen size at 27 x 132. Type 2 (24x80) to set the screen size at 24 x 80. This field appears only if you are using a 27 x 132-capable display.

Using the SEU SET Command

You can use the SEU SET command to change the following for the browse session:

- The amount by which the display moves when you press Page Up, Page Down, F19=Left, or F20=Right: by a full page, by a half page, by the cursor position, by data (a full page minus a column or a line), or by a specific number of lines
- Full screen mode turned on or off

- For more information on the SEU SET command, see “Tailoring Your Session Defaults” on page 128.

Full screen mode lets you remove the format line from the top and the function key list from the bottom of the Browse display, giving you four additional Browse records to work with. Figure 145 shows an example of the Browse display in full screen mode.

Note: The function keys are still valid for the Browse display in full screen mode, even though they are not shown.

```

Columns . . . :   1  71                Browse                QGPL/QRPGSRC
SEU==>                                MEMBNAME01
***** Beginning of data *****
0001.00      H
0002.00      FCUSMINQ CF E                WORKSTN
0003.00      FCUSMSTL IF E                K        DISK
0004.00      ICUSMSTL NS 01
0005.00      I                                1    5 CUSNO
0006.00      I                                6   25 CUSNAM
0007.00      I                                26  55 ADDRESS
0008.00      C                START      TAG
0009.00      C                EXFMTCUSPMT
0010.00      C   15                SETON                CUST# PROMPT
0011.00      C   15                GOTO END                LR   15 - END PRO
0012.00      C                CUST      CHAINCUSREC                99  GET ADDR REC
0013.00      C                GOTO START                99 - NOT FOU
0014.00      C                EXFMTCUSFLDS                WRITE ADDR R
0015.00      C                GOTO START
0016.00      C                END      TAG
0017.00      C      QTY      MULT UPRICE      AMT      122
0018.00      C      AMT      MULT 1.2      OAMT      122
0019.00      C      OAMT      SUB  COMS      NAMT      122
***** End of data *****

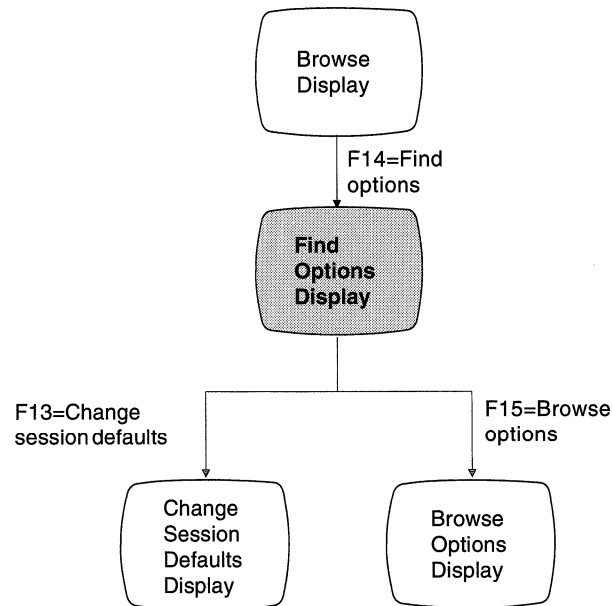
```

You can use the full screen mode while browsing members or browsing spooled files. To switch to full screen mode, press F13=Change session defaults on the Browse display to access the Change Session Defaults display shown in Figure 143 on page 138. Type Y in the *Full screen mode* field. To switch to full screen mode without using the Change Session Defaults display, type SET EXPERT on the SEU command line and press any positional function key such as Enter, Page Up, Page Down, F19=Left, or F20=Right.

To cancel full screen mode and return to the normal mode of operation, press F13=Change session defaults again to access the Change Session Defaults display, and type N in the *Full screen mode* field. To switch to the normal mode without using the Change Session Defaults display, type SET EXPERT OFF on the SEU command line and press a positional function key (Enter, Page Up, Page Down, F19, or F20). SEU returns the normal Browse display.

Performing Find Operations

You can search the records in a Browse display for a specified string of characters or a last-changed date by using the Find Options display. To access this display, press F14=Find options on the Browse display, as shown in Figure 146.



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Figure 146. Accessing the Find Options Display

Using the Find Options Display

The Find Options display is similar to the Find/Change Options display. You can do the following on the Find Options display:

- Search all records for a specified string
- Search only specific records for a specified string
- Search all records for a specified date

You cannot do the following on the Find Options display:

- Perform a change operation
- Perform a find operation for syntax errors except on a spooled file

Figure 147 on page 142

Find Options		
Type choices, press Enter.		
Find		
From column number	1	1-80
To column number	80	1-80 or blank
Occurrences to process	1	1=Next, 2=All
		3=Previous
Records to search	1	1=All, 2=Excluded
		3=Non-excluded
Kind of match	2	1=Same case
		2=Ignore case
Search for date	93/09/10	YY/MM/DD or YYMMDD
Compare	-	1=Less than
		2=Equal to
		3=Greater than
F3=Exit F5=Refresh F12=Cancel F13=Change session defaults F15=Browse options F16=Find		

Figure 147. Find Options Display

In a browse session, the initial Find Options display contains the default values for each field. On subsequent uses of the display, the value for some fields is the value you previously entered. If there is an error in the input, SEU highlights the incorrect input. You must correct the error before you can save the fields.

To save the values you entered for the *Find* field, press Enter or F16=Find. If there are no errors in the input, SEU saves the field and shows it the next time you call the Find Options display.

The fields on the Find Options display are:

Find. Specify the character string you want to find. SEU searches the member for this character string. Values entered through the SEU FIND command on the SEU command line of the Browse display will appear in this field.

For additional information on the find operation, see “Finding Strings with Quotation Marks, Apostrophes, and Blanks” on page 143, “Finding Dates” on page 144, “Finding Syntax Errors” on page 144, and “Finding and Changing DBCS Strings” on page 224.

From column number and To column number. Specify the column numbers which define the left and right boundaries for the find operation. The boundary columns are included in the range. The default values are 1 and the record length. Leave the *To column number* field blank to search for strings starting in the column specified for the *From column number* field.

SEU only searches this range for the find string, so only data within this range is affected by the find operation.

Occurrences to process. Type 1 (Next) to process only the next relevant occurrence of the find string. Type 2 (All) to process all relevant occurrences. Type 3 (Previous) to process only the previous occurrence of the *Find* string. A relevant occurrence is dependent upon the *Records to search*, *Kind of match*, *Occurrences to process*, *From column number*, *To column number* fields, and the cursor position. The default for this field is 1 (Next).

Records to search. Type 1 (All) to search for the find string in excluded and nonexcluded records. Type 2 (Excluded) to search only excluded records. Type 3 (Non-excluded) to search only nonexcluded records. The default for this field is 1 (All).

Note: If an excluded record contains the find string, SEU performs an implicit Show (S) line command to redisplay that record. See “Exclude and Show Commands” on page 100 for more information on the Exclude and Show line commands.

Kind of match. Type 1 (Same case) to only match strings if the corresponding alphabetic characters have the same case. Type 2 (Ignore case) to match strings with the same corresponding alphabetic characters regardless of case. The default for this field is 2 (Ignore case).

Note: For display devices configured for the Japanese language, the default for this field is 1 (Same case).

Search for date. Specify a date. SEU searches for records changed before that date, on that date, or after that date, depending on the value you specify for the *Compare* field. The default is the current system date.

Compare. Specify which records SEU searches by using this value and the date specified for the *Search for date* field. Type 1 (Less than) to search records changed before the specified date. Type 2 (Equal to) to search records changed on the specified date. Type 3 (Greater than) to search records changed after the specified date. Leave this field blank to search for the find string and not for the date (see “Finding Dates” on page 144 for more information). The default value is a blank.

Finding Strings with Quotation Marks, Apostrophes, and Blanks

If the string you type for the *Find* field is enclosed in quotation marks or apostrophes, the quotation marks and apostrophes are ignored for the search. Otherwise, the string begins in the first position and includes all characters up to and including the last nonblank character. Enclose the string in quotation marks or apostrophes to include beginning and ending quotation marks, apostrophes, or trailing blanks. Two quotation marks adjacent to each other define the null string.

Figure 148 on page 144 shows how to find strings with quotation marks, apostrophes, and blanks.

Figure 148. Finding Strings with Quotation Marks, Apostrophes, and Blanks

To Find This String	Specify This String
ABC	ABC or 'ABC'
'ABC'	' 'ABC' '
'ABC	'ABC
ABC'	ABC'
b'ABC'b	'b'ABC'b'
O'NEIL	O'NEIL
bbbbABC	bbbbABC
ABCbbbb	'ABCbbbb'
ABCbDEF	ABCbDEF
*ERR	'*ERR'
*	'*'
Note: b=blank	

Finding Dates

You can use the find operation to locate all records last changed on a specified date. Specify the date in the *Search on date* field, and specify 1, 2, or 3 for the *Compare* field. When you press F16=Find, SEU locates the records with the specified date.

Searching for a date and searching for the find string are mutually exclusive. The *Compare* field determines which type of find is performed when you press F16=Find. If the *Compare* field is blank, SEU searches for the find string. If the compare field is not blank, SEU searches for the date.

Finding Syntax Errors

You can use the find operation to locate syntax errors in spooled files. To find syntax errors, type *ERR in the *Find* field, leaving the remainder of the field blank. When you press F16=Find, SEU locates any syntax errors in the spooled file.

You can also use the SEU FIND command on the Browse display to locate syntax errors in spooled files. Type FIND *ERR on the SEU command line and press F16=Repeat find or a positional function key (Enter, Page Up, Page Down, F19, or F20). SEU locates any syntax errors in the spooled file.

Using the SEU FIND Command

You can perform most of the functions on the Find Options display by using the SEU FIND command on the Browse display. All the values you specified on the Find Options display are retained. Values entered in the FIND command appear on the Find Options display. Any parameters not specified are reset back to the default.

Use the SEU FIND command to search for a string of characters in a set of records. Type the SEU FIND command on the SEU command line at the top of the Browse display and press Enter. Use the SEU SET MATCH command to match the case of the search string.

The SEU FIND command is the same as the SEU FIND command for the Find/Change Options display. For more information, see “Using the SEU FIND, CHANGE, and SET Commands” on page 55, “Finding and Changing Character Strings” on page 123, “Tailoring Your Find and Change Operations” on page 127 and “Tailoring Your Session Defaults” on page 128.

Using SEU with the Programming Development Manager Find String Function

The find string function (option 25 on the Work with Members Using PDM display) in the programming development manager (PDM) lets you search selected members in a list or a subset of a list for a character string. With an option of the find string function, you can use SEU to browse members that contain the string you specify. For more information on using the find string function of PDM, refer to the *PDM User's Guide and Reference*.

If you specify 5 (Browse) for the *Option* field on the Programming Development Manager (PDM) Find String display, PDM calls SEU to browse the selected members in the list that contain the string you specify. Also, PDM passes the values for the *Find*, *Columns to search*, and *Kind of Match* fields to the Find Options display in SEU each time it calls SEU.

When SEU starts, the cursor is positioned on the first occurrence of the find string. Press F16=Find to find each subsequent occurrence.

The PDM find string function for a browse session is the same as the PDM find string function for an edit session, with one exception. The Find Options display is used in place of the Find/Change Options display. For more information, see “Changing Strings” on page 57.

Leaving SEU

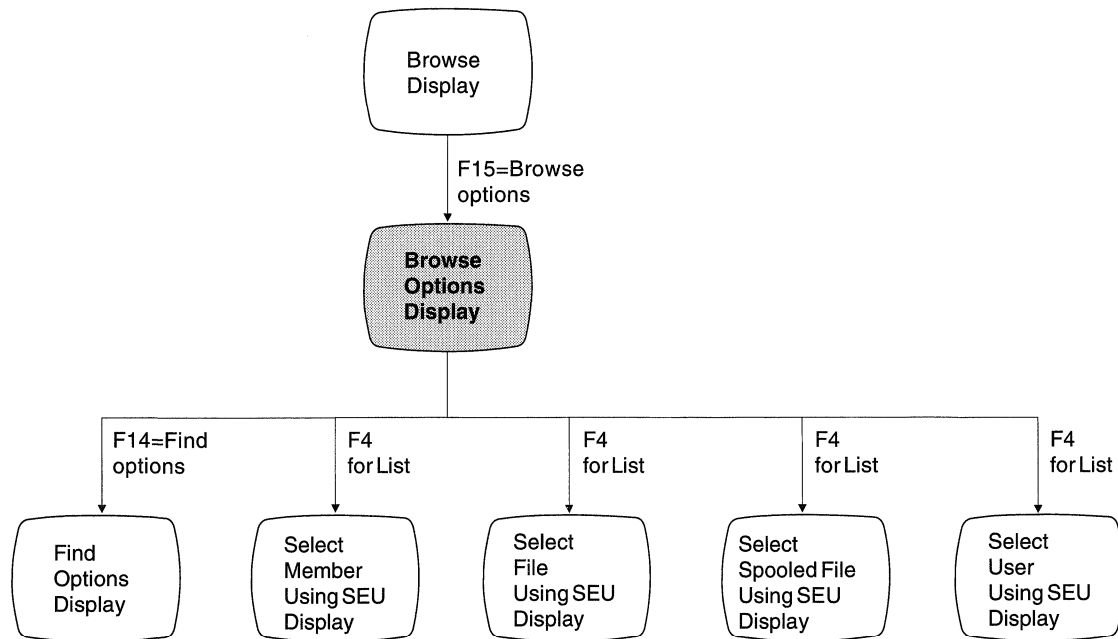
When you leave a browse session, you can choose to continue searching the remaining members you selected on the Work with Members Using PDM display, or you can cancel the search and return to the Work with Members Using PDM display.

To leave SEU in a browse session, do one of the following:

- Press Enter.
The browse session ends. The programming development manager (PDM) continues to search the remaining members you selected for the find string.
- Press F3=Exit or F12=Cancel.
The browse session ends. PDM cancels the search for the find string.

Browsing Another Member

While browsing a member, you can browse another member, a spooled file, or an output queue. You can perform these operations by using the Browse Options display. To access this display, press F15=Browse options on the Browse display, as shown in Figure 149 on page 146.



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Figure 149. Accessing the Browse Options Display

Using the Browse Options Display

You can do the following on the Browse Options display:

- Start a split session while browsing a member to look at another member in a source physical file, physical file, or spooled file. For more information, see Chapter 8, “Browsing or Editing More Than One Member” on page 151.
- Look at an output queue while browsing a member.
- Specify a new library or file from which to select a member.
- Select another file from which to browse a member.
- Select a spooled file to browse.
- Select another user’s spooled file to browse.

Figure 150 on page 147 shows an example of the Browse Options display.

Browse Options		
Type choices, press Enter.		
Selection	1	1=Member 2=Spool file 3=Output queue
Browse member	MEMBNAME01	Name, F4 for list
File	FILENAME01	Name, F4 for list
Library	LIBRNAME01	Name, *CURLIB, *LIBL
Browse spool file	MEMBNAME01	Name, F4 for list
Job	MEMBNAME01	Name
User	USERID	Name, F4 for list
Job number	*LAST	Number, *LAST
Spool number	*LAST	Number, *LAST, *ONLY
Display output queue	QPRINT	Name, *ALL
Library	*LIBL	Name, *CURLIB, *LIBL
F3=Exit	F4=Prompt	F5=Refresh
F13=Change session defaults	F14=Find options	F12=Cancel

Figure 150. Browse Options Display

The fields on the Browse Options display are:

Selection. Type 1 (Member) or 2 (Spool file) to start a split session. Type 3 (Output queue) to look at an output queue.

Browse member. Specify the name of the member you want to browse. If you press F4 for List when the cursor is in this field, you see the Select Member Using SEU display. For more information, see “Selecting Another Member or Another File” on page 148. To view a subset of the list of members, type the name or partial name and then press F4. See “Browsing or Copying Another Member” on page 58 for examples.

File. Specify the name of the source physical file or physical file that contains the member listed in the *Browse member* field. The default value for this field is the name of the file that contains the member being edited, or the last value entered during the session. If you press F4 for List when the cursor is in this field, you see the Select File Using SEU display. For more information, see “Selecting Another Member or Another File” on page 148. To view a subset of the list of files, type the name or partial name and then press F4. See “Browsing or Copying Another Member” on page 58 for examples.

Library. Specify the name of the library that contains the source physical file or physical file listed in the *File* field. The default value for this field is the name of the library that contains the member being edited, or the last value entered in the session.

Browse spool file. Specify the name of the spooled file you want to browse. The default value for this field is the name of the member you are editing. If you press F4 for List when the cursor is in this field, you see the Select Spooled File Using SEU display. For more information, see “Selecting a Spooled File” on page 149. To view a subset of the list of spooled files, type the name or partial name and press F4. See “Browsing or Copying Another Member” on page 58 for examples.

Job. Specify the name of the job that created the spooled file. The default value for this field is the name of the member you are editing.

User. Specify the user profile name under which the job ran. The default value for this field is the current user ID. If you press F4 for List when the cursor is in this field, you see the Select User Using SEU display. For more information, see “Selecting Another User’s Spooled File” on page 149. To view a subset of the list of users, type the name or partial name and then press F4. See “Browsing or Copying Another Member” on page 58 for examples.

Job number. Specify the 6-digit number of the job that created the spooled file. The default value for this field is *LAST.

Spool number. Specify the 5-digit number of the spooled file. The default value for this field is *LAST.

Display output queue. Specify the name of the output queue. The default value for this field is QPRINT. If you specify *ALL, do not specify a library in the *Library* field.

Library. Specify the name of the library for the output queue. The default value for this field is *LIBL. If you specify *LIBL, do not specify *ALL in the *Display output queue* field.

Note: If you want to browse a spool file and you do not have all the required field information, enter your user profile name in the *User* field and move the cursor to the *Browse spool file* field. Press F4 for List to see the Select Spooled File Using SEU display where you can access information such as the spool file name, spool file number, job name, job number, output queue, and library.

Selecting Another Member or Another File

You can select another member to browse or another file that contains members while you are looking at a member on the Browse display. To do this, press F15=Browse options to access the Browse Options display.

To select another member to browse, move the cursor to the *Browse member* field on the Browse Options display, and press F4 for List to access the Select Member Using SEU display. Select a member from the Select Member Using SEU display.

The Select Member Using SEU display called from the Browse display is the same display as that called from the Edit display. See “Selecting a Member” on page 62 for more information.

To select another file that contains members that you want to browse, move the cursor to the *File* field on the Browse Options display and press F4 for List to access the Select File Using SEU display. Select the file that contains other members from the Select File Using SEU display.

The Select File Using SEU display called from the Browse display is the same display called from the Edit display. See “Selecting Another File” on page 64 for more information.

Selecting a Spooled File

You can select a spooled file to browse while you are looking at a member on the Browse display. To do this, press F15=Browse options to access the Browse Options display. Move the cursor to the *Browse spool file* field on the Browse Options display and press F4 for List to access the Select Spooled File Using SEU display. Select the spooled file that you want to browse from the Select Spooled File Using SEU display.

The Select Spooled File Using SEU display called from the Browse display is the same display called from the Edit display. See “Selecting a Spooled File” on page 65 for more information.

Selecting Another User’s Spooled File

You can select another user’s spooled file to browse while you are looking at a member on the Browse display. To do this, press F15=Browse options to access the Browse Options display. Move the cursor to the *User* field on the Browse Options display and press F4 for List to access the Select User Using SEU display. Select the user from whom you want to browse a spooled file from the Select User Using SEU display.

The Select User Using SEU display called from the Browse display is the same display called from the Edit display. See “Selecting Another User’s Spooled File” on page 66 for more information.

Chapter 8. Browsing or Editing More Than One Member

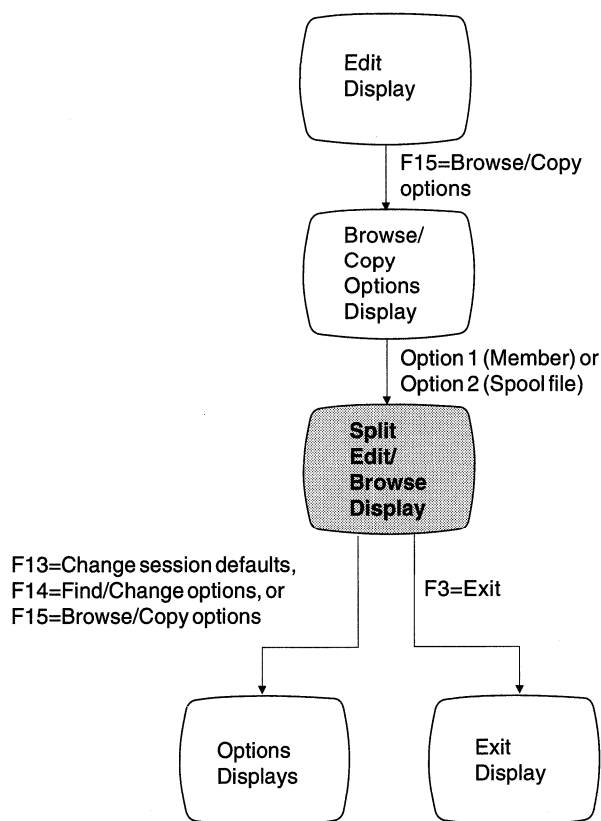
You can browse or edit more than one member by splitting the Edit and the Browse displays.

This chapter describes how to:

- Split the Edit display to get a split Edit/Browse display
- Split the Browse display to get a split Browse/Browse display
- Use the options displays with the split displays
- Use SEU commands with split displays

Splitting the Edit Display

To split the Edit display you are working on, press F15=Browse/Copy options to access the Browse/Copy Options display, then select option 1 (Member) or option 2 (Spool file), as shown in Figure 151.



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Figure 151. Accessing the Split Edit/Browse Display

Using the Split Edit/Browse Display

You can perform the same operations in the edit session on a split Edit/Browse display as you can on an Edit display. For more information, see “Using the Edit Display” on page 27.

You can perform all operations in the browse session on a split Edit/Browse display as you can on a Browse display. For more information, see “Using the Browse Display” on page 136.

Figure 152 shows an example of the split Edit/Browse display.

```
Columns . . . : 1 71          Edit          LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU==>                                     MEMBNAME01
FMT **  ...+... 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
          ***** Beginning of data *****
0001.00 This is record 1
0002.00 This is record 2
0003.00 This is record 3
0004.00 This is record 4
0005.00 This is record 5
0006.00 This is record 6
0007.00 This is record 7

Columns . . . : 1 71          Browse          LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU==>                                     MEMBNAME01
          ***** Beginning of data *****
0001.00 This is record 1
0002.00 This is record 2
0003.00 This is record 3
0004.00 This is record 4
0005.00 This is record 5
0006.00 This is record 6
F3=Exit  F5=Refresh  F9=Retrieve  F10=Cursor  F12=Cancel
F16=Repeat find  F17=Repeat change  F24=More keys
```

Figure 152. Split Edit/Browse Display

When you split an Edit or Browse display, the split line (the line separating the two sessions) is placed in the middle of the Edit or Browse display. To move the split line, position the cursor to where you want the split line to appear on the display and press the F6=Move split line key.

To return to a single edit session, press F12=Cancel. You can also press Enter to return to a single edit session if you have not made any changes in either session.

Line 24 on the display contains messages for both sessions. The remaining fields on the display are the same as for the Edit and Browse displays, respectively. For information on how to specify the fields on the edit session, see “Using the Edit Display” on page 27. For information on how to specify the fields on the browse session, see “Using the Browse Display” on page 136.

Function Keys for the Split Edit/Browse Display

Function keys for the split Edit/Browse display can be one of two types: session-dependent and session-independent. Session-dependent keys perform their function only in one session. If the cursor is on or above the split line, a session-dependent function key performs its corresponding operation only in the top session. If the cursor is below the split line, a session-dependent key performs its corresponding operation only in the bottom session. For example, if the cursor is in the top session of a split display and you press F16=Repeat find, SEU finds the string only in the top session.

Session-independent keys perform their function in both sessions, regardless of which session contains the cursor. For example, if the cursor is in either session on a split display and you press F12=Cancel, SEU returns the single Edit display.

When you use either a session-dependent function key or a session-independent function key, the following additional processing occurs in both sessions:

- Lines in the edit session that have been changed are updated and checked for syntax errors.
- All line commands are run before a key is processed. For example, if you press F16=Repeat find, SEU processes all unprocessed line commands and then finds the string in the appropriate session.

Figure 153 shows the function keys for each session on the split Edit/Browse display. A Y indicates that the key is valid in that session of the display. The table also uses a Y to indicate keys that are session-dependent. For example, F5=Refresh is session-dependent, and refreshes only the session containing the cursor.

Unless otherwise noted, keys in the edit session perform the same function as the keys on the Edit display and keys in the browse session perform the same function as the keys on the Browse display.

Figure 153 (Page 1 of 2). Function Keys for the Split Edit/Browse Display

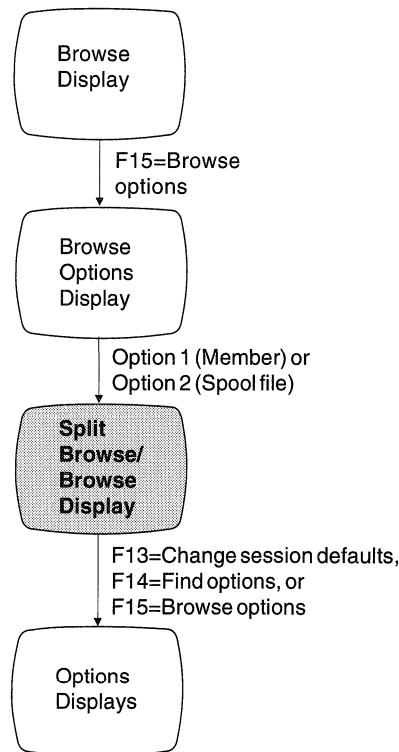
Function Key	Name of Function Key	Edit Session	Browse Session	Session-Dependent
F1	Help	Y	Y	N
F3	Exit	Y	Y	N
F4	Prompt	Y	N	Y
F5	Refresh	Y	Y	Y
F6	Move split line	Y	Y	N
F9	Retrieve	Y	Y	Y
F10	Cursor	Y	Y	Y
F12	Cancel	Y	Y	N
F13	Change session defaults	Y	Y	Y
F14	Find/Change options	Y	N	Y
F14	Find options	N	Y	Y
F15	Browse/Copy options	Y	Y	N
F16	Repeat find	Y	Y	Y

Figure 153 (Page 2 of 2). Function Keys for the Split Edit/Browse Display

Function Key	Name of Function Key	Edit Session	Browse Session	Session-Dependent
F17	Repeat change	Y	N	Y
F19	Left	Y	Y	Y
F20	Right	Y	Y	Y
F21	System command	Y	Y	N
F24	More keys	Y	Y	N
Home	Returns the cursor to the Home position	Y	Y	Y
Page	Page Up and Page Down	Y	Y	Y
Enter	Enter	Y	Y	N

Splitting the Browse Display

To split the Browse display, press F15=Browse options to access the Browse Options display, then select option 1 (Member) or option 2 (Spool file), as shown in Figure 154.



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Figure 154. Accessing the Split Browse/Browse Display

Using the Split Browse/Browse Display

You can perform all operations in either browse session on a split Browse/Browse display that you can on a Browse display. For more information, see “Using the Browse Display” on page 136.

Figure 155 shows an example of the Split Browse/Browse display.

Columns . . . : 1 71	Browse	LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU==>		MEMBNAME01
FMT **	...+... 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7	
***** Beginning of data *****		
0001.00 This is record 1		
0002.00 This is record 2		
0003.00 This is record 3		
0004.00 This is record 4		
0005.00 This is record 5		
0006.00 This is record 6		
0007.00 This is record 7		
Columns . . . : 1 71	Browse	LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU==>		MEMBNAME01
***** Beginning of data *****		
0001.00 This is record 1		
0002.00 This is record 2		
0003.00 This is record 3		
0004.00 This is record 4		
0005.00 This is record 5		
0006.00 This is record 6		
0007.00 This is record 7		
F3=Exit F5=Refresh F9=Retrieve F10=Cursor F12=Cancel		
F16=Repeat find F24=More keys		

Figure 155. Split Browse/Browse Display

When you split a Browse display, the split line (the line separating the two sessions) is placed in the middle of the Browse display. You can move the split line by using F6=Move split line.

To return to a single browse session, press either F12=Cancel or Enter without making any entries.

Line 24 on the display contains messages for both sessions. The remaining fields in each session of the display are the same as those on the Browse display.

Function Keys for the Split Browse/Browse Display

Function keys for the split Browse/Browse display can also be session-dependent or session-independent. The function keys for the split Browse/Browse display are shown in Figure 156. The table uses a Y to indicate keys that are session-dependent. For example, F5=Refresh is session-dependent, and refreshes only the session containing the cursor.

Unless otherwise noted, the keys perform the same function as the keys for the Browse display.

Figure 156. Function Keys for the Split Browse/Browse Display

Function Key	Name of Function Key	Session-Dependent
F1	Help	N
F3	Exit	N
F5	Refresh	Y
F6	Move split line	N
F9	Retrieve	Y
F10	Cursor	Y
F12	Cancel	N
F13	Change session defaults	N
F14	Find options	Y
F15	Browse options	N
F16	Repeat find	Y
F19	Left	Y
F20	Right	Y
F21	System command	N
F24	More keys	N
Home	Returns the cursor to the home position	Y
Page	Page Up and Page Down	Y
Enter	Enter	N

Using SEU Commands on a Split Display

Each split display contains one command line for each session. You can enter SEU commands in the sessions that currently support equivalent function. Commands for a split display can be one of two types: session-dependent and session-independent.

Session-dependent commands perform their function only in one session. If the cursor is on or above the split line, a session-dependent command performs its corresponding operation only in the top session. If the cursor is below the split line, a session-dependent command performs its corresponding operation only in the bottom session. For example, if the cursor is in the top session of a split display and the FIND command is entered, SEU finds the string only in the top session.

Session-independent commands perform their function in both sessions, regardless of which session contains the cursor. For example, if the cursor is in either session on a split display and the SET ROLL command is entered, the amount to roll for both sessions is affected.

For more information on using SEU commands with split displays, see Figure 123 on page 118.

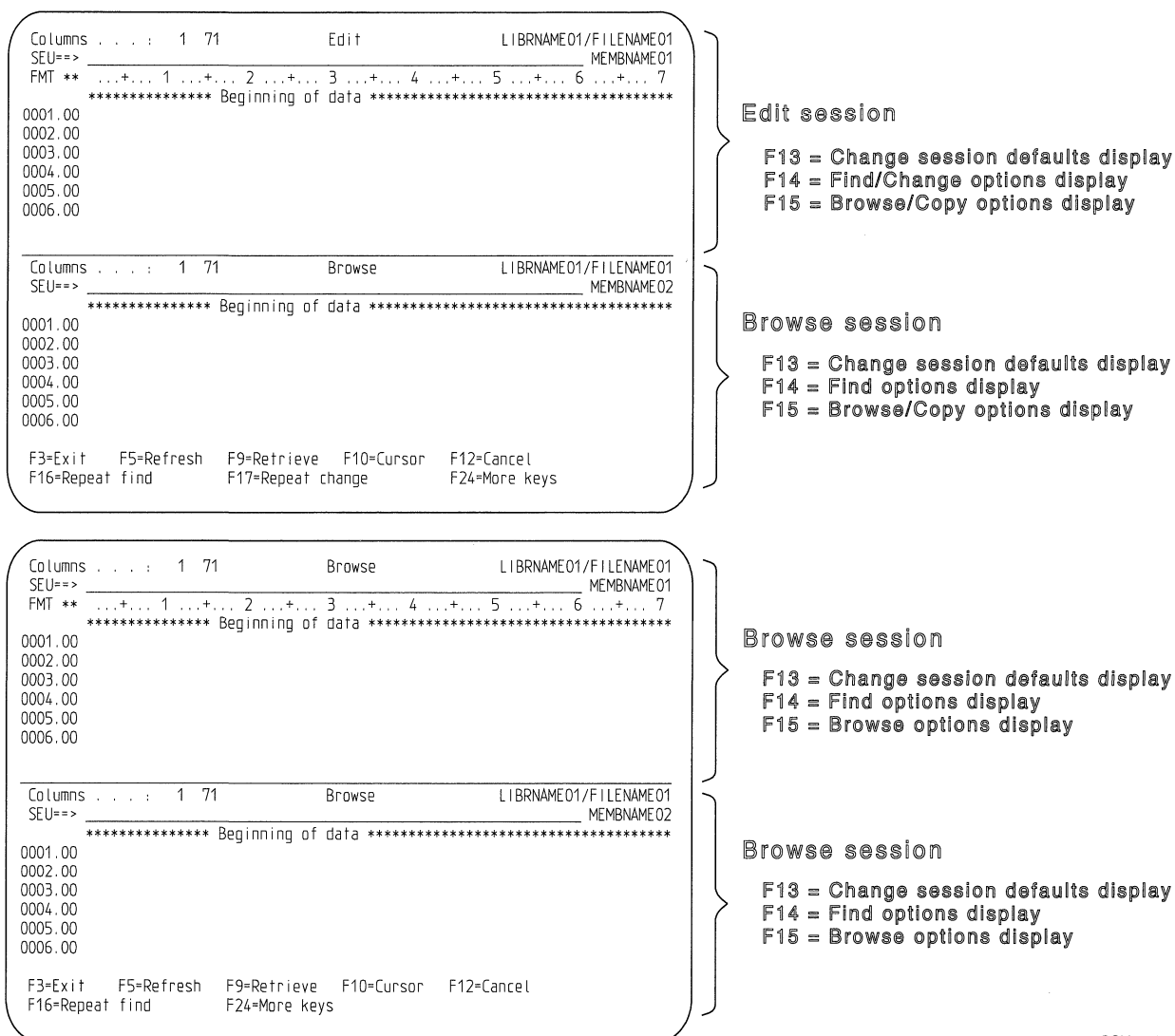
Using Options Displays from a Split Display

When you request an options display, SEU calls the options display and temporarily suspends the split display. The options display that appears depends on which session and which display you are in when you press the function key. For example, if you press F14, and:

- The cursor is in the edit session of the split Edit/Browse display, SEU calls the Find/Change Options display
- The cursor is in the browse session of the split Edit/Browse display, SEU calls the Find Options display
- The cursor is in either session of the split Browse/Browse display, SEU calls the Find Options display

Note: When you are doing a find operation in a split session, the find strings specified in the top and bottom sessions are independent of each other. For example, if you do a find operation in the top session and save the find string, the string you saved is used as the default find string for all subsequent finds in that session. If, however, after saving a find string in the top session, you then move to the bottom session to do a find, the string you saved on the Find/Change Options (or the Find Options) display for the top session is not used as the default for the find string in the bottom session. For more information about saving find strings, see “Using the Find/Change Options Display” on page 51.

Figure 157 on page 158 shows how to access the options displays from the split Edit/Browse and split Browse/Browse displays.



QSU3019

Figure 157. Accessing the Options Displays from a Split Display

You can tailor the environment for both types of sessions of a split display by pressing F13=Change session defaults, or by using the equivalent SEU commands.

If the cursor is in the edit session, the Change Session Defaults display for the edit session appears, as shown in Figure 34 on page 39. If the cursor is in the browse session, the Change Session Defaults display containing a subset of the edit session attributes is displayed, as shown in Figure 144 on page 139. For more information on changing your session attributes, see “Changing the Edit Session Environment” on page 37 and “Changing the Browse Session Environment” on page 137.

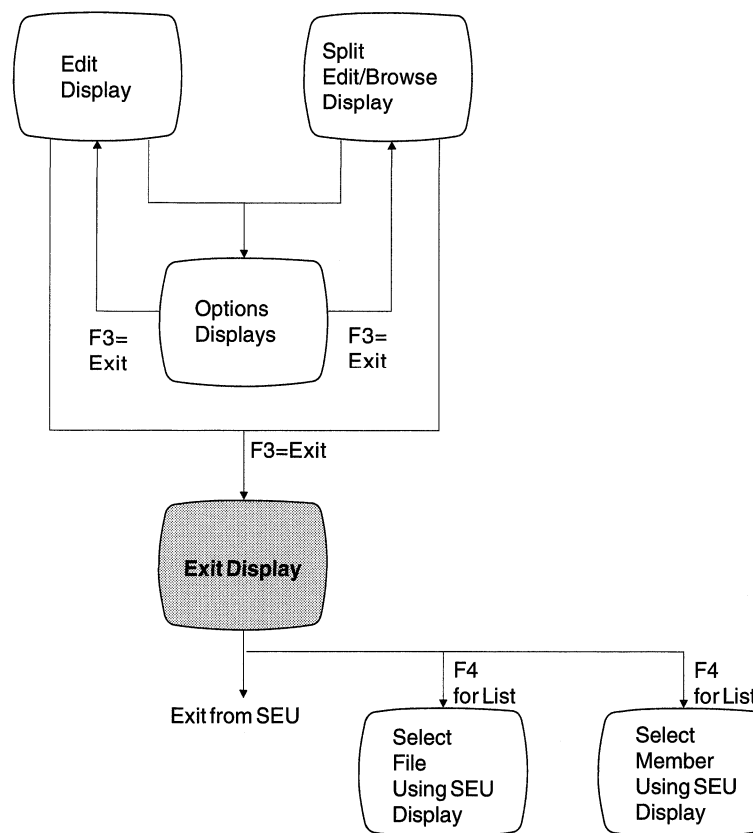
Chapter 9. Exiting from SEU

This chapter discusses how to exit from an SEU session using the Exit display and the SEU FILE, SAVE and CANCEL commands.

Saving a Member

To save or change a member and exit from SEU, use the Exit display. To access the Exit display, press F3=Exit on the Edit display or on any split display. Press F3=Exit on any options display from an Edit or split display to return the Edit or split display. Press F3=Exit again to exit from SEU.

Figure 158 shows how to access the Exit display.



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Figure 158. Accessing the Exit Display

Using the Exit Display

You can use the Exit display to perform the following operations on the member you are editing:

- Exit and create a new member
- Exit without creating the member
- Exit and save an existing member with the changes you entered
- Exit without saving the changes to an existing member

- Resequence the member you edited
- Print the member
- Go to the member list (Work with Members Using SEU display)
- Return to editing
- Log Operation Control Language (OCL) statements
- Cancel the PDM find string function

Figure 159 shows an example of the Exit display.

Exit

Type choices, press Enter.

Change/create member	N	Y=Yes, N=No
Member	MEMBNAME01	Name, F4 for list
File	FILENAME01	Name, F4 for list
Library	LIBRNAME01	Name
Text	Customer Data file for Mailing List_____	
<hr/>		
Resequence member	Y	Y=Yes, N=No
Start	0001.00	0000.01-9999.99
Increment	01.00	00.01-99.99
Print member	N	Y=Yes, N=No
Return to editing	N	Y=Yes, N=No
Go to member list	Y	Y=Yes, N=No

F3=Exit F4=Prompt F5=Refresh F12=Cancel

Figure 159. Exit Display

The fields on the Exit display are:

Change/create member. Type Y (Yes) to save the changes you made during the edit session. If you are editing a new member, SEU creates the new member and saves the new records. Type N (No) to discard any changes you made during the edit session.

The default for this field is Y if you made changes to the member, and N if you did not make changes to the member. You made changes if you changed, added, copied, or deleted a record.

Note: SEU does not discard changes to a member contained in the temporary work space unless you exit from SEU by either specifying N (No) in the *Change/create member* field, or pressing F3=Exit. F12=Cancel returns you to the edit session without exiting SEU. All changes to the member are retained whether the *Change/create member* field is Y (Yes) or N (No).

Member. Specify the name of the member you are editing, or specify a new name. Any changes made during the edit session are saved into the member with this name. The default is the member name you specify when you start the session. If you press F4 for List when the cursor is in this field, you access the Select Member Using SEU display. For more information, see “Selecting a Member” on page 62. To view a subset of the list of members, type the name or partial name and then press F4. See “Browsing or Copying Another Member” on page 58 for examples.

File. Specify the name of the source physical file that contains the member you are editing, or specify another file name. Any changes made during the edit session are saved into the file with this name. The default is the file name you specify when you start the session. If you press F4 for List when the cursor is in this field, you access the Select File Using SEU display. For more information, see "Selecting Another File" on page 64. To view a subset of the list of files, type the name or partial name and then press F4.

Library. Specify the name of the library that contains the file you are editing, or specify another library name. Any changes made during the edit session are saved into the library with this name. The default is the library name you specify when you start the session.

Text. Specify a character string that describes the member. This field contains the text you specified when you created the member you were editing.

Resequence member. Type Y (Yes) to resequence the numbers in the member that you are editing. The sequence numbers begin at 0001.00 (or the value you specify for the *Start* field) and increment by 1 (or the value you specify for the *Increment* field) to the end of the member. Type N (No) in this field to leave the sequence numbers as they are at the end of the edit session. The *Resequence member* field defaults according to the value specified for the *Resequence member default* field on the Change Session Defaults display.

Start. If you typed Y (Yes) for the *Resequence member* field, type a number to use as the first number in the sequence. Valid entries are 0000.01 to 9999.99. The default value is 0001.00. If you typed N (No) for the *Resequence member* field, ignore this field.

Increment. If you typed Y (Yes) for the *Resequence member* field, specify the amount used to increment the sequence numbers. Valid entries are 00.01 to 99.99. The default value is 01.00. If you typed N (No) for the *Resequence member* field, ignore this field.

Print member. Type Y (Yes) to print the member. The default for this field is N (No).

Note: When printing a member with a large logical record length, SEU no longer automatically prints it with triple spacing. To print a member with triple spacing, ensure that the actual record length is greater than 100 characters, and that the logical record length has been set equal to the record length of the file minus 12. (For example, if the record length of the file is 132, set the logical record length to 120.) Otherwise, the member will be printed using the actual record length. Change the logical record length using either the Edit System/36 Source Attribute (EDTS36SRCA) or the Edit System/36 Procedure Attribute (EDTS36PRCA) command.

Return to editing. Type Y (Yes) to return to the edit session. SEU processes the options on the Exit display before leaving it. The default for this field is N (No) if there are no syntax errors or line command errors in the member, and Y (Yes) if there are syntax errors or line command errors in the member.

Go to member list. Type Y (Yes) to return to the Work with Members Using SEU display. If you entered SEU through the Work with Members Using SEU display and there are no options pending on that display, the default for this field is Y (Yes). If you bypassed the Work with Members Using SEU display when you entered SEU, or if there are more options to process in the member list, the default for this field is N (No).

Note: The *Return to editing* and the *Go to member list* fields are mutually exclusive.

Log OCL statements. Type Y (Yes) to log Operation Control Language (OCL) statements in the job log when you run a System/36 procedure in the AS/400 System/36 environment. The *Log OCL statements* field appears when you edit members from the source file QS36PRC. For more information on setting attributes for System/36 procedures, refer to the Change System/36 Procedure Attribute (CHGS36PRCA) command in the *CL Reference*. The default for this field is N (No).

Cancel PDM Find String. Type Y (Yes) to cancel the search for the find string. If you want to continue searching members for the find string, type N in the *Cancel PDM Find String* field. The *Cancel PDM Find String* field appears when you conduct a search on a member by using the PDM find string function. The default for this field is N (No).

Exiting SEU after Editing DDS Comments

The Exit display also allows you to save DDS comments. For more information on exiting SEU after editing DDS comments, see “Using SEU to Edit DDS Comments” on page 35.

Using the SEU SAVE, FILE, and CANCEL Commands

You can perform some of the functions that you can on the Exit display by using the SEU SAVE, FILE, and CANCEL commands.

Use the SEU FILE command to file your changes and exit SEU. Use the SEU SAVE command to save your changes to a member and continue editing. Use the SEU CANCEL command to cancel your changes to a member and exit SEU.

See “Saving, Filing, or Canceling Changes to a Member” on page 130 for more information on using the FILE, SAVE, and CANCEL commands.

Chapter 10. Using Prompts and Format Lines

This chapter discusses how to request and use the AS/400 command prompts supported by SEU, and the SEU high-level-language (HLL) prompts and their corresponding formats.

Prompts and format lines help you create error-free records when you are working with members that contain fixed-format CL or HLL statements. A prompt separates and labels each field in a record, and is shown at the bottom of the Edit display. A format line is shown immediately above the record you are editing and labels the fields in the record according to the source type.

Requesting Prompts and Format Lines

You request a prompt by pressing F4=Prompt or F23=Select prompt, or by specifying the P, P?, Pff, IP, IP?, or IPff line command on the Edit display. You get either a command prompt or a high-level-language prompt, depending on the source type you are using:

- A command prompt is displayed if you are using CL38, CLP, CLP38, CMD, or CMD38
- If you are using CICSSQLCBL, SQLCBL, SQLFTN, or SQLRPG, and the line is valid SQL, an SQL prompt is displayed
- Online information for BASIC is displayed if the source type of the member you are editing is BAS, BAS38, BASP, or BASP38
- A high-level-language prompt is displayed if you are using any other source type

You request a format line by specifying the F, F?, Fff, IF, IF?, or Ifff line command on the Edit display.

Using Command Prompts

You can use command prompts that are supported by the AS/400 system with SEU. When you select a command prompt, SEU calls the AS/400 system to show the command prompts.

When you request a prompt for a record, SEU passes the record to the command prompt. The command prompt determines which prompt to show. If the record is blank or an inserted line, the Major Command Group menu is shown. If the record is not blank or an inserted line, the system tries to find a prompt for the command. If a prompt for the command does not exist, SEU takes control and sends an error message from the system. For BASIC types, the BASIC Help Facility Menu is shown. For SQL types, SQL displays are shown.

For an example of using command prompts, see "Example: Using Prompts for CL Commands" on page 88. For detailed information on command prompts, see the *CL Programmer's Guide*.

SEU does not support format lines that correspond to the command, BASIC, SQL, or user-defined prompts.

Using High-Level-Language Prompts

When you request a high-level-language prompt on an Edit display, SEU inserts the prompt in the bottom part of the display. The record remains in both the edit session and the prompt. If the prompt overlays the record, SEU repositions the display to show the record in the prompt as the first record on the display. You can type data in both the record and the prompt. When both the record and a prompt exist, data from the prompt replaces data entered in the record.

The prompt separates and labels each field in the record you selected according to the source type. Prompts make it easier to enter source information for column-oriented languages such as RPG.

You can type line commands in the *Sequence-number* field for the prompt in the same way as you type them in the *Sequence-number* field for the record. After you type the source information and press Enter, SEU makes the changes to the record from the fields in the prompt.

Figure 160 shows an example of the Edit display with a high-level-language prompt.

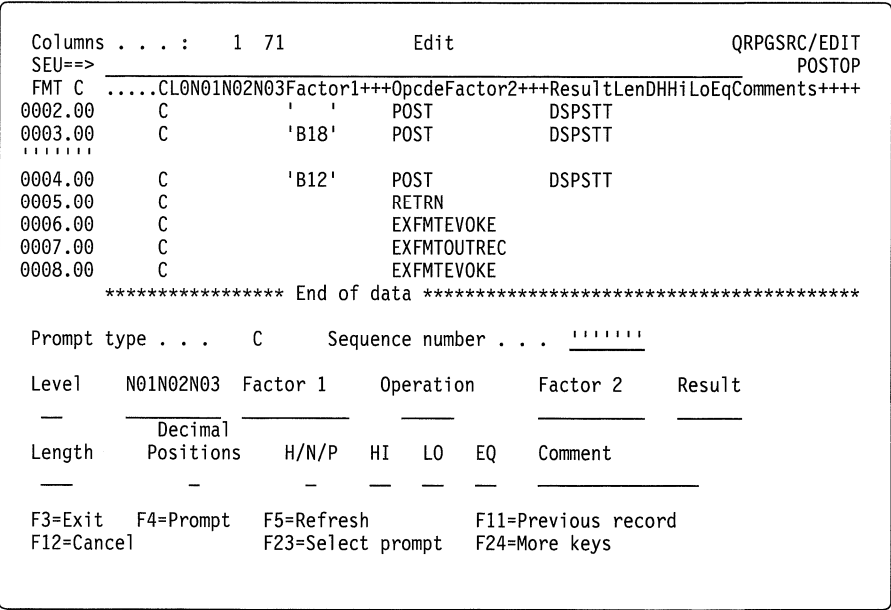


Figure 160. Edit Display with High-Level-Language Prompt

If you use prompts in full screen mode, the prompts are abbreviated. Figure 161 on page 165 shows an example of the Edit display in full screen mode with an abbreviated high-level-language prompt.

For more information, see “Using Full Screen Mode on the Edit Display” on page 45.

Columns . . . :	1	71	Edit	QRPGRSRC/EDIT
SEU==>				POSTOP
0002.00	C		POST	DSPSTT
0003.00	C	'B18'	POST	DSPSTT
0004.00	C		POST	DSPSTT
0005.00	C		RETRN	
0006.00	C		EXFMTEVOKE	
0007.00	C		EXFMTEOUTREC	
0008.00	C		EXFMTEVOKE	
0009.00	C	'B14'	POST	DSPSTT
0010.00	C		RETRN	
0011.00	C		EXFMTEVOKE	
0012.00	C		EXFMTEOUTREC	
0013.00	C		EXFMTEVOKE	
0014.00	*C			
0015.00	*C			

Pmt	SeqNbr	Lvl	N01N02N03	Factor1	Opcode	Factor2	Result
C	''''''						
	Len	Dec	H/N/P	Hi	Lo	Eq	Comment

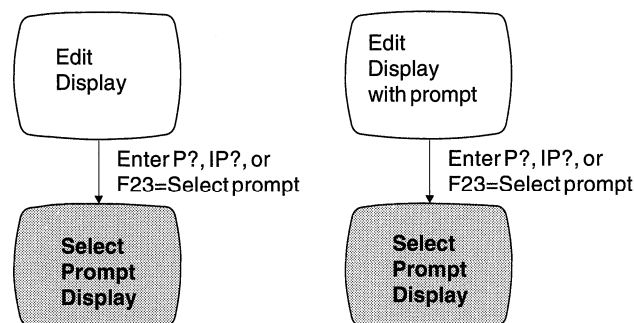
Figure 161. Edit Display in Full-Screen Mode with Abbreviated Prompts

Selecting a High-Level-Language Prompt

You can select which prompt SEU uses for the Edit display by using the Select Prompt display. One of three Select Prompt displays appears, depending on whether you are editing a System/36, System/38 or an AS/400 member type.

To access a Select Prompt display, request a prompt with the P? or IP? line command, or with F23=Select Prompt on the Edit display. The cursor position is used to determine which record to prompt. You do not need to have a prompt showing to request the Select Prompt display. Pressing F23 does not update the fields you have changed in the prompt, but it does process line commands and updates to lines in the edit session of the display.

Figure 162 shows how to access a Select Prompt display.



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Figure 162. Accessing the Select Prompt Display

Using the Select Prompt Display

Figure 163 shows an example of the Select Prompt display for AS/400 member types.

Select Prompt

Type choice, press Enter.

Prompt type — Values listed below

RPG/400:	H,F,FC,FK,FX,U,E,L,I,IX,J (I cont),JX,DS,SS,SV,C,O,OD,P (O cont),N,* (Comment)
COBOL:	CB,C*
REFORMAT/SORT:	RH,RR,RF,RC
DDS:	LF (Logical file),PF (Physical file),BC (Interactive Communications Feature file),DP (Display and Printer file),A* (Comment)
MNU:	MS,MH,MD,MC (MD cont),CC (Comment)
FORTTRAN:	FT,F*
Other:	NC (No syntax checking),** (Free format)

F12=Cancel F23=Select user prompt

Figure 163. Select Prompt Display for AS/400 Member Types

Figure 164 shows an example of the Select Prompt display for System/36 member types.

Select Prompt

Type choice, press Enter.

Prompt type — Values listed below

RPG II:	H,F,G,U,E,L,T,I,J (I cont),IA,C,O,P (O cont),OA,K
COBOL:	CO,C*
SORT:	SH,SR,SC,SF
SFGR:	FS,FH,FD,FC (FD cont),DH (Doc-H spec)
Other:	AS (Assembler),AU (Autoresponse),CC (Comment),FF (Free Format),FO (FORTRAN),MS (Message),MH (Message header),DP (Pass-through)

F12=Cancel F23=Select user prompt

Figure 164. Select Prompt Display for System/36 Member Types

Figure 165 on page 167 shows an example of the Select Prompt display for System/38 member types.

Select Prompt

Type choice, press Enter.

Prompt type — Values listed below

RPG III:	H,F,FC,FK,FX,U,E,L,I,IX,J (I cont),JX,DS,SS,C,O, P (O cont), * (Comment)
COBOL:	CB,C*
REFORMAT:	RH,RR,RF
DDS:	LF (Logical file),PF (Physical file), BC (BISYNC and Communication file), DP (Display and Printer file), A* (Comment)
Other:	NC (No syntax checking),** (Free format)

F12=Cancel F23=Select user prompt

Figure 165. Select Prompt Display for System/38 Member Types

The Select Prompt display has only one field:

Prompt type. Specify a code for an existing prompt type. You can specify a code for an IBM-supplied prompt or for a prompt you have defined. If the code has only one character, type it in the first or second position of the field. If the code corresponds to both an IBM prompt and a prompt you defined, SEU shows the prompt you defined. The codes listed depend on whether you are using a System/36, System/38, or AS/400 member type.

Canceling a Prompt

If you use the IP, IPff, or IP? line commands to insert new records with a prompt, SEU shows you a prompt to insert a record each time you press Enter. SEU continues to do so until you do one of the following:

- Press F5=Refresh or F12=Cancel.

If you have any data entered in a prompt and you press F5=Refresh, the data is deleted before the refresh command is run and the insert or change prompt function is canceled. In all other situations, the data is put into the member before the insert or change prompt function is canceled.

- Enter a line command or press a positional function key (Enter, Page Up, Page Down, F19, or F20) that moves the record in the prompt off the display. If the record is moved beneath the prompt, the prompt is removed but the record appears on the next display.
- Press F11=Previous record to place the previous record in a prompt when you are at the beginning of the member.
- Request an insert with a prompt, and then do not change any fields in the prompt. The prompt is removed and the insert record is deleted when you press Enter.
- Start a split session.

If you use the P, Pff, or P? line commands to change existing records with a prompt, SEU places the record in a prompt each time you press Enter. SEU continues to do so until you do one of the following:

- Press F5=Refresh or F12=Cancel.
- Enter a line command or press a positional function key (Enter, Page Up, Page Down, F19, or F20) that moves the record in the prompt off the display. If the record is moved beneath the prompt, the prompt is removed but the record appears with the next display.
- Press Enter to place the next record in a prompt when you are at the end of the member.
- Press F11=Previous record to place the previous record in a prompt when you are at the beginning of the member.
- Request a prompt, and then do not change any fields in the prompt. The prompt is removed and the insert record is deleted when you press Enter.
- Start a split session.

SEU puts the next record in a prompt in all situations except those mentioned above, and except when:

- You press F11=Previous record
- You press F23=Select prompt
- A changed record in the prompt contains a syntax error

Using Format Lines

Format lines are specialized scale lines that appear immediately above any lines on the Edit display. You can use format lines to find the start and end points of fields in column-oriented language statements.

SEU supports a format line for each high-level-language prompt supported. Format lines for the AS/400 source languages help you enter new source members and change existing source members.

On the Edit display, line 3 is an automatic format line that is always shown. The format line that appears is based on the source type of the member you are editing. You can also insert a format line above any record in the member, as shown in Figure 166 on page 169.

To remove a format line, press F5=Refresh or type a D (Delete) line command in the sequence number area of the format line.

```

Columns . . . : 1 71          Edit          QRPGRSRC/EDIT
SEU==>          POSTOP
FMT C .....CL0N01N02N03Factor1+++OpdcFactor2+++ResultLenDHHiLoEqComments++++
***** Beginning of data *****
0002.00      C          POST          DSPSTT
0003.00      C          'B18'        POST          DSPSTT
0004.00      C          'B12'        POST          DSPSTT
0005.00      C          RETRN
FMT C .....CL0N01N02N03Factor1+++OpdcFactor2+++ResultLenDHHiLoEqComments++++
0006.00      C          EXFMTEVOKE
0007.00      C          EXFMOUTREC
0008.00      C          EXFMTEVOKE
***** End of data *****

F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F5=Refresh  F9=Retrieve  F10=Cursor
F16=Repeat find  F17=Repeat change  F24=More keys

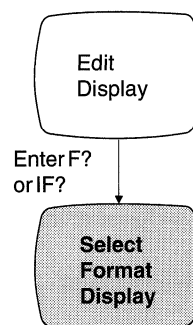
```

Figure 166. Edit Display with Format Line

Selecting a Format Line

You can select which format line SEU uses on the display by using the Select Format display. One of three Select Format displays appears, depending on whether you are editing a System/36, System/38, or an AS/400 member type.

To access a Select Format display, request a format line with the IF? or F? line command, as shown in Figure 167.



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Figure 167. Accessing the Select Format Display

Using the Select Format Display

Figure 168 shows an example of the Select Format display for AS/400 member types.

Select Format

Type choice, press Enter.

Format type — Values listed below

RPG/400:	H,F,FC,FK,FX,U,E,L,I,IX,J (I cont),JX,DS,SS,SV,C,O, OD,P (O cont),N, * (Comment)
COBOL:	CB,C*
REFORMAT/SORT:	RH,RR,RF,RC
DDS:	LF (Logical file),PF (Physical file), BC (Interactive Communication Feature file), DP (Display and Printer file), A* (Comment)
MNU:	MS,MH,MD,MC (MD cont),CC (Comment)
FORTTRAN:	FT,F*
Other:	NC (No syntax checking),** (Free format)

F12=Cancel

Figure 168. Select Format Display for AS/400 Member Types

Figure 169 shows an example of the Select Format display for System/36 member types.

Select Format

Type choice, press Enter.

Format type — Values listed below

RPG II:	H,F,G,U,E,L,T,I,J (I cont),IA,C,O,P (O cont),OA,K
COBOL:	CO,C*
SORT:	SH,SR,SC,SF
SFGR:	FS,FH,FD,FC (FD cont),DH (Doc-H spec)
Other:	AS (Assembler),AU (Autoreponse),CC (Comment), FF (Free Format),FO (FORTRAN),MS (Message), MH (Message header),DP (Pass-through)

F12=Cancel

Figure 169. Select Format Display for System/36 Member Types

Figure 170 on page 171 shows an example of the Select Format display for System/38 member types.

Select Format

Type choice, press Enter.

Format type — Values listed below

RPG III:	H,F,FC,FK,FX,U,E,L,I,IX,J (I cont),JX,DS,SS,C,0, P (O cont),* (Comment)
COBOL:	CB,C*
REFORMAT:	RH,RR,RF
DDS:	LF (Logical file),PF (Physical file), BC (BISYNC and Communication file), DP (Display and Printer file), A* (Comment)
Other:	NC (No syntax checking),** (Free format)

F12=Cancel

Figure 170. Select Format Display for System/38 Member Types

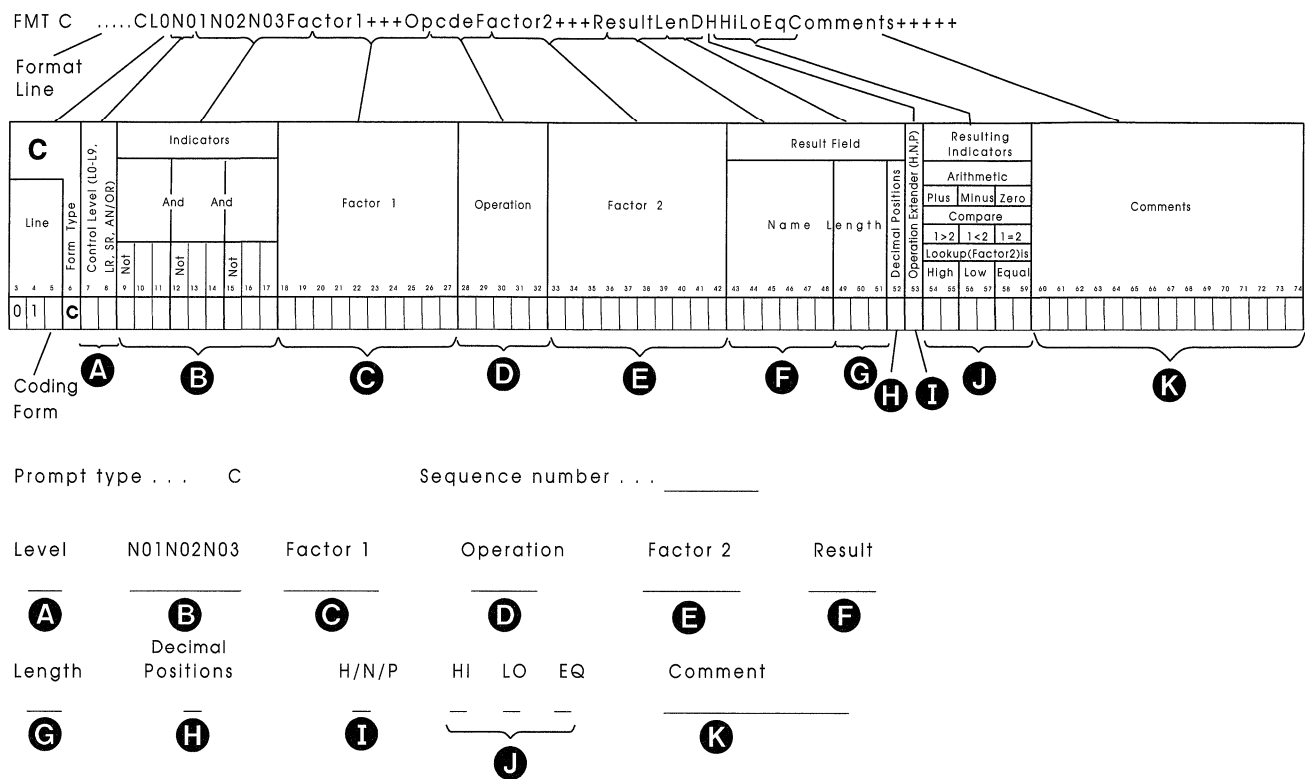
The Select Format display has only one field:

Format type. Specify the code for any of the IBM supplied format lines. If the format code is only one character, type it in the first or second position of the field. The types listed depend on whether you are editing a System/36, System/38, or an AS/400 member type.

Relating Coding Forms to Format Lines and Prompts

Figure 171 on page 172 shows an example of how the coding form for a source language specification corresponds to:

- The format line SEU uses when you use the F, Fff, or IFff line command
- The prompt SEU uses when you use the P, Pff, or IPff line command



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Figure 171. Coding Form with Corresponding Format Line and Prompt

Chapter 11. Creating User-Defined Prompts

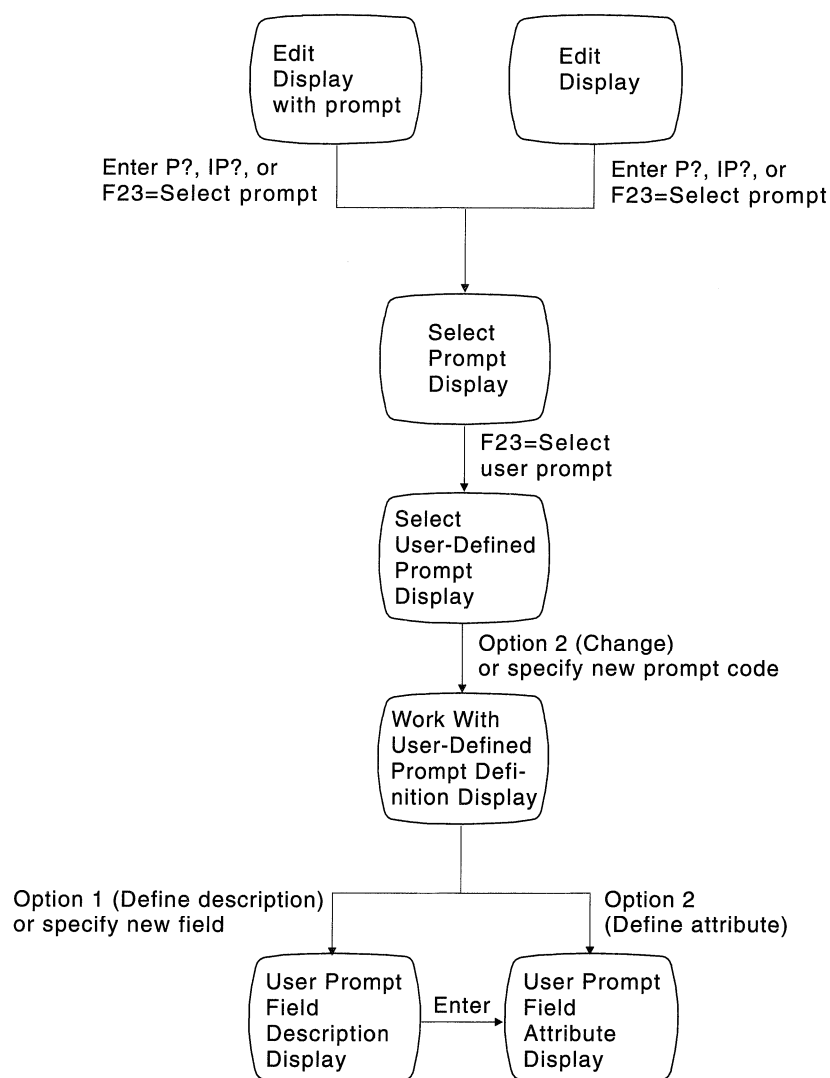
In addition to the IBM supplied prompts, you can define your own prompts for use with SEU. The IBM supplied prompts are the AS/400 command prompts supported by SEU, and the SEU high-level-language (HLL) prompts. User-defined prompts are prompts you can create and define to fit your specific needs. If an IBM supplied prompt does not meet your requirements you can create a user-defined prompt containing only the fields you need. This chapter discusses the displays you use to define the prompts and provides an example of creating a user-defined prompt.

Creating a Prompt

Follow these steps to create a prompt:

1. From the Edit display, type the P? or IP? line command, or press F23=Select prompt to access the Select Prompt display.
2. From the Select Prompt display, press F23=Select user prompt to access the Select User-Defined Prompt display. Specify a code for the new prompt you are creating by using the Select User-Defined Prompt display. For more information, see "Selecting a Prompt Code" on page 174.
3. Define the new prompt fields by using the Work with User-Defined Prompt Definition display. For more information, see "Defining or Changing a Prompt" on page 175.
4. Define the field description of a prompt by using the User Prompt Field Description display. The field description contains information about the title SEU displays above the prompt. For more information, see "Defining or Changing Field Descriptions" on page 177.
5. Define the field attributes of a prompt by using the User Prompt Field Attribute display. A field attribute contains information about the input field you are creating for the prompt. For more information, see "Defining or Changing Field Attributes" on page 178.

Figure 172 on page 174 shows the relationship between the displays you use to define a prompt.



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Figure 172. Using the Displays to Define a Prompt

Selecting a Prompt Code

Each prompt you define is identified by a 1- or 2-character alphabetic prompt code. You can use any combination of alphabetical characters, but if you identify a user-defined prompt with the same prompt code as an IBM supplied prompt, the user-defined prompt will always appear when you request the prompt. You will not be able to access the IBM supplied prompt with the same prompt code. Select a prompt code to define on the Select User-Defined Prompt display. To access this display, press F23=Select user prompt on the Select Prompt display.

Using the Select User-Defined Prompt Display

From the Select User-Defined Prompt display, you can create new prompts, select existing prompts, change existing prompts, and delete existing prompts. Figure 173 shows an example of the Select User-Defined Prompt display with two previously created user-defined prompts. If you have not created any user-defined prompts, none will appear on the display.

Select User-Defined Prompt

Type information, press Enter.
Position to —
Create a prompt —

Type options, press Enter.
1=Select 2=Change 4=Delete

Opt	Code	Prompt Text
—	CD	Customer Information
—	AB	Test Prompt

F3=Exit F5=Refresh F12=Cancel

Figure 173. Select User-Defined Prompt Display

The fields on the Select User-Defined Prompt display are:

Position to. Specify the prompt code to be shown as the first code on the display. The list is empty until you define a prompt.

Create a prompt. Specify a 1- or 2-character prompt code for the prompt you are creating. Use only alphabetic characters. If you specify a code, SEU calls the Work with User-Defined Prompt Definition display.

Opt. Type 1 (Select a code for prompting) to select a prompt from the list for an edit session. Type 2 (Change) to change a prompt using the Work with User-Defined Prompt Definition display. Type 4 (Delete) to delete a prompt.

You can select only one code at a time for prompting on this display.

Defining or Changing a Prompt

You can define a new prompt or change an existing prompt on the Work with User-Defined Prompt Definition display. To access this display, specify option 2 (Change) for the *Opt* field of an existing user-defined prompt or specify a new code for the *Create a prompt* field on the Select User-Defined Prompt display.

Using the Work with User-Defined Prompt Definition Display

Figure 174 shows an example of the Work with User-Defined Prompt Definition display.

Work with User-Defined Prompt Definition

Prompt code : CD

Type information, press Enter.

Position to

New field

Prompt text Customer Information

Name
Name, SEQUENCE

Type options, press Enter.

1=Define description

2=Define attribute

4=Delete

Opt	Field Name	Field Text
-	CUSTNAME	Cust. Name - 24 chars.
-	CUSTADDRES	Cust. Address - 20 chars.
-	CUSTCITY	Cust. City - 20 chars.

F3=Exit F5=Refresh F10=Save

F11=Display prompt F12=Cancel

Bottom

Figure 174. Work with User-Defined Prompt Definition Display

The fields on the Work with User-Defined Prompt Definition display are:

Prompt code. Specify the prompt code used on the Select User-Defined Prompt display.

Position to. Specify the field name to be shown as the first name of the list on the display. SEU positions the display to the selected field name.

New field. Specify the name for a field in the prompt. Specify the name SEQUENCE to create a SEQUENCE NUMBER field with predefined attributes. When you display the prompt it will include a SEQUENCE NUMBER field. You can position this field and create a description for it, but you cannot define the field itself.

Prompt text. Specify up to 50 characters to describe the prompt code. This text is shown in the Select User-Defined Prompt display.

Opt. Type 1 (Define description) to get to the User Prompt Field Description display, which includes information on output fields. For more information on the User Prompt Field Description display, see “Using the User Prompt Field Description Display” on page 177. Type 2 (Define attribute) to get to the User Prompt Field Attribute display, which includes information on input fields. For more information on the User Prompt Field Attribute display, see “Using the User Prompt Field Attribute Display” on page 178. Type 4 (Delete) to delete a field from the prompt.

Field Name and Field Text. These fields contain the names and descriptions of the fields for the prompt. The fields are listed in the order of appearance on the display. For example, if field A appears on line 20 of the display and field B appears on line 21 of the display, A is listed first.

Defining or Changing Field Descriptions

A field description is the title SEU shows above an input field in the prompt. You define the field description for a prompt on the User Prompt Field Description display. To access this display, specify option 1 (Define description) or specify a new field on the Work with User-Defined Prompt Definition display.

Using the User Prompt Field Description Display

Figure 175 shows an example of the User Prompt Field Description display.

User Prompt Field Description

Prompt code : CD
Prompt text : Customer Information
Field name : CUSTPOSTAL

Type choices, press Enter.

Field text	Cust. Postal Code - 7 chars. ____
Line on display	19 6 - 20
Column on display	01 1 - 80
Highlight	N Y=Yes, N=No
Reverse image	N Y=Yes, N=No
Underline	N Y=Yes, N=No

F3=Exit F5=Refresh F10=Save
F11=Display prompt F12=Cancel

Figure 175. User Prompt Field Description Display

The fields on the User Prompt Field Description display are:

Prompt code. This field contains the prompt code you previously entered.

Prompt text. This field contains the prompt text you previously entered.

Field name. This field contains the name of the field you are defining.

Field text. Specify up to 30 characters to use as a field heading. The default is a blank field.

Line on display. Specify the number of the line on the display that will contain the field heading. The default is 06.

Column on display. Specify the starting column on the display for the field heading. The default is 01.

Highlight. Type Y (Yes) to highlight the field heading. The default is N (No).

Reverse image. Type Y (Yes) to show the field heading in reverse image. The default is N (No).

Underline. Type Y (Yes) to underline the field heading. The default is N (No).

Defining or Changing Field Attributes

A field attribute describes the input field you are creating for the prompt. You define the field attributes for a prompt on the User Prompt Field Attribute display. To access this display, specify option 2 (Define attribute) on the Work with User-Defined Prompt Definition display. You can also access this display by pressing Enter after completing the User Prompt Field Description display for a new prompt.

Using the User Prompt Field Attribute Display

Figure 176 shows an example of the User Prompt Field Attribute display.

User Prompt Field Attribute

Prompt code : CD
Prompt text : Customer Information
Field name : CUSTPOSTAL

Type choices, press Enter.

Line on display	20	6 - 20
Column on display	01	1 - 80
Data type	2	1=Alphameric, 2=Alphabetic, 3=Numeric, 4=Digits
Length	007	0 - 228
Column in the source record . . .	065	1 - 228
Highlight	Y	Y=Yes, N=No
Reverse image	N	Y=Yes, N=No
Column separator	N	Y=Yes, N=No
Underline	Y	Y=Yes, N=No

F3=Exit F5=Refresh F10=Save
F11=Display prompt F12=Cancel

Figure 176. User Prompt Field Attribute Display

The fields on the User Prompt Field Attribute display are:

Prompt code. This field contains the prompt code you previously entered.

Prompt text. This field contains the prompt description you previously entered.

Field name. This field contains the field name you previously entered.

Line on display. Specify the number of the line on the display that contains the input field. The default is 06.

Column on display. Specify the starting column on the display for the input field. The default is 01.

Data type. Specify the type of data you enter in the input field you are creating. Type 1 (Alphameric) to allow both alphabetic and numeric characters. Type 2 (Alphabetic) to allow only alphabetic characters. Type 3 (Numeric) to allow only numeric characters (including the plus, minus, period, slash, and asterisk characters). Type 4 (Digits) to allow only digits (0 through 9). Type 5 (Open) to allow DBCS data (this option only appears on DBCS terminals). The default is Alphameric.

Note: The DBCS-graphic data type (G) is not supported.

Length. Specify the length for the input field. The default is 0.

Column in the source record. Specify the first column of the record that corresponds to this field. The default is 001.

Highlight. Type Y (Yes) to highlight the input field. The default is N (No).

Reverse image. Type Y (Yes) to show the input field in reverse image. The default is N (No).

Column separator. Type Y (Yes) to show column separators for the input field. The default is N (No).

Underline. Type Y (Yes) to underline the input field. The default is N (No).

Displaying a User-Defined Prompt

You can show the prompt while you are defining it by pressing F11=Display prompt from any of the user prompt displays. Figure 177 shows an example of the display that appears.

```
Columns . . . : 1 71          Display Prompt          LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU==>                                     MEMBNAME01
FMT **  ...+... 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
***** Beginning of data *****
0001.00 This is a sample edit line.
0002.00 This is a sample edit line.
0003.00 This is a sample edit line.
0004.00 This is a sample edit line.
0005.00 This is a sample edit line.
Cust. Name - 24 chars.

Cust. Address - 20 chars.

Cust. City - 20 chars.

Cust. Postal Code - 7 chars.

F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F5=Refresh  F11=Previous record
F12=Cancel  F23=Select prompt  F24=More keys
Press any function key to return to the User-Defined Prompt Definition display.
```

Figure 177. Display Prompt Display

You cannot type data on the Display Prompt display. Press any positional function key (Enter, Page Up, Page Down, F19, or F20) to return the user prompt display you were working on when you pressed F11=Display prompt.

Example of Creating a User-Defined Prompt

The following example shows how to create a user-defined prompt for a database that consists of customer names and addresses.

In this example, a user-defined prompt called CD (customer data) is created, and then the following fields for the CD prompt are created:

- CUSTNAME
- CUSTADDRES
- CUSTCITY
- CUSTPOSTAL

Figure 178 shows what the prompt looks like when you are finished.

```

Columns . . . :   1  71          Display Prompt          LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU==>                                     MEMBNAME01
...+... 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7 ...+...
***** Beginning of data *****
0001.00 This is a sample edit line.
0002.00 This is a sample edit line.
0003.00 This is a sample edit line.
0004.00 This is a sample edit line.
0005.00 This is a sample edit line.
0006.00 This is a sample edit line.
0007.00 This is a sample edit line.
0008.00 This is a sample edit line.
Cust. Name - 24 chars.

Cust. Address - 20 chars.

Cust. City, Country - 20 chars

Cust. Postal Code - 7 chars.

F3=Exit   F4=Prompt   F5=Refresh       F11=Previous record
F12=Cancel F23=Select prompt F24=More keys
Press any function key to return to the User-Defined Prompt Definition display.

```

Figure 178. Showing the Prompt on the Display

Defining a Prompt Code

1. To define a user-defined prompt, type the P? or IP? line command, or press F23=Select prompt on the Edit display. The resulting Select Prompt display is shown in Figure 179.

```

                                Select Prompt

Type choice, press Enter.

Prompt type . . . . .  Values listed below

RPG/400:      H,F,FC,FK,FX,U,E,L,I,IX,J (I cont),JX,DS,SS,SV,C,O,
              OD,P (O cont),N,* (Comment)
COBOL:        CB,C*
REFORMAT/SORT: RH,RR,RF,RC
DDS:          LF (Logical file),PF (Physical file),
              BC (Interactive Communications Feature file),
              DP (Display and Printer file),
              A* (Comment)
MNU:          MS,MH,MD,MC (MD cont),CC (Comment)
FORTRAN:      FT,F*
Other:        NC (No syntax checking),** (Free format)

F12=Cancel   F23=Select user prompt

```

Figure 179. Select Prompt Display

Note: The display shown in Figure 179 on page 180 appears for AS/400 member types only. See “Using the Select Prompt Display” on page 166 for examples of Select Prompt displays for System/36, and System/38 member types. The F23=Select user prompt key is the same for member types for all systems.

2. Press F23. The Select User-Defined Prompt display appears as shown in Figure 180.

Select User-Defined Prompt

Type information, press Enter.
Position to
Create a prompt

Type options, press Enter.
1=Select 2=Change 4=Delete

Opt Code Prompt Text
(No User-Defined Prompt)

F3=Exit F5=Refresh F12=Cancel

Bottom

Figure 180. Select User-Defined Prompt Display

3. Specify the prompt code you want to define, which for this example is CD (customer data). Type the code in the *Create a prompt* field, as shown in Figure 181.

Select User-Defined Prompt

Type information, press Enter.
Position to
Create a prompt CD

Type options, press Enter.
1=Select 2=Change 4=Delete

Opt Code Prompt Text
(No User-Defined Prompt)

F3=Exit F5=Refresh F12=Cancel

Bottom

Figure 181. Specifying the Prompt Code

4. Press Enter. The Work with User-Defined Prompt Definition display appears as shown in Figure 182.

Work with User-Defined Prompt Definition

Prompt code : CD

Type information, press Enter.

Position to

New field

Prompt text

Name

Name, SEQUENCE

Type options, press Enter.

1=Define description2=Define attribute4=Delete

OptField NameField Text

(No Prompt Field)

F3=ExitF5=RefreshF10=Save

F11=Display promptF12=Cancel

Figure 182. Work with User-Defined Prompt Definition Display

5. Because this is a new prompt, specify text for the CD prompt code you just created. You can specify up to 50 characters to describe the prompt code. Type the text in the *Prompt text* field, as shown in Figure 183.

Note: If you press Enter without typing information in any of the fields on the Work with User-Defined Prompt Definition display, SEU returns to the Select User-Defined Prompt display.

Work with User-Defined Prompt Definition

Prompt code : CD

Type information, press Enter.

Position to

New field

Prompt text Customer Information

Name

Name, SEQUENCE

Type options, press Enter.

1=Define description2=Define attribute4=Delete

OptField NameField Text

(No Prompt Field)

F3=ExitF5=RefreshF10=Save

F11=Display promptF12=Cancel

Figure 183. Describing Prompt Code CD

Creating a Field for the Prompt

1. To create a field for customer names, type CUSTNAME in the *New field* field, as shown in Figure 184.

Work with User-Defined Prompt Definition

Prompt code : CD

Type information, press Enter.

Position to

New field CUSTNAME

Prompt text Customer Information

Name

Name, SEQUENCE

Type options, press Enter.

1=Define description

2=Define attribute

4=Delete

Opt

Field Name

Field Text

(No Prompt Field)

F3=Exit

F5=Refresh

F10=Save

F11=Display prompt

F12=Cancel

Figure 184. Creating the CUSTNAME Field

2. Press Enter. The User Prompt Field Description display for defining a field description appears, as shown in Figure 185. A field description is the title SEU shows above an input field in the prompt.

User Prompt Field Description

Prompt code : CD

Prompt text : Customer Information

Field name : CUSTNAME

Type choices, press Enter.

Field text

Line on display 06

Column on display 01

Highlight N

Reverse image N

Underline N

6 - 20

1 - 80

Y=Yes, N=No

Y=Yes, N=No

Y=Yes, N=No

F3=Exit

F5=Refresh

F10=Save

F11=Display prompt

F12=Cancel

Figure 185. User Prompt Field Description Display

The *Prompt code*, *Prompt text*, and *Field name* fields display the information you enter. The other fields on the display show the default values that you can change.

- Specify the field text for CUSTNAME and specify the position on the display for the field description as line 13 and column 1, as shown in Figure 186. When SEU shows the prompt, the CUSTNAME heading appears on line 13, starting in column 1.

User Prompt Field Description

Prompt code : CD
 Prompt text : Customer Information
 Field name : CUSTNAME

Type choices, press Enter.

Field text	Cust. Name - 24 chars.	
Line on display	13	6 - 20
Column on display	1	1 - 80
Highlight	N	Y=Yes, N=No
Reverse image	N	Y=Yes, N=No
Underline	N	Y=Yes, N=No

F3=Exit F5=Refresh F10=Save
 F11=Display prompt F12=Cancel

Figure 186. Specifying the Field Description for CUSTNAME

- Press Enter. The User Prompt Field Attribute display for defining an input field appears, as shown in Figure 187. Field attributes describe the input field you are creating for the prompt.

User Prompt Field Attribute

Prompt code : CD
 Prompt text : Customer Information
 Field name : CUSTNAME

Type choices, press Enter.

Line on display	06	6 - 20
Column on display	01	1 - 80
Data type	1	1=Alphameric, 2=Alphabetic, 3=Numeric, 4=Digits
Length	000	0 - 228
Column in the source record . . .	001	1 - 228
Highlight	N	Y=Yes, N=No
Reverse image	N	Y=Yes, N=No
Column separator	N	Y=Yes, N=No
Underline	N	Y=Yes, N=No

F3=Exit F5=Refresh F10=Save
 F11=Display prompt F12=Cancel

Figure 187. User Prompt Field Attribute Display

5. Type the field attributes for the CUSTNAME input field, as shown in Figure 188. Specify that the input field starts on line 14 in column 01 of the display, has a data type of alphameric, is 24 characters long, and starts in column 001 in the source record. Also specify highlighting and underlining. This is the first input field for the prompt you are creating, and it appears on the Edit display immediately below the CUSTNAME heading.

User Prompt Field Attribute		
Prompt code	:	CD
Prompt text	:	Customer Information
Field name	:	CUSTNAME
Type choices, press Enter.		
Line on display	14	6 - 20
Column on display	01	1 - 80
Data type	1	1=Alphameric, 2=Alphabetic, 3=Numeric, 4=Digits
Length	24	0 - 228
Column in the source record . . .	001	1 - 228
Highlight	Y	Y=Yes, N=No
Reverse image	N	Y=Yes, N=No
Column separator	N	Y=Yes, N=No
Underline	Y	Y=Yes, N=No
F3=Exit F5=Refresh F10=Save		
F11=Display prompt F12=Cancel		

Figure 188. Specifying the Field Attributes for CUSTNAME

6. Press Enter. SEU saves the new field and returns to the Work with User-Defined Prompt Definition display, as shown in Figure 189.

Work with User-Defined Prompt Definition		
Prompt code	:	CD
Type information, press Enter.		
Position to	_____	Name
New field	_____	Name, SEQUENCE
Prompt text	Customer Information_____	
Type options, press Enter.		
1=Define description 2=Define attribute 4=Delete		
Opt	Field Name	Field Text
-	CUSTNAME	Cust. Name - 24 chars.
F3=Exit F5=Refresh F10=Save		
F11=Display prompt F12=Cancel		
Bottom		

Figure 189. Prompt with CUSTNAME Field Entered

From the Work with User-Defined Prompt Definition display you can change or delete the existing field (CUSTNAME), define another field for the prompt, or return to the Select Prompt display.

Note: If you want to return the Edit display without creating any more prompt fields, press F10=Save to save the prompt field definitions you have created so far.

To define the three remaining fields for the CD prompt, repeat the steps in “Creating a Field for the Prompt” on page 183, using the field information shown in Figure 190.

Figure 190. Additional Fields for the CD Prompt

Field Name	Field Text	Line on Display	Column on Display	Data Type	Length	Column in Source Record
CUSTADDRES	Cust. Address - 20 chars.	15	1	Alphameric	20	25
CUSTCITY	Cust. City, Country - 20 chars.	17	1	Alphameric	20	45
CUSTPOSTAL	Cust. Postal Code - 7 chars.	19	1	Alphabetic	7	65

When you finish adding the fields for the CD prompt you see the prompt and all the defined fields on the Work with User-Defined Prompt Definition display, as shown in Figure 191.

Work with User-Defined Prompt Definition

Prompt code : CD

Type information, press Enter.

Position to _____ Name

New field _____ Name, SEQUENCE

Prompt text Customer Information _____

Type options, press Enter.

1=Define description 2=Define attribute 4=Delete

Opt	Field Name	Field Text
—	CUSTNAME	Cust. Name - 24 chars.
—	CUSTADDRES	Cust. Address - 20 chars.
—	CUSTCITY	Cust. City, Country - 20 chars.
—	CUSTPOSTAL	Cust. Postal Code - 7 chars.

Bottom

F3=Exit F5=Refresh F10=Save
F11=Display prompt F12=Cancel

Figure 191. CD Prompt with All Fields Defined

Displaying and Saving the Prompt

To display and save a prompt, do the following:

1. Press F11=Display prompt to see what the prompt looks like on the Edit display, as shown in Figure 192.

```

Columns . . . :      1  71          Display Prompt      LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU==>          MEMBNAME01
...+...  1 ...+...  2 ...+...  3 ...+...  4 ...+...  5 ...+...  6 ...+...  7 ...+...
***** Beginning of data *****
0001.00 This is a sample edit line.
0002.00 This is a sample edit line.
0003.00 This is a sample edit line.
0004.00 This is a sample edit line.
0005.00 This is a sample edit line.
0006.00 This is a sample edit line.
0007.00 This is a sample edit line.
0008.00 This is a sample edit line.
Cust. Name - 24 chars.

Cust. Address - 20 chars.

Cust. City, Country - 20 chars

Cust. Postal Code - 7 chars.

F3=Exit      F4=Prompt      F5=Refresh      F11=Previous record
F12=Cancel   F23=Select prompt  F24=More keys
Press any function key to return to the User-Defined Prompt Definition display.

```

Figure 192. Showing the Prompt on the Display

2. Press any function key to return the Work with User-Defined Prompt Definition display.
3. From the Work with User-Defined Prompt Definition display, press F10=Save and then F12=Cancel to return to the Select User-Defined Prompt display, as shown in Figure 193.

Note: If you do not want to return to the Select User-Defined Prompt display, press F10=Save, then F3=Exit.

```

                                Select User-Defined Prompt

Type information, press Enter.
  Position to . . . . . —
  Create a prompt . . . . . —

Type options, press Enter.
  1=Select      2=Change      4=Delete

Opt   Code   Prompt Text
—     CD     Customer Information

```

Figure 193. Select User-Defined Prompt Display with CD Prompt

Using a User-Defined Prompt

After a user-defined prompt has been created, you request it by:

- Specifying the *Pff* or *IPff* line command on the Edit display. For example, to insert a new record using a user-defined prompt called CD, type IPCD in the sequence number area of the Edit display, as shown in Figure 194.

```
Columns . . . : 1 71          Edit          LIBRNAME01/FILENAME01
SEU==>
FMT **  ...+... 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
          ***** Beginning of data *****
IPCD.00
```

Figure 194. Selecting a User-Defined Prompt with a Line Command

See “Prompt and Insert-with-Prompt Commands” on page 85 for more information on using prompt line commands.

- Specifying the user-defined prompt code on the Select Prompt display. For example, to select the user-defined prompt CD using the Select Prompt display, type CD in the *Prompt type* field, as shown in Figure 195.

```
                Select Prompt

Type choice, press Enter.

Prompt type . . . . . CD      Values listed below

RPG/400:      H,F,FC,FK,FX,U,E,L,I,IX,J (I cont),JX,DS,SS,C,0,
                OD,P (0 cont),N,* (Comment)
```

Figure 195. Selecting a User-Defined Prompt from the Select Prompt Display

See “Using the Select Prompt Display” on page 166 for more information on how to use the Select Prompt display.

- Selecting the prompt from the Select User-Defined Prompt display. For example, to select the user-defined prompt CD, type 1 next to this prompt on the Select User-Defined Prompt display, as shown in Figure 196.

```
                Select User-Defined Prompt

Type information, press Enter.
Position to . . . . . —
Create a prompt . . . . . —

Type options, press Enter.
1=Select  2=Change  4=Delete

Opt  Code  Prompt Text
1    CD   Customer Information
—    AB   Test Prompt
```

Figure 196. Selecting a User-Defined Prompt from the Select User-Defined Prompt Display

See “Selecting a Prompt Code” on page 174 for more information on how to use the Select User-Defined Prompt display.

Controlling Access to User-Defined Prompts

This section contains additional information on controlling access by other users to your user-defined prompts.

Defaults for Storage and Retrieval of User-Defined Prompts

SEU provides two files for storing prompts:

- The QASUPMT file contains all IBM supplied high-level-language (HLL) prompts
- The QASUUSRPMPT file contains user-defined prompts

When you create a user-defined prompt, SEU looks in your library list for the file QASUUSRPMPT and the member QASUUSRPMPT, and stores the prompt definition in this member. Prompts stored in this member can be shared by other users.

If you create a member in file QASUUSRPMPT with the same name as your user ID, SEU will store the prompt definition there instead of in member QASUUSRPMPT. No other user has access to prompts stored under your user ID.

If the file QASUUSRPMPT is not found when you try to save or create a user-defined prompt, SEU issues the following error message:

Cannot find prompt file *LIBL/QASUUSRPMPT.

Initially, the member QASUUSRPMPT is empty, and is stored in the file QGPL/QASUUSRPMPT. You can, however, move or duplicate it to any library in your library list. Member QASUPMT is stored in the file QPDA/QASUPMT. It cannot be moved to another file.

When you request a prompt on the Edit display, SEU searches the members of the files in the library list for the prompt in the following order:

1. *LIBL/QASUUSRPMPT *userid*
2. *LIBL/QASUUSRPMPT QASUUSRPMPT
3. QPDA/QASUPMT QASUPMT

If, after searching the prompt members, the prompt is still not found, SEU issues the following message:

Prompt or format not correct, or does not exist.

Restricting Access to Your User-Defined Prompts

Initially, SEU stores prompts that you create in the member QASUUSRPMPT in QGPL/QASUUSRPMPT. Prompts stored in this member can be displayed and changed by other users.

If you want to maintain your own set of user-defined prompts, use the Add Physical File Member (ADDPFM) command to create a member in the file QASUUSRPMPT with the same name as your user ID. When you store or display prompts, SEU will always look for this member first before looking anywhere else for a place in which to store or retrieve prompts.

Creating Additional User-Defined Prompt Files

You can create additional QASUUSRPMPT files to store your user-defined prompts in libraries other than the initial default library QGPL.

To create another QASUUSRPMPT file, use the Create Duplicate Object (CRTDUPOBJ) command to create a copy of QGPL/QASUUSRPMPT in the library of your choice. Figure 197 shows the entry display for the CRTDUPOBJ command.

Create Duplicate Object (CRTDUPOBJ)

Type choices, press Enter.

From object	QASUUSRPMPT	Name, generic*, *ALL
From library	QGPL_____	Name, *CURLIB
Object type	*ALL_____	*ALL, *ALRTBL, *AUTL...
+ for more values		
To library	*FROMLIB__	Name, *SAME, *FROMLIB...
New object	*OBJ_____	Name, *SAME, *OBJ

Figure 197. Create Duplicate Object (CRTDUPOBJ) Command Entry Display

If you want to copy the existing members in QASUUSRPMPT that contain user-defined prompts to the new prompt file, specify *YES for *Duplicate data*. Otherwise, specify *NO.

If you specify *NO for the *Duplicate data* parameter, you must use the Add Physical File Member (ADDPFM) command to add new members to the new file.

Chapter 12. Examples of Creating and Changing a Source Member

This chapter contains two examples. The first example shows how to create a new source member. The second example shows how to make changes to an existing DDS source member using the source member created in Example 1.

Example 1: Creating a Source Member

In this example, you create a source member EMPLY in source file QDDSSRC in library QGPL. The source member is source type PF.

This example shows you how to:

- Start an SEU session using the STRSEU command
- Insert source statements using the Insert line command
- Insert source statements using a format line
- Insert source statements using a prompt
- Save the source member using the FILE command

The source member you create using DDS is for a database file consisting of two comment statements, one record-format statement, and three field statements. An example of the finished source member is shown in Figure 198.

Note: The spelling errors in the words NOME and DAPT are part of the example exercise and are corrected in “Example 2: Changing a Source Member” on page 198.

Columns . . . : 1 71 Edit QGPL/QDDSSRC
SEU==> EMPLY
FMT A*A*. 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
***** Beginning of data *****
0001.00 A* EMPLOYEE FILE (EMPRPT)
0002.00 A*
0003.00 A R INFOR
0004.00 A NOME 20 COLHDG('NAME')
0005.00 A DAPT 4 COLHDG('DEPT')
0006.00 A PHONE 7 COLHDG('PHONE')
***** End of data *****

F3=Exit F4=Prompt F5=Refresh F9=Retrieve F10=Cursor
F16=Repeat find F17=Repeat change F24=More keys
(C) COPYRIGHT IBM CORP. 1981, 1993.

Figure 198. New Source Member

2. Press Enter. Two blank lines are inserted as shown in Figure 201.

```
Columns . . . : 1 71          Edit          QGPL/QDDSSRC
SEU==>          EMPLY
FMT PF .....A.....T.Name+++++RLen++TDpB.....Functions+++++
***** Beginning of data *****
.....
***** End of data *****
```

Figure 201. Edit Display with Blank Insert Lines

3. Starting in column 6, which is under the A in the format line, type the first two statements of the source member, which are the comment statements, in the blank insert lines as shown in Figure 202.

```
Columns . . . : 1 71          Edit          QGPL/QDDSSRC
SEU==>          EMPLY
FMT PF .....A.....T.Name+++++RLen++TDpB.....Functions+++++
***** Beginning of data *****
.....      A* EMPLOYEE FILE (EMPRPT)
.....      A*
***** End of data *****
```

Figure 202. Edit Display with Source Statements

4. Press Enter. SEU inserts the statements in the member, assigns sequence numbers to them, and inserts a blank line after the last statement.

5. Press Enter again. The blank insert line is removed as shown in Figure 203.

```
Columns . . . : 1 71          Edit          QGPL/QDDSSRC
SEU==>          EMPLY
FMT A* .....A*. 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
***** Beginning of data *****
0001.00      A* EMPLOYEE FILE (EMPRPT)
0002.00      A*
***** End of data *****
```

Figure 203. Edit Display with Inserted Source Statements

Inserting Source Statements with a Format Line

To insert source statements using a format line, do the following:

1. Using the Insert-with-Format (IF) command, type IFPF2 in sequence number 0002.00, as shown in Figure 204.

```
Columns . . . : 1 71          Edit          QGPL/QDDSSRC
SEU==>          EMPLY
FMT A* .....A*. 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7.
***** Beginning of data *****
0001.00      A* EMPLOYEE FILE (EMPRPT)
IFPF2      A*
***** End of data *****
```

Figure 204. Edit Display with Insert-with-Format Command

2. Press Enter. The PF format line and two blank lines are inserted as shown in Figure 205 on page 194.

```

Columns . . . :   1 71           Edit                               QGPL/QDDSSRC
SEU==>                                     EMPLY
FMT A* .....A*. 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
***** Beginning of data *****
0001.00      A* EMPLOYEE FILE (EMPRPT)
0002.00      A*
FMT PF .....A.....T.Name+++++RLen++TDpB.....Functions+++++
:
:
:
***** End of data *****

```

Figure 205. Edit Display with Format Line and Insert Lines

3. Using the format line as a guide, type the next two source statements, which are the record format statement and the first field statement, in the blank lines as shown in Figure 206.

Note: Type NOME as indicated. This spelling error is corrected in “Example 2: Changing a Source Member” on page 198.

```

Columns . . . :   1 71           Edit                               QGPL/QDDSSRC
SEU==>                                     EMPLY
FMT A* .....A*. 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
***** Beginning of data *****
0001.00      A* EMPLOYEE FILE (EMPRPT)
0002.00      A*
FMT PF .....A.....T.Name+++++RLen++TDpB.....Functions+++++
:           A           R INFOR
:           A           NOME           20           COLHDG('NAME')
:
:
***** End of data *****

```

Figure 206. Edit Display with Format Line and Source Statements

4. With the cursor at the end of the second insert line, press Enter. SEU inserts the records in the member, assigns sequence numbers to them, and inserts another blank line as shown in Figure 207.

```

Columns . . . :   1 71           Edit                               QGPL/QDDSSRC
SEU==>                                     EMPLY
FMT A* .....A*. 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
***** Beginning of data *****
0001.00      A* EMPLOYEE FILE (EMPRPT)
0002.00      A*
0003.00      A           R INFOR
0004.00      A           NOME           20           COLHDG('NAME')
FMT PF .....A.....T.Name+++++RLen++TDpB.....Functions+++++
:
:
:
***** End of data *****

```

Figure 207. Edit Display with Format Line and Inserted Source Statements

5. Press F5=Refresh to remove the format line and the blank line.

Inserting Source Statements with a Prompt

To insert source statements with a prompt, do the following:

1. Type SET EXPERT on the SEU command line, as shown in Figure 208, and press any positional function key such as Enter, Page Up, Page Down, F19=Left, or F20=Right. This sets the Edit display to full screen mode, which provides 4 more edit lines and displays short forms for most of the SEU language prompts. For more information on using full screen mode, see “Using Full Screen Mode on the Edit Display” on page 45.

```
Columns . . . : 1 71          Edit          QGPL/QDDSSRC
SEU==> SET EXPERT          EMPLY
FMT A* .....A*. 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
***** Beginning of data *****
0001.00      A* EMPLOYEE FILE (EMPRPT)
0002.00      A*
0003.00      A          R INFOR
0004.00      A          NOME          20          COLHDG('NAME')
***** End of data *****
```

Figure 208. Edit Display with SET EXPERT Command

2. Using the Insert-with-Prompt (IP) line command, type IPPF in sequence number 0004.00, as shown in Figure 209.

```
Columns . . . : 1 71          Edit          QGPL/QDDSSRC
SEU==> ***** Beginning of data *****          EMPLY
0001.00      A* EMPLOYEE FILE (EMPRPT)
0002.00      A*
0003.00      A          R INFOR
IPPF      A          NOME          20          COLHDG('NAME')
***** End of data *****
```

Figure 209. Edit Display with Insert-with-Prompt Command

3. Press Enter. SEU inserts the PF prompt at the bottom of the display. The fields of the prompt are separated and labeled, as shown in Figure 210 on page 196.

```

Columns . . . : 1 71          Edit          QGPL/QDDSSRC
SEU==>          EMPLOY
***** Beginning of data *****
0001.00      A* EMPLOYEE FILE (EMPRPT)
0002.00      A*
0003.00      A          R INFOR
0004.00      A          NOME          20          COLHDG('NAME')
***** End of data *****

Pmt  SeqNbr  NameType  Name          Ref  Len  DataType  Dec  Use
PF  :
Functions  -          -          -          -          -

```

Figure 210. Edit Display with PF Prompt

4. Type DAPT under the *Name* column, type 4 under the *Len* column, (press Field Exit to right-adjust the value), and type COLHDG('DEPT') under the *Function* column, as shown in Figure 211.

Note: Type DAPT as indicated. This spelling error is corrected in “Example 2: Changing a Source Member” on page 198.

```

Pmt  SeqNbr  NameType  Name          Ref  Len  DataType  Dec  Use
PF  :
Functions  -          -          -          -          -
COLHDG('DEPT')

```

Figure 211. Edit Display with Prompt Entries

5. Press Enter. SEU enters the record into the member and assigns a sequence number, as shown in Figure 212 on page 197.

Saving the Member

To save the member you created, do the following:

1. Type FILE on the SEU command line as shown in Figure 214. For more information on using the SEU FILE command, see “Saving, Filing, or Canceling Changes to a Member” on page 130.

```
Columns . . . : 1 71          Edit          QGPL/QDDSSRC
SEU==> FILE          EMPLY
FMT A* .....A*. 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
***** Beginning of data *****
0001.00      A* EMPLOYEE FILE (EMPRPT)
0002.00      A*
0003.00      A          R INFOR
0004.00      A          NOME          20          COLHDG('NAME')
0005.00      A          DAPT          4          COLHDG('DEPT')
0006.00      A          PHONE        7          COLHDG('PHONE')
***** End of data *****

F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F5=Refresh  F9=Retrieve  F10=Cursor
F16=Repeat find  F17=Repeat change  F24=More keys
```

Figure 214. Edit Display with File Command

2. Press Enter to save the member in the current library and file. The following message appears at the bottom of the display:

Member is being saved.

You exit from SEU, the AS/400 Main Menu is returned, and the following message is displayed:

Member EMPLY added to file QGPL/QDDSSRC.

Source member EMPLY is created and ready for use in “Example 2: Changing a Source Member.”

Example 2: Changing a Source Member

In this example, you change the DDS statements in the source member created in “Example 1: Creating a Source Member” on page 191. The source member is EMPLY in source file QDDSSRC in library QGPL. The SEU source listing for this member is shown in Figure 215 on page 199. The highlighted numbers in the source listing indicate areas of the source member that you will change.

```

5738PW1 V2R3M0 931105                      SEU SOURCE LISTING
SOURCE FILE . . . . . QGPL/QDDSSRC
MEMBER . . . . . EMPLY
SEQNBR*...+... 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+ ... 7 ...
100    A* EMPLOYEE FILE (EMPRPT)
200    A* 1
300    A          INFOR
400    A          2  NOME          20          COLHDG('NAME')
500    A          3  DAPT          4          COLHDG('DEPT')
600    A          PHONE          4 7          COLHDG('PHONE')
5      * * * *  E N D  O F  S O U R C E  * * * *

```

Figure 215. SEU Source Listing

The list of items in Figure 216 shows the changes to make to the source member EMPLY. Each number in the list corresponds to a number on the SEU source listing in Figure 215.

Figure 216. Changes to Incorporate into Source Member EMPLY

Item	Changes to the Source Member
1	Add the comment: CORRECTIONS MADE BY J.A.H. 09/07/93
2	Change NOME to NAME
3	Change DAPT to DEPT
4	Change 7 to 5
5	Copy a record in a split Edit/Browse session

Example 2 shows you how to:

- Start a session from the Work with Members Using PDM display
- Change records directly
- Change records using a format line
- Change records using the FIND command
- Enter system commands using the System Command window
- Copy a record in a split Edit/Browse session
- Change records using a prompt
- Save the changes you make

An example of the source member as it appears on the Edit display after all changes are done is shown in Figure 217 on page 200.

```

Columns . . . : 1 71          Edit          QGPL/QDDSSRC
SEU==>          EMPLOY     EMPLOY
FMT A* .....A* 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
***** Beginning of data *****
0001.00      A* EMPLOYEE FILE (EMPRPT)
0002.00      A* CORRECTED BY J.A.H. 09/07/93
0003.00      A          R INFOR
0004.00      A          NAME          20          COLHDG('NAME')
0005.00      A          DEPT          4          COLHDG('DEPT')
0006.00      A          PHONE         5          COLHDG('PHONE')
0007.00      A          MLADDR        20          COLHDG('ADDR')
***** End of data *****

F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F5=Refresh  F9=Retrieve  F10=Cursor
F16=Repeat find  F17=Repeat change  F24=More keys

```

Figure 217. Source Member with Changed Records

Starting a Session from the Work with Members Using PDM Display

To start an SEU session from the Work with Members Using PDM display, do the following:

1. Type the STRPDM (Start PDM) command on the command line of the AS/400 Main Menu. Press Enter, and the AS/400 Programming Development Manager (PDM) display appears.
2. Select option 3 (Work with members) and press Enter. The Specify Members to Work With display appears.
3. Specify that you want to work with the source file QDDSSRC in library QGPL with source member EMPLOY, and the type *ALL, and press Enter. The Work with Members Using PDM display appears.
4. Type option 2 (Edit) in the *Opt* field next to the member EMPLOY, and press Enter. The programming development manager (PDM) calls SEU, and SEU calls the Edit display. For more information on using PDM, see the *PDM User's Guide and Reference*.

Source member EMPLOY is displayed as shown in Figure 218 on page 201.

```

Columns . . . : 1 71          Edit          QGPL/QDDSSRC
SEU==>
FMT A* .....A*. 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
***** Beginning of data *****
0001.00      A* EMPLOYEE FILE (EMPRPT)
0002.00      A*
0003.00      A          R INFOR
0004.00      A          NOME          20          COLHDG('NAME')
0005.00      A          DAPT          4          COLHDG('DEPT')
0006.00      A          PHONE        7          COLHDG('PHONE')
***** End of data *****

F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F5=Refresh  F9=Retrieve  F10=Cursor
F16=Repeat find  F17=Repeat change  F24=More keys
(C) COPYRIGHT IBM CORP. 1981, 1993.

```

Figure 218. Edit Display with EMPLY Source Member

Changing Records Directly

To add CORRECTIONS MADE BY J.A.H. 09/07/93, to record 0002.00, do the following:

1. Move the cursor to record 0002.00 and type the change as shown in Figure 219.

```

Columns . . . : 1 71          Edit          QGPL/QDDSSRC
SEU==>
FMT A* .....A*. 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
***** Beginning of data *****
0001.00      A* EMPLOYEE FILE (EMPRPT)
0002.00      A* CORRECTIONS MADE BY J.A.H. 09/07/93
0003.00      A          R INFOR
0004.00      A          NOME          20          COLHDG('NAME')
0005.00      A          DAPT          4          COLHDG('DEPT')
0006.00      A          PHONE        7          COLHDG('PHONE')
***** End of data *****

F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F5=Refresh  F9=Retrieve  F10=Cursor
F16=Repeat find  F17=Repeat change  F24=More keys

```

Figure 219. Edit Display with Record Changed Directly

2. Press Enter. The record is changed.

Changing Records with a Format Line

To change a record with a format line, do the following:

1. To change NOME to NAME using the Format (F) line command, type F in sequence number 0004.00.
2. Press Enter. The PF format line is inserted above record 0004.00 as shown in Figure 220.

```
Columns . . . : 1 71          Edit          QGPL/QDDSSRC
SEU==>
FMT A* .....A*. 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
***** Beginning of data *****
0001.00      A* EMPLOYEE FILE (EMPRPT)
0002.00      A* CORRECTIONS MADE BY J.A.H. 09/07/93
0003.00      A          R INFOR
FMT PF .....A.....T.Name+++++Rlen++TDpB.....Functions+++++
0004.00      A          NOME          20      COLHDG('NAME')
0005.00      A          DAPT          4       COLHDG('DEPT')
0006.00      A          PHONE        7       COLHDG('PHONE')
***** End of data *****
```

Figure 220. Edit Display with Format Line

Note: In this example exercise, SEU operations are requested one at a time so that you can see the result of each operation. You can, however, type the change on record 0002.00, and type the Format (F) line command, and then press Enter. Both operations are done at the same time.

3. On record 0004.00, under the *Name* field on the format line, type A over the O in NOME to correct the spelling.

The spelling is changed and the format line remains as shown in Figure 221.

```
Columns . . . : 1 71          Edit          QGPL/QDDSSRC
SEU==>
FMT A* .....A*. 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
***** Beginning of data *****
0001.00      A* EMPLOYEE FILE (EMPRPT)
0002.00      A* CORRECTIONS MADE BY J.A.H. 09/07/93
0003.00      A          R INFOR
FMT PF .....A.....T.Name+++++Rlen++TDpB.....Functions+++++
0004.00      A          NAME          20      COLHDG('NAME')
0005.00      A          DAPT          4       COLHDG('DEPT')
0006.00      A          PHONE        7       COLHDG('PHONE')
***** End of data *****
```

Figure 221. Changed Record with a Format Line

4. Press F5=Refresh to remove the format line.

Note: The format line is removed when you exit from editing. You can also remove the format line by pressing F5=Refresh or by using the D (Delete) line command.

Changing Records with the SEU FIND Command

To use the SEU FIND command to find the string DAPT and change it to DEPT, do the following:

1. Press F10=Cursor to move the cursor from the data area to the SEU command line.
2. Type SET MATCH, and press Enter. The SET MATCH command is used to find only the character string that matches the case in the find string. For more information on the SEU SET MATCH command, see "Tailoring Your Find and Change Operations" on page 127.
3. Type F 'DAPT' on the SEU command line, as shown in Figure 222. For more information on the SEU FIND command, see "Finding and Changing Character Strings" on page 123.

```
Columns . . . : 1 71          Edit          QGPL/QDSSRC
SEU==> F 'DAPT'              EMPLY
FMT A* .....A*. 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
***** Beginning of data *****
0001.00      A* EMPLOYEE FILE (EMPRPT)
0002.00      A* CORRECTIONS MADE BY J.A.H. 09/07/93
0003.00      A          R INFOR
0004.00      A          NAME          20      COLHDG('NAME')
0005.00      A          DAPT          4       COLHDG('DEPT')
0006.00      A          PHONE        7       COLHDG('PHONE')
***** End of data *****
```

Figure 222. Edit Display with FIND Command

4. Press Enter or F16=Repeat find. The cursor is moved to the first occurrence of the string.
5. Type E over the A in DAPT to correct the spelling error.

The record is changed as shown in Figure 223.

Note: You can also position the display to the record if you know the record sequence number. In this example, it is record 0005.00. If you type 5b (5 and a space) in any *Sequence number* field and press Enter, record 0005.00 becomes the first record.

```
Columns . . . : 1 71          Edit          QGPL/QDSSRC
SEU==>              EMPLY
FMT A* .....A*. 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
***** Beginning of data *****
0001.00      A* EMPLOYEE FILE (EMPRPT)
0002.00      A* CORRECTIONS MADE BY J.A.H. 09/07/93
0003.00      A          R INFOR
0004.00      A          NAME          20      COLHDG('NAME')
0005.00      A          DEPT          4       COLHDG('DEPT')
0006.00      A          PHONE        7       COLHDG('PHONE')
***** End of data *****
```

Figure 223. Changed Record Using the FIND Command

1

1

- 11



1

1

- 1
2
3
4
5
6
7

1

111

1

- 1
2
3
4
5

11


```

Browse/Copy Options
Type choices, press Enter.

Selection . . . . . 1          1=Member
                                   2=Spool file
                                   3=Output queue
                                   Y=Yes, N=No
Copy all records . . . . . N    MLGREFP__ Name, F4 for list
Browse/copy member . . . . . MLGREFP__ Name, F4 for list
File . . . . . QATDDSDS__ Name, *CURLIB, *LIBL
Library . . . . . QUSRT00L__

Browse/copy spool file . . . . MLGREFP__ Name, F4 for list
Job . . . . . MLGREFP__ Name
User . . . . . USERID__ Name, F4 for list
Job number . . . . . *LAST__ Number, *LAST
Spool number . . . . . *LAST__ Number, *LAST, *ONLY

Display output queue . . . . . QPRINT__ Name, *ALL
Library . . . . . *LIBL__ Name, *CURLIB, *LIBL

F3=Exit      F4=Prompt      F5=Refresh      F12=Cancel
F13=Change session defaults  F14=Find/Change options

```

Figure 225. Browse/Copy Options Display

3. Press Enter. The split Edit/Browse display appears, with EMPLY in the edit session and MLGREFP in the browse session, as shown in Figure 226.

```

Columns . . . : 1 71      Edit      QGPL/QDDSSRC
SEU==>      EMPLY
FMT A* .....A*. 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+...
***** Beginning of data *****
0001.00      A* EMPLOYEE FILE (EMPRPT)
0002.00      A* CORRECTIONS MADE BY J.A.H. 09/07/93
0003.00      A          R INFOR
0004.00      A          NAME          20      COLHDG('NAME')
0005.00      A          DEPT          4      COLHDG('DEPT')
0006.00      A          PHONE        7      COLHDG('PHONE')
***** End of data *****

Columns . . . : 1 71      Browse      QUSRT00L/QATDDSDS
SEU==>      MLGREFP
***** Beginning of data *****
0001.00      A* MLGREFP - Mailing list field reference file
0002.00      A          R MLGREFR          TEXT('Mailing list ref')
0003.00      A          MLACCT          5 0      COLHDG('Account' +
0004.00      A          'number')
0005.00      A          EDTCDE(X)

F3=Exit      F5=Refresh      F9=Retrieve      F10=Cursor      F12=Cancel
F16=Repeat find      F17=Repeat change      F24=More keys

```

Figure 226. Split Edit/Browse Display

4. Use the SEU FIND command to find the record to copy. Move the cursor to the SEU command line of the browse session, type SET MATCH, and press Enter.
5. Type F 'MLADDR' on the SEU command line, and press Enter. The first occurrence of the string is found in record 0016.00 in the browse session, as shown in Figure 227 on page 206.

```

Columns . . . : 1 71          Edit          QGPL/QDDSSRC
SEU==>          EMPLOY
FMT A* .....A*. 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+...
***** Beginning of data *****
0001.00      A* EMPLOYEE FILE (EMPRPT)
0002.00      A* CORRECTIONS MADE BY J.A.H. 09/07/93
0003.00      A          R INFOR
0004.00      A          NAME          20          COLHDG('NAME')
0005.00      A          DEPT          4          COLHDG('DEPT')
0006.00      A          PHONE         7          COLHDG('PHONE')
***** End of data *****

Columns . . . : 1 71          Browse          QUSRT00L/QATTDSS
SEU==>          MLGREFF
***** Beginning of data *****
0015.00      A          name search')
0016.00      A          MLADDR         20          COLHDG('Addr')
0017.00      A          MLCITY         20          COLHDG('City')
0018.00      A          MLSTAT         2          COLHDG('State')
0019.00      A          VALUES('AL' 'AK' 'AZ' +

F3=Exit  F5=Refresh  F9=Retrieve  F10=Cursor  F12=Cancel
F16=Repeat find  F17=Repeat change  F24=More keys
String 'MLADDR' found.

```

Figure 227. Split Edit/Browse Display after the FIND Command

6. Use the Copy (C) line command to copy the record from the browse session to the edit session. Move the cursor to the sequence number area of record 0016.00 in the browse session (MLGLEFD), and type C.
7. Use the Target line command, After (A), to insert the new record in the edit session. Move the cursor to the sequence number area of record 0006.00 in the edit session (EMPLY), and type A. The commands are shown in Figure 228.

```

Columns . . . : 1 71          Edit          QGPL/QDDSSRC
SEU==>          EMPLOY
FMT A* .....A*. 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+...
***** Beginning of data *****
0001.00      A* EMPLOYEE FILE (EMPRPT)
0002.00      A* CORRECTIONS MADE BY J.A.H. 09/07/93
0003.00      A          R INFOR
0004.00      A          NAME          20          COLHDG('NAME')
0005.00      A          DEPT          4          COLHDG('DEPT')
A          A          PHONE         7          COLHDG('PHONE')
***** End of data *****

Columns . . . : 1 71          Browse          QUSRT00L/QATTDSS
SEU==>          MLGREFF
***** Beginning of data *****
0015.00      A          name search')
C          A          MLADDR         20          COLHDG('Addr')
0017.00      A          MLCITY         20          COLHDG('City')
0018.00      A          MLSTAT         2          COLHDG('State')
0019.00      A          VALUES('AL' 'AK' 'AZ' +

F3=Exit  F5=Refresh  F9=Retrieve  F10=Cursor  F12=Cancel
F16=Repeat find  F17=Repeat change  F24=More keys
String 'MLADDR' found.

```

Figure 228. Split Edit/Browse Display With Line Commands

8. Press Enter. The record is copied from the browse session to the edit session, creating record 0007.00 in EMPLY as shown in Figure 229 on page 207.

```

Columns . . . : 1 71          Edit          QGPL/QDDSSRC
SEU==>          EMPLOY
FMT A* .....A*. 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+...
***** Beginning of data *****
0001.00      A* EMPLOYEE FILE (EMPRPT)
0002.00      A* CORRECTIONS MADE BY J.A.H. 09/07/93
0003.00      A          R INFOR
0004.00      A          NAME          20          COLHDG('NAME')
0005.00      A          DEPT          4          COLHDG('DEPT')
0006.00      A          PHONE        7          COLHDG('PHONE')
0007.00      A          MLADDR        20          COLHDG('Addr')
***** End of data *****

Columns . . . : 1 71          Browse          QUSRT00L/QATTDDS
SEU==>          MLGREFP
***** Beginning of data *****
0015.00      A          name search')
0016.00      A          MLADDR        20          COLHDG('Addr')
0017.00      A          MLCITY        20          COLHDG('City')

```

Figure 229. Split Edit/Browse Display with the Copied Record

9. Press F12=Cancel to end the split Edit/Browse session. The Edit display appears with the new record as shown in Figure 230.

```

Columns . . . : 1 71          Edit          QGPL/QDDSSRC
SEU==>          EMPLOY
FMT A* .....A*. 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
***** Beginning of data *****
0001.00      A* EMPLOYEE FILE (EMPRPT)
0002.00      A* CORRECTIONS MADE BY J.A.H. 09/07/93
0003.00      A          R INFOR
0004.00      A          NAME          20          COLHDG('NAME')
0005.00      A          DEPT          4          COLHDG('DEPT')
0006.00      A          PHONE        7          COLHDG('PHONE')
0007.00      A          MLADDR        20          COLHDG('Addr')
***** End of data *****

```

Figure 230. Edit Display with the Copied Record

10. Move your cursor to record 0007.00 and type 'ADDR' over 'Addr' to change the column heading in the new record to capital letters.

Changing Records with a Prompt

To make changes with a prompt, do the following:

1. Type a P in sequence number 0006.00.
2. Press Enter. Record 0006.00 is checked for the prompt type and the contents of record 0006.00 are inserted in a prompt at the bottom of the display, as shown in Figure 231 on page 208.

```
Columns . . . : 1 71          Edit          QGPL/QDDSSRC
SEU==>          EMPLOY
FMT A* .....A*. 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
***** Beginning of data *****
0001.00      A* EMPLOYEE FILE (EMPRPT)
0002.00      A* CORRECTIONS MADE BY J.A.H. 09/07/93
0003.00      A          R INFOR
0004.00      A          NAME          20          COLHDG('NAME')
0005.00      A          DEPT          4          COLHDG('DEPT')
0006.00      A          PHONE         7          COLHDG('PHONE')
0007.00      A          MLADDR        20          COLHDG('ADDR')
***** End of data *****

Prompt type . . .  PF      Sequence number . . . 0006.00

Name      Name      Ref      Length      Data      Decimal
Type      Type      Type      Type      Type      Positions      Use
-----
Functions
COLHDG('PHONE')

F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F5=Refresh  F9=Retrieve  F10=Cursor
F16=Repeat find  F17=Repeat change  F24=More keys
```

Figure 231. Edit Display with Prompt

3. Type 5 under the *Length* field, and press Field Exit to right-adjust the value. The prompt appears as shown in Figure 232.

```
Prompt type . . .  PF      Sequence number . . . 0006.00

Name      Name      Ref      Length      Data      Decimal
Type      Type      Type      Type      Type      Positions      Use
-----
Functions
COLHDG('PHONE')

F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F5=Refresh  F9=Retrieve  F10=Cursor
F16=Repeat find  F17=Repeat change  F24=More keys
```

Figure 232. Prompt with Changed Entry

4. Press Enter. The record is changed. The prompt operation is a repeating operation, so the next record is inserted in the prompt as shown in Figure 233 on page 209.

```

Columns . . . : 1 71          Edit          QGPL/QDDSSRC
SEU==>
FMT A* .....A*. 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7
***** Beginning of data *****
0001.00      A* EMPLOYEE FILE (EMPRPT)
0002.00      A* CORRECTIONS MADE BY J.A.H. 09/07/93
0003.00      A          R INFOR
0004.00      A          NAME          20          COLHDG('NAME')
0005.00      A          DEPT          4          COLHDG('DEPT')
0006.00      A          PHONE        5          COLHDG('PHONE')
0007.00      A          MLADDR        20          COLHDG('ADDR')
***** End of data *****

Prompt type . . . PF      Sequence number . . . 0007.00

Name
Type      Name      Ref      Length      Data      Decimal
          MLADDR    -        20        -         Positions  Use
Functions
COLHDG('ADDR')

F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F5=Refresh  F9=Retrieve  F10=Cursor
F16=Repeat find  F17=Repeat change  F24=More keys

```

Figure 233. Edit Display with Changes and the Next Record in the Prompt

5. Press F5=Refresh to remove the prompt.

Saving the Changes

To save the changes to member EMPLY, do the following:

1. Press F3=Exit to show the Exit display. Because you made changes to the source member, a Y (Yes) is displayed in the *Change/create member* field as shown in Figure 234.

```

                                Exit

Type choices, press Enter.
Change/create member . . . . . Y          Y=Yes, N=No
Member . . . . . EMPLY          Name, F4 for list
File . . . . . QDDSSRC         Name, F4 for list
Library name . . . . . QGPL          Name
Text . . . . .

-----
Resequence member . . . . . Y          Y=Yes, N=No
Start . . . . . 0001.00          0000.01-9999.99
Increment . . . . . 01.00          0.01-99.99

Print member . . . . . N          Y=Yes, N=No

Return to editing . . . . . N          Y=Yes, N=No

Go to member list . . . . . N          Y=Yes, N=No

F3=Exit  F4=Prompt  F5=Refresh  F12=Cancel

```

Figure 234. Exit Display

| **Note:** To bypass the Exit display, type FILE on the SEU command line, and
| then press Enter.

- | 2. Press Enter to process the changes to the member, exit from SEU, and return
| to the Work with Members Using PDM display.

Appendix A. Using SEU in the System/36 Environment

This appendix describes how to use AS/400 SEU in the System/36 environment with either the development support utility (DSU) or the SEU procedure.

Calling AS/400 SEU with the DSU Procedure

If you are running in the System/36 environment, you can call AS/400 SEU by using the System/36 DSU procedure. The parameters of the DSU procedure are interpreted to call AS/400 SEU in a predictable manner.

Figure 235 shows the syntax of the System/36 DSU procedure.

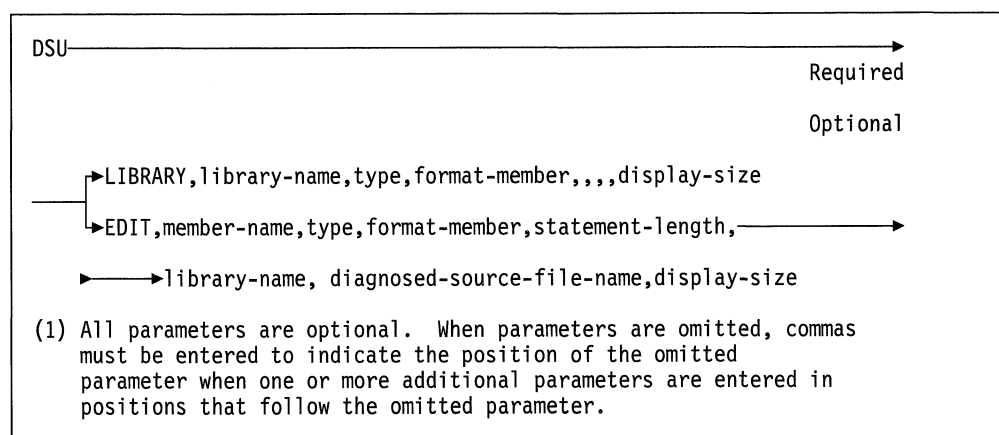


Figure 235. Syntax Diagram for DSU Procedure

The parameters of the DSU procedure are described in the order shown in the syntax diagram. The default value is listed first and is highlighted. The parameters are defined as follows:

Function parameter

Specify the function AS/400 SEU performs. This is a required parameter.

LIBRARY Specify this value to call the Work with Members Using SEU display.

EDIT Specify this value to call the Edit display for the member.

Library Name parameter

Specify the library that contains the library member to be edited or created. The default for this parameter is the current library (*CURLIB).

Type parameter

Specify the member type to be edited or created:

S or **SOURCE** Type an S or SOURCE to specify a library source member. This is the default value.

P or **PROC** Type a P or PROC to specify a library procedure member.

A Type an A to specify a library source member that contains RPG auto-report specifications.

F Type an F to specify a library source member that contains \$SFGR display format S, H, and D specifications.

R Type an R to specify a library source member that contains an RPG II program.

T Type a T to specify a message source member.

W Type a W to specify a source member that contains Work Stations Utility (WSU) statements.

If you select Function=EDIT and specify a member name:

- Type an S, A, F, R, T, or W to specify a source member type. The system starts an edit session with the member in the source physical file QS36SRC.
- Type a P to specify a procedure type. The system starts an edit session with the member in the source physical file QS36PRC.

If you select Function=LIBRARY, do the following:

- Type an S to specify a source type. The system shows a list of source members from file QS36SRC.
- Type a P to specify a procedure type. The system shows a list of procedure members from file QS36PRC.

Member Name parameter

Specify the name of the source or procedure member to be edited or created.

Format Member parameter

AS/400 SEU ignores this parameter. The DSU formats are not valid with AS/400 SEU.

Statement Length parameter

AS/400 SEU ignores this parameter. All members in the same file in AS/400 SEU have the same record length.

Diagnosed Source File parameter

AS/400 SEU ignores this parameter. The AS/400 system does not support the diagnosed source file.

Display Size parameter

AS/400 SEU ignores this parameter. AS/400 SEU uses the Change Session Defaults display to allow you to specify the display size as either 24 row x 80 column, or 27 row x 132 column.

Figure 236 summarizes how the DSU procedure parameters map to the AS/400 STRSEU command parameters.

Figure 236 (Page 1 of 2). How DSU Parameters Map to the AS/400 STRSEU Parameters

DSU Parameter	AS/400 STRSEU Parameter
Function	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Function=LIBRARY causes the OPTION parameter of AS/400 SEU to be set to *SELECT.• Function=EDIT causes the OPTION parameter to be set to 2 (Edit).
Library	Maps to the library name of SRCFILE.
Type	Maps the file of SRCFILE to QS36SRC or QS36PRC.

Figure 236 (Page 2 of 2). How DSU Parameters Map to the AS/400 STRSEU Parameters

DSU Parameter	AS/400 STRSEU Parameter
Member name	Maps to the member name of SRCMBR.
Format member	Not used by AS/400 SEU.
Statement length	Not used by AS/400 SEU.
Diagnosed source file	Not used by AS/400 SEU.
Display size	Not used by AS/400 SEU.

Calling AS/400 SEU with the SEU Procedure

If you are running the System/36 environment, you can call AS/400 SEU by using the System/36 SEU procedure. The parameters of the System/36 SEU procedure are interpreted to call AS/400 SEU correctly.

Figure 237 shows the syntax of the System/36 SEU procedure.

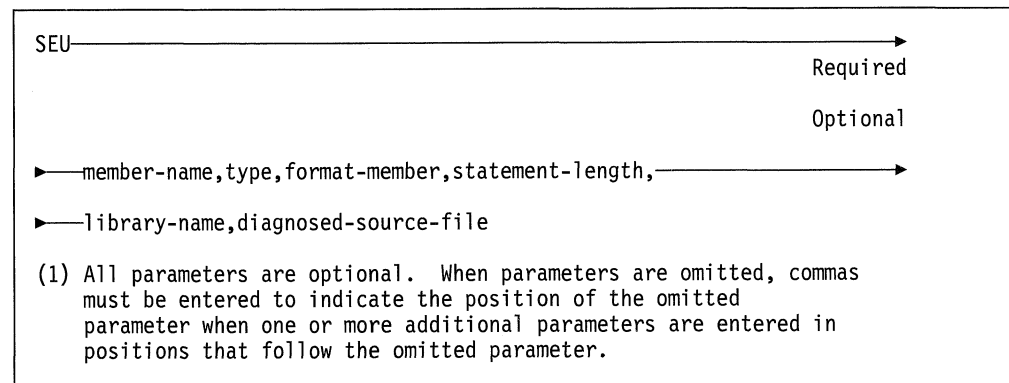


Figure 237. Syntax Diagram for SEU Procedure

The parameters of the SEU procedure are described in the order shown in the syntax diagram. The default value is listed first and is highlighted. The parameters are defined as follows:

Member Name parameter

Specify the name of the source or procedure member to be edited or created. This is a required parameter.

Type parameter

Specify the member type to be edited or created:

S or **SOURCE** Type an S or SOURCE to specify a source member type. This is the default value.

P or **PROC** Type a P or PROC to specify a procedure member type.

A Type an A to specify a library source member that contains RPG auto-report specifications.

F Type an F to specify a library source member that contains \$SFGR display format S, H, and D specifications.

R Type an R to specify a library source member that contains an RPG II program.

T Type a T to specify a message source member.

W Type a W to specify a source member that contains Work Station Utility (WSU) statements.

If you specify a member name and type an S, F, R, T, or W, the system starts an edit session with a member in the source physical file QS36SRC.

If you specify a member name and type a P, the system starts an edit session with the source physical file QS36PRC.

Format Member parameter

AS/400 SEU ignores this parameter. The SEU formats are not valid with AS/400 SEU.

Statement Length parameter

AS/400 SEU ignores this parameter. All members in the same file in AS/400 SEU have the same record length.

Library Name parameter

Specify the library that contains the member to be edited or created. The default for this parameter is the current library (*CURLIB).

Diagnosed Source File parameter

AS/400 SEU ignores this parameter. The AS/400 system does not support the diagnosed source file.

Figure 238 summarizes how the System/36 SEU procedure parameters map to AS/400 STRSEU command parameters.

Figure 238. How System/36 Parameters Map to the AS/400 STRSEU Parameters

System/36 SEU Parameter	AS/400 STRSEU Parameter
Member name	Maps to the member name of SRCMBR
Type	Maps the file of SRCFILE to QS36SRC or QS36PRC
Format member	Not used by AS/400 SEU
Statement length	Not used by AS/400 SEU
Library	Maps to the library name of SRCFILE
Diagnosed source file	Not used by AS/400 SEU

Appendix B. Using SEU in the System/38 Environment

This appendix describes how to use AS/400 SEU in the System/38 environment.

Calling AS/400 SEU with the EDTSRC Command

If you are running the System/38 environment, you can call AS/400 SEU by using the EDTSRC command.

Figure 239 shows the syntax of the EDTSRC command.

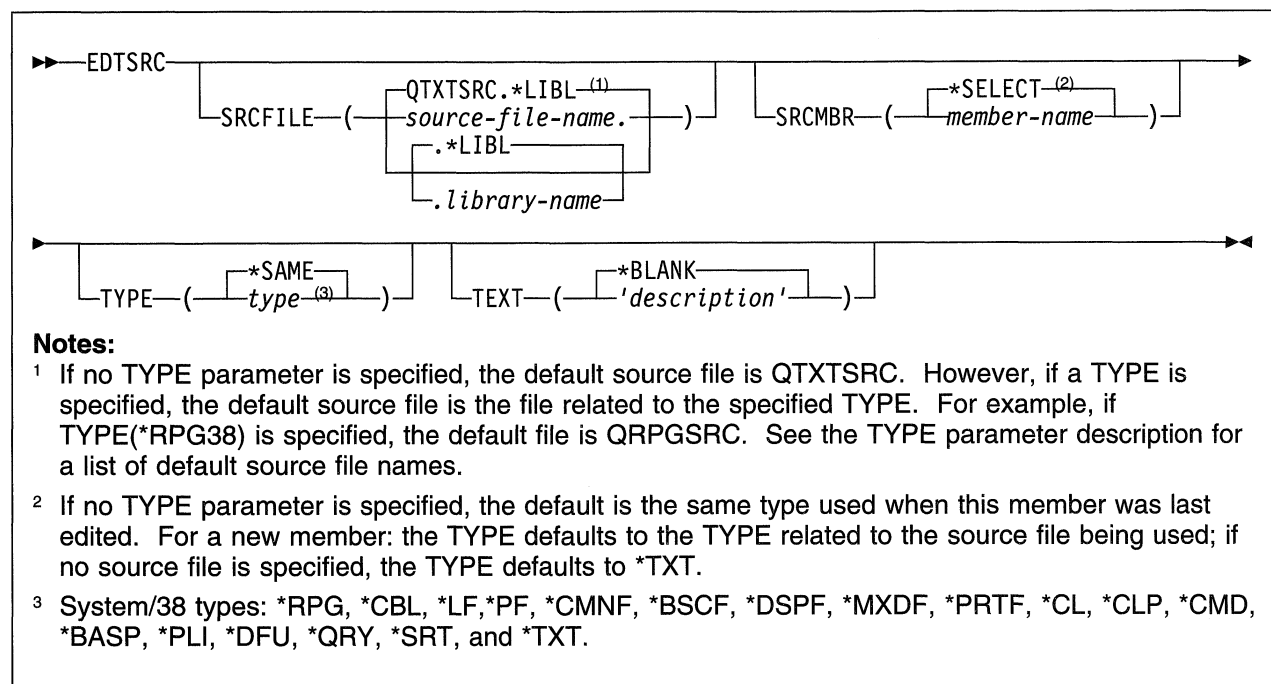


Figure 239. EDTSRC Command

The parameters of the EDTSRC command are described in the order shown in the syntax diagram. The default value is listed first and is highlighted. The parameters are defined as follows:

SRCFILE parameter

Specify the name of the source physical file that contains the member to be edited or created:

QTXTSRC This default value specifies QTXTSRC as the default source physical file if you do not specify a TYPE parameter. If you specify a TYPE parameter, the default value specifies the file related to the specified TYPE as the source file. For example, if you specify Type (*RPG), the default source file is QRPGRSRC. See the TYPE parameter description for a list of default source files.

source-file-name This value allows you to specify the name of an existing source physical file. Optionally, you can qualify the source file name with the name of the library that contains the file. If you do not qualify the source file name, SEU uses the library list (*LIBL) to find the file.

SRCMBR parameter

Specify the name of the source file member to be edited or created:

***SELECT** This default value directs SEU to display a list of all members in the file for you to edit, browse, print, or delete. On the list of members, you type the name of a member to be created or edited, search for a member name, change the type and text of an existing member, or change the TYPE and TEXT parameters for new members.

source-file-member-name This value allows you to specify a name for the member you want to create or edit.

TYPE parameter

Specify the type of source to be edited or created:

Warning: While type names in System/38 commands must be prefixed by an asterisk (*), the OS/400 system requires that the first character of a type name be alphanumeric. The OS/400 system converts System/38-style type names to ones that are valid for the AS/400 system by removing the asterisk and appending 38 to the type name.

If you specify *SAME for the member type, the conversion described above is done implicitly. For example, if you use the EDTSRC command to edit a member with a type of CLP and specify *SAME for the type, the OS/400 system does an implicit substitution of *CLP for *SAME, and then converts the type to CLP38.

Warning: On the EDTSRC command, the TYPE value begins with an asterisk (for example, *RPG or *DSPF). On the options displays, Work with Members Using SEU display, and Programmer menu, the asterisk is not used (for example, RPG or DSPF).

***SAME** This default value directs SEU to use the same type as that used when this member was last edited. For a new member, the default value is the type related to the source file you are using. If a source file is not specified, the default value is *TXT.

type This value allows you to specify the type of source to use. Figure 240 lists the possible values you can specify as the type. It also lists the default source (the source file used if you do not specify a value for TYPE) and the source language for which the type is used.

Figure 240 (Page 1 of 2). Possible Values for the TYPE Parameter

Type Specified	Default Source File	Source Language
*TXT	QTXTSRC	80-position free-form text
*SRT	QTXTSRC	Reformat
*CL	QCLSRC	Control Language (CL)
*CLP	QCLSRC	CL Program
*CMD	QCMDSRC	CL Command Definition
*PF	QDDSSRC	DDS Physical File
*LF	QDDSSRC	DDS Logical File
*CMNF	QDDDSRC	DDS Communications File
*BSCF	QDDSSRC	DDS Binary Synchronous Communications File

Figure 240 (Page 2 of 2). Possible Values for the TYPE Parameter

Type Specified	Default Source File	Source Language
*DSPF	QDDSSRC	DDS Display Device File
*MXDF	QDDSSRC	DDS Mixed File
*PRTF	QDDSSRC	DDS Printer Device File
*RPG	QRPGSRC	RPG III
*CBL	QCBLSRC	COBOL
*BAS	QBASSRC	BASIC
*BASP	QBASSRC	BASIC Procedure
*PLI	QPLISRC	PL/I
*DFU	QUDSSRC	UDS Data File Utility
*QRY	QUDSSRC	UDS Query Utility

TEXT parameter

Specify a character string to be stored in the text field of a member:

***BLANK** For a new member, this default value directs SEU to enter blanks in the *Text* field of the member. For an existing member, this default value does not change the *Text* field of the member.

description This value allows you to specify a character string that describes a member. You can specify a maximum of 50 characters. Enclose the string in apostrophes to use leading or trailing blanks.

Appendix C. Working with Double-Byte Character Sets

You can use SEU to enter and modify double-byte character set (DBCS) strings. This appendix describes how to:

- Enable DBCS in SEU
- Use DBCS with SEU displays and functions
- Use DBCS conversion with SEU

This appendix deals only with the aspects of DBCS that are specific to SEU. For more information on working with DBCS data, refer to the *Data Management Guide*.

Enabling DBCS for SEU

To enter DBCS in source members in SEU:

- You must be using a DBCS-capable workstation.
- The source file in which the member is located must be one that specifically allows DBCS data.

When you create a source physical file by using the CRTSRCPF command, you must specify the IGCDTA(*YES) parameter to indicate that the file will contain members with DBCS data.

Note: If you open a member in an IGCDTA(*YES) source file on a non-DBCS-capable workstation, the DBCS data will be illegible. Any attempt to alter the DBCS data can lead to data corruption.

For more information about AS/400 commands, see the *CL Reference*. For more information about creating DBCS-capable source files, see the *Data Management Guide*.

Using DBCS with SEU Displays

You can enter DBCS data in certain prompts in several of the SEU displays. SEU performs special processing on DBCS data to maintain the appropriate placement of shift-out and shift-in characters.

Double-byte characters are physically larger than alphanumeric characters. In system displays, double-byte characters are twice as wide as alphanumeric characters.

For example, the alphanumeric version of the character **a** is shown as follows:

a

The double-byte version of this character is twice the size of its alphanumeric version:

a

Consider the width of double-byte characters when you calculate the length of a double-byte data field, because field lengths are still identified as the number of alphanumeric character positions used. DBCS-graphic character fields are the exception to this rule. The length of these fields is the number of double-byte characters, not the number of bytes.

When using DBCS on SEU displays, keep in mind that if the member that you are editing or browsing is not contained in a source file that allows DBCS characters, then you cannot enter DBCS characters on any of the SEU displays while editing or browsing members with the Edit or Browse displays, or when saving your files with the Exit display.

The following sections describe the fields and displays in which you can enter DBCS data.

Work with Members Using SEU Display

You can enter DBCS data in the *Text for new member* and *Text* fields for each member on the Work with Members Using SEU display.

Subset Member List Display

You can enter DBCS data in the *Text* field on the Subset Member List Display.

Edit Display

You can enter DBCS data in the following fields on the Edit display:

- Data records
- SEU command line
- Fields in a prompt (depending on the prompt)

Figure 241, Figure 242 on page 221, and Figure 243 on page 221 show the prompts and associated fields that you can use to enter DBCS data into data records.

Figure 241. AS/400 Prompts and Fields in Which DBCS Data Can Be Entered

AS/400 Prompt	Field
RH	Comments, Program Identification
RR	Comments
RF	Comments
RC	Constant, Comments
MD	Constant
MC	Constant data
CC	Comments
FT	Prompt
F*	Comment

Figure 242. System/38 and AS/400 Prompts, and Fields in Which DBCS Data Can Be Entered

System/38 and AS/400 Prompt	Field
**	Columns counter (unlabeled input field)
E	Comment
C	Factor1, Factor2, Comment
P	Constant-edit word
*	Comment (unlabeled input field)
A*	Comment (unlabeled input field)
LF	Functions
PF	Functions
DP	Functions
BC	Functions
CB	Area-A, Area-B
C*	Comment (unlabeled input field)
RH	Comments, Statement Set name
RF	Comments, Statement Set name
RR	Comments, Statement Set name
NC	Column Counter (unlabeled input field)

Figure 243. System/36 Prompts and Fields in Which DBCS Data Can Be Entered

System/36 Prompt	Field
H, F, G, U, E, L	Comments
T, I, J, 1A, O, OA, K	Comments
C	Factor1, Factor2, Comments
P	Constant-edit word, Comments
FD	Constant
FC	Constant data
CO	Area A, Area B, Comments
SH, SR, SF, AU, CC, FO	Comments
SC	Constant, Comments
AS	Both Comment fields
FF	Column counter (unlabeled input field)
MS	Message text
MH	User comments
C*	Column counter (unlabeled input field)

Note: In source physical files marked IGCDTA(*YES), the insert prompts and formats for the RPG II control specifications show a field for column 57 (the transparent literal field).

Additional Considerations

When SEU shows parts of a string of DBCS data (such as when DBCS data stretches beyond the length of a line on the display), SEU inserts temporary shift-out (0_E) or shift-in (0_F) characters and, if necessary, inserts a temporary DUP (*) character as a filler character. SOSI is shown in the sequence number area to remind you that the entire string of DBCS data can be viewed by using F19=Left and F20=Right keys. For example, the DBCS string 0_EK1K2K30_F is shown as follows when the edge of the display (indicated by |) comes between two double-byte characters (K2 and K3):

```
0EK1K2K30F
0EK10F|
```

When the edge of the display comes between the first and second byte of a double-byte character (for example, K2), both a temporary shift-in and a temporary DUP character (indicated here by *) are inserted as shown:

```
0EK1K2K30F
0EK10F*|
```

Do not move or delete these temporary characters or any control character that appears at the edge of the source field. If you do, SEU shows the line again without the changes you requested and indicates that you made an error. These considerations also apply to DBCS strings that are designated as DBCS-graphic. In source code shown by SEU, the shift characters are required.

Note: The rules for processing DBCS data across multiple lines in prompts (to allow entering one continuous DBCS character string) are the same as those adopted by the Interactive SQL Utility. Each line must contain as many shift-in characters as shift-out characters. If during formatting, however, the prompter finds that the very last column on a line contains a shift-in and the very first column of the next line contains a shift-out, the shift-in and shift-out characters are removed by the prompter when the two lines are assembled. Also, if the last two columns of a line contain a shift-in character followed by a single-byte blank, and the very first column of the next line contains a shift-out character, the shift-in, blank, and shift-out sequence is removed by the prompter when the two lines are assembled.

An unavoidable situation can arise as a result of the rules above. When a DBCS character string must be continued on more than one source line, additional shift-out and shift-in characters may be inserted by the prompter.

Find/Change Options Display

You can enter DBCS data in the *Find* and *Change* fields of the Find/Change Options display.

Browse Display

You can enter DBCS data on the SEU command line of the Browse display.

Find Options Display

You can enter DBCS data in the *Find* field of the Find Options display.

Split Display

When you are using DBCS in a split display, whether the options displays are DBCS-capable is dependent on the member in the top session. The options displays for both sessions are DBCS-capable if the member in the top session is DBCS-capable; if the member in the top session is not DBCS-capable, the options displays for both sessions are not DBCS-capable.

When you use the split Edit/Browse display to edit a member of a source file that is DBCS-capable, you can enter DBCS characters in the following fields:

- *Data record* field of the edit session of the split display
- Find parameters for the SEU FIND and CHANGE commands for the edit session of a split display
- Find parameters for the SEU FIND command for the browse session of a split display

You can copy records from the browse member to the edit member. If SEU must truncate the copied records, SEU adds any required shift-in control characters.

If you edit a member from a source file that does not allow DBCS data, you can still browse a member, spooled file, or database file that contains DBCS data. SEU indicates possible errors if you copy records from the member with DBCS data into the member that does not allow DBCS data.

Note: SEU does not prevent you from copying records from a member that allows DBCS characters to a member that does not allow DBCS characters when you are in a split Edit/Browse display. SEU will do such copy operations as they are specified, and will allow you to save the member in a non-DBCS-capable file. The OS/400 system, however, will not recognize the data as DBCS. You may encounter difficulties the next time you try to work with a member in a non-DBCS-capable file that contains records copied from a DBCS-capable member.

When you use either split display to browse a spooled file, data base file, or source file member that contains DBCS data, SEU can show DBCS data in the *Record* field.

For more information on working with split displays, see Chapter 8, “Browsing or Editing More Than One Member” on page 151.

Find Options and Find/Change Options Displays Called from Split Displays

If the member displayed in the top session is contained in a DBCS-capable file, you can do the following:

- You can enter DBCS data in the *Find* field on the Find Options display
- You can enter DBCS data in the *Find* and *Change* fields on the Find/Change Options display

Exit Display

You can enter DBCS data in the *Text* field on the Exit display if the member you were editing was from a DBCS-capable file.

Using DBCS with SEU Commands and Functions

You can use double-byte characters with the following SEU functions:

- Find and change operations
- Saving members
- Printing

Finding and Changing DBCS Strings

You can use DBCS data in the *Find* and *Change* fields of the Edit, Browse, Find Options, Find/Change Options displays and the Find and Change parameters of the SEU FIND and CHANGE commands. SEU processes the shift-control characters as follows:

- If the first character in the string to be found is a shift-out character, SEU removes that character from the string. If the last character in the string to be found (other than a blank) is a shift-in character, SEU removes that character from the Find string. SEU, however, matches this string only to characters that are enclosed within shift-control characters, or that are part of a longer string of characters enclosed by shift-control characters.
- If you want to search for a string that begins with a shift-out character or that ends with a shift-in character, enclose the string in apostrophes (') or quotation marks ("). In other cases, SEU searches for the string entered in the *Find* field or in the Find parameter.
- SEU treats shift-control characters in the change string the same ways as it treats them in the find string. If the find string begins or ends with shift-control characters, the change string must also begin or end with shift-control characters.

The examples in Figure 244 show how to find DBCS strings.

Figure 244. Finding DBCS Strings

To Find This String	Specify This String
K1K2	0 _E K1K20 _F
0 _E K1K20 _F	'0 _E K1K20 _F '
K20 _F AB	0 _E K20 _F AB
AB0 _E K1	AB0 _E K10 _F

Printing Source Data

On the Work with Members Using SEU and Exit displays, you can request the printing of a source member. When the source member contains DBCS data, print the data on a DBCS printer.

Additional Considerations

Consider the following when using DBCS data with SEU:

- On the Exit display, you can specify the name of the member, file, and library in which your edited member is to be stored. However, you cannot store changes you have made to a DBCS-capable file member in a non-DBCS-capable file member.
- If SEU truncates the stored records, it adds any required shift-in characters.
- On the Change Session Defaults display, the *Uppercase input only* field does not apply to DBCS data. Unlike many languages, where an A is considered functionally equivalent to an a, an uppercase DBCS Roman letter is always treated as a distinct character from the corresponding lowercase DBCS Roman letter.

DBCS Conversion

You can use DBCS conversion to enter DBCS data in SEU. DBCS conversion is an alternative to directly typing double-byte data. It lets you type an alphanumeric entry or double-byte character code and convert the entry or code to its related double-byte word. DBCS conversion is intended for Japanese character sets and its use is limited for application to other double-byte character sets.

To do DBCS conversion, position the cursor in a DBCS-capable field of the display. Place the cursor under a double-byte character, the shift-in character, or in a blank area between the shift-control characters, and press F18=DBC Conversion.

The system displays a prompt that allows you to insert or replace double-byte characters by typing a string of alphanumeric characters to be converted, the 4-character DBCS-code of a double-byte character, the 2- to 5-digit DBCS number of a double-byte character, or by selecting from a set of double-byte words.

To exit from DBCS conversion, press F18.

For a complete description of how to perform DBCS conversion, see the *Data Management Guide*.

When to Use DBCS Conversion with SEU

You can use DBCS conversion in SEU anywhere that DBCS data can be entered, except:

- When SEU is showing a prompt.
- On the split Edit/Browse or Browse/Browse displays.

You can, however, use DBCS conversion on the Find and Change parameters of the SEU FIND and CHANGE commands and the *Find* and *Change* fields of the Find/Change or Find Options display that is reached from a split Edit/Browse or a split Browse/Browse display, whichever is applicable.

For more information, see “Using DBCS with SEU Displays” on page 219 and “Using DBCS with SEU Commands and Functions” on page 224.

Additional Considerations

You can use DBCS conversion if the line has sufficient space available to:

- Insert characters equal to the number of characters from the last character that is on the line (that is not blank) to the right edge of the display.
- Replace characters equal to the number of characters from the cursor position (including the character marked by the cursor) to the end of the DBCS portion of the field.

If you try to insert or replace a string of characters when you do not have sufficient space on a line, SEU sends a message. If you ignore the message and press Enter again, SEU truncates characters from the right side of the string.

Appendix D. Recovering from Errors

This appendix describes methods you can use to recover from errors and problems that can occur while you are in SEU.

Methods Used

Use one of the following methods to recover from problems:

- Cancel the edit. If you change the wrong records or have other problems, press F3 (Exit) to reach the Exit display. On the Exit display, type N (No) for the *Change/create* field, or press F3=Exit to leave SEU. SEU does not save the changes.
- Get a fresh copy of specified records. If you delete or change the wrong records, use the Browse/Copy Options display to copy the original records from the source member to the edit member.
- Remove changes you have typed in but have not entered. Press F5=Refresh or Clear on the Edit display to remove these changes.
- Recover from system failure. If a system failure occurs when you are using SEU, the next time you edit the source member, SEU presents the Recover SEU Member display, as shown in Figure 245.

Recover SEU Member

Member : MEMBNAME01

File : FILENAME01

Library . . . : LIBRNAME01

The previous edit session for the member above ended abnormally.

Select one of the following:

1. Recover changes made in previous edit session
2. Discard changes made in previous edit session
and start a new session

Selection
1

F12=Cancel

Figure 245. Recover SEU Member Display

Select option 1 (Recover changes) and the Edit display appears with the recovered member.

Note: Although SEU always attempts to recover the member after a system failure, after certain situations, such as power failures, the member may not be recoverable.

Select option 2 (Discard changes) and SEU discards the interrupted edit session. The Edit display appears with the member loaded from the library file. Press F12=Cancel to return to the previous display.

Appendix E. SEU Problem Analysis

This appendix describes the procedure you can follow to determine the cause of a problem while using SEU.

If a problem occurs while you are using SEU, the cause of the problem may not be immediately apparent. An error in your application, in system operation, or in SEU could be causing the problem. The problem analysis procedure helps you isolate the cause of your problem and tells you what to do to solve the problem. If you need to call for service to solve the problem, this procedure tells you what information you should collect for your service representative so the problem can be fixed in the shortest possible time.

Using the Problem Analysis Procedure

The problem analysis procedure is arranged as a sequence of questions to which you answer Yes or No. Based on your answer, you are directed to another question or given a recommendation for action. Start at the beginning of the procedure and follow the question-and-answer sequence until you isolate your problem.

Question and Answer Sequence

001

Did you receive a message such as “file not found”, “STRSEU command not found”, or “operator needs to do something to a device”?

Yes No

002

Continue at Step 004 on page 230.

003

Check that your library list (*LIBL) contains the correct libraries. Take the actions indicated by the message and save any automatic dumps printed as a result of the message. If the message indicates operator action, call the appropriate IBM representative at your location. If the action requires you to call for help, see “Calling for Help” on page 233.

When you examine a message for indicated actions, check the following:

- Online help information. Online help information describes the message in detail. To get the online help information, call up the message on your display by using the Display Message (DSPMSG) command, position the cursor under the message, and press Help.
- Other messages referred to in the online help information. The information in these messages could help you solve your problem.

If this procedure fails to solve your problem, go to “Calling for Help” on page 233.

004

(From step 002)

Are other system users having problems communicating with the system?

Yes No

005

Call the appropriate IBM representative at your location and describe the problem.

006

Is this the first time you have ever run the job or function, or the first time you have run the job or function after making changes to it?

Yes No

007

You have a system problem. Call the appropriate IBM representative at your location and describe your problem.

008

Are you having a nonprogramming problem, such as a spooled output that is not produced or a device that is not working?

Yes No

009

Continue at Step 011.

010

You have a system problem. Call the appropriate IBM representative at your location and describe your problem.

011

(From step 009)

Has the Input Inhibited indicator stayed on longer than expected?

Yes No

012

Continue at Step 016 on page 232.

013

Press Error Reset. If the indicator does not turn off, do one of the following:

- Press System Request. When the System Request menu appears, create a second interactive job.
- Go to another work station and sign on to create a second interactive job.

Enter the Work with Active Jobs (WRKACTJOB) command to request the list of active jobs. On that display, look for a job entry that has the same job name as the work station with the problem. If two entries are shown, look at both. Record the job numbers for later use.

Does the job entry indicate a status of HELD?

Yes No

014

You could have a loop or wait condition. To gather helpful information and cancel the job, do the following:

- Enter the Display Job (DSPJOB) command and choose the following options for the command parameters:
 - Job name parameter: Specify the work station ID for the failing job.
 - User name parameter: Specify the user name as the system recognizes that name.
 - Job number parameter: Type the job number you recorded earlier.
 - Output parameter: Type *LIST to print your job information for later use.
- When the Display Job menu appears, select option 11 (Program invocation stack). When you press Enter, the invocation stack for the failing job is shown.

The invocation stack tells you which instruction your program or application is currently processing. When you compare this information with your original listing, you can determine why the loop or wait occurred.

- Press F3 to return to the command entry display.
- Enter the End Job (ENDJOB) command to cancel the failing job. For example,

```
ENDJOB JOB(008229/QUSER/WS1)
```

Check with the appropriate IBM representative at your location to see that the job log for the failing job is printed.

The job log provides a record of each program action and any messages resulting from these program actions.

Note: Your job log should be printed if you use the default value for the Log Limit (LOGLMT) parameter on the ENDJOB command. However, if your job description specifies a 0 for the message level in the LOG parameter, the job log is not printed.

(Step 014 continues)

014 (continued)

- Examine your job log, invocation stack, and program listing to determine why the problem occurred.

If this procedure fails to solve your problem, see “Calling for Help” on page 233.

015

To release the job, type 6 in the input field beside the job name.

016

(From step 012)

Is your program producing unexpected results?

Yes No

017

Continue at Step 019.

018

Do the following to determine why your program is producing unexpected results:

- Get a listing of your program.
- Get the job log for your job by choosing LOG(*LIST) when you sign off. For example,

`SIGNOFF LOG(*LIST)`

Your job log is written to a spooled output file. The job log provides a record of each job action and each message received by your job in the order they occurred.

- Use the OS/400 debugging functions, such as traces and breakpoints, to isolate specific problems in operation. OS/400 debugging functions are described in the manual for the specific System/36-Compatible, System/38-Compatible, or AS/400 language that you are using.

If this procedure fails to solve your problem, see “Calling for Help” on page 233.

019

(From step 017)

You have a problem that requires additional assistance. See “Calling for Help” on page 233.

Documenting the Problem

To report problems for IBM licensed products, use the Authorized Program Analysis Report (APAR). These problems must be reproduced at the APAR processing center to be corrected.

The following list gives the requirements for submitting an APAR:

1. Use the APAR form to report program problems found in IBM licensed products.
2. Report each problem on a separate APAR form.
3. Describe and submit all problems to allow testing and repair on an unmodified IBM program.
4. Submit all data, documentation, programs, and procedures required to produce the same error at the APAR processing center. Submit the information on diskette if possible. Avoid submitting sensitive customer information by substituting sample data that produces the same error.
5. Replace any local change applied with an APAR processing center PTF. This includes any user or local IBM change.
6. Do not use the APARs for comments, suggestions, or improvements. For these situations, submit a Product-and-Support Requirements Request form obtained through IBM Systems Engineering and Marketing.

Calling for Help

If you require additional assistance, take the following steps:

1. Cancel the failing job and print the job log. Sign off your work station and choose *LIST for the OUTPUT parameter. Type:

```
SIGNOFF LOG(*LIST)
```

Call the appropriate IBM representative at your location to verify that the job log was printed.

2. Examine the job log and any other available information on your job to determine why your problem occurred.

Bibliography

The manuals below are listed with their full titles and base order numbers. When these manuals are referred to in the text, a shortened version of the title is used.

For more information, refer to the following IBM publications:

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Short title <i>PDM User's Guide and Reference</i>• <i>Application Development Tools: Screen Design Aid User's Guide and Reference</i>, SC09-1340
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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Languages: BASIC User's Guide and Reference</i>, SC09-1157
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Short title <i>System Concepts</i> |

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