

PROXI<sup>®</sup>  
COBOL Code Generator  
Software Developer's Manual  
(AOS and AOS/VS)



**PROXI®**  
**COBOL Code Generator**  
**Software Developer's Manual**  
**(AOS and AOS/VS)**

093-000323-01

*For the latest enhancements, cautions, documentation changes, and other information on this product, please see the Release Notice (085-series) supplied with the software.*

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The content in this revision is unchanged from 093-000323-00. This revision changes only printing and binding details.

# Preface

The PROXI® COBOL Code Generator is an interactive system that helps you build compilable COBOL source code for business-related applications.

## Who Should Read This Manual?

This manual is intended for the software developer who wants to modify the PROXI software to suit special applications. We assume that you are a sophisticated COBOL programmer and an experienced PROXI user.

This is not a tutorial or a “how-to” manual. It describes the inner workings of the PROXI system to give you the background you’ll need to modify the software for your own purposes.

## How the Manual is Organized

We’ve arranged the material according to this scheme:

- Chapter 1 Gives an overview of how the PROXI system works.
- Chapter 2 Illustrates the relationship between the PROXI programs and datafiles using a series of flow charts.
- Chapter 3 Provides general information about the program parameter files and the skeleton files.
- Chapter 4 Describes the file maintenance program’s parameter file, and provides a listing of its skeleton file.
- Chapter 5 Describes the file inquiry program’s parameter file, and provides a listing of its skeleton file.
- Chapter 6 Describes the report writer program’s parameter file, and provides a listing of its skeleton file.
- Chapter 7 Describes the form printing program’s parameter file, and provides a listing of its skeleton file.

## How to Use This Manual

We’ve designed this manual as a handy reference guide with tabbed sections to help you locate information quickly. You should begin by reading the first two chapters; these explain how the PROXI system works. For more specific information about the parameter and skeleton files, see Chapter 3. Chapters 4 through 7 provide detailed explanations of these files according to program type.

## Related Manuals

In addition to the set of manuals for your operating system, you may want to refer to one or more of the following:

*COBOL Reference Manual (AOS, AOS/VS)* (093-000223)

*PROXI® COBOL Code Generator User's Guide* (093-000280)

*PROXI® Librarian User's Guide* (093-000123)

## What Do You Think?

At the end of this manual you'll find a Remarks Form. This is your direct line to us in User Documentation -- please take advantage of it. We want to know what you like and dislike about this manual. We welcome your suggestions, and we really listen! Only when the manual does its job can it help you do yours. So, please help us help you.

## Reader, Please Note:

We have used the terms console and terminal interchangeably in this manual.

We use these conventions for command formats in this manual:

COMMAND required *[optional]* ...

Where	Means
-------	-------

COMMAND	You must enter the command (or its accepted abbreviation) as shown.
---------	---

required	You must enter some argument (such as a filename). Sometimes, we use:
----------	---

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{required}_1 \\ \text{required}_2 \end{array} \right\}$$

which means you must enter *one* of the arguments. Don't enter the braces; they only set off the choice.

<i>[optional]</i>	You have the option of entering this argument. Don't enter the brackets; they only set off what's optional.
-------------------	---

...	You may repeat the preceding entry or entries. The explanation will tell you exactly what you may repeat.
-----	---

Additionally, we use certain symbols in special ways:

**Symbol Means**

- ⌋ Press the NEW LINE or carriage return (CR) key on your terminal's keyboard.
- Be sure to put a space here. (We use this only when we must; normally, you can see where to put spaces.)

All numbers are decimal unless we indicate otherwise; e.g., 35g.

Finally, in examples we use

THIS TYPEFACE TO SHOW YOUR ENTRY⌋  
*THIS TYPEFACE FOR SYSTEM QUERIES AND RESPONSES.*

) is the CLI prompt.

## **Contacting Data General**

If you

- have comments on this manual, please use the prepaid Remarks Form that appears after the Index.
- require additional manuals, please use the enclosed TIPS order form (USA only) or contact your Data General sales representative.
- experience software problems, please notify Data General Systems Engineering.

End of Preface





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# Chapter 1

## Introduction

The PROXI® COBOL Code Generator is an interactive system that helps you build COBOL source code for business-related applications. This manual describes how the PROXI system works. We provide this information for the software developer who may want to modify the PROXI system to better suit the needs of a particular site.

### The Components of the PROXI System

The PROXI software comprises a set of files that fall into these general categories:

- program object files
- copy files (in card and CRT format)
- data files (ISAM and sequential)
- CLI macro files

### Building a Program

During an interactive session with the PROXI code generator, the user enters specific information about the program he/she wants to build. The file definitions module guides the user through a series of menus to produce a set of copy files for the program. The program generator module gathers information that goes into a program parameter file.

Figure 1-1 illustrates this process.

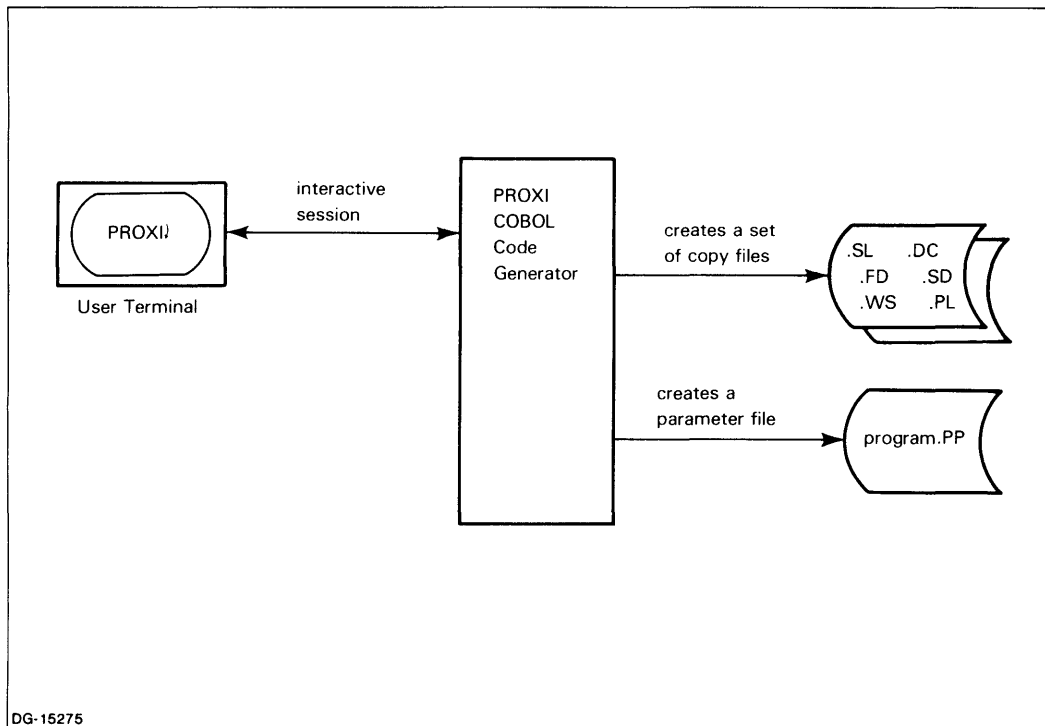


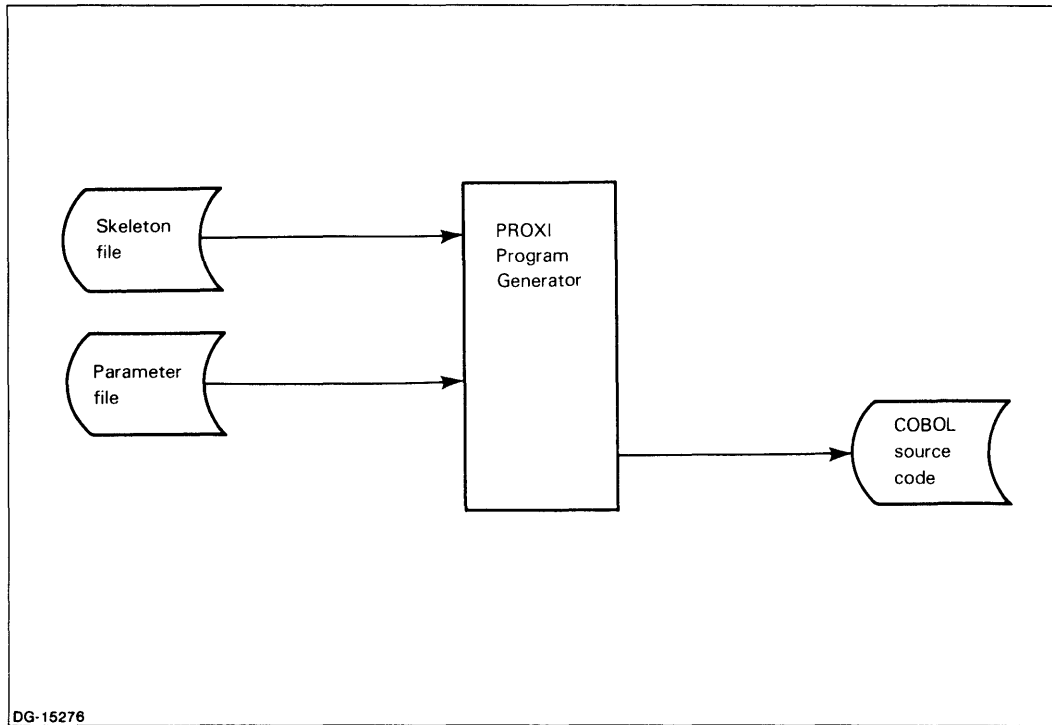
Figure 1-1. Major Output from a PROXI Code Generation Session

Chapter 2 illustrates the sequence of events that occurs during an interactive PROXI session. Refer to Chapter 2 for more detailed information about the individual programs and the files that they use and create.

## Generating COBOL Code

After the user provides all the necessary information about the program, the PROXI program generator is ready to construct the COBOL source code according to the parameters that the user specified. To do this, the program generator uses a special skeleton file that is designed for the type of program the user wants to build. The skeleton file contains COBOL statements with coded instructions; these instructions allow the program generator to insert information from the parameter file to product a complete set of source code.

Figure 1-2 illustrates this step.



*Figure 1-2. Generating COBOL Code*

Chapter 3 provides general background information about the structure and contents of the program parameter files created through a PROXI session. This chapter also explains the format of the skeleton files and the instruction codes those files contain.

For specific information about the parameter and skeleton files for a particular program type (file maintenance, file inquiry, report writer, or form printing program), see Chapters 4 through 7.

End of Chapter





# Chapter 2

## Program Flow

This chapter explains the interactions between the programs and data files that the PROXI system uses to generate COBOL code. Flow chart diagrams illustrate the sequence of programs and the input and output operations performed.

Because the PROXI system comprises a large number of programs and data entry menus, we have divided the system flow charts into sections that correspond to the individual PROXI functions. Use Table 2-1 to locate a particular flow chart. The order of the flow charts follows the organization of the *PROXI® COBOL Code Generator User's Manual*.

**Table 2-1. PROXI System Flow Charts**

Flow Chart	Describes
1	Starting a PROXI Session (the Main Menu)
2	Program Generator: Creating a New Program
3	Program Generator: File Maintenance Program
4	Program Generator: File Inquiry Program
5	Program Generator: Report Writer Program
6	Program Generator: Form Printing Program
7	Program Generator: Changing a Program
8	Program Generator: Generating COBOL Code
9	Screen Generator: Adding a New Screen
10	Screen Generator: Changing a Screen
11	Screen Generator: Printing a Screen Definition
12	Screen Generator: Creating a Screen Section Copy File
13	Screen Generator: Creating a Screen Procedure Copy File
14	Screen Generator: Printing a Screen Copy File
15	File Definitions: Creating a .SL Copy File
16	File Definitions: Creating a .FD Copy File
17	File Definitions: Creating a .WS Copy File
18	File Definitions: Creating a .DC Copy File
19	File Definitions: Printing a File Definition Copy File

### IMPORTANT

These flow charts show general program flow; they do not describe program logic. Whether or not a particular program executes often depends on the user's entries. These flow charts depict a complete sequence, assuming the user selects all possible options.

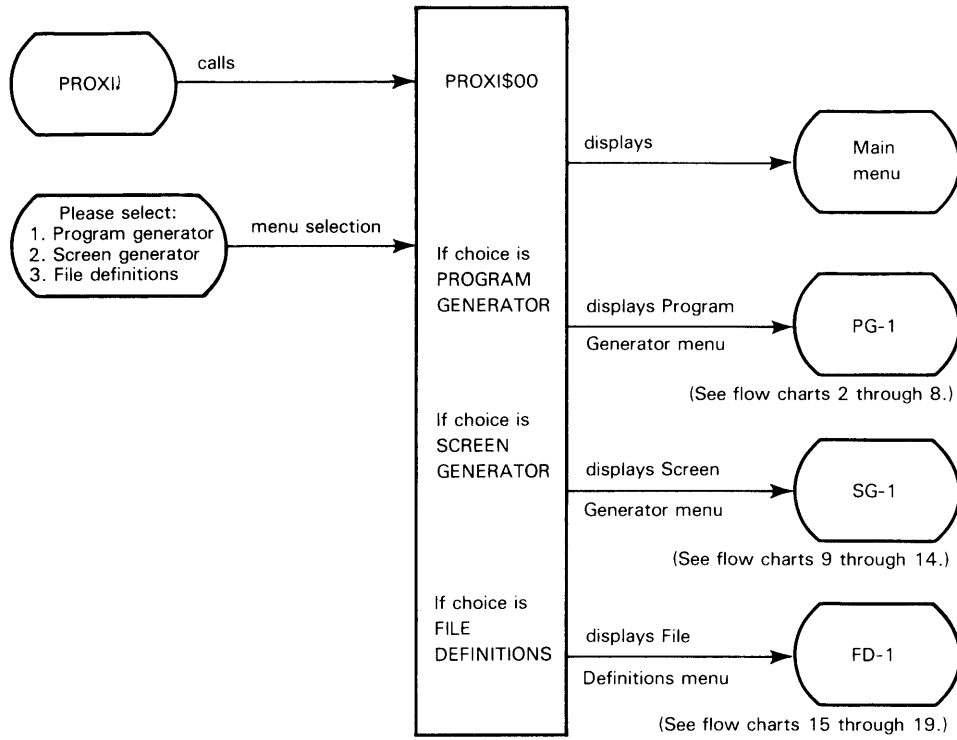
(When referring to a particular PROXI menu or data-entry screen, the flow charts use the same screen numbers as appear in the *PROXI® COBOL Code Generator User's Guide*. These numbers are used only within the documentation; they do not appear in the screen display.)

---

## Flow Chart 1

### Starting a PROXI Session

---



DG-15283

## **Comments**

To begin a PROXI session, the operator types PROXI. The macro calls the master program, PROXIS00.PR, which displays the Main Menu.

The user selects either "Program Generator", "Screen Generator", or "File Definitions". The program then displays the appropriate menu, depending on the module selected.

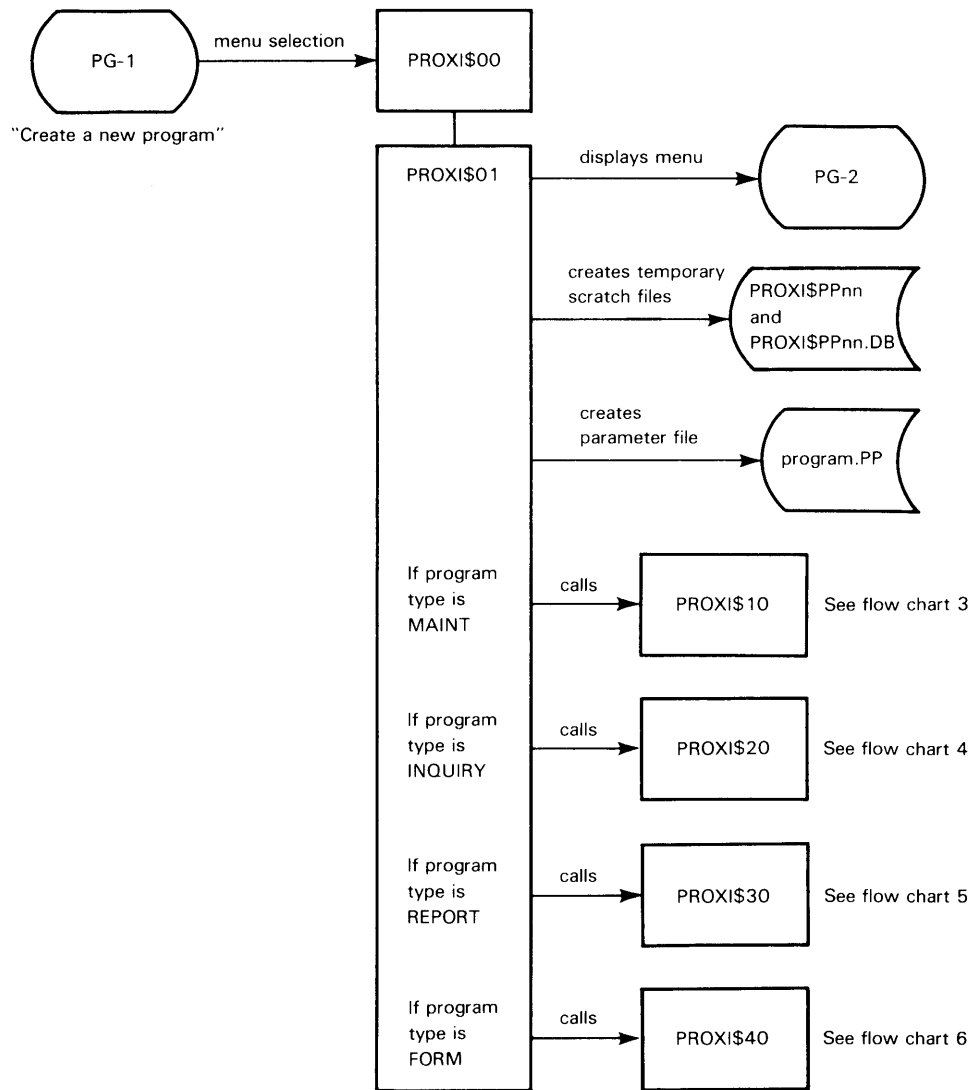
Flow charts 2 through 8 illustrate the program generator functions.

Flow charts 9 through 14 illustrate the screen generator functions.

Flow charts 15 through 19 illustrate the file definition functions.

## Flow Chart 2

### Program Generator: Creating a New Program



DG-15284

## **Comments**

The user selects the "Create a new program" option from the Program Generator menu. The user must then name the new program and specify its type. The PROXI system uses a different set of programs and menus for each program type.

See flow chart 3 for the file maintenance program sequence.

See flow chart 4 for the file inquiry program sequence.

See flow chart 5 for the report writer program sequence.

See flow chart 6 for the form printing program sequence.

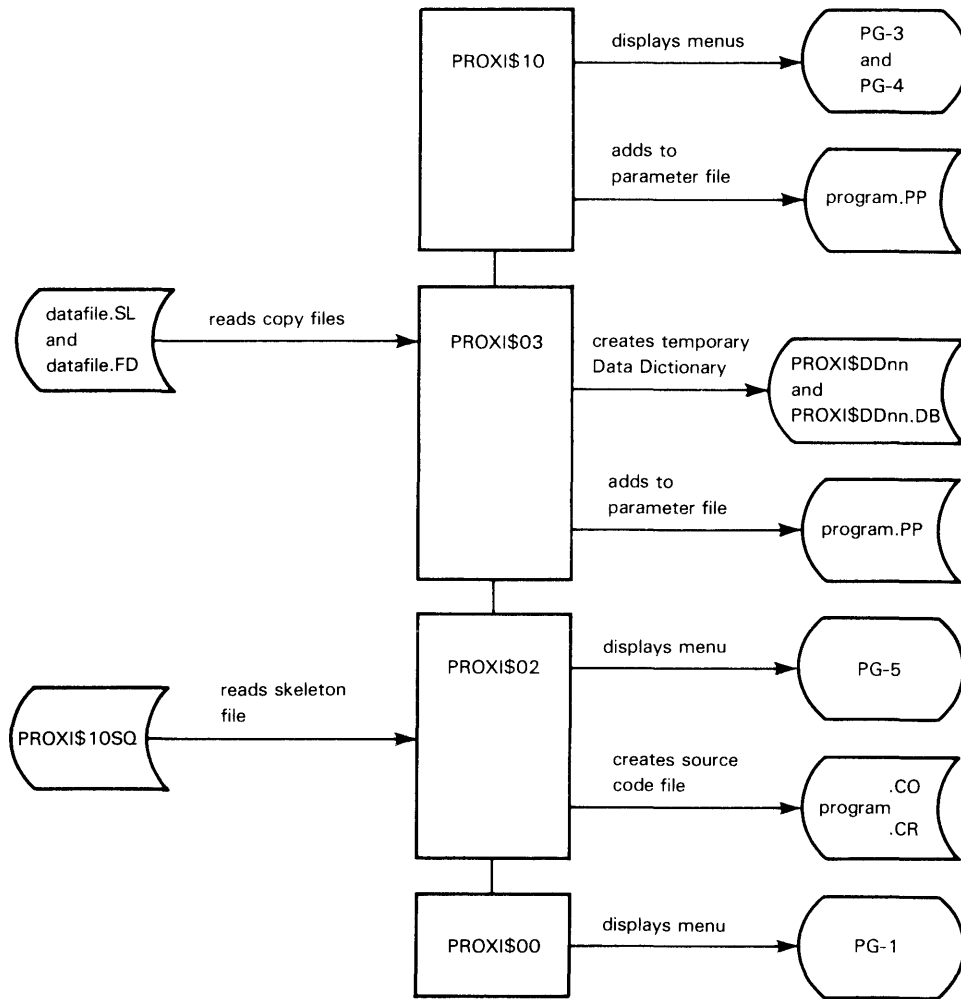
The program series uses temporary scratch files named PROXI\$PPnn and PROXI\$PPnn.DB (where nn is the user's terminal number). These files are deleted after the final additions to the program parameter file.

---

## Flow Chart 3

### Program Generator: Creating a File Maintenance Program

---



DG-15285

## **Comments**

This flow chart continues from flow chart 2, where the user specified "MAINT" as the program type.

Menus PG-3 and PG-4 handle maintenance program parameters and reference file information.

The program series creates temporary Data Dictionary files called PROXISDDnn and PROXISDDnn.DB (where nn is the user's terminal number).

Menu PG-5 is the COBOL Code Generation menu.

If the user chooses to generate COBOL code, the resulting source code file carries the appropriate extension:

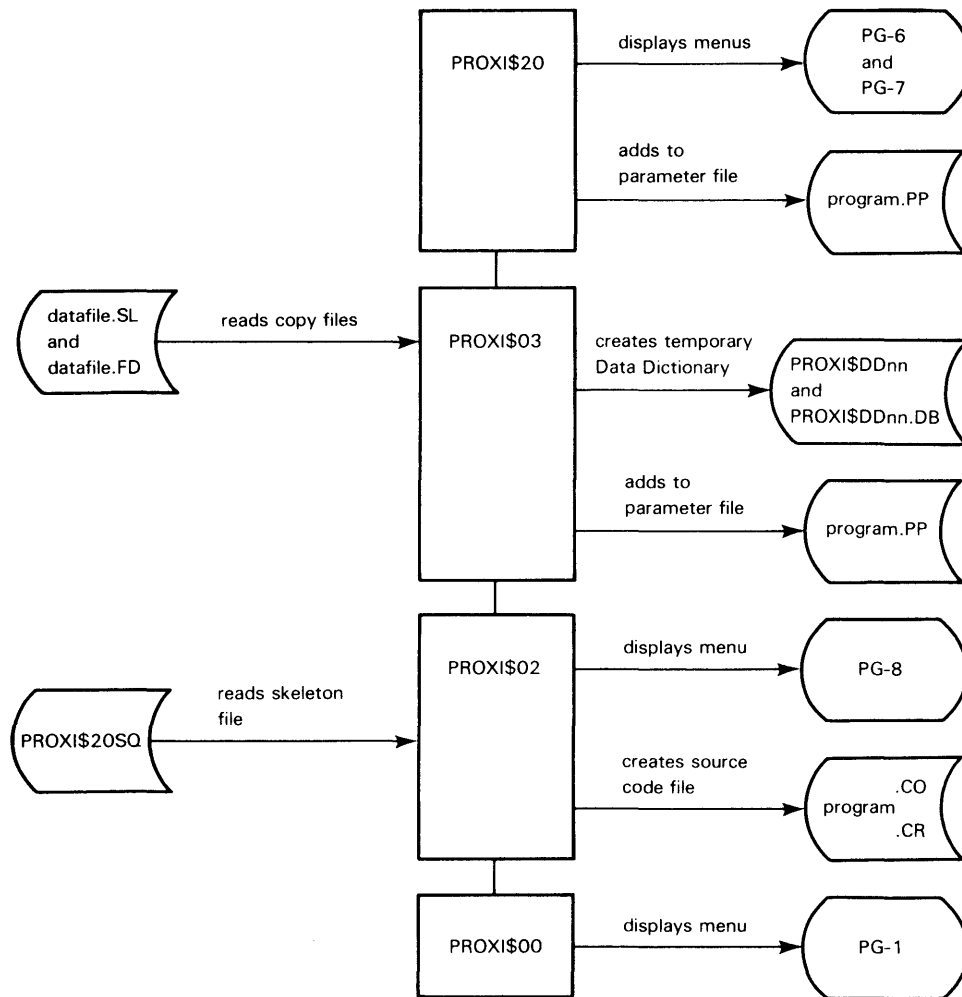
- .CO for COBOL code in card format (with line numbers)
- .CR for COBOL code in CRT format (without line numbers)

---

## Flow Chart 4

### Program Generator: Creating a File Inquiry Program

---



DG-15286



## **Comments**

This flow chart continues from flow chart 2, where the user specified "INQUIRY" as the program type.

Menus PG-6 and PG-7 handle inquiry program parameters and reference file information.

The program series creates temporary Data Dictionary files called PROXISDDnn and PROXISDDnn.DB (where nn is the user's terminal number).

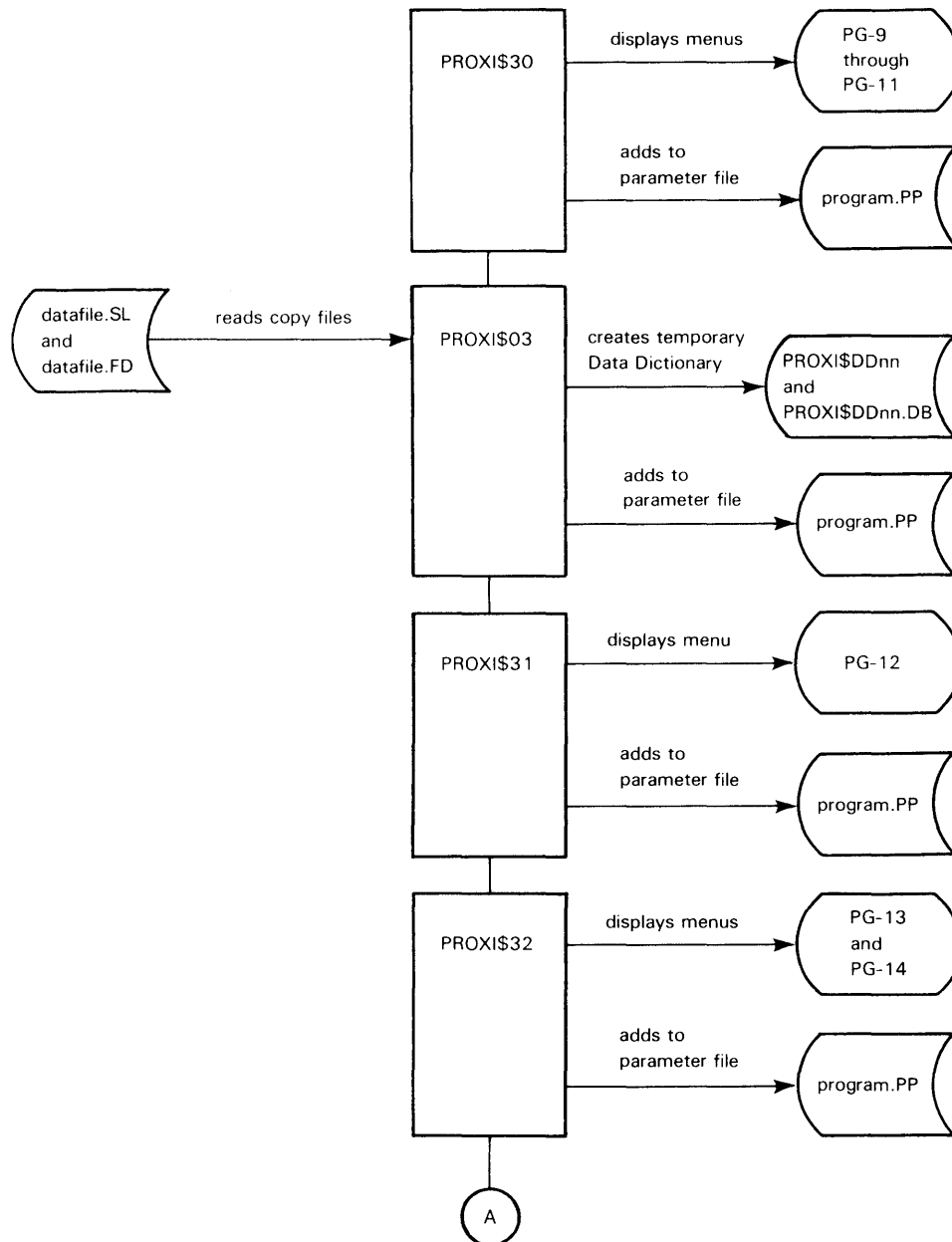
Menu PG-8 is the COBOL Code Generation menu.

If the user chooses to generate COBOL code, the resulting source code file carries the appropriate extension:

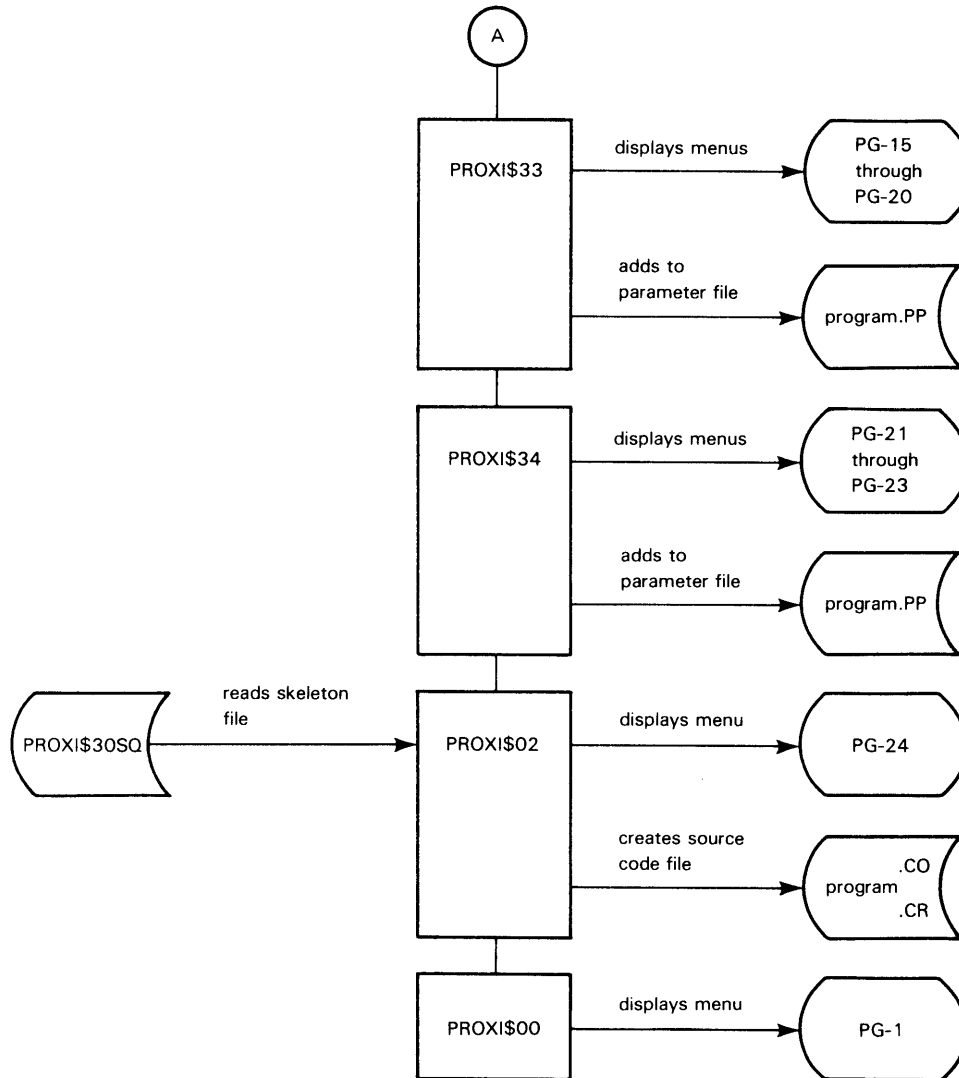
- .CO for COBOL code in card format (with line numbers)
- .CR for COBOL code in CRT format (without line numbers)

## Flow Chart 5

### Program Generator: Creating a Report Writer Program



DG-15287



DG-15287

## Comments

This flow chart continues from flow chart 2, where the user specified "REPORT" as the program type.

Menus PG-9 through PG-11 handle the definition of input, reference files, and sort keys.

The program series creates temporary Data Dictionary files called PROXI\$DDnn and PROXI\$DDnn.DB (where nn is the user's terminal number).

Menu PG-12 requests report definition information.

Menus PG-13 and PG-14 request legend and header line definitions.

Menus PG-15 through PG-20 request detail line definitions.

Menus PG-21 through PG-23 request control break and total line definitions.

Menu PG-24 is the COBOL Code Generation menu.

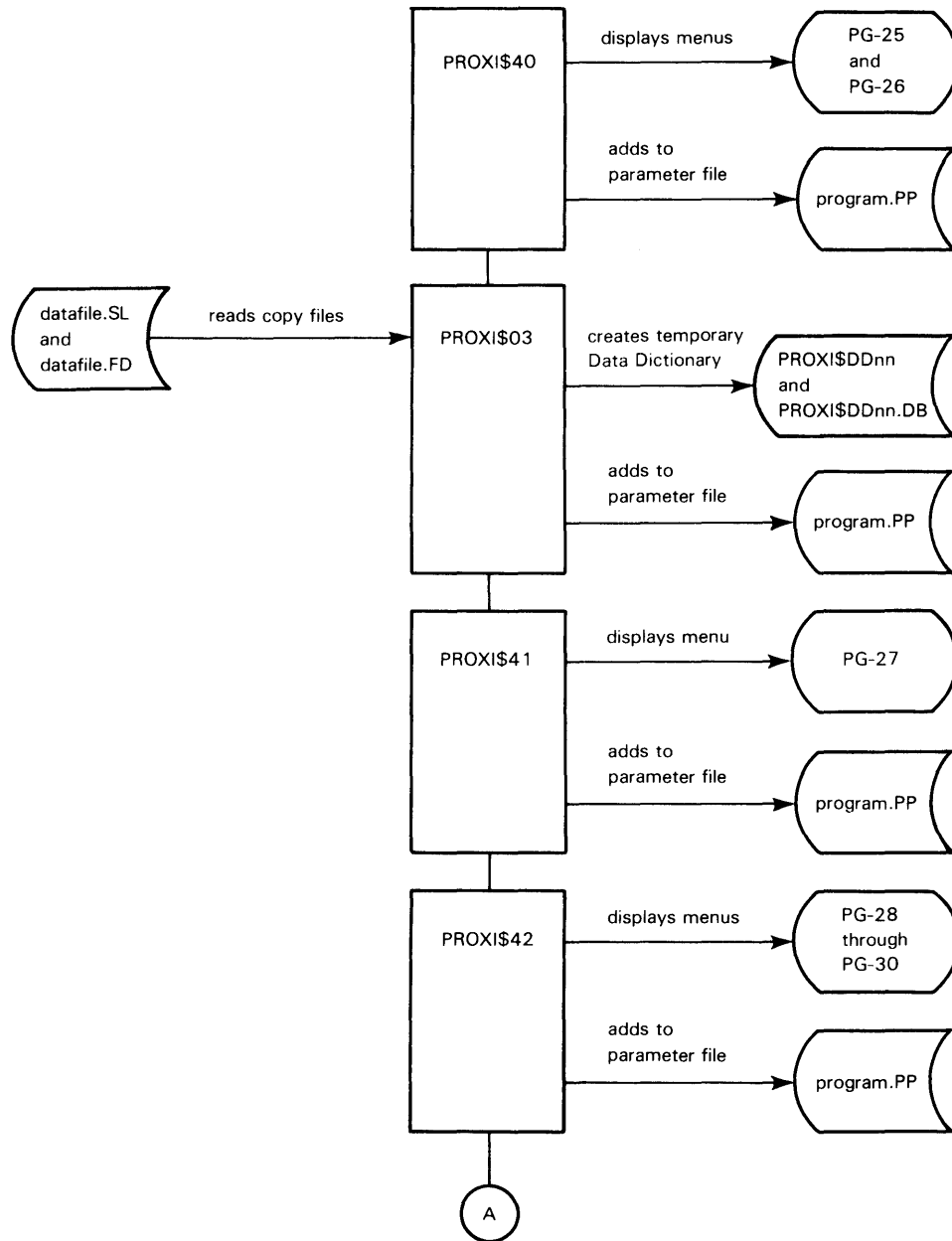
If the user chooses to generate COBOL code, the resulting source code file carries the appropriate extension:

.CO for COBOL code in card format (with line numbers)

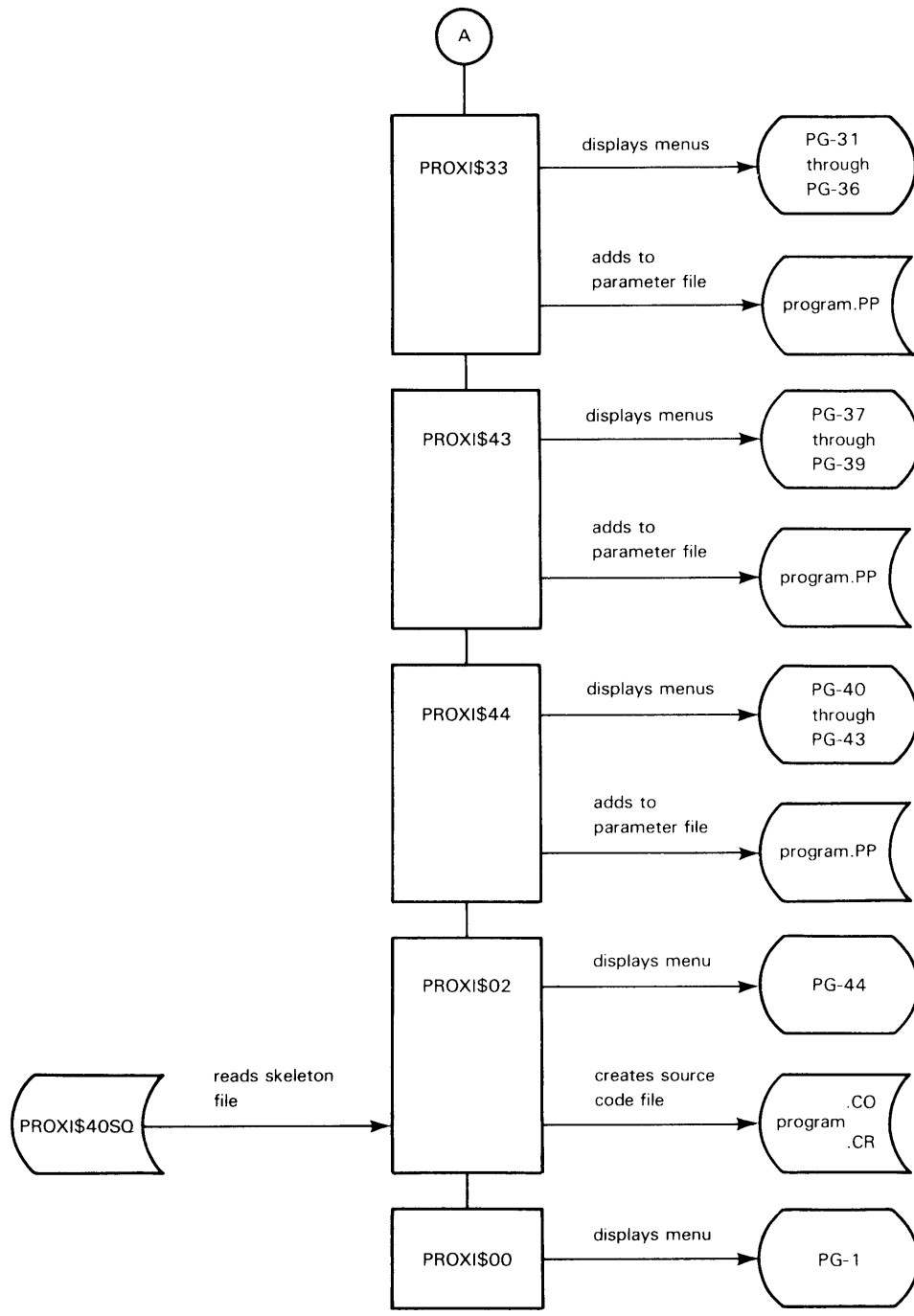
.CR for COBOL code in CRT format (without line numbers)

## Flow Chart 6

### Program Generator: Creating a Form Printing Program



DG-15288



DG-15288

## Comments

This flow chart continues from flow chart 2, where the user specified "INQUIRY" as the program type.

Menus PG-25 and PG-26 handle the definition of input and reference files.

The program series creates temporary Data Dictionary files called PROXI\$DDnn and PROXI\$DDnn.DB (where nn is the user's terminal number).

Menu PG-27 requests form definition information.

Menus PG-28 through PG-30 request top-of-form line definitions.

Menus PG-31 through PG-36 request detail line definitions.

Menus PG-37 through PG-39 request page break line definitions.

Menus PG-40 through PG-43 request control break and total line definitions.

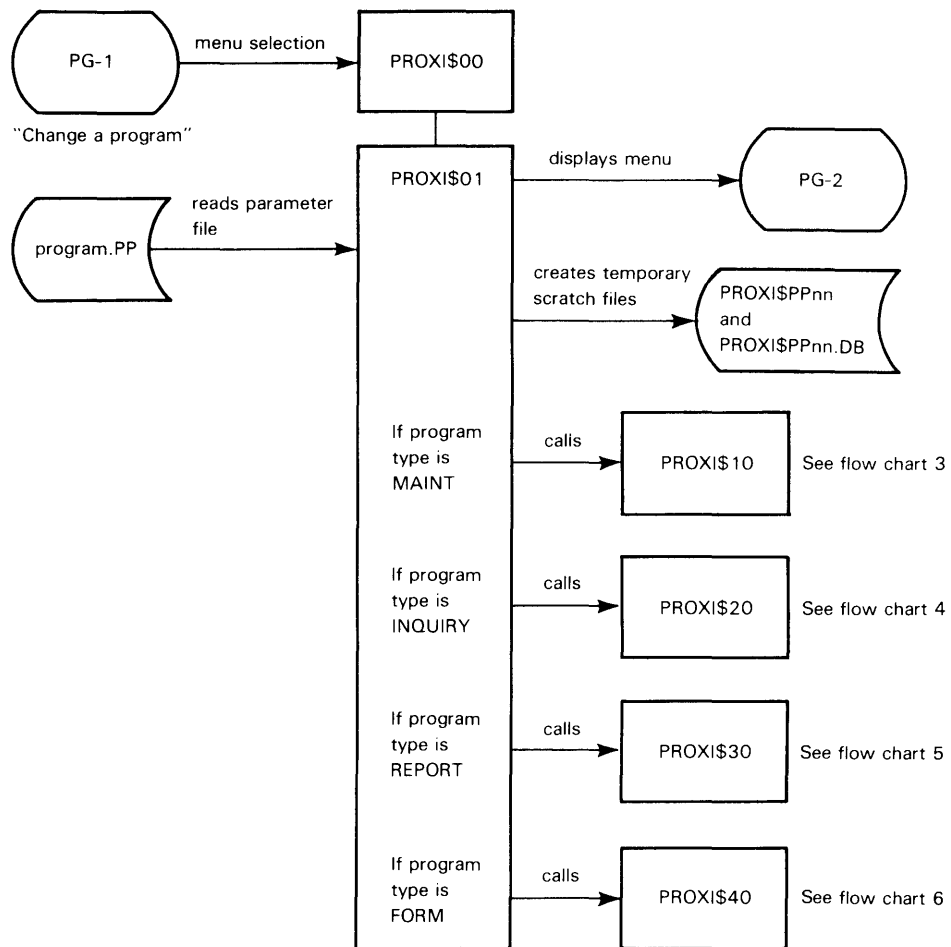
Menu PG-44 is the COBOL Code Generation menu.

If the user chooses to generate COBOL code, the resulting source code file carries the appropriate extension:

- .CO for COBOL code in card format (with line numbers)
- .CR for COBOL code in CRT format (without line numbers)

## Flow Chart 7

### Program Generator: Changing a Program



DG-15289



## **Comments**

The user selects the "Change a program" option from the Program Generator menu. The user must then name the program to be changed. After the PROXI system locates the parameter file for the specified program, it displays the current information and allows the user to make changes.

See flow chart 3 for the file maintenance program sequence.

See flow chart 4 for the file inquiry program sequence.

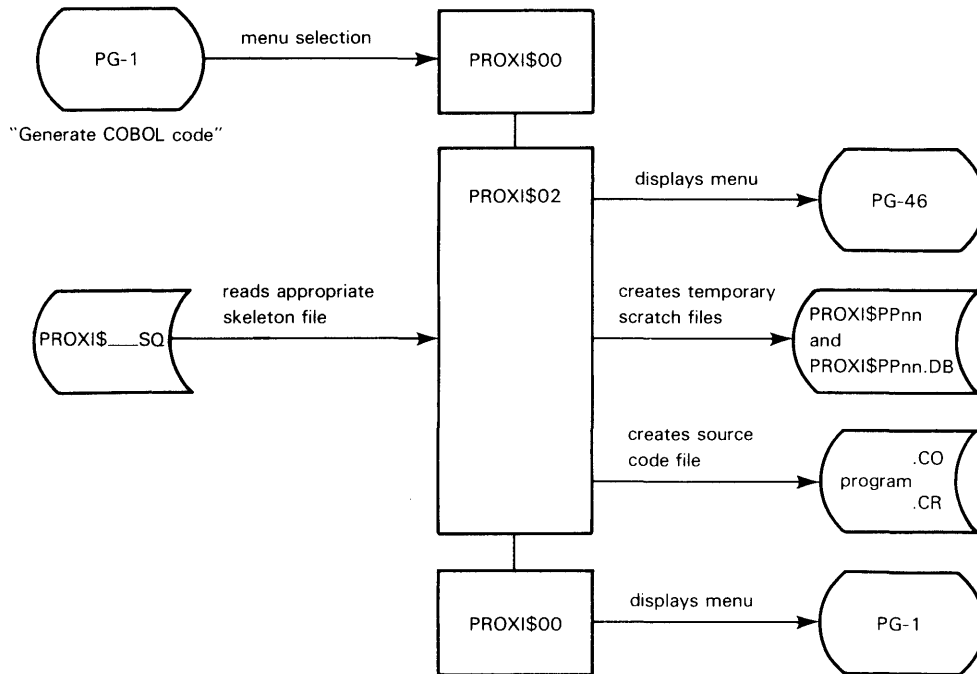
See flow chart 5 for the report writer program sequence.

See flow chart 6 for the form printing program sequence.

The program series uses temporary scratch files named PROXISPPnn and PROXISPPnn.DB (where nn is the user's terminal number). These files are deleted after the final changes to the program parameter file.

## Flow Chart 8

### Program Generator: Generating COBOL Code



DG-15290

## Comments

The PROXI system creates temporary scratch files called PROXI\$PPnn and PROXI\$PPnn.DB (where nn is the user's terminal number).

The Program Generator reads the appropriate skeleton file, depending on the program type:

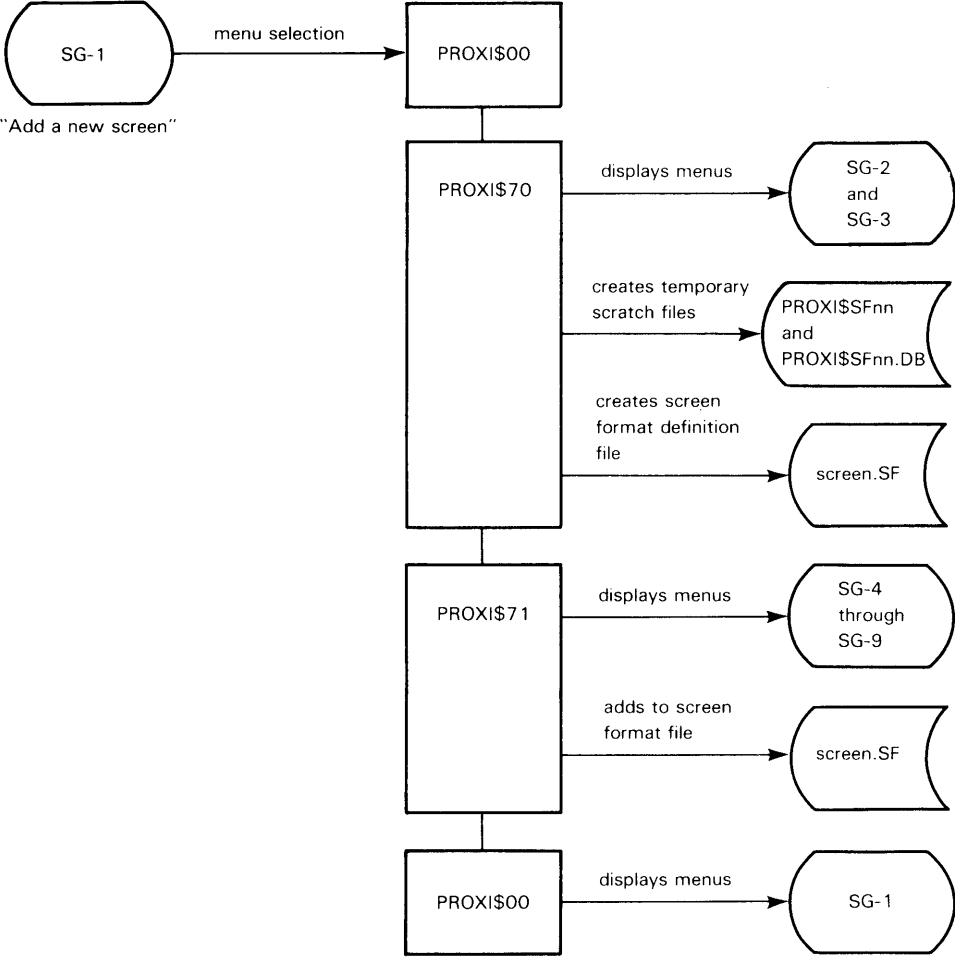
<b>ISAM File</b>	<b>Sequential File</b>	
PROXI\$10SK	PROXI\$10SQ	for a file maintenance program
PROXI\$20SK	PROXI\$20SQ	for a file inquiry program
PROXI\$30SK	PROXI\$30SQ	for a report writer program
PROXI\$40SK	PROXI\$40SQ	for a form printing program

If the user chooses to generate COBOL code, the resulting source code file carries the appropriate extension:

- .CO for COBOL code in card format (with line numbers)
- .CR for COBOL code in CRT format (without line numbers)

# Flow Chart 9

## Screen Generator: Adding a New Screen



DG-15291

## **Comments**

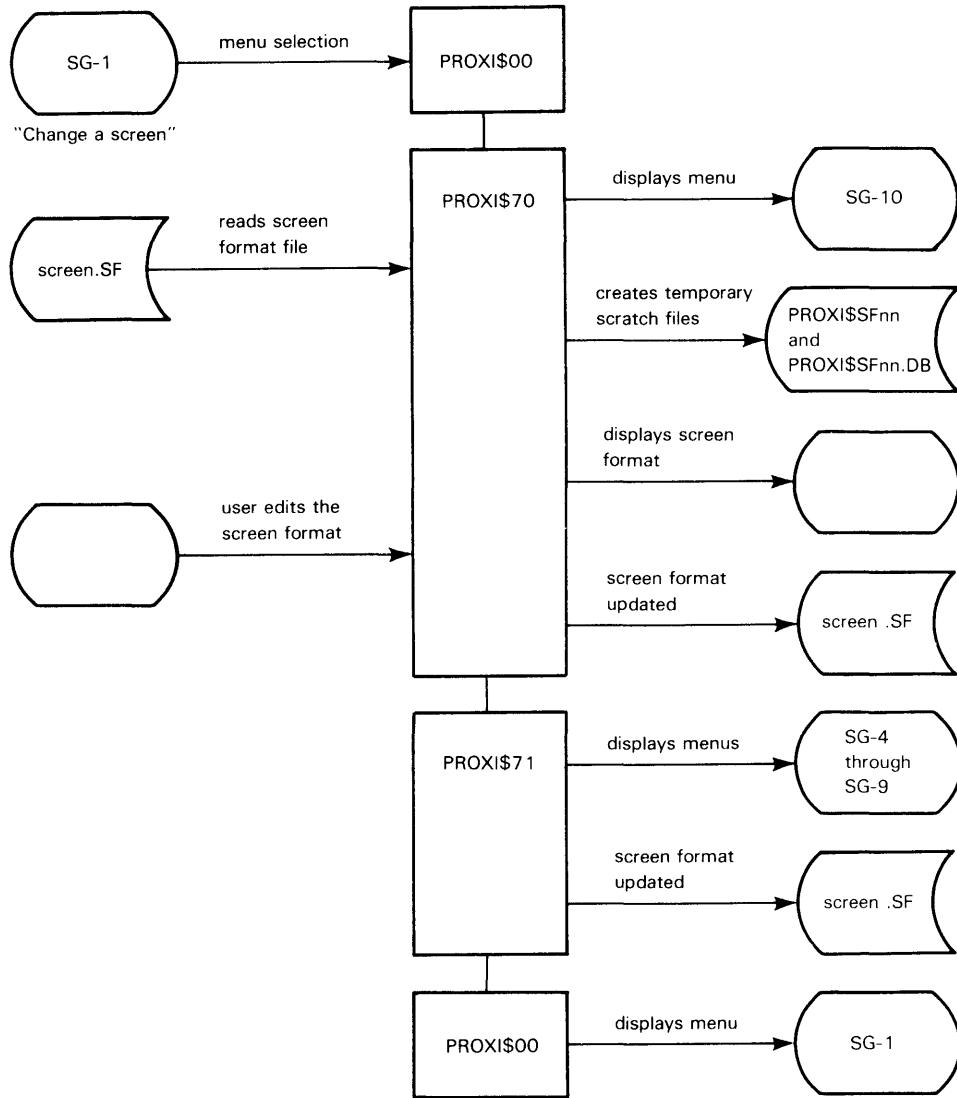
The user selects the “Add a new screen” option from the Screen Generator menu.

The program series uses temporary scratch files called PROXISSFnn and PROXISSFnn.DB (where nn is the user’s terminal number). These files are deleted after the screen format file is built.

After completing this function, the user returns to the Screen Generator menu.

# Flow Chart 10

## Screen Generator: Changing a Screen



DG-15292

## **Comments**

The user selects the “Change a screen” option from the Screen Generator menu.

The program series uses temporary scratch files called PROXISSFnn and PROXISSFnn.DB (where nn is the user’s terminal number). These files are deleted after the screen format file is updated.

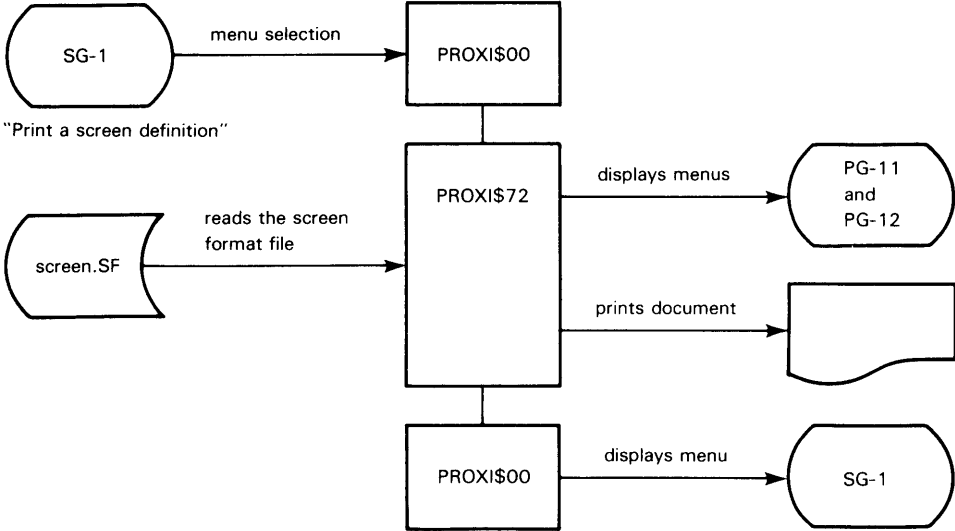
After completing this function, the user returns to the Screen Generator menu.

---

# Flow Chart 11

## Screen Generator: Printing a Screen Definition

---



DG-15293

### Comments

The user selects the "Print a screen definition" option from the Screen Generator menu. After completing this function, the user returns to the Screen Generator menu.

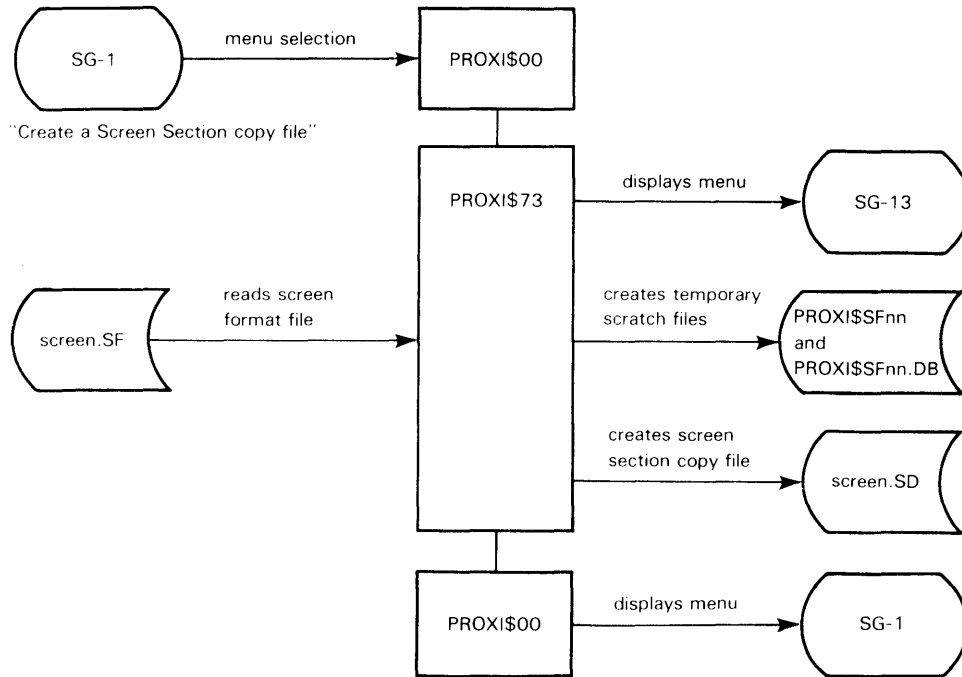


---

## Flow Chart 12

### Screen Generator: Creating a Screen Section Copy File

---



DG-15294

## **Comments**

The user selects the “Create a Screen Section copy file” option from the Screen Generator menu.

The program series uses temporary scratch files called **PROXISSFnn** and **PROXISSFnn.DB** (where nn is the user’s terminal number). These files are deleted after the screen format file is built.

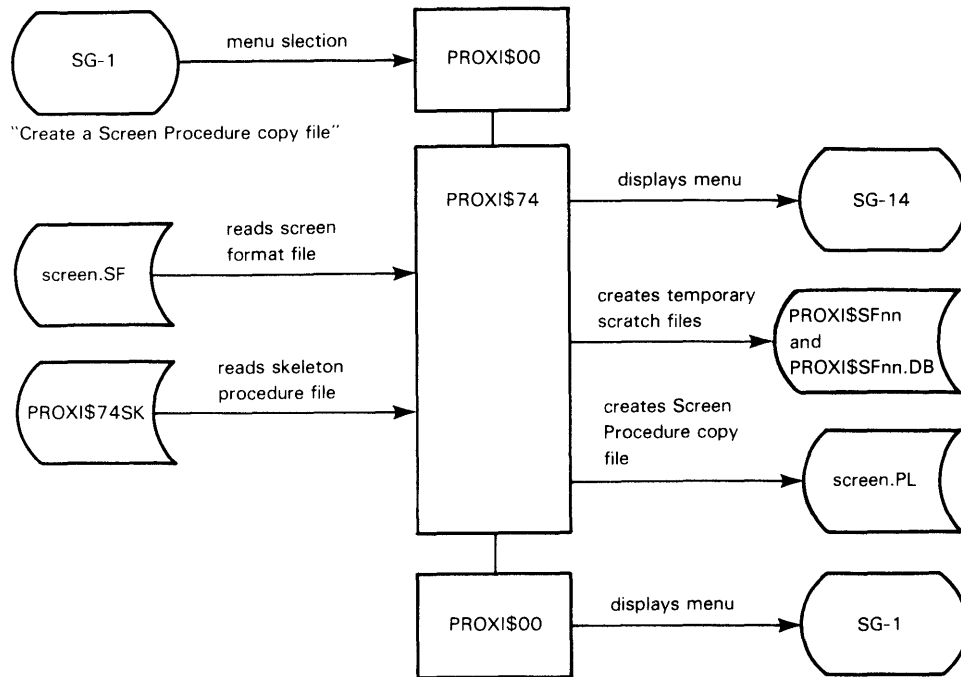
After completing this function, the user returns to the Screen Generator menu.

---

## Flow Chart 13

### Screen Generator: Creating a Screen Procedure Copy File

---



DG-15295

## **Comments**

The user selects the “Create a Screen Procedure copy file” option from the Screen Generator menu.

The program series uses temporary scratch files called PROXISSFnn and PROXISSFnn.DB (where nn is the user’s terminal number). These files are deleted after the screen format file is built.

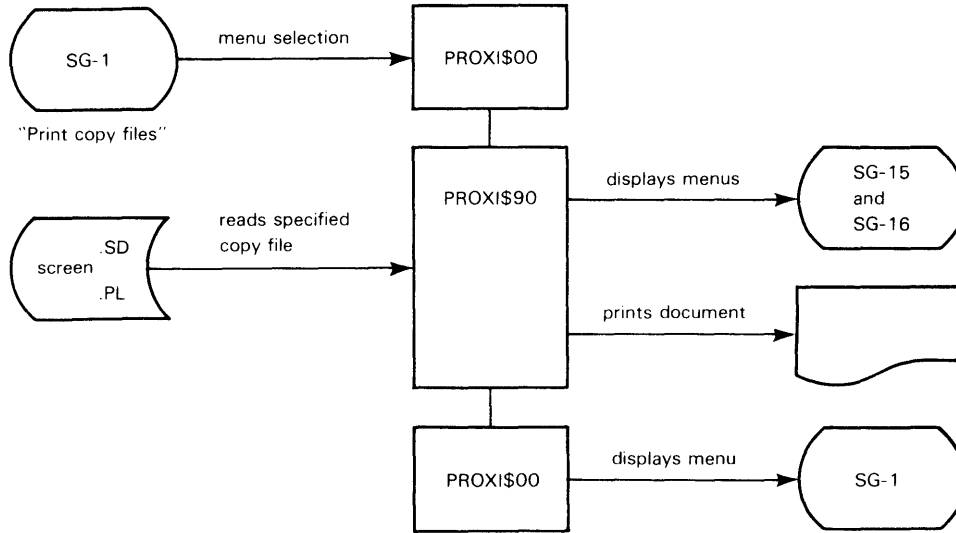
After completing this function, the user returns to the Screen Generator menu.

---

## Flow Chart 14

### Screen Generator: Printing Screen Copy Files

---



DG-15296

### Comments

The user selects the "Print copy files" option from the Screen Generator menu. The user can print a screen section copy file (screen.SD) or a screen procedure copy file (screen.PL).

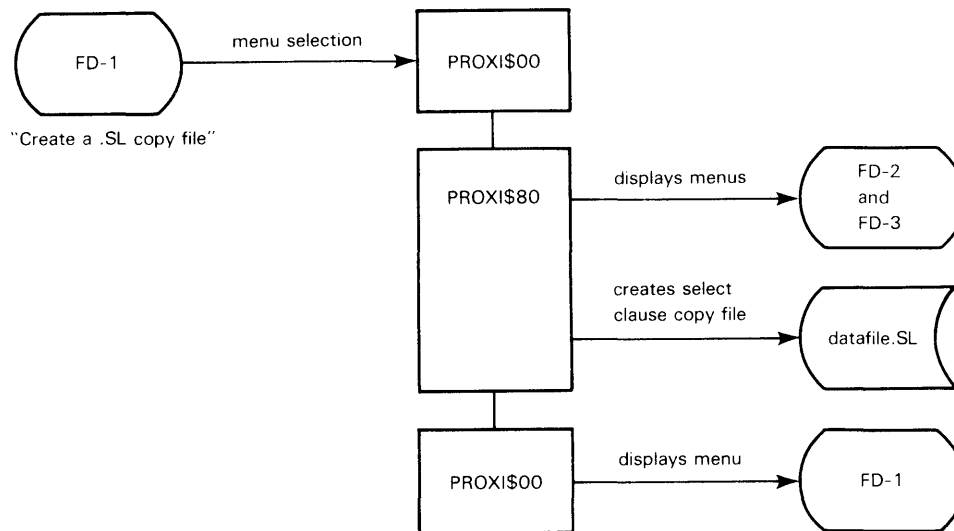
After completing this function, the user returns to the Screen Generator menu.

---

## Flow Chart 15

### File Definitions: Creating a .SL Copy File

---



DG-15297

### Comments

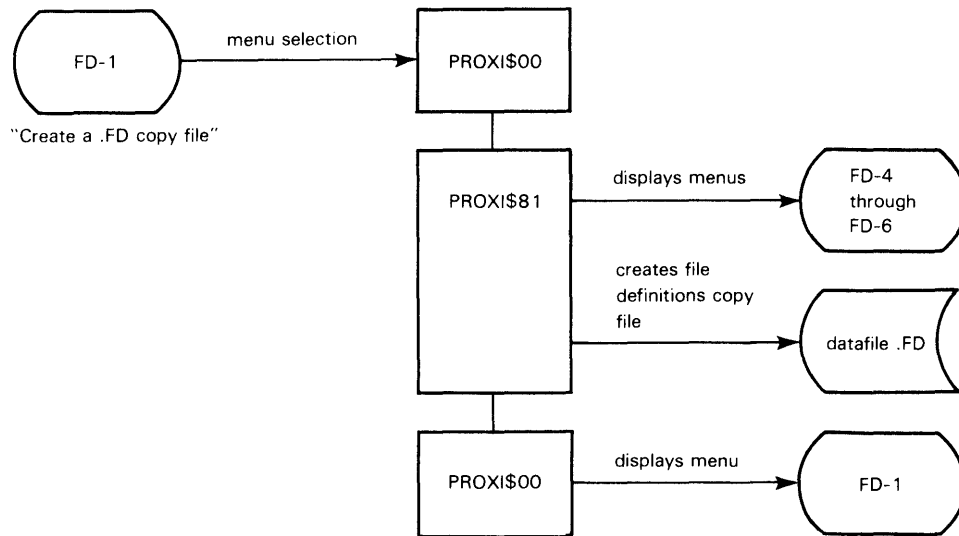
The user selects the "Create a .SL copy file" option from the File Definitions menu. After completing this function, the user returns to the File Definitions menu.

---

## Flow Chart 16

### File Definitions: Creating a .FD Copy File

---



DG-15298

### Comments

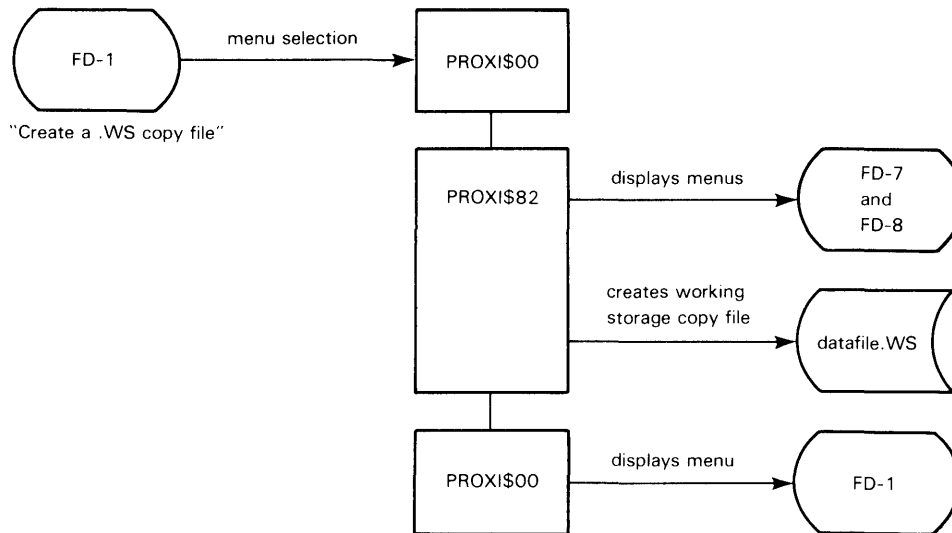
The user selects the "Create a .FD copy file" option from the File Definitions menu. After completing this function, the user returns to the File Definitions menu.

---

## Flow Chart 17

### File Definitions: Creating a .WS Copy File

---



DG-15299

### Comments

The user selects the "Create a .WS copy file" option from the File Definitions menu. After completing this function, the user returns to the File Definitions menu.

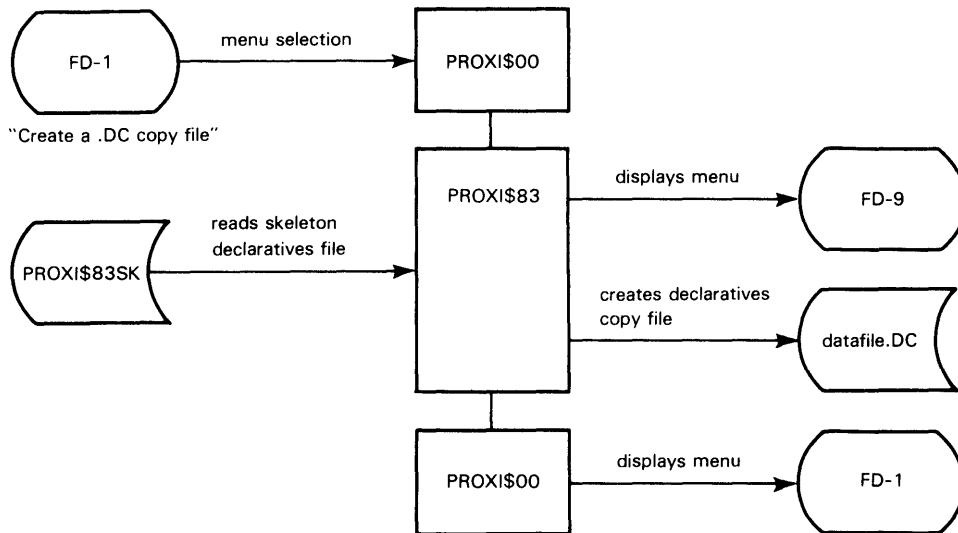


---

## Flow Chart 18

### File Definitions: Creating a .DC Copy File

---



DG-15300

### Comments

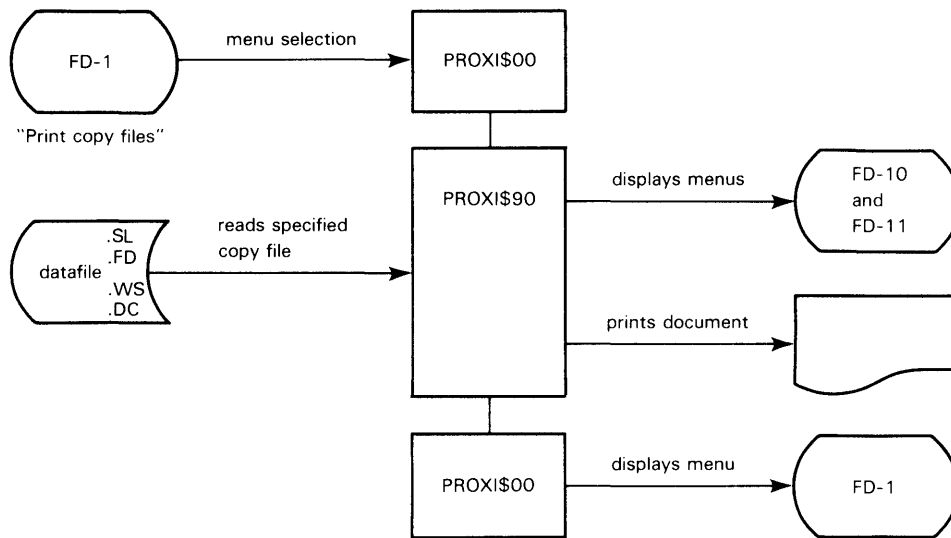
The user selects the "Create a .DC copy file" option from the File Definitions menu. After completing this function, the user returns to the File Definitions menu.

---

## Flow Chart 19

### File Definitions: Printing File Definition Copy Files

---



DG-15301

### Comments

The user selects the "Print copy files" option from the File Definitions menu.

The user can print the select clause file (datafile.SL), the file descriptor entries (datafile.FD), the working storage entries (datafile.WS), or the declaratives file (datafile.DC).

After completing this function, the user returns to the File Definitions menu.

End of Chapter

# Chapter 3

## The Parameter and Skeleton Files

The PROXI program generator builds a program's source code by combining information from the program's parameter file and the appropriate skeleton file.

A parameter file contains detailed information about the program. The user provides this information during a PROXI session.

The PROXI system provides a skeleton file for each type of program (file maintenance, file inquiry, report writer, and form printing). The skeleton file contains COBOL-like statements with instruction codes. These codes enable the program generator to combine a skeleton statement with specific program parameters to produce COBOL source code. Thus, the program generator builds source code by fleshing out the general skeleton file with specifics. It takes these specifics from the parameter file.

This chapter provides general information about parameter files and skeleton files. For specific information about the files for a particular type of program, see:

- Chapter 4 (parameter and skeleton files for a file maintenance program)
- Chapter 5 (parameter and skeleton files for a file inquiry program)
- Chapter 6 (parameter and skeleton files for a report writer program)
- Chapter 7 (parameter and skeleton files for a form printing program)

### About the Parameter Files

Each of the four program types requires a different set of parameters. So, the parameter file for a particular program type has a unique structure.

A program's parameter file contains only the information necessary to build the program. If the program does not need an available option, or if certain conditions do not apply, the parameter file entries that would otherwise be created simply do not exist. So, although the parameter file structure depends on the program type, the actual entries within that structure depend on the particular program.

### Line Numbers

Each entry in a parameter file has a line number. Related entries are arranged within a particular numeric group. For example, information about reference files appears in the 300 series (line numbers 000300 through 000399).

The line number for a particular parameter identifies what that parameter is. This allows the program generator to locate a specific piece of information. In all parameter files, for example, line 000100 contains the name of the program.

Figure 3-1 illustrates the format of a parameter file entry. The first six columns contain the line number. Column 7 is left blank. Columns 8 and 9 contain the byte count of the parameter information, which begins in column 10.

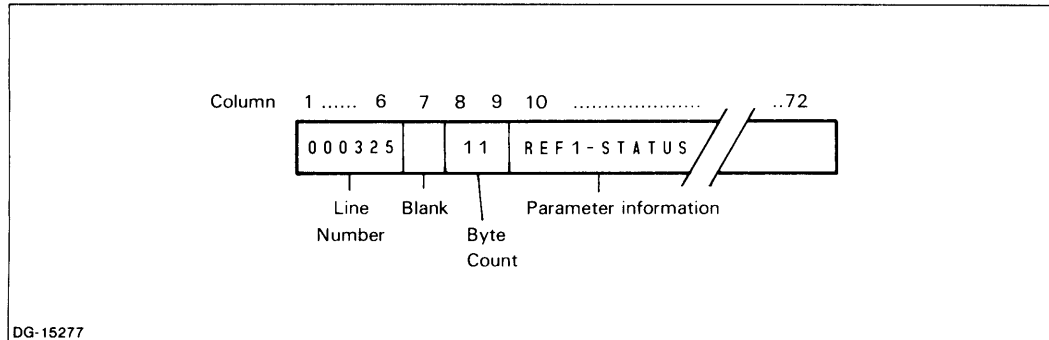


Figure 3-1. Format of a Parameter File Entry

In the formats and examples throughout the rest of this manual, we leave the byte count field (columns 8 and 9) blank. For instance, although an example might include the line

000205 LISTDATA-RECORD

the actual entry in the parameter file would be

000205 15LISTDATA-RECORD

In many cases, the digits within a line number are significant. For example, in a report writer program parameter file, line number 205030 contains information about

print field number 05            2 05 030  
in detail line number 03        205 03 0

Information is added to the parameter file as the user enters it into data-entry screen. The sequence is not necessarily in numeric order.

Certain parameters are added to the file only when the user calls the program generator. The program generator scans the parameter file to produce certain groups of information. (Thus, if you examine a parameter file prior to generating code, it may not contain all the required information.)

## Multiple Field Parameters

Most parameter file entries contain a single item of information. There are, however, three types of parameter lines that contain more than one field. One of these provides information about a print field; the second describes the first part of a logical test; and the last identifies a sort field and its picture. The next few sections describe each of these formats.

### The Field Specification Parameter

The parameter files for report writer and form printing programs use a special format to define a print field. For report writer programs, this format describes detail line print fields and total line print fields. For form printing programs, this format describes print fields for detail lines, total lines, top-of-form lines, and page break lines.

A field specification parameter can include the following:

- The column where the field starts (a three-digit field)

- The field name or constant (a 30-character field)
- The print format (an 18-character field)
- The print length (a 3-digit field)
- The computation symbol (a single character -- numeric fields only)
- The accumulator (for computation when symbol is not T -- a three-character field)

A computation symbol appears only if the user requested a computation operation for a numeric field. If an accumulator is to be used, the name of the accumulator appears in the format Axx, where xx is the number of the accumulator (01 to 99).

Figure 3-2 illustrates the field specification format used in the parameter files.

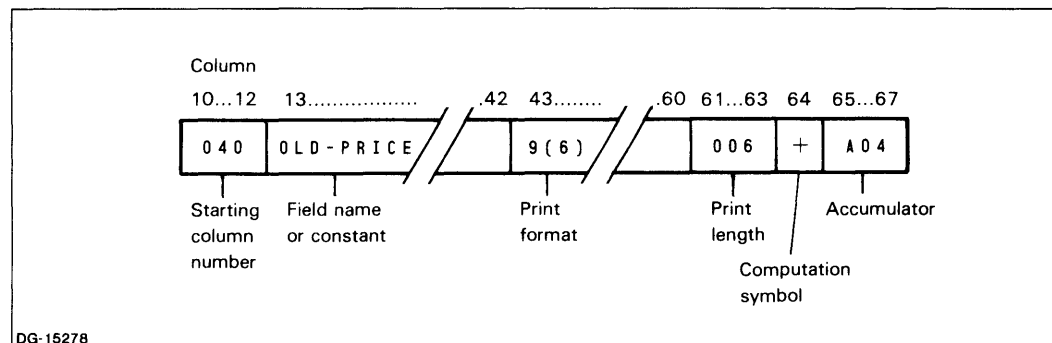


Figure 3-2. The Field Specification Parameter Format

All entries are left-justified within their field. Figure 3-3 shows an example of field specification parameter lines. In line number 202050, for example, the field called OLD-PRICE is to be printed beginning in column 40. The print format is 9(6), which means a print length of 6. The computation symbol is +, and accumulator A04 is to be used for the computation.

202010	005TOWN	X(12)	012
202020	020LISTDATA-KEY	ZZZ9	005
202030	028DESCRIPTION	X(30)	030
202040	061NEW-PRICE	\$Z.ZZ9.999	010T
202050	040OLD-PRICE	9(6)	006+A04

Figure 3-3. Sample Field Specification Parameters

## The Logical Test Parameter

This format is used to build the first part of a logical test. A report writer or form printing program may include logical tests to determine whether or not a particular line should be printed or a record should be read. Figure 3-4 shows the basic format for a logical test.

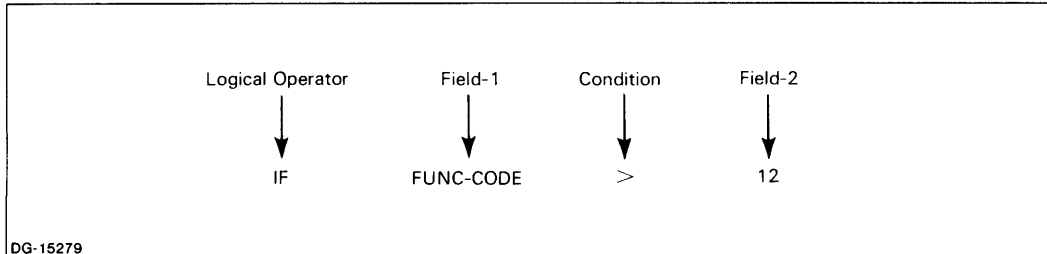


Figure 3-4. Format of a Logical Text

The parameter files for report writer and form printing programs use a pair of lines to define a logical test. The first line contains the first three test elements; the second line contains only the final test field.

Figure 3-5 illustrates the format used to describe the first part of a logical test. All entries are left-justified within their field.

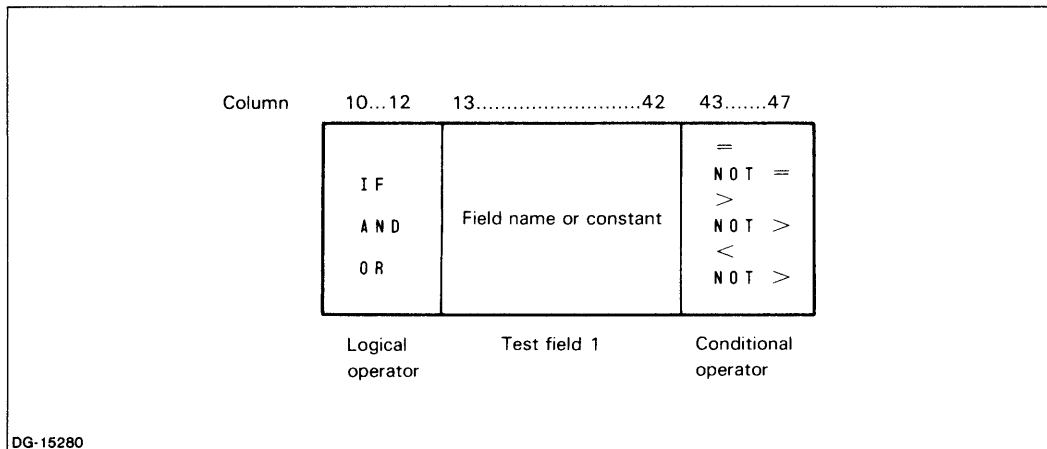


Figure 3-5. The Logical Test Parameter Format

The logical operator is one of these: IF, AND, or OR. The user names the test field or constant. The conditional operator is one of the following: = , < , > , NOT = , NOT > , or NOT < .

Figure 3-6 shows a sample section of a parameter file that defines two logical tests. Each test comprises two lines, the first of which defines the logical operator, first field, and conditional operator. The second line in each pair specifies the second field of the test.

```

301010 IF REGION-CODE          >
301012 LAST-REGION-CODE
301020 ANDREGION-CODE        NOT =
301022 99999

```

Figure 3-6. Sample Logical Test Parameters

### The Sort Key Parameter

The sort key parameter contains two fields: the name of a field to be used for sorting, and that field's picture. Figure 3-7 illustrates the parameter file format used to specify a sort key.

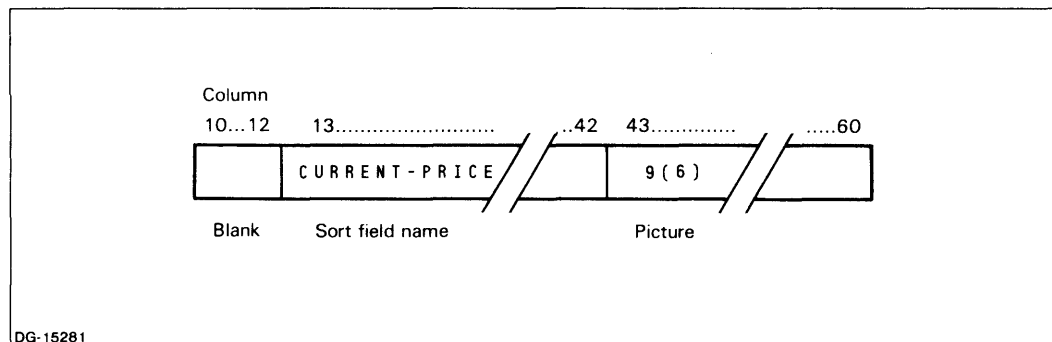


Figure 3-7. The Sort Key Parameter Format

Both entries are left-justified within their field. Figure 3-8 shows a sample section of a parameter file that specifies a series of sort keys.

000601	TOWN	X(12)
000602	CURRENT-PRICE	9(6)
000603	LISTDATA-KEY	9(5)

*Figure 3-8. Sample Sort Key Parameters*

## About the Sequential Skeleton Files

The PROXI software provides a unique skeleton file for each of the four program types. These skeleton files contain COBOL-like statements and coded instructions. The program generator uses these to combine specific parameter file information with the general program skeleton.

In the original PROXI system, the skeletons were ISAM files. To give you more flexibility, the PROXI system now uses sequential skeleton files, which you can modify to suit your own needs.

This section describes the special symbols and codes that the skeleton files use. Armed with this information, you can interpret the skeleton file, observe how it works, and modify it so that it generates the type of code you need.

The names of the sequential skeleton files are:

- PROXI\$10SQ     The file maintenance program skeleton file
- PROXI\$20SQ     The file inquiry program skeleton file
- PROXI\$30SQ     The report writer program skeleton file
- PROXI\$40SQ     The form printing program skeleton file

## How the Program Generator Uses the Skeleton File

To build COBOL source code, the program generator reads the appropriate skeleton file. The skeleton file contains two types of statements: COBOL code statements and function statements.

The COBOL code statements are normally incomplete; they require the program generator to insert one or more values from the parameter file. (This operation, called substitution, is explained shortly.) After completing all substitutions, the program generator writes the resulting line of code to the source file.



The other type of skeleton file line is a function statement, which instructs the program generator to perform a certain operation. These statements do not cause the program generator to write code to the source file.

Skeleton file statements of either type may require the program generator to execute a series of steps. When evaluating a skeleton statement, the program generator follows this order:

1. Perform all substitutions, beginning with the innermost and working outward.
2. Execute any function codes from left to right.

## Substitution

When the skeleton file needs a value from the parameter file, it uses a substitution string. A substitution string specifies the number of a line in the parameter file. The string begins and ends with the # symbol. For example:

```
#100#
```

This substitution string specifies line 000100 of the parameter file.

When the program generator encounters a substitution string, it replaces the entire marked string (including the # symbols) with the contents of the specified parameter line.

For example, the skeleton file could include this line:

```
000200 PROGRAM-ID. #100#.
```

The program generator replaces the substitution string (#100#) with the contents of parameter file line 000100. If line 000100 looks like this:

```
000100 LISTINGS
```

the program generator would build the source line:

```
PROGRAM-ID. LISTINGS.
```

Substitution operations are sometimes nested. Parentheses surround each inner substitution. Let's assume that the parameter file contains these lines (among others):

```
000001 2  
000320 LISTDATA
```

The skeleton instruction

```
COPY "#3(#1#)0#.WS".
```

specifies two substitutions. The inner substitution is marked with parentheses. Replacing the string #1# with the contents of line 000001, the intermediate result is:

```
COPY "#320#.WS".
```

Then, replacing the final string with the contents of line 000320, our result is:

```
COPY "LISTDATA.WS".
```

## Blocks of Code

The skeleton file includes blocks of code that are treated as a unit. A test normally precedes the block to determine whether the program generator will execute the block of code or skip to the next line after it.

The skeleton file uses a label to identify the beginning and the end of a block. The label begins with a dollar sign ( \$ ) in column 8. The same label marks the beginning and end of a particular block. These labels do not appear in the source code file.

Figure 3-9 illustrates a sample block of code. In the figure, the label “\$-SECOND-SCREEN” identifies the beginning and end of the block.

```
017900 $-SECOND-SCREEN
018000     DISPLAY #410#-FORMAT-SCREEN.
018100     PERFORM #410#-ENTER.
018200     IF ESCAPE-CODE = ESCAPE-KEY
018300         PERFORM NOT-PROCESSED.
018400         GO TO ADD-RECORDS-BEGIN.
018500     PERFORM #410#-ANY-CHANGE.
018600     IF ESCAPE-CODE = ESCAPE-KEY.
018700         PERFORM NOT-PROCESSED.
018800         GO TO ADD-RECORDS-BEGIN.
018900 $-SECOND-SCREEN
```

Figure 3-9. A Sample Block of Code

A block may be embedded within another block. The inner block must use a different label to distinguish it from the outer block. Figure 3-10 shows how labels identify a nested block.

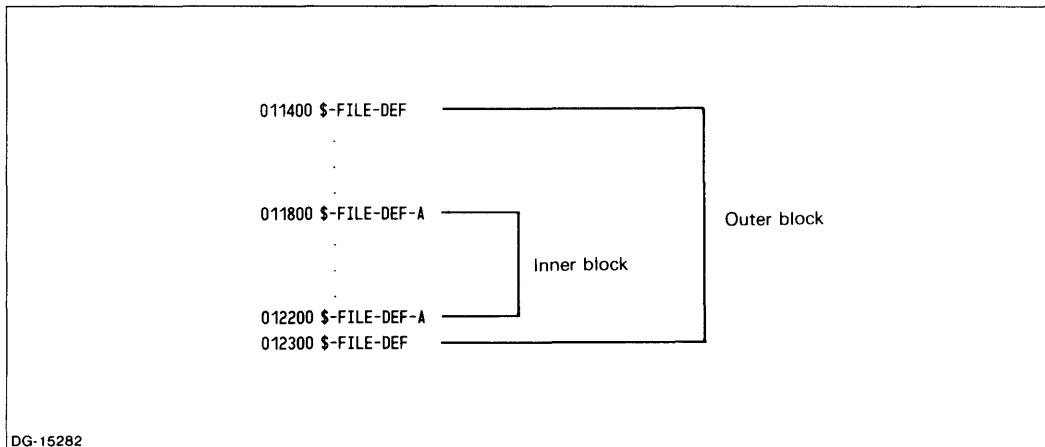


Figure 3-10. How Labels Identify a Nested Code Block

## Displaying Code

The symbol \$ or % in column 7 of a skeleton file line instructs the program generator to display the rest of the line (from column 8 to the right) on the screen. PROXI users see this operation when they generate code. The program generator displays major headings (such as divisions) and minor headings (such as paragraph, section, and 01 levels) to show the progress of the code generation.

A dollar sign ( \$ ) in column 7 indicates a major heading, which the program generator displays near the bottom of the terminal screen. A percent ( % ) sign in column 7 indicates a minor heading, which the program generator displays below and to the right of a major heading.

For example:

```
000500$ENVIRONMENT DIVISION.
```

```
      .  
      .  
      .
```

```
001500%INPUT-OUTPUT SECTION.
```

These lines then appear at the bottom of the user's screen:

```
ENVIRONMENT DIVISION.  
  
INPUT-OUTPUT SECTION.
```

As the program generator encounters other major and minor display lines, it overwrites the previous entry with the new line.

The program generator DOES NOT copy the display indicator to the resulting COBOL source code file.

## Skeleton File Function Codes

The skeleton files contain special function code symbols, which instruct the program generator to perform a particular operation. The skeleton file uses this notation to identify a function code:

```
#!x
```

where

x is the function code symbol, which may be a digit from 1 through 9, or the letter A or B

The function code usually follows a string of one or more characters. The characters constitute the argument(s) for the specified function. The symbol pair #! separates the argument(s) from the function code. (The function code descriptions in the pages that follow explain the arguments for each function code.)

When the preceding argument ends in a substitution string (as it usually does), the final # of the string also serves as the start of the function code string. For example:

#410#12

instructs the program generator to perform function 2 using the contents of parameter file line 000410. (Notice that the second # is not doubled.)

The program generator performs all substitutions before evaluating the line, which it does from left to right.

Except for function codes 5 and 7, which may be embedded within other function code operations, only one function code can appear per line. If the program generator encounters any function code other than 5 or 7, it ignores the rest of the line.

Table 3-1 lists the skeleton file function codes. The following pages give a complete explanation of each code.

**Table 3-1. Skeleton File Function Codes**

Code	Action
#!1	Execute block if line not blank; otherwise skip block.
#!2	Execute block if line is blank; otherwise skip block.
#!3	Execute block if alphanumeric logical test result is true; otherwise skip block.
#!4	Execute block if numeric logical test result is true; otherwise skip block.
#!5	Perform computation on two strings.
#!6	Store a value in the parameter file.
#!7	Use byte count instead of contents in substitution.
#!8	Store skeleton file line number in parameter file.
#!9	Jump to line after specified line.
#!A	Increment parameter file line contents by one.
#!B	Isolate field(s) in a multiple field line.

---

## **#!1**

**Execute block if line not blank; otherwise, skip block.**

---

### **Format**

#line-no#!1  
\$-blockname

\$-blockname

where:

line-no is a line number in the parameter file.

blockname is a label that identifies the beginning and the end of a block of code.

### **Description**

The program generator examines the contents of the parameter file line that is specified in the substitution string. If the line contains data (i.e., is not blank), the program generator executes the block of code that follows. If the line is blank or does not exist, the program generator skips the block and continues at the next line after the block.

### **Example**

```
026000 #430#!1
026100 $-FOURTH-SCREEN
      :
      :
026800 $-FOURTH-SCREEN
026900   PERFORM CHANGE-#200#-RECORD.
```

Examine line 000430 in the parameter file. If it contains data, then execute the series that follows (\$-FOURTH-SCREEN).

If line 000430 does not contain data, skip the series and continue at line 026900.

---

## **#!2**

**Execute block if line is blank; otherwise, skip block.**

---

### **Format**

#line-no#!2  
\$-blockname

·  
·  
\$-blockname

where:

line-no            is a line number in the parameter file.

blockname        is a label that identifies the beginning and the end of a block of code.

### **Description**

The program generator examines the contents of the parameter file line that the substitution string specifies. If the line contains data (i.e., is not blank), the program generator skips the block of code that follows. If the line is blank or does not exist, the program generator executes the block.

### **Example**

```
007500 #210#!2
007600 $-NO-NAME
      :
      :
007800 $-NO-NAME
007900 01 MENU-SCREEN.
```

Examine line 002100 in the parameter file. If it contains data, then skip the block (\$-NO-NAME) and continue at line 007900.

If line 000210 is blank or does not exist, execute the block.

---

## **#!3**

**Execute block if alphanumeric logical test result is true; otherwise, skip the block.**

---

### **Format**

string 1,operator,string2#!3  
\$-blockname

\$-blockname

where:

string 1 is a character string.

operator is a relational operator: EQ, NE, LT, LE, GT, or GE.

string2 is a character string.

blockname is a label that identifies the beginning and the end of a block of code.

### **Description**

The program generator moves the two strings into alphanumeric working storage, then compares them according to the relational operator.

If the result is true, the program generator executes the block of code that follows. If the result is false, the program generator skips the block.

A comma must separate each string from the operator. The program generator performs all substitutions before comparing the strings.

### **Example**

```
013600 Y,EQ,#300#!3
013700 $-FILE-DEF
      :
      :
014800 $-FILE-DEF
014900
015000 PERFORM GET-DATES.
```

If parameter file line 000300 contains Y, the program generator performs the block of code named \$-FILE-DEF. If the line contains any other value, the program generator skips the block and continues at line 014900.

---

## **#!4**

**Execute block if numeric logical test result is true; otherwise skip the block.**

---

### **Format**

string1,operator,string2#!4  
\$-blockname

where:

string1 is a character string.

operator is a relational operator: EQ, NE, LT, LE, GT, or GE.

string2 is a character string.

blockname is a label that identifies the beginning and the end of a block of code.

### **Description**

The program generator moves the two strings into numeric working storage, then compares them according to the relational operator.

If the result is true, the program generator executes the block of code that follows. If the result is false, the program generator skips the block.

A comma must separate each string from the operator. The program generator performs all substitutions before comparing the strings.

### **Example**

```
022400 #2010#.LT.#5#!4
022500 $-LEG-06
      :
      :
022700 $-LEG-06
022800 01 LEGENDS-FROM-PAGE-2-ONWARD PIC 9 VALUE #5#.
```

Compare the contents of lines 002010 and 000005 in the parameter file. If the former is less than the latter, execute the block called \$-LEG-06. Otherwise, skip the block.



---

## **#!5**

### **Perform a computation on two strings.**

---

#### **Format**

string1,operator,string2#!5

where:

string1 is a character string representing a numeric value.

operator is a computation operator: +, -, or /.

string2 is a character string representing a numeric value.

#### **Description**

The program generator first completes all substitutions, then performs the specified computation using the two strings.

(This function usually occurs with function code 6, which stores the resulting value in a line of the parameter file.)

#### **Examples**

049300 #1#,+,#10#!5#3#!6

Add the contents of parameter file lines 000001 and 000010. (The rest of the command instructs the program generator to store the result in line 000003 of the parameter file. See function code 6.)

053100 9000,+,#1#!5#2#!6

Add the value 9000 to the contents of parameter file line 000001. (The remainder of this command instructs the program generator to store the result in line 000002 of the parameter file. See function code 6.)

009800 #420#,+,#430#!5,-,1#!5#3#!6

Add the contents of parameter file lines 000420 and 000430, subtract 1 from the sum, and store the result in line 000003 of the parameter file.

---

## **#!6**

**Store a value into the parameter file.**

---

### **Format**

string#line-no#!6

where:

string is a character string.

line-no is a line number in the parameter file.

### **Description**

The program generator stores the string argument in the specified line of the parameter file. The previous contents of the line (if any) are destroyed.

### **Examples**

045800 DETAIL#9#!6

Store the character string "DETAIL" in line 000009 of the parameter file.

045600 1#1#!6

Store the value 1 in line 000001 of the parameter file.

038700 600.+ #1#15#3#!6

Add 600 to the contents of parameter file line 000001, then store the result in line 000003 of the file. (See the description of function code 5.)

---

**#!7**

**Replace the substitution string with the byte count of the specified parameter file line.**

---

**Format**

#line-no#!7

where:

line-no is a line number in the parameter file.

**Description**

This function modifies the substitution operation. The program generator replaces the substitution string with the byte count of the parameter line contents, not the contents themselves.

**Examples**

012900 #410#!7#1#16

Count the number of characters in parameter file line 000410, then store that value in line 000001 of the file. (See the description of function code 6.)

015200 #1020#!7,+.60#!5#1#16

Count the number of bytes in parameter file line 001020, add 60, then store the result in line 000001 of the file.

---

## **#!8**

**Replace the parameter file line contents with the number of the current skeleton file line.**

---

### **Format**

#line-no#!8

where:

line-no is a line number in the parameter file.

### **Description**

The program generator replaces the contents of the specified parameter file line with the line number of the current skeleton file instruction. The previous contents of the parameter file line (if any) are destroyed.

### **Examples**

002700 #2#!8

Store the value 2700 in line 000002 of the parameter file.

018100 #6#!8

Store the value 18100 in line 000006 of the parameter file.

---

## **#!9**

**Jump to next line after line number in specified parameter line.**

---

### **Format**

#line-no#!9

where:

line-no is a line number in the parameter file.

### **Description**

The program generator continues to read the skeleton file at the next line after the line number stored in the indicated parameter line. This function is usually used with function code 8, which stores the line number of a skeleton file instruction in a parameter file line.

### **Example**

```
024800 #6#!8      (Stores the skeleton file line number 024800 in line 000006 of the parameter
:               file.)
:
:
026500 #6#!9
```

The program generator checks parameter file line 000006, which now contains the value 024800. The program generator continues execution at next line after line 024800 (most likely line 024900).

---

## **#!A**

### **Increment the contents of a parameter file line.**

---

#### **Format**

#line-no#!A

where:

line-no is a line number in the parameter file.

#### **Description**

The program generator adds 1 to the value in the specified parameter file line, replacing the old value with the incremented one.

#### **Examples**

026200 #7#!A

Increment the contents of parameter file line 000007 by 1.

037200 #2#!A

Increment the contents of parameter file line 000002 by 1.

---

## **#!B**

**Isolates one or more individual fields within a multiple field parameter file line.**

---

### **Format**

[line-no]#!Btype

where:

line-no is an optional argument, which specifies a line number in the parameter file.

type specifies the type of multiple field parameter, and is either FIELD, SELECT, or SORT-KEY.

### **Description**

This function allows the program generator to isolate individual fields within a multiple field parameter line.

If a line number argument precedes the function code, the function applies to that parameter file line. If the argument is omitted, the function applies to the most recently specified parameter file line.

There are three types of multiple field parameters: FIELD (a field specification parameter), SELECT (a logical test parameter), and SORT-KEY (a sort key parameter). One of these keywords follows the B function code. The keyword allows the program generator to apply the appropriate format to the parameter record, and thereby isolate any individual field within it.

For a detailed description of the multiple field parameter formats, see the earlier part of this chapter.

Once it has specified the parameter type, the skeleton file refers to a particular field within the parameter by using the following notation:

'n

where n may be 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6.

Table 3-2 lists the contents of each field for each parameter type.

**Table 3-2. Fields Within Multiple Field Parameters**

<b>Symbol</b>	<b>FIELD</b>	<b>SELECT</b>	<b>SORT-KEY</b>
'1	Logical operator	Column number (start)	Key field
'2	Field 1	Field name or constant	Picture
'3	Conditional operator	Print format	-----
'4	-----	Print length	-----
'5	-----	Computation symbol	-----
'6	-----	Accumulator	-----

## Examples

```
007700 #!BSORT-KEY
007800      10 SORTFILE-KEY-#1#      PIC #'2#.
```

Interpret the current parameter line according to the sort key format. Build a sorting variable using the contents of parameter file line 000001. Then, retrieve its picture from the second field in the parameter line. The result might appear something like this:

```
10 SORTFILE-KEY-3      PIC 9(5).
```

```
013000 #!BFIELD
013100 999.NE. #'1#!3
```

Interpret the current parameter line according to the field specification format. If the third field (starting column position) is not equal to 999, then execute the block that follows.

```
050400 #!BSELECT
050500      #'1# #'2# #'3#
```

Interpret the current parameter according to the logical test format. Build the source code line using the first, second, and third fields in that line.

End of Chapter



# Chapter 4

## The File Maintenance Program

This chapter describes the file maintenance program parameter file and skeleton file.

### The File Maintenance Program Parameter File

The parameter file for the file maintenance program is created by PROXIS01, and updated through PROXIS10, PROXIS03, and PROXIS02.

Table 4-1 lists the line number groups for the file maintenance program parameter file. The pages that follow give specific information about each group. (For general information about parameter files, see Chapter 3.)

**Table 4-1. Line Number Groups for a File Maintenance Program**

<b>Line Number Group</b>	<b>Contains</b>
100	General program parameters
200	Maintenance program parameters
300	Reference file parameters
400	Screen format parameters
500	Own code parameters
600	Print program parameters

---

## The 100 Group

### General program parameters

---

*File Maintenance*

This group contains general information about the program.

Source menu: PG-2

<b>Line #</b>	<b>Contents</b>
000100	Name of the file maintenance program
000101	MAINT
000110	Application name
000120	Name of the next program on normal exit
000130	Name of the next program on error exit

### **Example**

```
000100 LISTINGS
000101 MAINT
000110 Current Listings Update
000120 LOGON
000130 LOGON
```

---

## The 200 Group Maintenance program parameters

---

*File Maintenance*

This group contains information about the principal data file.

Source menu: PG-3

<b>Line #</b>	<b>Contents</b>
000200	Name of the principal data file (datafile)
000204	datafile
000205	datafile-RECORD
000206	datafile-KEY
000207	datafile-STATUS
000210	Menu item name

### **Comments**

If the user specified a variable other than datafile-RECORD as the first entry in datafile.FD, that variable name appears in line 000205. If datafile.FD does not exist, the default value for line 000205 is datafile-RECORD.

### **Example**

```
000200 LISTDATA
000204 LISTDATA
000205 LISTDATA-RECORD
000206 LISTDATA-KEY
000207 LISTDATA-STATUS
000210 Listings
```

---

## The 300 Group

### Reference file parameters

---

*File Maintenance*

This group contains reference file information.

Source menus: PG-3 and PG-4

<b>Line #</b>	<b>Contents</b>
000300	Reference file flag:
	Y (program uses one or more reference files)
	N (program does not use any reference files)

If line 000300 is Y, the following group appears for each reference file:

0003n0	Name of <i>n</i> th reference file (ref-file-n)
0003n4	ref-file-n
0003n5	ref-file-n-RECORD
0003n6	ref-file-n-KEY
0003n7	ref-file-n-STATUS

### Comments

The program can use up to nine reference files. Lines 000310 through 000317 refer to the first file, lines 000320 through 000327 refer to the second, and so on.

### Example

```
000300 Y
000310 REF01
000314 REF01
000315 REF01-RECORD
000316 REF01-KEY
000317 REF01-STATUS
000320 REF02
000324 REF02
000325 REF02-RECORD
000326 REF02-KEY
000327 REF02-STATUS
```

---

## The 400 Group

### Screen format parameters

---

*File Maintenance*

This group lists the screen formats used by the program.

Source menu: PG-3

<b>Line #</b>	<b>Contents</b>
000400	Screen name 1
000410	Screen name 2
000420	Screen name 3
000430	Screen name 4

### **Example**

000400	SCREENA
000410	SCREENB
000420	SCREENC
000430	SCREEND

---

## The 500 Group

### Own code parameters

---

*File Maintenance*

This group contains information about the user's own code in the program.

Source menu: PG-3

<b>Line #</b>	<b>Contents</b>
000500	Own code (working storage) flag: Y (program uses working storage own code) N (program does not use working storage own code)
000510	Own code (procedure division) flag: Y (program uses procedure division own code) N (program does not use procedure division own code)

### **Example**

```
000500  Y
000510  N
```

---

## **The 600 Group**

### **Print program parameters**

---

*File Maintenance*

This group identifies the program to be used to print the principal data file.

Source menu: PG-3

<b>Line #</b>	<b>Contents</b>
000600	Name of the print program

### **Example**

000600 PRINTIT

## The File Maintenance Program Skeleton File

The following is a listing of the contents of the sequential skeleton file for a file maintenance program.

000100\$IDENTIFICATION DIVISION.	24
000200%PROGRAM-ID. #100#.	23
000300 AUTHOR. AOS/VS PROXI FILE MAINTENANCE GENERATOR.	60
000400	01
000500\$ENVIRONMENT DIVISION.	21
000600 CONFIGURATION SECTION.	22
000700 SOURCE-COMPUTER. ECLIPSE.	25
000800*	23
000900*	23
001100*	23
001100 OBJECT-COMPUTER. ECLIPSE.	25
001200*	23
001300*	23
001310 SPECIAL-NAMES.	20
001320 "@LIST" IS HARDCOPY-DEVICE.	40
001400*	23
001500%INPUT-OUTPUT SECTION.	21
001600 FILE-CONTROL.	13
001700 COPY "#200#.SL".	20
001800	01
001900 Y, EQ, #300#13	12
002000 \$-FILE-DEF	10
002100 1#1#16	06
002200 #2#18	05
002300 #3(#1#)0#1	11
002400 \$-FILE-DEF-A	12
002500 COPY "#3(#1#)0#.SL".	24
002600 #1#!A	05
002700 #2#!9	05
002800 \$-FILE-DEF-A	12
002900 \$-FILE-DEF	10
003000/	01
003100\$DATA DIVISION.	14
003200%FILE SECTION.	13
003300 COPY "#200#.FD".	20
003400	01
003500 Y, EQ, #300#13	12
003600 \$-FILE-DEF	10
003700 1#1#16	06
003800 #2#18	05
003900 #3(#1#)0#1	11
004000 \$-FILE-DEF-A	12
004100 COPY "#3(#1#)0#.FD".	24
004200 #1#!A	05
004300 #2#!9	05
004400 \$-FILE-DEF-A	12
004500 \$-FILE-DEF	10



004600/		01
004700%WORKING-STORAGE SECTION.		24
004800		01
004900 01 APPLICATION-NAME PIC X(30)		30
005000	VALUE "#110#".	34
005100 01 OC-STATUS PIC 9.		20
005200	COPY "#200#.WS".	20
005300		01
005400 Y, EQ, #300#13		12
005500 \$-FILE-DEF		10
005600 1#1#16		D6
005700 #2#18		05
005800 #3(#1#)0#1		11
005900 \$-FILE-DEF-A		12
006000	COPY "#3(#1#)0#.WS".	24
006100 #1#!A		05
006200 #2#!9		05
006300 \$-FILE-DEF-A		12
006400 \$-FILE-DEF		10
006500		01
006600 Y, EQ, #500#13		12
006700 \$-OC-WS		07
006800		01
006900	COPY "#100#.WS".	20
007000 \$-OC-WS		07
007100		01
007200	COPY "PROXI\$CF01.WS".	25
007300/		01
007400%SCREEN SECTION.		15
007500 #210#12		07
007600 \$-NO-NAME		09
007700 RECORDS#210#16		14
007800 \$-NO-NAME		09
007900 01 MENU-SCREEN.		15
008000	05 BLANK SCREEN.	20
008100	05 LINE 01 COL 01 PIC X(30) FROM APPLICATION-NAME.	57
008200	05 LINE 08 COL 10 "PLEASE SELECT".	40
008300	05 LINE 08 COL 25 PIC 9 TO MENU-SELECTION.	50
008400	05 LINE 10 COL 16 "1. ADD NEW #210#.".	44
008500	05 LINE 12 COL 16 "2. CHANGE/INQUIRE".	44
008600	05 LINE 12 COL 34 "#210#.".	33
008700	05 LINE 14 COL 16 "3. DELETE #210#.".	43
008800	05 LINE 16 COL 16 "4. PRINT #210#.".	42
008900		01
009000 01 END-SCREEN.		14
009100	05 LINE 08 COL 25 "END".	30

009200		01
009300	COPY "#400#.SD".	20
009400	#410#!1	07
009500	\$-SECOND-SCREEN	15
009600	COPY "#410#.SD".	20
009700	\$-SECOND-SCREEN	15
009800	#420#!1	07
009900	\$-THIRD-SCREEN	14
010000	COPY "#420#.SD".	20
010100	\$-THIRD-SCREEN	14
010200	#430#!1	07
010300	\$-FOURTH-SCREEN	15
010400	COPY "#430#.SD".	20
010500	\$-FOURTH-SCREEN	15
010600		01
010700	COPY "PROXISCF01.SD".	25
010800/		01
010900	\$PROCEDURE DIVISION.	19
011000	DECLARATIVES.	13
011100	COPY "#200#.DC".	22
011200		01
011300	Y, EQ, #300#!3	12
011400	\$-FILE-DEF	10
011500	1#1#!6	06
011600	#2#!8	05
011700	#3(#1#)0#!1	11
011800	\$-FILE-DEF-A	12
011900	COPY "#3(#1#)0#.DC".	24
012000	#1#!A	05
012100	#2#!9	05
012200	\$-FILE-DEF-A	12
012300	\$-FILE-DEF	10
012400	EXIT-DECLARATIVES. EXIT.	24
012500	END DECLARATIVES.	17
012600/		01
012700*	***** LEVEL 1 *****	36
012800		01
012900	%MAIN-LOGIC SECTION.	19
013000	BEGIN.	06
013100	PERFORM OPEN-#200#.	23
013200	IF #207# IS NOT = I-0-OK	28
013300	GO TO ERROR-PROGRAM.	28
013500		01
013600	Y, EQ, #300#!3	12
013700	\$-FILE-DEF	10
013800	1#1#!6	06
013900	#2#!8	05
014000	#3(#1#)0#!1	11
014100	\$-FILE-DEF-A	12
014200	PERFORM OPEN-#3(#1#)0#.	27
014300	IF #3(#1#)7# IS NOT = I-0-OK	32
014400	GO TO ERROR-PROGRAM.	28
014500	#1#!A	05
014600	#2#!9	05

014700	\$-FILE-DEF-A	12
014800	\$-FILE-DEF	10
014900		01
015000	PERFORM GET-DATES.	22
015100		01
015200	MOVE "N" TO ANY-CHANGE-ANSWER.	34
015300		01
015400	COPY "PROXI\$CF02.PL".	25
015500/		01
015600*	***** LEVEL 2 *****	36
015700		01
015800%	ADD-RECORDS SECTION.	20
015900	ADD-RECORDS-BEGIN.	18
016000	DISPLAY #400#-FORMAT-SCREEN.	32
016100	PERFORM #400#-ENTER-KEY.	28
016200	IF ESCAPE-CODE = ESCAPE-KEY	31
016300	OR ESCAPE-CODE = F1-KEY	35
016400	GO TO ADD-RECORDS-BEGIN.	32
016500	IF ESCAPE-CODE = END-KEY	28
016600	GO TO ADD-RECORDS-EXIT.	31
016700	PERFORM VERIFY-NEW-#200#.	29
016800	IF #207# IS = RECORD-ON-FILE	32
016900	GO TO ADD-RECORDS-BEGIN.	32
017000	PERFORM #400#-ENTER.	24
017100	IF ESCAPE-CODE = ESCAPE-KEY	31
017200	PERFORM NOT-PROCESSED	29
017300	GO TO ADD-RECORDS-BEGIN.	32
017400	PERFORM #400#-ANY-CHANGE.	29
017500	IF ESCAPE-CODE = ESCAPE-KEY	31
017600	PERFORM NOT-PROCESSED	29
017700	GO TO ADD-RECORDS-BEGIN.	32
017800	#410#!1	07
017900	\$-SECOND-SCREEN	15
018000	DISPLAY #410#-FORMAT-SCREEN.	32
018100	PERFORM #410#-ENTER.	24
018200	IF ESCAPE-CODE = ESCAPE-KEY	31
018300	PERFORM NOT-PROCESSED	29
018400	GO TO ADD-RECORDS-BEGIN.	32
018500	PERFORM #410#-ANY-CHANGE.	29
018600	IF ESCAPE-CODE = ESCAPE-KEY	31
018700	PERFORM NOT-PROCESSED	29
018800	GO TO ADD-RECORDS-BEGIN.	32
018900	\$-SECOND-SCREEN	15
019000	#420#!1	07
019100	\$-THIRD-SCREEN	14
019200	DISPLAY #420#-FORMAT-SCREEN.	32
019300	PERFORM #420#-ENTER.	24
019400	IF ESCAPE-CODE = ESCAPE-KEY	31
019500	PERFORM NOT-PROCESSED	29
019600	GO TO ADD-RECORDS-BEGIN.	32
019700	PERFORM #420#-ANY-CHANGE.	29
019800	IF ESCAPE-CODE = ESCAPE-KEY	31
019900	PERFORM NOT-PROCESSED	29
020000	GO TO ADD-RECORDS-BEGIN.	32

020100	\$-THIRD-SCREEN	14
020200	#430#!1	07
020300	\$-FOURTH-SCREEN	15
020400	DISPLAY #430#-FORMAT-SCREEN.	32
020500	PERFORM #430#-ENTER.	24
020600	IF ESCAPE-CODE = ESCAPE-KEY	31
020700	PERFORM NOT-PROCESSED	29
020800	GO TO ADD-RECORDS-BEGIN.	32
020900	PERFORM #430#-ANY-CHANGE.	29
021000	IF ESCAPE-CODE = ESCAPE-KEY	31
021100	PERFORM NOT-PROCESSED	29
021200	GO TO ADD-RECORDS-BEGIN.	32
021300	\$-FOURTH-SCREEN	15
021400	PERFORM ADD-#200#.	22
021500	GO TO ADD-RECORDS-BEGIN.	28
021600	ADD-RECORDS-EXIT. EXIT.	24
021700		01
021800	%CHANGE-RECORDS SECTION.	23
022300	CHANGE-RECORDS-BEGIN.	21
022400	UNLOCK #204#.	17
022500	DISPLAY #400#-FORMAT-SCREEN.	32
022600	PERFORM #400#-ENTER-KEY.	28
022700	IF ESCAPE-CODE = ESCAPE-KEY	31
022800	GO TO CHANGE-RECORDS-BEGIN.	35
022900	IF ESCAPE-CODE = END-KEY	28
023000	GO TO CHANGE-RECORDS-EXIT.	34
023010	IF ESCAPE-CODE = F1-KEY-S	29
023020	PERFORM NEAREST-#200#-RECORD.	38
023100	IF ESCAPE-CODE = F1-KEY	27
023200	PERFORM NEXT-#200#-RECORD	33
023300	ELSE	08
023400	PERFORM READ-#200#-RECORD.	34
023500	IF #207# IS NOT = I-O-OK	28
023600	GO TO CHANGE-RECORDS-BEGIN.	41
023700	DISPLAY #400#-DISPLAY-SCREEN.	33
023800	PERFORM #400#-ANY-CHANGE.	29
023810	IF ESCAPE-CODE = HARDCOPY	30
023820	DISPLAY #400#-FORMAT-SCREEN UPON	50
023825	HARDCOPY-DEVICE	50
023830	DISPLAY #400#-DISPLAY-SCREEN UPON	50
023835	HARDCOPY-DEVICE.	50
023900	IF ESCAPE-CODE = ESCAPE-KEY	31
024000	PERFORM NOT-PROCESSED	29
024100	GO TO CHANGE-RECORDS-BEGIN.	35

024200	#410#!1	07
024300	\$-SECOND-SCREEN	15
024400	DISPLAY #410#-FORMAT-SCREEN.	32
024500	DISPLAY #410#-DISPLAY-SCREEN.	33
024600	PERFORM #410#-ANY-CHANGE.	29
024610	IF ESCAPE-CODE = HARDCOPY	30
024620	DISPLAY #410#-FORMAT-SCREEN UPON	50
024625	HARDCOPY-DEVICE	50
024630	DISPLAY #410#-DISPLAY-SCREEN UPON	50
024635	HARDCOPY-DEVICE.	50
024700	IF ESCAPE-CODE = ESCAPE-KEY	31
024800	PERFORM NOT-PROCESSED	29
024900	GO TO CHANGE-RECORDS-BEGIN.	35
025000	\$-SECOND-SCREEN	15
025100	#420#!1	07
025200	\$-THIRD-SCREEN	14
025300	DISPLAY #420#-FORMAT-SCREEN.	32
025400	DISPLAY #420#-DISPLAY-SCREEN.	33
025500	PERFORM #420#-ANY-CHANGE.	29
025510	IF ESCAPE-CODE = HARDCOPY	30
025520	DISPLAY #420#-FORMAT-SCREEN UPON	50
025525	HARDCOPY-DEVICE	50
025530	DISPLAY #420#-DISPLAY-SCREEN UPON	50
025535	HARDCOPY-DEVICE.	50
025600	IF ESCAPE-CODE = ESCAPE-KEY	31
025700	PERFORM NOT-PROCESSED	29
025800	GO TO CHANGE-RECORDS-BEGIN.	35
025900	\$-THIRD-SCREEN	14
026000	#430#!1	07
026100	\$-FOURTH-SCREEN	15
026200	DISPLAY #430#-FORMAT-SCREEN.	32
026300	DISPLAY #430#-DISPLAY-SCREEN.	33
026400	PERFORM #430#-ANY-CHANGE.	29
026410	IF ESCAPE-CODE = HARDCOPY	30
026420	DISPLAY #430#-FORMAT-SCREEN UPON	50
026425	HARDCOPY-DEVICE	50
026430	DISPLAY #430#-DISPLAY-SCREEN UPON	50
026435	HARDCOPY-DEVICE.	50
026500	IF ESCAPE-CODE = ESCAPE-KEY	31
026600	PERFORM NOT-PROCESSED	29
026700	GO TO CHANGE-RECORDS-BEGIN.	35
026800	\$-FOURTH-SCREEN	15
026900	PERFORM CHANGE-#200#-RECORD.	32
027000	GO TO CHANGE-RECORDS-BEGIN.	31
027100	CHANGE-RECORDS-EXIT. EXIT.	27

027200		01
027300	%DELETE-RECORDS SECTION.	23
027800	DELETE-RECORDS-BEGIN.	21
027900	UNLOCK #204#.	17
028000	DISPLAY #400#-FORMAT-SCREEN.	32
028100	PERFORM #400#-ENTER-KEY.	28
028200	IF ESCAPE-CODE = ESCAPE-KEY	31
028300	GO TO DELETE-RECORDS-BEGIN.	35
028400	IF ESCAPE-CODE = END-KEY	28
028500	GO TO DELETE-RECORDS-EXIT.	34
028600	IF ESCAPE-CODE = F1-KEY	27
028700	PERFORM NEXT-#200#-RECORD	33
028800	ELSE	08
028900	PERFORM READ-#200#-RECORD.	33
029000	IF #207# IS NOT = I-O-OK	28
029100	GO TO DELETE-RECORDS-BEGIN.	40
029200	DISPLAY #400#-DISPLAY-SCREEN.	33
029300	PERFORM VERIFY-#200#.	25
029400	IF QUESTION-ANSWER IS = "N"	31
029500	GO TO DELETE-RECORDS-BEGIN.	35
029600	PERFORM DELETE-#200#-RECORD.	32
029700	GO TO DELETE-RECORDS-BEGIN.	31
029800	DELETE-RECORDS-EXIT. EXIT.	27
029900		01
030000	%PRINT-RECORDS SECTION.	22
030100	PRINT-RECORDS-BEGIN.	20
030200	#600#!1	07
030300	\$_PRINT-PROGRAM-DEFINED	23
030400	DISPLAY WAIT-LINE-24.	25
030500	PERFORM CLOSE-FILES.	24
030600	CALL PROGRAM "#600#".	25
030700	\$_PRINT-PROGRAM-DEFINED	23
030800	PRINT-RECORDS-EXIT. EXIT.	25
030900		01
031000	%END-OF-PROGRAM SECTION.	23
031100	END-OF-PROGRAM-BEGIN.	21
031200	DISPLAY WAIT-LINE-24.	25
031300	PERFORM CLOSE-FILES.	24
031400	CALL PROGRAM "#120#".	25
031500	STOP RUN.	13
031600	END-OF-PROGRAM-EXIT. EXIT.	26
031700		01
031800	ERROR-PROGRAM SECTION.	22
031900	ERROR-PROGRAM-BEGIN.	20
032000	DISPLAY WAIT-LINE-24.	25
032100	CALL PROGRAM "#130#".	25
032200	STOP RUN.	13
032300	ERROR-PROGRAM-EXIT. EXIT.	25

032400/		01
032500*	***** LEVEL 3 *****	36
032600		01
032700	COPY "#400#.PL".	20
032800	#410#!1	07
032900	\$-SECOND-SCREEN	15
033000	COPY "#410#.PL".	20
033100	\$-SECOND-SCREEN	15
033200	#420#!1	07
033300	\$-THIRD-SCREEN	14
033400	COPY "#420#.PL".	20
033500	\$-THIRD-SCREEN	14
033600	#430#!1	07
033700	\$-FOURTH-SCREEN	15
033800	COPY "#430#.PL".	20
033900	\$-FOURTH-SCREEN	15
034000		01
034100	Y, EQ, #510#13	12
034200	\$-OC-PL	07
034300	COPY "#100#.PL".	20
034400	\$-OC-PL	07
034500/		01
034600*	***** INPUT/OUTPUT ROUTINES *****	50
034700		01
034800	%I-O-SECTION SECTION.	20
034900	OPEN-#200#.	11
034910	MOVE 00 TO OPEN-ERROR.	25
035000	OPEN I-O #204#.	19
035010	IF #207# = NO-FILE	21
035011	PERFORM FILE-NOT-FOUND.	30
035100	IF #207# = USE-ERROR	24
035110	PERFORM FILE-NOT-AVAILABLE.	34
035111	FILE-NOT-FOUND.	15
035112	DISPLAY " ".	16
035113	DISPLAY "#200#" WITH NO ADVANCING.	38
035114	DISPLAY " FILE NOT FOUND - CREATE IT(Y/N) "	47
035115	WITH NO ADVANCING.	26
035116	ACCEPT ANY-CHANGE-CHAR-1.	29
035117	IF ANY-CHANGE-CHAR-1 IS NOT = 'Y'	42
035118	STOP RUN	21
035119	ELSE	13
035120	OPEN OUTPUT #204#	30
035121	CLOSE #204#	24
035122	MOVE 91 TO OPEN-ERROR	34
035123	OPEN I-O #204#.	28

035124		01
035300	VERIFY-NEW-#200#.	17
035400	READ #204# RECORD.	22
035500	IF #207# = RECORD-ON-FILE	29
035510	OR #207# = RECORD-LOCKED	32
035600	PERFORM ALREADY-ON-FILE.	58
035700	ADD-#200#.	10
035800	WRITE #205#	15
035900	INVALID KEY PERFORM ALREADY-ON-FILE.	61
036000	IF #207# = RECORD-LOCKED	28
036100	PERFORM ALREADY-ON-FILE.	58
036200	READ-#200#-RECORD.	18
036300	READ #204# RECORD LOCK	26
036400	INVALID KEY PERFORM NOT-ON-FILE.	57
036500	IF #207# = RECORD-LOCKED	28
036600	PERFORM #200#-IN-USE.	46
036700	NEXT-#200#-RECORD.	18
036800	READ #204# NEXT RECORD LOCK	31
036900	AT END PERFORM NOT-ON-FILE.	57
037000	IF #207# = RECORD-LOCKED	28
037100	PERFORM #200#-IN-USE.	49
037110	RETRIEVE #204# KEY INTO #204#-KEY.	42
037120	NEAREST-#200#-RECORD.	22
037130	READ #204# RECORD LOCK KEY IS #200#-KEY APPROXIMATE	55
037140	AT END PERFORM NOT-ON-FILE.	54
037150	IF #207# = RECORD-LOCKED	28
037160	PERFORM #200#-IN-USE.	49
037170	RETRIEVE #204# KEY INTO #204#-KEY.	43
037200	CHANGE-#200#-RECORD.	20
037300	REWRITE #205#.	18
037400	UNLOCK #204#.	17
037500	DELETE-#200#-RECORD.	20
037600	DELETE #204# RECORD.	24
037700	IF #207# IS = I-O-OK	24
037800	PERFORM #200#-DELETED.	50
037900	UNLOCK #204#.	17
038000		01
038100	Y, EQ, #300#!3	12
038200	\$-FILE-DEF	10
038300	1#1#16	06
038400	#2#!8	05
038500	#3(#1#)0#!1	11
038600	\$-FILE-DEF-A	12
038700	OPEN-#3(#1#)0#.	15
038800	OPEN INPUT #3(#1#)4#.	25
038900	IF #3(#1#)7# = USE-ERROR	28
039000	PERFORM #3(#1#)0#-IN-USE.	33
039100	READ-#3(#1#)0#.	15
039200	READ #3(#1#)4#	18
039300	INVALID KEY	19
039400	MOVE SPACE TO #3(#1#)5#.	36
039500	#1#!A	05
039600	#2#!9	05
039700	\$-FILE-DEF-A	12
039800	\$-FILE-DEF	10



039900		01
040000	CLOSE-FILES.	12
040100	CLOSE #204#.	16
040200		01
040300	Y.EQ,#300#!3	12
040400	\$-FILE-DEF	10
040500	1#1#!6	06
040600	#2#!8	05
040700	#3(#1#)0#!1	11
040800	\$-FILE-DEF-A	12
040900	CLOSE #3(#1#)4#.	20
041000	#1#!A	05
041100	#2#!9	05
041200	\$-FILE-DEF-A	12
041300	\$-FILE-DEF	10
041400	/	01
041500*	***** MESSAGES *****	37
041600		01
041700	%MESSAGES SECTION.	17
041800	ALREADY-ON-FILE.	16
041900	MOVE "ERROR: Record already on file." TO MESSAGE-FIELD.	59
042000	PERFORM DISPLAY-MESSAGE.	28
042100	CHANGE-NOT-ALLOWED.	19
042200	MOVE "CHANGES NOT ALLOWED TO THESE FIELDS"	46
042300	TO MESSAGE-FIELD.	33
042400	PERFORM DISPLAY-MESSAGE.	28
042500	#200#-DELETED.	14
042600	MOVE "#200# RECORD DELETED" TO MESSAGE-FIELD.	49
042700	PERFORM DISPLAY-MESSAGE.	28
042800	#200#-IN-USE.	13
042900	MOVE "#200# RECORD IN USE" TO MESSAGE-FIELD.	48
043000	PERFORM DISPLAY-MESSAGE.	28
043100	FILE-NOT-AVAILABLE.	19
043200	MOVE "#200# FILE IS IN USE" TO MESSAGE-FIELD.	49
043300	PERFORM DISPLAY-MESSAGE.	28
043400	NOT-ON-FILE.	12
043500	MOVE "RECORD NOT ON FILE" TO MESSAGE-FIELD.	47
043600	PERFORM DISPLAY-MESSAGE.	28
043700	NOT-PROCESSED.	14
043800	MOVE "NOT PROCESSED" TO MESSAGE-FIELD.	42
043900	PERFORM DISPLAY-MESSAGE.	28
044000	VERIFY-#200#.	13
044100	MOVE "IS THIS THE RIGHT RECORD ?" TO MESSAGE-FIELD.	55
044200	PERFORM ASK-QUESTION.	25

044300		01
044400	Y.EQ,#300#13	12
044500	\$-FILE-DEF	10
044600	1#1#16	06
044700	#2#18	05
044800	#3(#1#)0#!1	11
044900	\$-FILE-DEF-A	12
045000	#3(#1#)0#-IN-USE.	17
045100	MOVE "#3(#1#)0# FILE IN USE - TRY AGAIN LATER" TO	55
045200		MESSAGE-FIELD 62
045300	PERFORM DISPLAY-MESSAGE.	28
045400	#1#!A	05
045500	#2#!9	05
045600	\$-FILE-DEF-A	12
045700	\$-FILE-DEF	10
045800/		01
045900*	***** UTILITY ROUTINES *****	45
046000		01
046100%	UTILITY-ROUTINES SECTION.	25
046200	COPY "PROXI\$CF01.PL".	25

End of Chapter

# Chapter 5

## The File Inquiry Program

This chapter describes the file inquiry program parameter file and skeleton file.

### The File Inquiry Program Parameter File

The parameter file for a file inquiry program is created by PROXI\$01, and updated by PROXI\$20, PROXI\$03, and PROXI\$02.

Table 5-1 lists the line number groups for the file inquiry program parameter file. The pages that follow give specific information about each group. (For general information about parameters files, see Chapter 3.)

**Table 5-1. Line Number Groups for a File Inquiry Program**

<b>Line Number Group</b>	<b>Contains</b>
100	General program parameters
200	Inquiry program parameters
300	Reference file parameters
400	Screen format parameters
500	Own code parameters

---

## The 100 Group

### General program parameters

---

*File Inquiry*

This group contains general information about the program.

Source menu: PG-2

<b>Line #</b>	<b>Contents</b>
000100	Name of the file inquiry program
000101	INQUIRY
000110	Application name
000120	Name of the next program on normal exit
000130	Name of the next program on error exit

### **Example**

000100	CHECKLIST
000101	INQUIRY
000110	Display current listings
000120	LOGON
000130	LOGON

---

## The 200 Group

### Inquiry program parameters

---

*File Inquiry*

This group contains information about the principal data file.

Source menu: PG-6

<b>Line #</b>	<b>Contents</b>
000200	Name of the principal data file (datafile)
000204	datafile
000205	datafile-RECORD
000206	datafile-KEY
000207	datafile-STATUS

### **Comments**

If the user specified a variable other than datafile-RECORD as the first entry in datafile.FD, that variable name appears in line 000205. If datafile.FD does not exist, the default value for line 000205 is datafile-RECORD.

### **Example**

```
000200 LISTDATA
000204 LISTDATA
000205 LISTDATA-RECORD
000206 LISTDATA-KEY
000207 LISTDATA-STATUS
```

---

## The 300 Group

### Reference file parameters

---

*File Inquiry*

This group contains reference file information.

Source menus: PG-6 and PG-7

<b>Line #</b>	<b>Contents</b>
000300	Reference file flag: Y (program uses one or more reference files) N (program does not use any reference files)

If line 000300 is Y, the following group appears for each reference file.

0003n0	Name of <i>n</i> th reference file (ref-file-n)
0003n4	ref-file-n
0003n5	ref-file-n-RECORD
0003n6	ref-file-n-KEY
0003n7	ref-file-n-STATUS

### Comments

The program can use up to nine reference files. Lines 000310 through 000317 refer to the first file, lines 000320 through 000327 refer to the second, and so on.

### Example

```
000300 Y
000310 REFA
000314 REFA
000315 REFA-RECORD
000316 REFA-KEY
000317 REFA-STATUS
000320 REFB
000324 REFB
000325 REFB-RECORD
000326 REFB-KEY
000327 REFB-STATUS
000330 REFC
000334 REFC
000335 REFC-RECORD
000336 REFC-KEY
000337 REFC-STATUS
```

---

## The 400 Group

### Screen format parameters

---

*File Inquiry*

This group lists the screen formats used by the program.

Source menu: PG-6

<b>Line #</b>	<b>Contents</b>
000400	Screen name 1
000410	Screen name 2
000420	Screen name 3
000430	Screen name 4

### **Example**

000400	SCREEN01
000410	SCREEN02

---

## The 500 Group

### Own code parameters

---

*File Inquiry*

This group contains information about the program's use of own code.

Source menu: PG-6

<b>Line #</b>	<b>Contents</b>
000500	Own code (working storage) flag: Y (program uses working storage own code) N (program does not use working storage own code)
000510	Own code (procedure division) flag: Y (program uses procedure division own code) N (program does not use procedure division own code)

### **Example**

```
000500 N
000510 Y
```



## The File Inquiry Program Skeleton File

The following is a listing of the contents of the skeleton file for a file inquiry program.

000100\$IDENTIFICATION DIVISION.	24
000200%PROGRAM-ID. #100#.	23
000300 AUTHOR. AOS/V5 PROXI FILE INQUIRY GENERATOR.	50
000400	01
000500\$ENVIRONMENT DIVISION.	21
000600 CONFIGURATION SECTION.	22
000700 SOURCE-COMPUTER. ECLIPSE.	23
000800*	23
000900*	23
001000*	23
001100 OBJECT-COMPUTER. ECLIPSE.	23
001200*	23
001300*	23
001310 SPECIAL-NAMES.	20
001320 "@LIST" IS HARDCOPY-DEVICE.	40
001400*	23
001500%INPUT-OUTPUT SECTION.	21
001600 FILE-CONTROL.	13
001700 COPY "#200#.SL".	20
001800	01
001900 Y.EQ.#300#13	12
002000 \$-FILE-DEF	10
002100 1#1#16	06
002200 #2#18	05
002300 #3(#1#)0#11	11
002400 \$-FILE-DEF-A	12
002500 COPY "#3(#1#)0#.SL".	24
002600 #1#1A	05
002700 #2#19	05
002800 \$-FILE-DEF-A	12
002900 \$-FILE-DEF	10
003000/	01
003100\$DATA DIVISION.	14
003200%FILE SECTION.	13
003300 COPY "#200#.FD".	20
003400	01
003500 Y.EQ.#300#13	12
003600 \$-FILE-DEF	10
003700 1#1#16	06
003800 #2#18	05
003900 #3(#1#)0#11	11
004000 \$-FILE-DEF-A	12
004100 COPY "#3(#1#)0#.FD".	24
004200 #1#1A	05
004300 #2#19	05
004400 \$-FILE-DEF-A	12
004500 \$-FILE-DEF	10

004600/	01
004700%WORKING-STORAGE SECTION.	24
004800	01
004900 01 APPLICATION-NAME PIC X(30)	30
005000 VALUE "#110#".	34
005100 01 OC-STATUS PIC 9.	20
005200 COPY "#200#.WS".	20
005300	01
005400 Y,EQ,#300#!3	12
005500 \$-FILE-DEF	10
005600 1#1#!6	06
005700 #2#!8	05
005800 #3(#1#)0#!1	11
005900 \$-FILE-DEF-A	12
006000 COPY "#3(#1#)0#.WS".	24
006100 #1#!A	05
006200 #2#!9	05
006300 \$-FILE-DEF-A	12
006400 \$-FILE-DEF	10
006500	01
006600 Y,EQ,#500#!3	12
006700 \$-OC-WS	07
006800	01
006900 COPY "#100#.WS".	20
007000 \$-OC-WS	07
007100	01
007200 COPY "PROXI\$CF01.WS".	25
007300/	01
007400%SCREEN SECTION.	15
007500 COPY "#400#.SD".	20
007600 #410#!1	07
007700 \$-SECOND-SCREEN	15
007800 COPY "#410#.SD".	20
007900 \$-SECOND-SCREEN	15
008000 #420#!1	07
008100 \$-THIRD-SCREEN	14
008200 COPY "#420#.SD".	20
008300 \$-THIRD-SCREEN	14
008400 #430#!1	07
008500 \$-FOURTH-SCREEN	15
008600 COPY "#430#.SD".	20
008700 \$-FOURTH-SCREEN	15
008800	01
008900 COPY "PROXI\$CF01.SD".	25

009000/	01
009100\$PROCEDURE DIVISION.	19
009200%DECLARATIVES.	13
009300 COPY "#200#.DC".	20
009400	01
009500 Y, EQ, #300#!3	12
009600 \$-FILE-DEF	10
009700 1#1#16	06
009800 #2#!8	05
009900 #3(#1#)0#!1	11
010000 \$-FILE-DEF-A	12
010100 COPY "#3(#1#)0#.DC".	24
010200 #1#!A	05
010300 #2#!9	05
010400 \$-FILE-DEF-A	12
010500 \$-FILE-DEF	10
010600 EXIT-DECLARATIVES. EXIT.	24
010700 END DECLARATIVES.	17
010800/	01
010900* ***** LEVEL 1 *****	36
011000	01
011100%MAIN-LOGIC SECTION.	19
011200 BEGIN.	06
011300 PERFORM OPEN-#200#.	23
011400 IF #207# IS NOT = I-0-OK	28
011500 GO TO ERROR-PROGRAM.	28
011700	01
011800 Y, EQ, #300#!3	12
011900 \$-FILE-DEF	10
012000 1#1#16	06
012100 #2#!8	05
012200 #3(#1#)0#!1	11
012300 \$-FILE-DEF-A	12
012400 PERFORM OPEN-#3(#1#)0#.	27
012500 IF #3(#1#)7# IS NOT = I-0-OK	32
012600 GO TO ERROR-PROGRAM.	28
012700 #1#!A	05
012800 #2#!9	05
012900 \$-FILE-DEF-A	12
013000 \$-FILE-DEF	10
013100	01
013200 PERFORM GET-DATES.	22
013300 MOVE "INQUIRY" TO SELECTION-TYPE.	37
013400 PERFORM INQUIRE-RECORDS.	28
013500 PERFORM END-OF-PROGRAM.	27

013600/	01
013700* ***** LEVEL 2 *****	36
013800	01
013900%INQUIRE-RECORDS SECTION.	24
014400 INQUIRE-RECORDS-BEGIN.	22
014500 DISPLAY #400#-FORMAT-SCREEN.	32
014600 PERFORM #400#-ENTER-KEY.	28
014700 IF ESCAPE-CODE = ESCAPE-KEY	31
014800 GO TO INQUIRE-RECORDS-BEGIN.	36
014900 IF ESCAPE-CODE = END-KEY	28
015000 GO TO INQUIRE-RECORDS-EXIT.	35
015010 IF ESCAPE-CODE = F1-KEY-S	29
015020 PERFORM NEAREST-#200#-RECORD.	38
015100 IF ESCAPE-CODE = F1-KEY	27
015200 PERFORM NEXT-#200#-RECORD	33
015300 ELSE	08
015400 PERFORM READ-#200#-RECORD.	34
015500 IF #207# IS NOT = I-O-OK	28
015600 GO TO INQUIRE-RECORDS-BEGIN.	36
015700 DISPLAY #400#-DISPLAY-SCREEN.	33
015800 PERFORM CONTINUE-MESSAGE.	29
015805 ACCEPT ESCAPE-CODE FROM ESCAPE KEY.	39
015810 IF ESCAPE-CODE = HARDCOPY	29
015820 DISPLAY #400#-FORMAT-SCREEN UPON	50
015825 HARDCOPY-DEVICE	50
015830 DISPLAY #400#-DISPLAY-SCREEN UPON	50
015835 HARDCOPY-DEVICE.	50
015900 IF ESCAPE-CODE = ESCAPE-KEY	31
016000 PERFORM NOT-PROCESSED	29
016100 GO TO INQUIRE-RECORDS-BEGIN.	36
016200 #410#!1	07
016300 \$-SECOND-SCREEN	15
016400 DISPLAY #410#-FORMAT-SCREEN.	32
016500 DISPLAY #410#-DISPLAY-SCREEN.	33
016600 PERFORM CONTINUE-MESSAGE.	29
016605 ACCEPT ESCAPE-CODE FROM ESCAPE KEY.	39
016610 IF ESCAPE-CODE = HARDCOPY	30
016620 DISPLAY #410#-FORMAT-SCREEN UPON	50
016625 HARDCOPY-DEVICE	50
016630 DISPLAY #410#-DISPLAY-SCREEN UPON	50
016635 HARDCOPY-DEVICE.	50
016700 IF ESCAPE-CODE = ESCAPE-KEY	31
016800 PERFORM NOT-PROCESSED	29
016900 GO TO INQUIRE-RECORDS-BEGIN.	36
017000 \$-SECOND-SCREEN	15

017100	#420#!1	07
017200	\$-THIRD-SCREEN	14
017300	DISPLAY #420#-FORMAT-SCREEN.	32
017400	DISPLAY #420#-DISPLAY-SCREEN.	33
017500	PERFORM CONTINUE-MESSAGE.	29
017505	ACCEPT ESCAPE-CODE FROM ESCAPE KEY.	39
017510	IF ESCAPE-CODE = HARDCOPY	30
017520	DISPLAY #420#-FORMAT-SCREEN UPON	50
017525	HARDCOPY-DEVICE	50
017530	DISPLAY #420#-DISPLAY-SCREEN UPON	50
017535	HARDCOPY-DEVICE.	50
017600	IF ESCAPE-CODE = ESCAPE-KEY	31
017700	PERFORM NOT-PROCESSED	29
017800	GO TO INQUIRE-RECORDS-BEGIN.	36
017900	\$-THIRD-SCREEN	14
018000	#430#!1	07
018100	\$-FOURTH-SCREEN	15
018200	DISPLAY #430#-FORMAT-SCREEN.	32
018300	DISPLAY #430#-DISPLAY-SCREEN.	33
018400	PERFORM CONTINUE-MESSAGE.	29
018405	ACCEPT ESCAPE-CODE FROM ESCAPE KEY.	39
018410	IF ESCAPE-CODE = HARDCOPY	30
018420	DISPLAY #430#-FORMAT-SCREEN UPON	50
018425	HARDCOPY-DEVICE	50
018430	DISPLAY #430#-DISPLAY-SCREEN UPON	50
018435	HARDCOPY-DEVICE.	50
018500	IF ESCAPE-CODE = ESCAPE-KEY	31
018600	PERFORM NOT-PROCESSED	29
018700	GO TO INQUIRE-RECORDS-BEGIN.	36
018800	\$-FOURTH-SCREEN	15
018900	GO TO INQUIRE-RECORDS-BEGIN.	32
019000	INQUIRE-RECORDS-EXIT. EXIT.	28
019100		01
019200		01
019300	%END-OF-PROGRAM SECTION.	23
019400	END-OF-PROGRAM-BEGIN.	21
019500	DISPLAY WAIT-LINE-24.	25
019600	PERFORM CLOSE-FILES.	24
019700	CALL PROGRAM "#120#".	25
019800	STOP RUN.	13
019900	END-OF-PROGRAM-EXIT. EXIT.	26
020000		01
020100	ERROR-PROGRAM SECTION.	22
020200	ERROR-PROGRAM-BEGIN.	20
020300	DISPLAY WAIT-LINE-24.	25
020400	PERFORM CLOSE-FILES.	24
020500	CALL PROGRAM "#130#".	25
020600	STOP RUN.	13
020700	ERROR-PROGRAM-EXIT. EXIT.	25

020800/		01
020900* *****	LEVEL 3 *****	36
021000		01
021100	COPY "#400#.PL".	20
021200	#410#!1	07
021300	\$-SECOND-SCREEN	15
021400	COPY "#410#.PL".	20
021500	\$-SECOND-SCREEN	15
021600	#420#!1	07
021700	\$-THIRD-SCREEN	14
021800	COPY "#420#.PL".	20
021900	\$-THIRD-SCREEN	14
022000	#430#!1	07
022100	\$-FOURTH-SCREEN	15
022200	COPY "#430#.PL".	20
022300	\$-FOURTH-SCREEN	15
022400		01
022500	Y.EQ.#510#!3	12
022600	\$-OC-PL	07
022700	COPY "#100#.PL".	20
022800	\$-OC-PL	07
022900/		01
023000* *****	INPUT/OUTPUT ROUTINES *****	50
023100		01
023200	%I-O-SECTION SECTION.	20
023300	OPEN-#200#.	11
023400	OPEN INPUT #204#.	21
023500	IF #207# = USE-ERROR	24
023600	PERFORM FILE-NOT-AVAILABLE.	35
023700	READ-#200#-RECORD.	18
023800	READ #204# RECORD	21
023900	INVALID KEY PERFORM NOT-ON-FILE.	57
024000	IF #207# = RECORD-LOCKED	28
024100	PERFORM #200#-IN-USE.	46
024200	NEXT-#200#-RECORD.	18
024300	READ #204# NEXT RECORD	26
024400	AT END PERFORM NOT-ON-FILE.	57
024500	IF #207# = RECORD-LOCKED	28
024600	PERFORM #200#-IN-USE.	49
024700		01
024710	NEAREST-#200#-RECORD.	22
024720	READ #204# RECORD KEY IS #200#-KEY APPROXIMATE	51
024730	AT END PERFORM NOT-ON-FILE.	49
024740	IF #207# = RECORD-LOCKED	28
024750	PERFORM #200#-IN-USE.	49
024760	RETRIEVE #204# KEY INTO #204#-KEY.	43
024800	Y.EQ.#300#!3	12

024900 \$-FILE-DEF	10
025000 1#1#16	06
025100 #2#18	05
025200 #3(#1#)0#1	11
025300 \$-FILE-DEF-A	12
025400 OPEN-#3(#1#)0#.	15
025500 OPEN INPUT #3(#1#)4#.	25
025600 IF #3(#1#)7# = USE-ERROR	28
025700 PERFORM #3(#1#)0#-IN-USE.	33
025800 READ-#3(#1#)0#.	15
025900 READ #3(#1#)4#	18
026000 INVALID KEY	19
026100 MOVE SPACE TO #3(#1#)5#.	36
026200 #1#!A	05
026300 #2#!9	05
026400 \$-FILE-DEF-A	12
026500 \$-FILE-DEF	10
026600	01
026700 CLOSE-FILES.	12
026800 CLOSE #204#.	16
026900	01
027000 Y. EQ. #300#13	12
027100 \$-FILE-DEF	10
027200 1#1#16	06
027300 #2#18	05
027400 #3(#1#)0#1	11
027500 \$-FILE-DEF-A	12
027600 CLOSE #3(#1#)4#.	20
027700 #1#!A	05
027800 #2#!9	05
027900 \$-FILE-DEF-A	12
028000 \$-FILE-DEF	10
028100	01
028200/	01
028300* ***** MESSAGES *****	37
028400	01
028500%MESSAGES SECTION.	17
028600 #200#-IN-USE.	13
028700 MOVE "#200# RECORD IN USE" TO MESSAGE-FIELD.	48
028800 PERFORM DISPLAY-MESSAGE.	28
028900 FILE-NOT-AVAILABLE.	19
029000 MOVE "#200# FILE IS IN USE" TO MESSAGE-FIELD.	49
029100 PERFORM DISPLAY-MESSAGE.	28
029200 NOT-ON-FILE.	12
029300 MOVE "RECORD NOT ON FILE" TO MESSAGE-FIELD.	47
029400 PERFORM DISPLAY-MESSAGE.	28
029500 NOT-PROCESSED.	14
029600 MOVE "NOT PROCESSED" TO MESSAGE-FIELD.	42
029700 PERFORM DISPLAY-MESSAGE.	28
029800 CONTINUE-MESSAGE.	17
029900 MOVE "TYPE CR TO CONTINUE" TO MESSAGE-FIELD.	48
030000 DISPLAY CLEAR-MESSAGE.	26
030100 DISPLAY QUESTION-SCREEN.	28
030200 ACCEPT QUESTION-SCREEN.	27
030300 DISPLAY CLEAR-MESSAGE.	26

030400		01
030500	Y.EQ.#300#!3	12
030600	\$_FILE-DEF	10
030700	1#1#!6	06
030800	#2#!8	05
030900	#3(#1#)0#!1	11
031000	\$_FILE-DEF-A	12
031100	#3(#1#)0#-IN-USE.	17
031200	MOVE "#3(#1#)0# FILE IN USE - TRY AGAIN LATER" TO	55
031300	MESSAGE-FIELD	62
031400	PERFORM DISPLAY-MESSAGE.	28
031500	#1#!A	05
031600	#2#!9	05
031700	\$_FILE-DEF-A	12
031800	\$_FILE-DEF	10
031900/		01
032000*	***** UTILITY ROUTINES *****	45
032100		01
032200%	UTILITY-ROUTINES SECTION.	25
032300	COPY "PROXI\$CF01.PL".	25

End of Chapter



# Chapter 6

## The Report Writer Program

This chapter describes the report writer program parameter file and skeleton file.

### The Report Writer Program Parameter File

The report program parameter file is created by PROXI\$01, and updated by PROXI\$30, PROXI\$03, PROXI\$31 through PROXI\$34, and PROXI\$02.

Table 6-1 lists the line number groups for the report writer program parameter file. The pages that follow give specific information about each group. (For general information about parameters files, see Chapter 3.)

**Table 6-1. Line Number Groups for a Report Writer Program**

<b>Line Number Group</b>	<b>Contains</b>
100	General program parameters
200	Report program parameters
300	Reference file parameters
400	Printing procedure parameters
600	Sorting parameters
1000	Title parameters
2000	Legend line parameters
3000	Heading line parameters
8000	Accumulator parameters
9000	Totaling parameters
100000	Record selection parameters
200000	Detail line parameters
300000	Conditional detail line printing parameters
400000	Control break parameters
500000	Total line parameters

---

## The 100 Group

### General program parameters

---

*Report Writer*

This group contains general information about the program.

Source menu: PG-2

<b>Line #</b>	<b>Contents</b>
000100	Name of the report writing program
000101	REPORT
000110	Application name
000120	Name of the next program on normal exit
000130	Name of the next program on error exit

### **Example**

000100	SHOWLIST
000101	REPORT
000110	Current Listings
000120	LOGON
000130	LOGON

---

## The 200 Group

### Report program parameters

---

*Report Writer*

This group contains information about the principal data file and range selection.

Source menu: PG-9

<b>Line #</b>	<b>Contents</b>
000200	Name of the principal data file (datafile)
000204	datafile
000205	datafile-RECORD
000206	datafile-KEY
000207	datafile-STATUS
000210	Key range selection flag: Y (operator can specify a range of records) N (no key range selection)
000220	Length of the key field (if line 000210 is Y): 01 to 99

### Comments

If the user specified a variable other than datafile-RECORD as the first entry in datafile.FD, that variable name appears in line 000205. If datafile.FD does not exist, the default value for line 000205 is datafile-RECORD.

### Example

```
000200 LISTDATA
000204 LISTDATA
000205 LISTDATA-RECORD
000206 LISTDATA-KEY
000207 LISTDATA-STATUS
000210 Y
000220 06
```

---

## The 300 Group

### Reference file parameters

---

*Report Writer*

This group contains reference file information.

Source menus: PG-9 and PG-10

<b>Line #</b>	<b>Contents</b>
000300	Reference file flag: Y (program uses one or more reference files) N (program does not use any reference files)

If line 000300 is Y, the following group appears for each reference file.

0003n0	Name of <i>n</i> th reference file (ref-file-n)
0003n2	Field used to access ref-file-n
0003n4	ref-file-n
0003n5	ref-file-n-RECORD
0003n6	ref-file-n-KEY
0003n7	ref-file-n-STATUS

### Comments

The program can use up to nine reference files. Lines 000310 through 000317 refer to the first file, lines 000320 through 000327 refer to the second, and so on.

Normally, the record key field is taken from the principal data file. It can, however, be an accumulator or a field from a previously read reference file.

### Example

```
000300  Y
000310  REF01
000312  LIST-CODE
000314  REF01
000315  REF01-RECORD
000316  REF01-KEY
000317  REF01-STATUS
000320  REF02
000322  MAP-NO
000324  REF02
000325  REF02-RECORD
000326  REF02-KEY
000327  REF02-STATUS
```

---

## The 400 Group

### Printing procedure parameters

---

*Report Writer*

This group describes printing procedures for the report program.

Source menu: PG-12

<b>Line #</b>	<b>Contents</b>
000400	Print or spool option: P (direct report to printer) S (direct report to spool file) O (request operator decision)
000410	Spool file name
000420	Page width (number of print columns per page): 080 or 132
000430	Number of print lines per page: 00 to 99
000440	Runtime information flag: Y (print runtime information on each page) N (do not print runtime information)

### Example

```
000400 0
000410 SPOOLIST
000420 080
000430 60
000440 N
```

---

## The 600 Group Sorting parameters

---

*Report Writer*

This group describes the keys for sorting the data file.

Source menu: PG-11

<b>Line #</b>	<b>Contents</b>
000600	Sort flag: Y (sort the principal data file before printing report) N (do not sort the principal data file)

If line 000600 is Y, this line format appears for each key:

0006nn	Specification for key nn: Key field name (starts in column 13) Key's picture (starts in column 43)
000620	Picture of the record key used to access the principal data file

### Comments

The program may use up to ten key fields to sort the principal data file. Line 000601 identifies the first field, line 000602 identifies the second, and so on.

The pictures for the sort keys are taken from the file descriptor entries for the principal data file (datafile.FD).

For more information about the format of the sort key parameter, see Chapter 3.

### Example

000600	Y	
000601	TOWN	X(12)
000602	CURRENT-PRICE	9(6)
000603	LISTDATA-KEY	9(5)
000620	9(5)	

---

## **The 1000 Group**

### **Title parameters**

---

*Report Writer*

This group contains the text of the report title.

Source menu: PG-12

#### **Line #      Contents**

001000      First group of 30 characters

001010      Second group of 30 characters

001020      Third group of 30 characters (only for 132-column reports)

#### **Comments**

The title is divided into three groups of 30 characters each. If the page width is 80 characters, the title can be up to 60 characters long. The third line, then, is used only for reports whose page width is 132 columns.

#### **Example**

001000    BIRKS & ABERGELDIE REAL ESTATE  
001010    COMPANY

---

## The 2000 Group

### Legend line parameters

---

*Report Writer*

This group contains information about legend lines.

Source menus: PG-12 and PG-13

<b>Line #</b>	<b>Contents</b>
002000	Legend lines flag:
	Y (report includes legend lines)
	N (report does not include legend lines)

If line 002000 is Y, the following lines appear:

002010	Number of legend lines to print on page two and all subsequent pages
002n00	First group of 33 characters in legend line n
002n10	Second group of 33 characters in legend line n
002n20	Third group of 33 characters in legend line n
002n30	Fourth group of 33 characters in legend line n

### Comments

The program can print up to nine legend lines. Lines 002100 through 002130 contain the text of the first legend line, lines 002200 through 002230 contain the text of the second, and so on.

Unused lines do not appear in the parameter file; unused spaces (if any) in the last group are padded with blanks.

### Example

```
002000 Y
002010 0
002100 This report shows the active list
002110 ings for this office.
002200 For information about old listing
002210 s. see the Blue Book.
```



---

## The 3000 Group

### Heading line parameters

---

*Report Writer*

This group contains information about heading lines.

Source menus: PG-12 and PG-14

Line #	Contents
003000	Heading lines flag: Y (the report includes heading lines) N (the report does not use heading lines)
003n00	First group of 33 characters for heading line n
003n10	Second group of 33 characters for heading line n
003n20	Third group of 33 characters for heading line n
003n30	Fourth group of 33 characters for heading line n

### Comments

The program can print up to nine heading lines. Lines 003100 through 003130 contain the text of the first legend line, lines 003200 through 003230 contain the text of the second, and so on.

Unused lines do not appear in the parameter file; unused spaces (if any) in the last group are padded with blanks.

### Example

```
003000  Y
003100  ^Town^Listing^
003110  ^Description^Price^
003200  ^-----^
003210  ^-----^
```

(In this example, we use a caret to show where a blank appears.)

---

## The 8000 Group Accumulator parameters

---

*Report Writer*

This group contains information about the accumulators used for computation.

Source menus: PG-19 and PG-23

<b>Line #</b>	<b>Contents</b>
0080xx	Picture for accumulator Axx (A01 to A99): S9(11)V9(6)
008100	Number of accumulators used in the program: 01 to 09
00810n	Number of <i>n</i> th accumulator: 01 to 99

### Comments

The program can use up to nine accumulators. Line 008101 specifies the first accumulator used, line 008102 specifies the second, and so on.

### Example

008003	S9(11)V9(6)	(Picture for accumulator A03)
008005	S9(11)V9(6)	(Picture for accumulator A05)
008100	02	(The program uses two accumulators)
008101	05	(First accumulator used is A05)
008102	03	(Second accumulator used is A03)

---

## The 9000 Group

### Totaling parameters

---

*Report Writer*

This group contains information about totaling and total fields.

Source menus: PG-22 and PG-23

<b>Line #</b>	<b>Contents</b>
009000	Level where totaling starts: 0 (start at detail line) 01 to 99 (start at the specified control break)
0090xx	Number of fields to be printed in total line xx: 01 to 99
0091yy	Print format for total field number yy

### Comments

The program can contain up to 99 total lines, numbered 01 through 99. Line 009001 reports the number of fields in the first total line, line 009002 reports the number of fields in the second, and so on.

The program can have up to 99 print fields in all total lines. Lines 009101 gives the print format for the first field, line 009102 gives the print format for the second field (regardless of the total line), and so on.

The number of the total line bears no relation to the number of the detail line. If, for example, detail lines 01, 03, and 05 contain total fields, they generate total lines 01, 02, and 03, respectively.

### Example

009000	0	(Totaling starts at detail line)
009001	02	(Two fields in total line 01)
009002	01	(One field in total line 02)
009101	\$Z,ZZ9,999	(Print format for total field 01)
009102	99V99	(Print format for total field 02)
009103	9999V9	(Print format for total field 03)

---

## The 10000 Group

### Record selection parameters

---

*Report Writer*

This group describes conditions for record selection.

Source menus: PG-15 and PG-16

<b>Line #</b>	<b>Contents</b>
---------------	-----------------

100000	Record selection flag: Y (record selection used) N (record selection not used)
1xx000	Number of the first detail line controlled by record selection group xx: 001 to 099

The following pair of lines describes test yy within record selection group xx:

1xxyy0	Logical operator, field-1, and conditional operator
1xxyy2	Field-2

### Comments

The program can include up to 99 groups of record selection criteria. Each group can contain up to 99 logical tests.

Lines 101010 and 101012, for example, define the first logical test in the first record selection group; lines 101020 and 101022 define the second test in the first group, and so on.

Lines 199010 and 199012 describe the first logical test in the 99th record selection group.

Chapter 3 describes the format used to specify the first three elements of a logical test.

### Example

100000	Y	
101000	001	
101010	IF PART-NUMBER	>
101012	5000	
101020	ANDCLASS	NOT =
101022	OLD-PART	
102000	005	
102010	IF ON-ORDER-FLAG	=
102012	Y	

---

## The 20000 Group

### Detail line parameters

---

*Report Writer*

This group describes the detail lines and their fields.

Source menus: PG-17 and PG-19

<b>Line #</b>	<b>Contents</b>
2xx000	Number of blank lines before detail line xx: 0 to 9, P, or T
2xx002	Number of blank lines after detail line xx: 0 to 9, P, T, or *
2xx004	Conditional printing flag for detail line xx: Y (print this line only on certain conditions) N (no printing conditions)
2xxyy0	Specification for field yy in detail line xx

### Comments

The program can print up to 99 detail lines. Each detail line can contain up to 99 print fields. In the line number formats, xx represents the detail line number (01 to 99). And yy represents the field number (01 to 99) within the specified line.

The field specification includes the field's starting column number, the field name or constant, the print format, and the printing length. For numeric fields, a computation symbol and accumulator name may appear.

(Chapter 3 describes the field specification format.)

### Example

201000	0		
201002	*		
201004	Y		
201010	070"REDUCED"	X(7)	007
202000	0		
202002	0		
202004	N		
202010	005TOWN	X(12)	012
202020	020LISTDATA-KEY	ZZZ9	005
202030	028DESCRIPTION	X(30)	030
202040	061CURRENT-PRICE	\$Z.ZZ9.999	010T
202050	040ORIGINAL-PRICE	9(6)	006+A04

---

## The 30000 Group

### Conditional detail line printing parameters

---

*Report Writer*

This group describes the conditions for printing detail lines.

Source menu: PG-18

<b>Line #</b>	<b>Contents</b>
---------------	-----------------

3xx000	Number of the detail line controlled by condition xx: 001 to 099
--------	---

The following pair of lines describes test yy within condition xx:

3xxyy0	Logical operator, field-1, conditional operator
--------	---

3xxyy2	Field-2
--------	---------

### Comments

The program can include up to 99 groups of printing conditions for printing detail lines. Each group can contain up to 99 logical tests. Lines 301010 and 301012, for example, define the first logical test within the first condition group; lines 301020 and 301022 define the next logical test in that group.

Lines 399010 and 399012 define the first logical test in the 99th conditional group.

Chapter 3 describes the format used to specify the first three elements of a logical test.

### Example

```
301000 001
301010 IF CURRENT-PRICE
301012 ORIGINAL-PRICE
```

---

## The 40000 Group

### Control break parameters

---

*Report Writer*

This group describes control break fields and total fields.

Source menu: PG-21

<b>Line #</b>	<b>Contents</b>
4xx000	Number of first total line under control break xx: 001 to 099
4xx002	Name of the field for control break xx
4xx004	Number of blank lines after total line for control break xx: 0 to 9, P, or T
4xx006	Print format for the field named in 4xx002

### Comments

The program can include up to 99 control breaks.

Lines 401000 through 401006 refer to the first control break, lines 402000 through 402006 refer to the second, and so on.

### Example

401000	001
401002	TOWN
401004	2
401006	X(12)
402000	003
402002	EOF
402004	T
402006	X

---

## The 50000 Group

### Total line parameters

---

*Report Writer*

This group describes the fields in the total lines and specifies the number of blank lines to be printed before each total line.

Source menu: PG-22 and PG-23

<b>Line #</b>	<b>Contents</b>
5xx000	Number of blank lines before total line xx: 0 to 9, T, or P
5xxyy0	Specification for field yy in total line xx

### Comments

This group is for specifying additional information for the total lines. It appears only when the user enters additional information after specifying the control breaks. When the program encounters a control break, it prints the number of total lines that have been generated by the T computation option.

This group specifies extra information that has to be printed on the total lines. It also specifies additional lines to be printed as a result of the control break. If you refer to the previous group (400000), you will see that line 401000 (control break 01) causes the control break to use the additional total lines, starting with total line 01.

When the end-of-file control break occurs, the program performs both control breaks and prints the last set of totals for control break 01, and the grand totals for the entire report, using the additional total information line 03 (as shown below in lines 503000 and 503010).

(Chapter 3 describes the format used to specify a print field.)

### Example

501000	1		
501010	032	"Total value for this town." X(26)	026
502000	1		
502010	005	LISTING-COUNT	99 002=A99
503000	5		
503010	001	TOTAL-ALL-LISTINGS	\$ZZ,799,999 011



## The Report Writer Program Skeleton File

The following is a listing of the contents of the skeleton file for a report writer program.

000100\$IDENTIFICATION DIVISION.	24
000200%PROGRAM-ID. #100#.	23
000300 AUTHOR. AOS/VS PROXI FILE REPORT GENERATOR.	50
000400	01
000500\$ENVIRONMENT DIVISION.	21
000600 CONFIGURATION SECTION.	22
000700 SOURCE-COMPUTER. ECLIPSE.	23
000800*	23
000900*	23
001000*	23
001100 OBJECT-COMPUTER. ECLIPSE.	23
001200*	23
001300*	23
001400*	23
001500%INPUT-OUTPUT SECTION.	21
001600	01
001700 FILE-CONTROL.	13
001800	01
001900 COPY "PROXI\$CF03.SL".	25
002000 COPY "PROXI\$CF04.SL".	25
002100	01
002200 COPY "#200#.SL".	20
002300	01
002400 Y.EQ,#300#!3	12
002500 \$-FILE-DEF	10
002600 #1#!6	06
002700 #2#!8	05
002800 #3(#1#)0#!1	11
002900 \$-FILE-DEF-A	12
003000 COPY "#3(#1#)0#.SL".	24
003100 #1#!A	05
003200 #2#!9	05
003300 \$-FILE-DEF-A	12
003400 \$-FILE-DEF	10
003500	01
003600 Y.EQ,#600#!3	12
003700 \$-SORTFILE-DEF	14
003800 SELECT SORTFILE	20
003900 ASSIGN TO DISK SORTFILE-NAME	41
004000 ORGANIZATION IS INDEXED	32
004100 ACCESS MODE IS DYNAMIC	31
004200 RECORD KEY IS SORTFILE-KEY	37
004300 FILE STATUS IS SORTFILE-STATUS.	40
004400 \$-SORTFILE-DEF	14

004500/	01
004600\$DATA DIVISION.	14
004700%FILE SECTION.	13
004800 COPY "PROXI\$CF03.FD".	25
004900 COPY "PROXI\$CF04.FD".	25
005000	01
005100 COPY "#200#.FD".	20
005200	01
005300 Y, EQ, #300#13	12
005400 \$-FILE-DEF	10
005500 1#1#16	06
005600 #2#18	05
005700 #3(#1#)0#11	11
005800 \$-FILE-DEF-A	12
005900 COPY "#3(#1#)0#.FD".	24
006000 #1#!A	05
006100 #2#!9	05
006200 \$-FILE-DEF-A	12
006300 \$-FILE-DEF	10
006400	01
006500 Y, EQ, #600#13	12
006600 \$-SORTFILE-DEF	14
006700 FD SORTFILE	12
006900 LABEL RECORDS ARE STANDARD.	33
007000 01 SORTFILE-RECORD.	20
007100 05 SORTFILE-KEY.	20
007200 1#1#16	06
007300 #7#18	05
007400 600.+, #1#!5#3#16	16
007500 #(#3#)#11	09
007600 \$-SORT-KEY-DEF	14
007700 #!BSORT-KEY	11
007800 10 SORTFILE-KEY-#1# PIC #'2#.	39
007900 #1#!A	05
008000 #7#!9	05
008100 \$-SORT-KEY-DEF	14
008200 10 SORTFILE-KEY-KEY PIC #620#.	39
008300 05 SORTFILE-DATA PIC XX.	29
008400 \$-SORTFILE-DEF	14

008500/	01
008600\$WORKING-STORAGE SECTION.	24
008700%	01
008800 COPY "#200#.WS".	20
008900	01
009000 Y,EQ,#300#!3	12
009100 \$-FILE-DEF	10
009200 1#1#!6	06
009300 #2#!8	05
009400 #3(#1#)0#!1	11
009500 \$-FILE-DEF-A	12
009600 COPY "#3(#1#)0#.WS".	24
009700 #1#!A	05
009800 #2#!9	05
009900 \$-FILE-DEF-A	12
010000 \$-FILE-DEF	10
010100	01
010200 Y,EQ,#600#!3	12
010300 \$-SORTFILE-DEF	14
010400 01 SORTFILE-STATUS PIC XX VALUE SPACES.	50
010500 01 SORTFILE-NAME.	19
010600 10 FILLER PIC X(8) VALUE "SORTFILE".	56
010700 10 SORTFILE-LINE-NO PIC 99.	32
010800	01
010900 01 PASS-FLAG PIC 9 VALUE 1.	30
011000 \$-SORTFILE-DEF	14
011100	01
011200 COPY "PROXI\$CF01.WS".	25
011300 COPY "PROXI\$CF04.WS".	25
011400	01
011500%01 APPLICATION-NAME PIC X(30)	30
011600 VALUE "#110#".	26
011700%	01
011800 Y,EQ,#210#!3	12
011900 \$-KEY-SELECT	12
012000 01 STARTING-KEY PIC X(#220#).	30
012100 01 ENDING-KEY.	14
012200 10 FILLER PIC X(#220#).	45
012300 10 ENDING-KEY-HIGH-VALUE PIC X.	38
012400 01 PRINTOUT-SELECTION PIC X(#220#) VALUE SPACES.	50
012500 \$-KEY-SELECT	12
012600	01
012700 01 SPOOL-CODE PIC X VALUE "#400#".	36
012800	01
012900 #410#!7#1#!6	12
013000 8,LT,#1#!4	10
013100 \$-SPOOL-FILE-NAME-LENGTH-9-OR-10	32
013200 10#1#!6	07
013300 \$-SPOOL-FILE-NAME-LENGTH-9-OR-10	32

013400%01 SPOOLER-FILE-NAME.	21
013500 10 FILLER PIC X(#1#) VALUE "#410#".	51
013600 10 SPOOL-LINE-NUMBER PIC 99.	33
013700	01
013800 01 PAGE-WIDTH PIC 999 VALUE #420#.	36
013900	01
014000 01 PAGE-DEPTH PIC 99 VALUE #430#.	36
014100	01
014200 #1000#!1	08
014300 \$-REP-TITLE	11
014400	01
014500 #1000#!7#1#!6	13
014600 #1010#!1	08
014700 \$-01	04
014800 #1010#!7,+ ,30#!5#1#!6	21
014900 \$-01	04
015000 #1020#!1	08
015100 \$-02	04
015200 #1020#!7,+ ,60#!5#1#!6	21
015300 \$-02	04
015400 #420#,- ,#1#!5,/,2#!5#2#!6	25
015500%01 REPORT-TITLE.	16
015600 10 FILLER PIC X(#2#) VALUE SPACES.	39
015700 0#3#!6	06
015800 60.LT,#1#!4	11
015900 \$-03	04
016000 10 FILLER PIC X(30) VALUE	30
016100 "#1000#".	14
016200 1#3#!6	06
016300 #1#,- ,30#!5#1#!6	16
016400 \$-03	04
016500 30.LT,#1#!4	11
016600 \$-04	04
016700 10 FILLER PIC X(30) VALUE	30
016800 "#10(#3#)0#".	18
016900 #3#!A	05
017000 #1#,- ,30#!5#1#!6	16
017100 \$-04	04
017200 10 FILLER PIC X(#1#) VALUE	32
017300 "#10(#3#)0#".	18
017400 \$-REP-TITLE	11
017500	01
017600 Y,EQ,#2000#!3	13
017700 \$-LEGENDS	09

017800		01
017900	%01 LEGENDS.	11
018000	1#5#16	06
018100	#6#18	05
018200	10 LEGEND-#5#.	18
018300	0#7#16	06
018400	#8#18	05
018500	20 FILLER PIC X(33) VALUE	35
018600	#2(#5#)(#7#)0##3#16	19
018700	.NE.#3#13	10
018800	\$-LEG-NOT-SPACE	15
018900	"#3#".	31
019000	\$-LEG-NOT-SPACE	15
019100	.EQ.#3#13	10
019200	\$-LEG-SPACE	11
019300	SPACE.	31
019400	\$-LEG-SPACE	11
019500	#7#!A	05
019600	#7#.LE,3#14	11
019700	\$-LEG-01	08
019800	#8#!9	05
019900	\$-LEG-01	08
020000	#5#!A	05
020100	#2(#5#)00#11	12
020200	\$-LEG-02	08
020300	#6#!9	05
020400	\$-LEG-02	08
020500	#2(#5#)10#11	12
020600	\$-LEG-03	08
020700	#6#!9	05
020800	\$-LEG-03	08
020900	#2(#5#)20#11	12
021000	\$-LEG-04	08
021100	#6#!9	05
021200	\$-LEG-04	08
021300	#2(#5#)30#11	12
021400	\$-LEG-05	08
021500	#6#!9	05
021600	\$-LEG-05	08
021700		01
021800	#5#.-,1#15#5#16	15

021900	01	LEGEND-TABLE REDEFINES LEGENDS.	34
022000	10	LEGEND-LINE OCCURS #5# TIMES	36
022100		INDEXED BY LEGEND-INDEX	39
022200		PIC X(132).	38
022300	01	LEGENDS-TO-PRINT PIC 9 VALUE #5#.	38
022400	#2010#	.LT,#5#!4	15
022500	\$-LEG-06		08
022600	#2010##5#16		11
022700	\$-LEG-06		08
022800	01	LEGENDS-FROM-PAGE-2-ONWARD PIC 9 VALUE #5#.	47
022900			01
023000	\$-LEGENDS		09
023100	Y,NE,#2000#13		13
023200	\$-NO-LEGENDS		12
023300			01
023400	01	LEGEND-TABLE.	16
023500	10	LEGEND-LINE OCCURS 1 TIMES	34
023600		INDEXED BY LEGEND-INDEX	39
023700		PIC X.	33
023800	01	LEGENDS-TO-PRINT PIC 9 VALUE ZERO.	39
023900	01	LEGENDS-FROM-PAGE-2-ONWARD PIC 9 VALUE ZERO.	48
024000			01
024100	\$-NO-LEGENDS		12
024200			01
024300	Y,EQ,#3000#13		13
024400	\$-HEADERS		09
024500			01
024600	%01	HEADERS.	11
024700	1#5#16		06
024800	#6#18		05
024900	10	HEADER-#5#.	18
025000	0#7#16		06
025100	#8#18		05
025200	20	FILLER PIC X(33) VALUE	35
025300	#3(#5#)(#7#)0##3#16		19
025400	.NE,#3#13		10
025500	\$-HED-NOT-SPACE		15
025600		"#3#".	31
025700	\$-HED-NOT-SPACE		15
025800	.EQ,#3#13		10
025900	\$-HED-SPACE		11
026000		SPACE.	31
026100	\$-HED-SPACE		11

026200	#7#!A	05
026300	#7#.LE,3#!4	11
026400	\$-HED-01	08
026500	#8#!9	05
026600	\$-HED-01	08
026700	#5#!A	05
026800	#3(#5#)00#!1	12
026900	\$-HED-02	08
027000	#6#!9	05
027100	\$-HED-02	08
027200	#3(#5#)10#!1	12
027300	\$-HED-03	08
027400	#6#!9	05
027500	\$-HED-03	08
027600	#3(#5#)20#!1	12
027700	\$-HED-04	08
027800	#6#!9	05
027900	\$-HED-04	08
028000	#3(#5#)30#!1	12
028100	\$-HED-05	08
028200	#6#!9	05
028300	\$-HED-05	08
028400		01
028500	#5#,-,1#!5#5#16	15
028600	01 HEADER-TABLE REDEFINES HEADERS.	34
028700	10 HEADER-LINE OCCURS #5# TIMES	35
028800	INDEXED BY HEADER-INDEX	35
028900	PIC X(132).	34
029000	01 HEADERS-TO-PRINT PIC 9 VALUE #5#.	37
029100		01
029200	\$-HEADERS	09
029300	Y,NE,#3000#13	13
029400	\$-NO-HEADERS	12
029500		01
029600	01 HEADER-TABLE.	16
029700	10 HEADER-LINE OCCURS 1 TIMES	33
029800	INDEXED BY HEADER-INDEX	35
029900	PIC X.	30
030000	01 HEADERS-TO-PRINT PIC 9 VALUE ZERO.	38
030100		01
030200	\$-NO-HEADERS	12
030300		01
030400	Y,EQ,#100000#13	15
030500	\$-RECORD-SELECTION	18
030600	01 RECORD-SELECTION PIC X VALUE SPACE.	46
030700	\$-RECORD-SELECTION	18

030800		01
030900	COPY "PROXICF03.WS".	25
031000		01
031100	0#8#16	06
031200	1#1#16	06
031300	200#10#16	09
031400	DETAIL#9#16	11
031500	#7#18	05
031600	#10#.#1#15#3#16	17
031700	#(#3#)00#11	12
031800	\$-LINE-DEF	10
031900	#1#01#.#10#00#15#3#16	22
032000	#(#3#)0#11	10
032100	\$-LINE-FIELDS	13
032200	%01 #9#-LINE-#1#	15
032300	REDEFINES PRINT-LINE.	41
032400	1#2#16	06
032500	1#4#16	06
032600	#5#18	05
032700	#2#.#1#00#15#.#10#00#15#3#16	31
032800	#(#3#)0#11	10
032900	\$-FIELD-DEF	11
033000	#!BFIELD	08
033100	999,NE,#'1#13	13
033200	\$-PRINT-FIELD	13
033300	#4#.#LT,#'1#14	13
033400	\$-01	04
033500	#'1#.#.#4#15#6#16	17
033600	05 FILLER PIC X(#6#).	26
033700	\$-01	04
033800	05 #9#-#1#-FIELD-#2# PIC #'3#.	35
033900	T,EQ,#'5#13	11
034000	\$-TOTAL-REDEF	13
034100	#8#!A	05
034200	05 PRINT-TOTAL-#8# REDEFINES #9#-#1#-FIELD-#2#	51
034300	PIC #'3#.	39
034400	\$-TOTAL-REDEF	13
034500	#'1#.#.#'4#15#4#16	18
034600	\$-PRINT-FIELD	13
034700	#2#!A	05
034800	#5#!9	05
034900	\$-FIELD-DEF	11
035000	1,EQ,#4#13	10
035100	\$-NO-FIELDS	11
035200	05 FILLER PIC X.	23
035300	\$-NO-FIELDS	11



035400 #1!A	05
035500 #7!9	05
035600 \$-LINE-FIELDS	13
035700 \$-LINE-DEF	10
035800 200.EQ.#10#14	13
035900 \$-TOTAL-DEF	11
036000 1#1#16	06
036100 500#10#16	09
036200 TOTAL#9#16	10
036300 #7#19	05
036400 \$-TOTAL-DEF	11
036500	01
036600 40100#1#16	10
036700 0#2#16	06
036800 0#4#16	06
036900 #3#18	05
037000 #(#1#)0#11	10
037100 \$-CB-COUNT	10
037200 #2#!A	05
037300 EOF,NE,#(#1#)2#13	17
037400 \$-CB-KEY	08
037500 0.EQ.#4#13	10
037600 \$-CB-1	06
037700 01 TOTAL-KEYS.	14
037800 1#4#16	06
037900 \$-CB-1	06
038000 10 TOTAL-KEY-#2# VALUE LOW-VALUES.	48
038100 20 FILLER PIC #(#1#)6#.	34
038200 \$-CB-KEY	08
038300 100,+,#1#15#1#16	16
038400 #3#19	05
038500 \$-CB-COUNT	10
038600 #2##9200#16	11
038700	01
038800 0,LT,#2#14	10
038900 \$-TOTAL-DEFINE	14
039000 01 TOTAL-SUB PIC 99.	21
039100 01 TOTAL-MAX PIC 99 VALUE #2#.	32
039200 01 TOTALS VALUE ZERO.	24
039300 10 TOTALS-LEVEL OCCURS #2# TIMES.	38
039400 1#1#16	06
039500 #7#18	05
039600 9100,+,#1#15#3#16	17
039700 #(#3#)#1	09
039800 \$-TOTAL	07
039900 20 TOTAL-#1# PIC #(#3#)#.	34
040000 #1#!A	05
040100 #7#19	05
040200 \$-TOTAL	07

040300	1, EQ, #1#13	10
040400	\$-DUMMY-TOTAL-DEFINE	20
040500	20 TOTAL-1 PIC 9.	26
040600	\$-DUMMY-TOTAL-DEFINE	20
040700	\$-TOTAL-DEFINE	14
040800		01
040900	0, LT, #8100#14	13
041000	\$-DEFINE-ACCUMULATORS	21
041100	#8100##2#16	11
041200	1#1#16	06
041300	#5#18	05
041400	8100, +, #1#15#3#16	17
041500	##3#)##3#16	12
041600	8000, +, #3#15#4#16	17
041700	01 A#3# PIC ##4#)# VALUE ZERO.	34
041800	#1#!A	05
041900	#1#, LE, #2#14	12
042000	\$-MORE	06
042100	#5#19	05
042200	\$-MORE	06
042300	\$-DEFINE-ACCUMULATORS	21
042400	/	01
042500	\$SCREEN SECTION.	15
042600	%	01
042700	COPY "PROXI\$CF01.SD".	25
042800	COPY "PROXI\$CF03.SD".	25
042900		01
043000	Y, EQ, #210#13	12
043100	\$-KEY-SELECT	12
043200	01 START-END-SCREEN.	20
043300	03 BLANK SCREEN.	20
043400	03 LINE 1 COL 1 PIC X(30)	32
043500	FROM APPLICATION-NAME.	45
043600	03 LINE 10 COL 20 "PLEASE ENTER".	42
043700	03 LINE 12 COL 25 "STARTING KEY".	42
043800	03 START-ENTRY LINE 12 COL 39 PIC X(#220#)	48
043900	TO STARTING-KEY.	45
044000	03 LINE 14 COL 25 "ENDING KEY".	40
044100	03 END-ENTRY LINE 14 COL 39 PIC X(#220#)	45
044200	TO ENDING-KEY.	43
044300		01
044400	01 START-END-DEFAULT-SCREEN.	28
044500	03 LINE 12 COL 39 "ALL" BLANK LINE.	41
044600		01
044700	01 START-END-SCREEN-END.	24
044800	03 LINE 12 COL 39 "END" BLANK LINE.	41
044900	\$-KEY-SELECT	12

045000/		01
045100\$PROCEDURE DIVISION.		19
045200%DECLARATIVES.		13
045300		01
045400	COPY "PROXI\$CF03.DC".	25
045500	COPY "PROXI\$CF04.DC".	25
045600		01
045700	COPY "#200#.DC".	20
045800		01
045900	Y,EQ,#300#!3	12
046000	\$-FILE-DEF	10
046100	1#1#!6	06
046200	#2#!8	05
046300	#3(#1#)0#!1	11
046400	\$-FILE-DEF-A	12
046500	COPY "#3(#1#)0#.DC".	24
046600	#1#!A	05
046700	#2#!9	05
046800	\$-FILE-DEF-A	12
046900	\$-FILE-DEF	10
047000		01
047100	Y,EQ,#600#!3	12
047200	\$-SORTFILE-DEF	14
047300	SORTFILE-ERROR SECTION.	24
047400	USE AFTER ERROR PROCEDURE ON SORTFILE.	55
047500	PROCESS-SORTFILE-ERROR.	24
047600	IF SORTFILE-STATUS = HARDWARE-ERROR OR	43
047800	SORTFILE-STATUS = DISK-FULL OR	38
047900	SORTFILE-STATUS = OVER-LOCK-LIMIT	41
048000	MOVE SORTFILE-STATUS TO FILE-ERROR-STATUS	49
048100	MOVE "SORTFILE" TO FILE-ERROR-NAME	42
048200	DISPLAY FILE-ACCESS-ERROR-SCREEN	40
048300	STOP RUN.	17
048400	\$-SORTFILE-DEF	14
048500		01
048600	END DECLARATIVES.	17

048700/	01
048800* ***** LEVEL 1 *****	36
048900	01
049000%MAIN-LOGIC SECTION.	19
049100 BEGIN.	06
049200 PERFORM OPEN-FILES.	23
049300 PRINT-RECORDS.	14
049400 Y, EQ, #210#13	12
049500 \$-KEY-SELECT	12
049600 PERFORM SELECT-RANGE.	25
049700 IF ESCAPE-CODE = END-KEY	28
049800 GO TO END-OF-REPORT.	32
049900 \$-KEY-SELECT	12
050000 Y, EQ, #600#13	12
050100 \$-SORTING	09
050200 DISPLAY WAIT-PROCESSING.	28
050300 PERFORM OPEN-SORTFILE.	26
050400 IF SORTFILE-STATUS IS NOT = I-0-OK	38
050500 PERFORM CALL-ERROR-PROGRAM.	35
050600 \$-SORTING	09
050700 N, EQ, ##13	09
050800 \$-NO-SORTING	12
050900 DISPLAY WAIT-PRINTING.	26
051000 \$-NO-SORTING	12
051100 PERFORM PRINT-THE-LINES.	28
051200 Y, EQ, #600#13	12
051300 \$-SORTFILE-DEF	14
051400 PERFORM CLOSE-SORTFILE.	27
051500 \$-SORTFILE-DEF	14
051600 Y, EQ, #210#13	12
051700 \$-KEY-SELECT	12
051800 IF PRINTOUT-SELECTION IS NOT = "ALL"	40
051900 PERFORM LINE-FEED 4 TIMES	33
052000 Y, EQ, #600#13	12
052100 \$-SORTING	09
052200 MOVE 1 TO PASS-FLAG	27
052300 \$-SORTING	09
052400 #401000#11	10
052500 \$-CONTROL-BREAK	15
052600 EOF, NE, #401002#13	17
052700 \$-NOT-EOF-ONLY	14
052800 MOVE LOW-VALUES TO TOTAL-KEYS	37
052900 \$-NOT-EOF-ONLY	14
053000 \$-CONTROL-BREAK	15
053100 GO TO PRINT-RECORDS.	28
053200 \$-KEY-SELECT	12
053300 PERFORM LINE-FEED 2 TIMES.	30
053400 END-OF-REPORT.	14
053500 PERFORM TOP-OF-FORM.	24
053600 DISPLAY WAIT-PROCESSING.	28
053700 PERFORM CLOSE-FILES.	24
053800 PERFORM CALL-NEXT-PROGRAM.	30
053900 STOP RUN.	13

054000/		01
054100*	***** LEVEL 2 *****	37
054200		01
054300%	OPEN-FILES.	11
054400	PERFORM PRINT-SYSTEM-DATE.	30
054500	Y,EQ,#440#13	12
054600	\$-RUN-TIME	10
054700	PERFORM PRINT-SYSTEM-TIME.	30
054800	\$-RUN-TIME	10
054900	PERFORM OPEN-#200#.	23
055000	IF #207# IS NOT = I-0-OK	28
055100	PERFORM CALL-ERROR-PROGRAM.	35
055200		01
055300	Y,EQ,#300#13	12
055400	\$-FILE-DEF	10
055500	1#1#16	06
055600	#2#18	05
055700	#3(#1#)0#1	11
055800	\$-FILE-DEF-A	12
055900	PERFORM OPEN-#3(#1#)0#.	27
056000	IF #3(#1#)7# IS NOT = I-0-OK	32
056100	PERFORM CALL-ERROR-PROGRAM.	35
056200	#1#!A	05
056300	#2#!9	05
056400	\$-FILE-DEF-A	12
056500	\$-FILE-DEF	10
056600		01
056700	PERFORM PRINTER-OPEN.	25
056800	IF PRINTER-STATUS IS NOT = I-0-OK	37
056900	IF ESCAPE-CODE = END-KEY	32
057000	PERFORM CALL-NEXT-PROGRAM	37
057100	ELSE	12
057200	PERFORM CALL-ERROR-PROGRAM.	39
057300	Y,EQ,#210#13	12
057400	\$-KEY-SELECT	12
057500		01
057600%	SELECT-RANGE.	13
057700	PERFORM START-END-KEY-SELECTION.	36
057800	IF ESCAPE-CODE IS NOT = END-KEY	35
057900	PERFORM CHECK-FOR-ITEMS-IN-RANGE	40
058000	IF #207# = AT-END OR	28
058100	#207# = RECORD-NOT-FOUND OR	46
058200	#206# > ENDING-KEY	45
058300	PERFORM NONE-WITHIN-RANGE	37
058400	GO TO SELECT-RANGE.	31
058500	IF ESCAPE-CODE NOT = END-KEY	32
058600	MOVE STARTING-KEY TO #206#	34
058700	PERFORM POSITION-#200#-TO-KEY.	38
058800	\$-KEY-SELECT	12

058900		01
059000	%PRINT-THE-LINES.	16
059100	Y,NE,#600#13	12
059200	\$-NO-SORTING	12
059300	PERFORM READ-NEXT-#200#-RECORD.	35
059400	\$-NO-SORTING	12
059500	Y,EQ,##13	09
059600	\$-SORTING	09
059700	IF PASS-FLAG = 1	20
059800	PERFORM READ-NEXT-#200#-RECORD	38
059900	IF #207# = AT-END	25
060000	Y,EQ,#210#13	12
060100	\$-KEY-SELECT	12
060200	OR #206# > ENDING-KEY	37
060300	\$-KEY-SELECT	12
060310	CLOSE SORTFILE	26
060320	OPEN INPUT SORTFILE	31
060400	MOVE LOW-VALUES TO SORTFILE-KEY	43
060500	START SORTFILE KEY NOT < SORTFILE-KEY	49
060600	MOVE 2 TO PASS-FLAG	31
060700	DISPLAY WAIT-PRINTING	33
060800	ELSE	12
060900	PERFORM WRITE-SORTFILE	34
061000	GO TO PRINT-THE-LINES.	34
061100	PERFORM READ-NEXT-SORTFILE-RECORD.	38
061200	\$-SORTING	09
061300	O,EQ,#9200#14	13
061400	\$-NO-CONTROL-BREAK	18
061500	IF #207# NOT = AT-END	25
061600	\$-NO-CONTROL-BREAK	18
061700	O,LT,#9200#14	13
061800	\$-CONTROL-BREAK	15
061900	N,EQ,#100000#13	15
062000	\$-NO-RECORD-SELECTION	21
062100	PERFORM CHECK-FOR-CONTROL-BREAK.	36
062200	IF #207# NOT = AT-END	25
062300	\$-NO-RECORD-SELECTION	21
062400	Y,EQ,#100000#13	15
062500	\$-RECORD-SELECTION	18
062600	IF #207# = AT-END	21
062700	Y,EQ,#210#13	12
062800	\$-KEY-SELECT	12
062900	OR #206# > ENDING-KEY	33
063000	\$-KEY-SELECT	12
063100	PERFORM CHECK-FOR-CONTROL-BREAK.	40
063200	IF #207# NOT = AT-END	25
063300	\$-RECORD-SELECTION	18
063400	\$-CONTROL-BREAK	15
063500	Y,EQ,#210#13	12
063600	\$-KEY-SELECT	12
063700	AND #206# NOT > ENDING-KEY	38
063800	\$-KEY-SELECT	12

063900	Y, EQ, #300#13	12
064000	\$-REF-FILE-LOOK-UP	18
064100	PERFORM REFERENCE-FILE-LOOK-UP	38
064200	\$-REF-FILE-LOOK-UP	18
064300	1#1#16	06
064400	#7#18	05
064500	200,+, #1#15#3#16	16
064600	#( #3#)000#11	12
064700	\$-LINE-PRINT	12
064800	PERFORM PRINT-DETAIL-LINE-#1#	37
064900	#1#1A	05
065000	#7#19	05
065100	\$-LINE-PRINT	12
065200	GO TO PRINT-THE-LINES.	30
065300/		01
065400*	***** LEVEL 3 *****	36
065500		01
065600	Y, EQ, #210#13	12
065700	\$-KEY-SELECT	12
065800	%CHECK-FOR-ITEMS-IN-RANGE.	25
065900	MOVE STARTING-KEY TO #206#.	31
066000	PERFORM POSITION-#200#-TO-KEY.	34
066100	IF #207# = I-0-OK	21
066200	PERFORM READ-NEXT-#200#-RECORD.	39
066300	\$-KEY-SELECT	12
066400		01
066500	CALL-NEXT-PROGRAM.	18
066600	DISPLAY WAIT-LINE-24.	25
066700	CALL PROGRAM "#120#".	25
066800	STOP RUN.	13
066900		01
067000	CALL-ERROR-PROGRAM.	19
067100	DISPLAY WAIT-LINE-24.	25
067200	CALL PROGRAM "#130#".	25
067300	STOP RUN.	13
067400		01
067500	Y, EQ, #600#13	12
067600	\$-SORTING	09
067700	%WRITE-SORTFILE.	15
067800	Y, EQ, #100000#13	15
067900	\$-RECORD-SELECTION	18
068000	MOVE "N" TO RECORD-SELECTION.	33
068100	1#8#16	06
068200	#7#18	05
068300	100,+, #8#15#3#16	16
068400	#( #3#)000#11	12
068500	\$-RECORD-SEL-DEF	16
068600	PERFORM TEST-RECORD-SELECTION-#8#.	38
068700	#8#1A	05
068800	#7#19	05
068900	\$-RECORD-SEL-DEF	16
069000	IF RECORD-SELECTION = "Y"	29
069100	\$-RECORD-SELECTION	18

069200	1#1#16	06
069300	#7#18	05
069400	600,+,#1#15#3#16	16
069500	#(#3#)#1	09
069600	\$-SORT-KEY-DEF	14
069700	#!BSORT-KEY	11
069800	MOVE #'1# TO SORTFILE-KEY-#1#	37
069900	#1#!A	05
070000	#7#19	05
070100	\$-SORT-KEY-DEF	14
070200	MOVE #206# TO SORTFILE-KEY-KEY	38
070300	PERFORM WRITE-SORTFILE-RECORD.	38
070400	\$-SORTING	09
070500		01
070600	Y,EQ,#300#13	12
070700	\$-REF-FILE-LOOK-UP	18
070800	%REFERENCE-FILE-LOOK-UP.	23
070900	1#1#16	06
071000	#2#18	05
071100	#3(#1#)0#1	11
071200	\$-REF-FILE-ACCESS	17
071300	IF #3(#1#)6# NOT = #3(#1#)2#	32
071400	MOVE #3(#1#)2# TO	25
071500	#3(#1#)6#	21
071600	PERFORM READ-#3(#1#)0#.	31
071700	#1#!A	05
071800	#2#19	05
071900	\$-REF-FILE-ACCESS	17
072000	\$-REF-FILE-LOOK-UP	18
072100		01
072200	0#8#16	06
072300	1#1#16	06
072400	#7#18	05
072500	200,+,#1#15#3#16	16
072600	#(#3#)000#1	12
072700	\$-LINE-MOVE-PRINT	17
072800	%PRINT-DETAIL-LINE-#1#.	22
072900	Y,EQ,#100000#13	15
073000	\$-RECORD-SELECTION	18
073100	#8##5#16	08
073200	101,+,#8#15#3#16	16
073300	#(#3#)000#,EQ,#1#14	19
073400	\$-RECORD-SEL-DEF	16
073500	#8#!A	05
073600	MOVE "N" TO RECORD-SELECTION.	33
073700	PERFORM TEST-RECORD-SELECTION-#8#.	38
073800	\$-RECORD-SEL-DEF	16
073900	IF RECORD-SELECTION = "Y"	29
074000	#5# ,NE, #8#13	12
074100	\$-RECORD-SEL-DEFINED	20
074200	0,LT,#9200#14	13
074300	\$-CONTROL-BREAK	15
074400	PERFORM CHECK-FOR-CONTROL-BREAK	39
074500	\$-CONTROL-BREAK	15



074600	\$-RECORD-SEL-DEFINED	20
074700	\$-RECORD-SELECTION	18
074800	#1#,+,200#!5#3#!6	17
074900	##(##)004#,EQ,Y#!3	18
075000	\$-SELECT-LINE	13
075100	#1#00,+,30001#!5#3#!6	21
075200	##(##)0#!BSELECT	16
075300	IF #'2# #'3#	16
075400	##(##)2#	20
075500	#5#!8	05
075600	#3#!A	05
075700	##(##)0#!1	10
075800	\$-01	04
075900	#!BSELECT	09
076000	##'1# #'2# #'3#	22
076100	##(##)2#	20
076200	#5#!9	05
076300	\$-01	04
076400	\$-SELECT-LINE	13
076500	200,+,#1#!5#3#!6	16
076600	0,NE,##(##)000#!3	17
076700	\$-BLB-0	07
076800	P,EQ,##(##)000#!3	17
076900	\$-BLB-P	07
077000	MOVE ZERO TO PAGE-NUMBER	32
077100	\$-BLB-P	07
077200	9,LT,##(##)000#!3	17
077300	\$-BLB-P-OR-T	12
077400	ADD 1, PAGE-DEPTH GIVING LINE-COUNT	43
077500	\$-BLB-P-OR-T	12
077600	9,GE,##(##)000#!3	17
077700	\$-BLB-1-9	09
077800	PERFORM LINE-FEED ##(##)000# TIMES	42
077900	\$-BLB-1-9	09
078000	\$-BLB-0	07
078100	200,+,#1#!5#3#!6	16
078200	0,GE,##(##)002#!3	17
078300	\$-BLA-0-OR-*	12
078400	PERFORM DETAIL-LINE-#1#-LOGIC.	38
078500	\$-BLA-0-OR-*	12
078600	0,LT,##(##)002#!3	17
078700	\$-BLA-NOT-0-OR-*	16
078800	PERFORM DETAIL-LINE-#1#-LOGIC	37
078900	P,EQ,##(##)002#!3	17
079000	\$-BLA-P	07
079100	MOVE ZERO TO PAGE-NUMBER	32
079200	\$-BLA-P	07
079300	9,LT,##(##)002#!3	17
079400	\$-BLA-P-OR-T	12
079500	ADD 1, PAGE-DEPTH GIVING LINE-COUNT.	44
079600	\$-BLA-P-OR-T	12
079700	9,GE,##(##)002#!3	17
079800	\$-BLA-1-9	09
079900	PERFORM LINE-FEED ##(##)002# TIMES.	43

080000	\$-BLA-1-9	09
080100	\$-BLA-NOT-0-OR-*	16
080200	#1#!A	05
080300	#7#!9	05
080400	\$-LINE-MOVE-PRINT	17
080500/		01
080600*	***** LEVEL 4 *****	36
080700		01
080800	Y, EQ, #100000#13	15
080900	\$-RECORD-SELECTION	18
081000	1#8#!6	06
081100	#7#!8	05
081200	100, +, #8#!5#3#!6	16
081300	#( #3#)000#!1	12
081400	\$-RECORD-SEL-DEF	16
081500	%TEST-RECORD-SELECTION-#8#.	26
081600	#3#01#3#!6	10
081700	#( #3#)0#!BSELECT	16
081800	IF #'2# #'3#	16
081900	#( #3#)2#	20
082000	#5#!8	05
082100	#3#!A	05
082200	#( #3#)0#!1	10
082300	\$-01	04
082400	#!BSELECT	09
082500	#'1# #'2# #'3#	22
082600	#( #3#)2#	20
082700	#5#!9	05
082800	\$-01	04
082900	MOVE "Y" TO RECORD-SELECTION.	37
083000		01
083100	#8#!A	05
083200	#7#!9	05
083300	\$-RECORD-SEL-DEF	16
083400	\$-RECORD-SELECTION	18
083500		01
083600	#401000#!1	10
083700	\$-CONTROL-BREAK-CHECK	21
083800	%CHECK-FOR-CONTROL-BREAK.	24
083900	1#1#!6	06
084000	#7#!8	05
084100	401, +, #1#!5#3#!6	16
084200	#( #3#)000#!1	12
084300	\$-CB-COUNT	10
084400	#1#!A	05
084500	#7#!9	05
084600	\$-CB-COUNT	10
084700	IF #207# = AT-END	21
084800	Y, EQ, #210#13	12
084900	\$-KEY-SELECT	12
085000	OR #206# > ENDING-KEY	33
085100	\$-KEY-SELECT	12
085200	PERFORM CONTROL-BREAK-1 THRU CONTROL-BREAK-#1#.	55

085300	#7#18	05
085400	40000,+,#1#00#!5#3#16	21
085500	EOF,NE,#(#3#)2#13	17
085600	\$-NOT-EOF-CB	12
085700	IF #(#3#)2# NOT = TOTAL-KEY-#1#	35
085800	IF TOTAL-KEY-#1# = LOW-VALUES	37
085900	MOVE #(#3#)2#	25
086000	TO TOTAL-KEY-#1#	36
086100	ELSE	12
086200	PERFORM CONTROL-BREAK-1 THRU CONTROL-BREAK-#1#.	59
086300	\$-NOT-EOF-CB	12
086400	#1#,-,1#!5#1#!6	15
086500	0,LT,#1#!4	10
086600	\$-NEXT-CB	09
086700	#7#!9	05
086800	\$-NEXT-CB	09
086900	\$-CONTROL-BREAK-CHECK	21
087000/		01
087100*	***** LEVEL 5 *****	36
087200		01
087300	#401000#!1	10
087400	\$-CONTROL-BREAK-LOGIC	21
087500	1#1#!6	06
087600	1#2#!6	06
087700	#7#!8	05
087800	#1#,LE,#9200#!4	15
087900	\$-CONTROL-BREAK-N	17
088000%	CONTROL-BREAK-#1#.	18
088100	MOVE #1# TO TOTAL-SUB.	26
088200	1#4#!6	06
088300	#8#!8	05
088400	#1#,LT,#9200#!4	15
088500	\$-01	04
088600	401,+,#1#!5#3#!6	16
088700	#2#,LT,#(#3#)000#!4	19
088800	\$-02	04
088900	\$-01	04
089000	500,+,#2#!5#3#!6	16
089100	#(#3#)000#!1	12
089200	\$-03	04
089300	0,NE,#(#3#)000#!3	17
089400	\$-BLB-0	07
089500	P,EQ,#(#3#)000#!3	17
089600	\$-BLB-P	07
089700	MOVE ZERO TO PAGE-NUMBER.	29
089800	\$-BLB-P	07
089900	9,LT,#(#3#)000#!3	17
090000	\$-BLB-P-OR-T	12
090100	ADD 1, PAGE-DEPTH GIVING LINE-COUNT.	40
090200	\$-BLB-P-OR-T	12
090300	9,GE,#(#3#)000#!3	17
090400	\$-BLB-1-9	09
090500	PERFORM LINE-FEED #(#3#)000# TIMES.	39
090600	\$-BLB-1-9	09

090700	\$-BLB-0	07
090800	\$-03	04
090900	\$-02	04
091000	0#5#!6	06
091100	9000,+,#4#!5#3#16	17
091200	*(#3#)#!1	09
091300	\$-MOVE-TOTALS	13
091400	PERFORM MOVE-TOTALS-#4#.	28
091500	1#5#!6	06
091600	\$-MOVE-TOTALS	13
091700	#1# ,LT. #9200#!4	15
091800	\$-01	04
091900	401,+,#1#!5#3#!6	16
092000	#2# ,LT. *(#3#)000#!4	19
092100	\$-02	04
092200	\$-01	04
092300	500,+,#2#!5#3#!6	16
092400	*(#3#)010#!1	12
092500	\$-03	04
092600	PERFORM TOTAL-LINE-#2#-LOGIC.	33
092700	#2#!A	05
092800	2#5#!6	06
092900	\$-03	04
093000	\$-02	04
093100	1, EQ, #5#!3	10
093200	\$-05	04
093300	PERFORM PRINT.	18
093400	\$-05	04
093500	0, NE, ##!3	09
093600	\$-06	04
093700	#4#!A	05
093800	#8#!9	05
093900	\$-06	04
094000	400,+,#1#!5#10#!6	17
094100	0, NE, *(#10#)004#!3	18
094200	\$-BLA-0	07
094300	P, EQ, ##!3	09
094400	\$-BLA-P	07
094500	MOVE ZERO TO PAGE-NUMBER.	29
094600	\$-BLA-P	07
094700	9, LT, ##!3	09
094800	\$-BLA-P-OR-T	12
094900	ADD 1, PAGE-DEPTH GIVING LINE-COUNT.	40
095000	\$-BLA-P-OR-T	12
095100	9, GE, ##!3	09
095200	\$-BLA-1-9	09
095300	PERFORM LINE-FEED ## TIMES.	31
095400	\$-BLA-1-9	09
095500	\$-BLA-0	07
095600	400002,+,#1#000#!5#3#16	23
095700	*(#3#)#3#!6	12
095800	EOF, NE, #3#!3	12
095900	\$-NOT-EOF-CB	12
096000	MOVE #3# TO TOTAL-KEY-#1#.	30
096100	\$-NOT-EOF-CB	12

096200	MOVE ZEROS TO TOTALS-LEVEL (#1#).	37
096300	#1#!A	05
096400	#7#!9	05
096500	\$-CONTROL-BREAK-N	17
096600	\$-CONTROL-BREAK-LOGIC	21
096700/		01
096800*	***** LEVEL 6 *****	36
096900		01
097000	1#1#16	06
097100	1#4#16	06
097200	#7#!8	05
097300	9000,+,#1#!5#3#16	17
097400	#(#3#)#3#16	12
097500	0,LT,#3#14	10
097600	\$-MOVE-TOTALS	13
097700	%MOVE-TOTALS-#1#.	16
097800	1#2#16	06
097900	#8#!8	05
098000	#2#,LE,#3#14	12
098100	\$-01	04
098200	MOVE TOTAL-#4# (TOTAL-SUB) TO PRINT-TOTAL-#4#.	50
098300	#4#!A	05
098400	#2#!A	05
098500	#8#!9	05
098600	\$-01	04
098700	IF TOTAL-SUB < TOTAL-MAX	28
098800	#4#,-,#3#!5#4#16	16
098900	1#2#16	06
099000	#8#!8	05
099100	#2#,LT,#3#14	12
099200	\$-02	04
099300	ADD TOTAL-#4# (TOTAL-SUB) TO TOTAL-#4# (TOTAL-SUB + 1)	61
099400	#4#!A	05
099500	#2#!A	05
099600	#8#!9	05
099700	\$-02	04
099800	ADD TOTAL-#4# (TOTAL-SUB) TO TOTAL-#4# (TOTAL-SUB + 1).	62
099900	#4#!A	05
100000	#1#!A	05
100100	#7#!9	05
100200	\$-MOVE-TOTALS	13

100300		01
100400	0#8#16	06
100500	1#4#16	06
100600	1#1#16	06
100700	200#10#16	09
100800	DETAIL#9#16	11
100900	#7#18	05
101000	#10#.+,#1#15#3#16	17
101100	##(3#)000#1	12
101200	\$-LINE-PARA	11
101300	#1#01.+,#10#00#15#3#16	22
101400	##(3#)0#1	10
101500	\$-LINE-FIELDS	13
101600	%#9#-LINE-#1#-LOGIC.	19
101700	0#6#16	06
101800	500.EQ,#10#13	13
101900	\$-TOTAL-LEVEL	13
102000	#4#!A	05
102100	\$-TOTAL-LEVEL	13
102200	0#2#16	06
102300	#5#18	05
102400	#2#!A	05
102500	#2#.+,#1#00#15.+,#10#00#15#3#16	31
102600	##(3#)0#1	10
102700	\$-FIELD-DEF	11
102800	#!BFIELD	08
102900	999.NE,#'1#13	13
103000	\$-FIELD-MOVE	12
103100	MOVE #'2#	13
103200	TO #9#-#1#-FIELD-#2#.	33
103300	1#6#16	06
103400	\$-FIELD-MOVE	12
103500	.EQ,#'5#13	11
103600	\$-NO-COMPUTE	12
103700	#5#19	05
103800	\$-NO-COMPUTE	12
103900	T,EQ,#'5#13	11
104000	\$-TOTAL-ACCUM	13
104100	#8#!A	05
104200	ADD #'2# TO TOTAL-#8# (#4#).	32
104300	#5#19	05
104400	\$-TOTAL-ACCUM	13
104500	=,EQ,##13	09
104600	\$-MOVE	06
104700	MOVE #'2# TO #'6#.	22
104800	#5#19	05
104900	\$-MOVE	06
105000	+,EQ,##13	09
105100	\$-ADD	05
105200	ADD #'2# TO #'6#.	21
105300	#5#19	05
105400	\$-ADD	05

105500	-.EQ,##13	09
105600	\$_SUBTRACT	10
105700	SUBTRACT #'2# FROM #'6#.	28
105800	#5#19	05
105900	\$_SUBTRACT	10
106000	*,EQ,##13	09
106100	\$_MULTIPLY	10
106200	MULTIPLY #'2# BY #'6#.	26
106300	#5#19	05
106400	\$_MULTIPLY	10
106500	/,EQ,##13	09
106600	\$_DIVIDE	08
106700	DIVIDE #'2# INTO #'6#.	26
106800	#5#19	05
106900	\$_DIVIDE	08
107000	%,EQ,##13	09
107100	\$_PERCENT	09
107200	MULTIPLY 100 BY #'6#.	25
107300	DIVIDE #'2# INTO #'6#.	26
107400	#5#19	05
107500	\$_PERCENT	09
107600	\$_FIELD-DEF	11
107700	1,EQ,#6#13	10
107800	\$_PRINT-THE-LINE	16
107900	#1#,+,#10#15#3#16	17
108000	*,NE,#(##3#)002#13	17
108100	\$_PRINT-NOT-SUPPRESSED	22
108200	PERFORM PRINT.	18
108300	\$_PRINT-NOT-SUPPRESSED	22
108400	\$_PRINT-THE-LINE	16
108500	#1#!A	05
108600	#7#19	05
108700	\$_LINE-FIELDS	13
108800	\$_LINE-PARA	11
108900	200,EQ,#10#13	13
109000	\$_TOTAL-DEF	11
109100	1#1#16	06
109200	500#10#16	09
109300	TOTAL#9#16	10
109400	#7#19	05
109500	\$_TOTAL-DEF	11

109600/		01
109700*	***** INPUT/OUTPUT ROUTINES *****	50
109800		01
109900%	I-0-SECTION SECTION.	20
110000	OPEN-#200#.	11
110100	OPEN INPUT #204#.	21
110200	IF #207# = USE-ERROR	24
110300	PERFORM #200#-IN-USE.	29
110400	READ-NEXT-#200#-RECORD.	23
110500	READ #204# NEXT RECORD.	27
110510	IF #207# = RECORD-LOCKED	28
110520	PERFORM #200#-RECORD-IN-USE	35
110530	GO TO READ-NEXT-#200#-RECORD.	37
110540	READ-#200#-RECORD.	18
110550	READ #204# RECORD.	22
110560	IF #207# = RECORD-LOCKED	28
110570	PERFORM #200#-RECORD-IN-USE	35
110580	GO TO READ-#200#-RECORD.	32
110600	#200#-IN-USE.	13
110700	MOVE "#200# FILE IN USE - TRY AGAIN LATER" TO	51
110800	MESSAGE-FIELD.	62
110900	PERFORM DISPLAY-MESSAGE.	28
110910	#200#-RECORD-IN-USE.	20
110920	MOVE "#200# RECORD IN USE" TO	33
110930	MESSAGE-FIELD.	62
110940	DISPLAY ERROR-MESSAGE-LINE.	31
110950	CALL PROGRAM HASH-W.	24
110955	CALL PROGRAM HASH-W.	24
110960	DISPLAY CLEAR-MESSAGE.	26
111000	Y, EQ, #210#13	12
111100	\$-KEY-SELECT	12
111200	POSITION-#200#-TO-KEY.	22
111300	START #204# KEY IS NOT LESS THAN #206#.	43
111400	NONE-WITHIN-RANGE.	18
111500	MOVE "NO RECORDS WITHIN RANGE SELECTED" TO	46
111600	MESSAGE-FIELD.	59
111700	PERFORM DISPLAY-MESSAGE.	28
111800	\$-KEY-SELECT	12
111900		01
112000	Y, EQ, #300#13	12
112100	\$-FILE-DEF	10
112200	1#1#16	06
112300	#2#18	05
112400	#3(#1#)0#1	11
112500	\$-FILE-DEF-A	12
112600	OPEN-#3(#1#)0#.	15
112700	OPEN INPUT #3(#1#)4#.	25
112800	IF #3(#1#)7# = USE-ERROR	28
112900	PERFORM #3(#1#)0#-IN-USE.	33



113000	READ-#3(#1#)0#.	15
113100	READ #3(#1#)4#	18
113200	INVALID KEY	19
113300	MOVE SPACE TO #3(#1#)5#.	36
113310	IF #3(#1#)7# = RECORD-LOCKED	32
113320	PERFORM #3(#1#)0#-RECORD-IN-USE	39
113330	GO TO READ-#3(#1#)0#.	29
113400	#3(#1#)0#-IN-USE.	17
113500	MOVE "#3(#1#)0# FILE IN USE - TRY AGAIN LATER" TO	55
113600	MESSAGE-FIELD.	62
113700	PERFORM DISPLAY-MESSAGE.	28
113710	#3(#1#)0#-RECORD-IN-USE.	24
113720	MOVE "#3(#1#)0# RECORD IN USE" TO	37
113730	MESSAGE-FIELD.	62
113740	DISPLAY ERROR-MESSAGE-LINE.	31
113750	CALL PROGRAM HASH-W.	24
113755	CALL PROGRAM HASH-W.	24
113760	DISPLAY CLEAR-MESSAGE.	26
113800	#1#!A	05
113900	#2#!9	05
114000	\$_FILE-DEF-A	12
114100	\$_FILE-DEF	10
114200		01
114300	%CLOSE-FILES.	12
114400	PERFORM CLOSE-PRINTER-FILE.	31
114500	CLOSE #204#.	16
114600		01
114700	Y, EQ, #300#13	12
114800	\$_FILE-DEF	10
114900	1#1#16	06
115000	#2#!8	05
115100	#3(#1#)0#!1	11
115200	\$_FILE-DEF-A	12
115300	CLOSE #3(#1#)4#.	20
115400	#1#!A	05
115500	#2#!9	05
115600	\$_FILE-DEF-A	12
115700	\$_FILE-DEF	10
115800		01
115900	Y, EQ, #600#13	12
116000	\$_SORTFILE-DEF	14
116100	OPEN-SORTFILE.	14
116200	ACCEPT SORTFILE-LINE-NO FROM LINE NUMBER.	45
116300	DELETE FILE SORTFILE.	25
116400	OPEN OUTPUT SORTFILE.	25
116500	IF SORTFILE-STATUS NOT = I-0-OK	35
116600	PERFORM SORTFILE-IN-USE.	32
116700	WRITE-SORTFILE-RECORD.	22
116800	WRITE SORTFILE-RECORD.	26

116900	READ-NEXT-SORTFILE-RECORD.	26
117000	READ SORTFILE NEXT.	23
117100	MOVE SORTFILE-STATUS TO #207#	33
117200	IF SORTFILE-STATUS NOT = AT-END	35
117300	MOVE SORTFILE-KEY-KEY TO #206#	38
117400	PERFORM READ-#200#-RECORD	33
117500	IF #207# = RECORD-NOT-FOUND	35
117600	GO TO READ-NEXT-SORTFILE-RECORD.	44
117700	CLOSE-SORTFILE.	15
117800	CLOSE SORTFILE.	19
117900	DELETE FILE SORTFILE.	25
118000	SORTFILE-IN-USE.	16
118100	MOVE "SORTFILE FILE IN USE - TRY AGAIN LATER" TO	54
118200	MESSAGE-FIELD.	62
118300	PERFORM DISPLAY-MESSAGE.	28
118400	\$-SORTFILE-DEF	14
118500		01
118600	COPY "PROXI\$CF03.PL".	25
118700		01
118800	Y, EQ, #210#!3	12
118900	\$-KEY-SELECT	12
119000	COPY "PROXI\$CF05.PL".	25
119100	\$-KEY-SELECT	12
119200	/	01
119300*	***** UTILITY ROUTINES *****	45
119400		01
119500	%UTILITIES SECTION.	18
119600	COPY "PROXI\$CF01.PL".	25

End of Chapter

# Chapter 7

## The Form Printing Program

This chapter describes the form printing program parameter file and skeleton file.

### The Form Printing Program Parameter File

The parameter file for the form program is created in PROXI\$01, and updated in PROXI\$40, PROXI\$03, PROXI\$33, PROXI\$41 through PROXI\$44, and PROXI\$02.

Table 7-1 lists the line number groups for the form printing program parameter file. The pages that follow give specific information about each group. (For general information about parameters files, see Chapter 3.)

**Table 7-1. Line Number Groups for a Form Printing Program**

Line Number Group	Contains
100	General program parameters
200	Form printing program parameters
300	Reference file parameters
400	Printing procedure parameters
8000	Accumulator parameters
9000	Totaling parameters
100000	Record selection parameters
200000	Detail line parameters
300000	Conditional detail line printing parameters
400000	Control break and total line parameters
500000	Conditional total line printing parameters
600000	Top-of-form line parameters
700000	Conditional top-of-form line printing parameters
800000	Page break line parameters
900000	Conditional page break line printing parameters

---

## The 100 Group

### General program parameters

---

*Form Printing*

This group contains general information about the program.

Source menu: PG-2

<b>Line #</b>	<b>Contents</b>
000100	Name of the form printing program
000101	FORM
000110	Application name
000120	Name of the next program on normal exit
000130	Name of the next program on error exit

### **Example**

```
000100 LISTFORMS
000101 FORM
000110 Print Listing Forms
000120 LOGON
000130 LOGON
```

---

## The 200 Group

### Form printing program parameters

---

*Form Printing*

This group contains information about the principal data file and range selection.

Source menu: PG-25

<b>Line #</b>	<b>Contents</b>
000200	Name of the principal data file (datafile)
000204	datafile
000205	datafile-RECORD
000206	datafile-KEY
000207	datafile-STATUS
000210	Key range selection flag: Y (operator can specify a range of records) N (no key range selection)
000220	Length of the key field (if line 000210 is Y): 01 to 99

### Comments

If the user specified a variable other than datafile-RECORD as the first entry in datafile.FD, that variable name appears in line 000205. If datafile.FD does not exist, the default value for line 000205 is datafile-RECORD.

### Example

```
000200 LISTDATA
000204 LISTDATA
000205 LISTDATA-RECORD
000206 LISTDATA-KEY
000207 LISTDATA-STATUS
000210 Y
000220 05
```

---

## The 300 Group

### Reference file parameters

---

*Form Printing*

This group contains reference file information.

Source menus: PG-25 and PG-26

<b>Line #</b>	<b>Contents</b>
000300	Reference file flag: Y (program uses one or more reference files) N (program does not use any reference files)

If line 000300 is Y, the following group appears for each reference file.

0003n0	Name of <i>n</i> th reference file (ref-file-n)
0003n2	Field used to access ref-file-n
0003n4	ref-file-n
0003n5	ref-file-n-RECORD
0003n6	ref-file-n-KEY
0003n7	ref-file-n-STATUS

### Comments

The program can use up to nine reference files. Lines 000310 through 000317 refer to the first file, lines 000320 through 000327 refer to the second, and so on.

Normally, the record key field is taken from the principal data file. It can, however, be an accumulator or a field from a previously read reference file.

### Example

```
000300 Y
000310 REFA
000312 LIST-NO
000314 REFA
000315 REFA-RECORD
000316 REFA-KEY
000317 REFA-STATUS
000320 REFB
000322 TOWN
000324 REFB
000325 REFB-RECORD
000326 REFB-KEY
000327 REFB-STATUS
```

---

## The 400 Group

### Printing procedure parameters

---

*Form Printing*

This group describes the printing procedures for the form printing program.

Source menu: PG-27

<b>Line #</b>	<b>Contents</b>
000400	Print or spool option: P (direct output to printer) S (direct output to spool file) O (request operator decision)
000410	Spool file name
000420	Page width (number of print columns per page): 080 or 132
000430	Number of print lines per page: 00 to 99
000440	Runtime information flag: Y (print runtime information on each page) N (do not print runtime information)

### Example

```
000400 S
000410 SPOOLIT
000420 080
000430 42
000440 N
```

---

## The 8000 Group Accumulator parameters

---

*Form Printing*

This group contains information about the accumulators used for computation.

Source menus: PG-30, PG-35, PG-39, and PG-43

<b>Line #</b>	<b>Contents</b>
0080xx	Picture for accumulator Axx (A01 to A99): S9(11)V9(6)
008100	Number of accumulators used in the program: 01 to 09
00810n	Number of <i>n</i> th accumulator: 01 to 99

### **Comments**

The program can use up to nine accumulators. Line 008101 specifies the first accumulator used, line 008102 specifies the second, and so on.

### **Example**

008003	S9(11)V9(6)	(Picture for accumulator A03)
008005	S9(11)V9(6)	(Picture for accumulator A05)
008100	02	(Program uses two accumulators)
008101	05	(First accumulator used is A05)
008102	03	(Second accumulator used is A03)



---

## The 9000 Group Totaling parameters

---

*Form Printing*

This group provides information about totaling and total fields.

Source menu: PG-43

<b>Line #</b>	<b>Contents</b>
009000	Level where totaling starts: 0 (start at detail line) 01 to 99 (start at the specified control break)
0090xx	Number of fields to be printed in total line xx: 01 to 99
0091yy	Print format for total field number yy

### Comments

The program can print up to 99 total lines with a maximum of 99 total fields for the form. Line 009001 specifies the number of fields in the first total line, line 009002 specifies the number of fields in the second, and so on.

Line number 009101 reports the print format for the first total field, line number 009102 reports the print format for the second field (regardless of line number), and so on.

The number of the total line bears no relation to the number of the detail line. If, for example, detail lines 01, 03, and 05 contain total fields, they generate total lines 01, 02, and 03, respectively.

### Example

```
009000 0
009001 01
009101 ZZ,ZZZ,ZZ9.99-
```

Start totaling at the detail line level. Print one field, using *ZZ,ZZZ,ZZ9.99-* as the picture.

---

## The 100000 Group

### Record selection parameters

---

*Form Printing*

This group describes conditions for record selection.

Source menu: PG-32

#### Line #      Contents

100000      Record selection flag:  
            Y      (record selection used)  
            N      (record selection not used)

1xx000      Number of the first detail line controlled by record selection group xx:  
            001 to 099

The following pair of lines describes test yy within record selection group xx:

1xxyy0      Logical operator, field-1, conditional operator  
1xxyy2      Field-2

### Comments

The program can include up to 99 groups of record selection criteria. Each group can contain up to 99 logical tests. Lines 101010 and 101012, for example, define the first logical test in the first record selection group; lines 101020 and 101022 define the second test in that group, and so on.

Lines 199010 and 199012 define the first test in the 99th record selection group.

Chapter 3 describes the format used to specify the first three elements of a logical test.

### Example

```
100000    Y
101000    001
101010    IF PART-NUMBER            =
101012    A-3000
101020    ANDCLASS                NOT =
101022    OLDPART
102000    002
102010    IF ON-ORDER-FLAG        =
102012    Y
```

---

## The 20000 Group

### Detail line parameters

---

Form Printing

This group describes the detail lines and their print fields.

Source menus: PG-33 and PG-35

Line #	Contents
2xx000	Number of blank lines before detail line xx: 0 to 9, P, or T
2xx002	Number of blank lines after detail line xx: 0 to 9, P, T, or *
2xx004	Conditional printing flag for detail line xx: Y (print this line only on certain conditions) N (no printing conditions)
2xxyy0	Specification for field yy in detail line xx

### Comments

The program can print up to 99 detail lines. Each detail line can contain up to 99 print fields. In the line number formats, xx represents the detail line number (01 to 99). And yy represents the field number (01 to 99) within the specified line.

The field specification includes the field's starting column number, the field name or constant, the print format, and print length. For numeric fields, a computation symbol and an accumulator name may appear.

(Chapter 3 describes the field specification format.)

### Example

201000	1		
201002	1		
201004	N		
201010	005ITEM-NUMBER	9(5)	005
201020	025ITEM-DESCRIPTION	X(15)	015
201030	050ITEM-COST-EACH	999.99	006+A02
201040	060QTY-SHIPPED	999	003*A02
202000	2		
202002	2		
202004	Y		
202010	005"SURCHARGE"	X(9)	009
202020	050ITEM-SURCHARGE	999.99	006+A03



---

## The 40000 Group

### Control break and total line parameters

---

*Form Printing*

This group describes the control break and its total lines.

Source menus: PG-40, PG-41, and PG-43

<b>Line #</b>	<b>Contents</b>
400000	Control break field
400002	Print format for the control break field
4xx000	Number of blank lines before total line xx: 0 to 9
4xx002	Number of blank lines after total line xx: 0 to 9, or *
4xx004	Condition printing flag for total line xx: Y (print this line only on certain conditions) N (no printing conditions)
4xxyy0	Specification for field yy in total line xx

### Comments

The field specification includes the field's starting column number, the field name or constant, the print format, and the print length. For numeric fields, a computation symbol and an accumulator name may appear.

(Chapter 3 describes the field specification format.)

### Example

400000	CUSTOMER-NAME		
400002	X(20)		
401000	2		
401002	1		
401004	N		
401010	045ITEM-SUBTOTAL	\$ZZ,ZZ9.99	010=A05
402000	0		
402002	0		
402004	Y		
402010	045STATE-TAX	\$ZZ,ZZ9.99	010=A07

---

## The 50000 Group

### Conditional total line printing parameters

---

*Form Printing*

This group describes the conditions for printing total lines.

Source menu: PG-42

#### Line #      Contents

5xx000      Number of the total line controlled by condition xx:  
                 01 to 99

The following pair of lines describes logical test yy within condition group xx:

5xxyy0      Logical operator, field-1, conditional operator

5xxyy2      Field-2

#### Comments

The program can include up to 99 conditional groups for printing total lines. Each group can contain up to 99 logical tests. Lines 501010 and 501012, for example, define the first logical test in the first conditional group for total lines; lines 501020 and 501022 define the second test in that group, and so on. Lines 599010 and 599012 define the first logical test in the 99th conditional group.

Chapter 3 describes the format used to specify the first three elements of a logical test.

#### Example

```
502000 001
502010 IF STATE-CODE           =
502012 "VT"
```

---

## The 60000 Group

### Top-of-form line parameters

---

*Form Printing*

This group describes the top-of-form lines and their fields.

Source menus: PG-28 and PG-30

<b>Line #</b>	<b>Contents</b>
6xx000	Number of blank lines before top-of-form line xx: 0 to 9, or *
6xx002	Number of blank lines after top-of-form line xx: 0 to 9, or *
6xx004	Conditional printing flag for top-of-form line xx: Y (print this line only on certain conditions) N (no printing conditions)
6xxyy0	Specification for field yy in top-of-form line xx

### Comments

The field specification includes the field's starting column number, the field name or constant, the print format, and the print length. For numeric fields, a computation symbol and an accumulator name may appear.

(Chapter 3 describes the field specification format.)

### Example

601000	5		
601002	0		
601004	N		
601010	005CUSTOMER-NUMBER	X(6)	006
601020	045ORDER-NUMBER	9(5)	005
602000	0		
602002	0		
602004	N		
602010	005CUSTOMER-NAME	X(30)	030
602020	045ORDER-DATE	X(12)	012

---

## The 70000 Group

### Conditional top-of-form line printing parameters

---

*Form Printing*

This group describes conditions for printing top-of-form lines.

Source menu: PG-29

#### Line #      Contents

7xx000      Number of the top-of-form line controlled by condition xx:  
                 001 to 099

The following pair of lines describes test yy within conditional group xx:

7xxyy0      Logical operator, field-1, conditional operator

7xxyy2      Field-2

#### Comments

The program can include up to 99 condition groups for printing top-of-form lines. Each group can contain up to 99 logical tests. Lines 701010 and 701012, for example, define the first logical test in the first top-of-form condition group; lines 701020 and 701022 define the second test in that group, and so on. Lines 799010 and 799012 define the first logical test in the 99th conditional group.

Chapter 3 describes the format used to specify the first three elements of a logical test.

#### Example

```
701000  003
701010  IF REGION-CODE           =
701012  "12"
```



---

## The 80000 Group

### Page break line parameters

---

*Form Printing*

This group provides information about page break lines and their fields.

Source menus: PG-37 and PG-39

<b>Line #</b>	<b>Contents</b>
---------------	-----------------

8xx000	Number of blank lines before page break line xx: 0 to 9
--------	--

8xx002	Number of blank lines after page break line xx: 0 to 9, or *
--------	---

8xx004	Conditional printing flag for page break line xx: Y (print this line only on certain conditions) N (no printing conditions)
--------	---

8xxyy0	Specification for field yy in page break line xx
--------	--

### Comments

The program can print up to 99 page break lines. Line 801000 refers to the first page break line, line 802000 refers to the second, and so on.

The field specification includes the field's starting column number, the field name or constant, the print format, and the print length. For numeric fields, a computation symbol and an accumulator name may appear.

(Chapter 3 describes the field specification format.)

### Example

801000	5		
801002	1		
801004	N		
801010	005CUSTOMER-NUMBER	X(6)	006
801020	015CUSTOMER-NAME	X(30)	030
801030	050ORDER-DATE	X(9)	009

---

## The 900000 Group

### Conditional page break line printing parameters

---

*Form Printing*

This group describes conditions for printing page break lines.

Source menu: PG-38

#### **Line #      Contents**

9xx000      Number of the page break line controlled by condition xx:  
                 001 to 099

The following pair of lines describes test yy within condition xx:

9xxyy0      Logical operator, field-1, conditional operator

9xxyy2      Field-2

#### **Comments**

The program can include up to 99 condition groups for printing page break lines. Each group can contain up to 99 logical tests. Lines 901010 and 901012, for example, define the first logical test in the first conditional group; lines 901020 and 901022 define the second test in that group, and so on. Lines 999010 and 999012 define the first logical test in the 99th page break condition group.

Chapter 3 describes the format used to specify the first three elements of a logical test.

#### **Example**

```
901000 002
901010 IF ITEM-COUNT          >
901012 "10"
```

## The Form Printing Program Skeleton File

The following is a listing of the contents of the skeleton file for a form printing program.

000100\$IDENTIFICATION DIVISION.	24
000200%PROGRAM-ID. #100#.	23
000300 AUTHOR. AOS/VS PROXI FILE FORM PRINT GENERATOR.	60
000400	01
000500\$ENVIRONMENT DIVISION.	21
000600 CONFIGURATION SECTION.	22
000700 SOURCE-COMPUTER. ECLIPSE.	23
000800*	23
000900*	23
001000*	23
001100 OBJECT-COMPUTER. ECLIPSE.	33
001200*	23
001300*	23
001400*	23
001500%INPUT-OUTPUT SECTION.	21
001600	01
001700 FILE-CONTROL.	13
001800	01
001900 COPY "PROXI\$CF03.SL".	25
002000	01
002100 COPY "#200#.SL".	20
002200	01
002300 Y, EQ, #300#!3	12
002400 \$-FILE-DEF	10
002500 1#1#!6	06
002600 #2#!8	05
002700 #3(#1#)0#!1	11
002800 \$-FILE-DEF-A	12
002900 COPY "#3(#1#)0#.SL".	24
003000 #1#!A	05
003100 #2#!9	05
003200 \$-FILE-DEF-A	12
003300 \$-FILE-DEF	10
003400	01
003500/	01
003600\$DATA DIVISION.	14
003700%FILE SECTION.	13
003800 COPY "PROXI\$CF03.FD".	25
003900	01
004000 COPY "#200#.FD".	20
004100	01
004200 Y, EQ, #300#!3	12
004300 \$-FILE-DEF	10
004400 1#1#!6	06
004500 #2#!8	05
004600 #3(#1#)0#!1	11
004700 \$-FILE-DEF-A	12
004800 COPY "#3(#1#)0#.FD".	24
004900 #1#!A	05
005000 #2#!9	05

005100	\$-FILE-DEF-A	12
005200	\$-FILE-DEF	10
005300	/	01
005400	\$WORKING-STORAGE SECTION.	24
005500	%	01
005600	COPY "#200#.WS".	20
005700		01
005800	Y, EQ, #300#13	12
005900	\$-FILE-DEF	10
006000	1#1#16	06
006100	#2#18	05
006200	#3(#1#)0#11	11
006300	\$-FILE-DEF-A	12
006400	COPY "#3(#1#)0#.WS".	24
006500	#1#!A	05
006600	#2#!9	05
006700	\$-FILE-DEF-A	12
006800	\$-FILE-DEF	10
006900		01
007000		01
007100	COPY "PROXI\$CF01.WS".	25
007200		01
007300	%01 APPLICATION-NAME PIC X(30)	30
007400	VALUE "#110#".	26
007500	%	01
007600	Y, EQ, #210#13	12
007700	\$-KEY-SELECT	12
007800	01 STARTING-KEY PIC X(#220#).	30
007900	01 ENDING-KEY.	14
008000	10 FILLER PIC X(#220#).	45
008100	10 ENDING-KEY-HIGH-VALUE PIC X.	38
008200	01 PRINTOUT-SELECTION PIC X(#220#) VALUE SPACES.	50
008300	\$-KEY-SELECT	12
008400		01
008500	01 SPOOL-CODE PIC X VALUE "#400#".	36
008600		01
008700	#410#!7#1#16	12
008800	8, LT, #1#14	10
008900	\$-SPOOL-FILE-NAME-LENGTH-9-OR-10	32
009000	10#1#16	07
009100	\$-SPOOL-FILE-NAME-LENGTH-9-OR-10	32
009200	%01 SPOOLER-FILE-NAME.	21
009300	10 FILLER PIC X(#1#) VALUE "#410#".	51
009400	10 SPOOL-LINE-NUMBER PIC 99.	33
009500		01
009600	01 FIRST-DETAIL-LINE-NUMBER PIC 99 VALUE #420#.	49
009700		01
009800	#420#, +, #430#15, -, 1#15#3#16	27
009900	01 LAST-DETAIL-LINE-NUMBER PIC 99 VALUE #3#.	46
010000		01
010100	01 BOTTOM-PAGE-LINE-NUMBER PIC 99 VALUE #440#.	48

010200		01
010300		01
010400	Y, EQ, #10000#13	15
010500	\$-RECORD-SELECTION	18
010600	01 RECORD-SELECTION PIC X VALUE SPACE.	46
010700	\$-RECORD-SELECTION	18
010800		01
010900	COPY "PROXI\$CF03.WS".	25
011000		01
011100	0#8#16	06
011200	1#1#16	06
011300	200#10#16	09
011400	DETAIL#9#16	11
011500	#7#18	05
011600	#10#, +, #1#15#3#16	17
011700	#(#3#)000#11	12
011800	\$-LINE-DEF	10
011900	#1#01, +, #10#00#!5#3#16	22
012000	#(#3#)0#11	10
012100	\$-LINE-FIELDS	13
012200	%01 #9#-LINE-#1#	15
012300	REDEFINES PRINT-LINE.	41
012400	1#2#16	06
012500	1#4#16	06
012600	#5#18	05
012700	#2#, +, #1#00#!5, +, #10#00#!5#3#16	31
012800	#(#3#)0#11	10
012900	\$-FIELD-DEF	11
013000	#1BFIELD	08
013100	999, NE, #1#13	13
013200	\$-PRINT-FIELD	13
013300	#4#, LT, #1#14	13
013400	\$-01	04
013500	#1#, -, #4#15#6#16	17
013600	05 FILLER PIC X(#6#).	26
013700	\$-01	04
013800	05 #9#-#1#-FIELD-#2# PIC #'3#.	35
013900	T, EQ, #'5#13	11
014000	\$-TOTAL-REDEF	13
014100	#8#!A	05
014200	05 PRINT-TOTAL-#8# REDEFINES #9#-#1#-FIELD-#2#	51
014300	PIC #'3#.	39
014400	\$-TOTAL-REDEF	13
014500	#1#, +, #4#15#4#16	18
014600	\$-PRINT-FIELD	13
014700	#2#!A	05
014800	#5#!9	05
014900	\$-FIELD-DEF	11
015000	1, EQ, #4#13	10
015100	\$-NO-FIELDS	11
015200	05 FILLER PIC X.	23
015300	\$-NO-FIELDS	11

015400	#1#!A	05
015500	#7#!9	05
015600	\$-LINE-FIELDS	13
015700	\$-LINE-DEF	10
015800	200, EQ, #10#!4	13
015900	\$-TOTAL-DEF	11
016000	1#1#!6	06
016100	400#10#!6	09
016200	TOTAL#9#!6	10
016300	#7#!9	05
016400	\$-TOTAL-DEF	11
016500	400, EQ, #10#!4	13
016600	\$-TOF-DEF	09
016700	1#1#!6	06
016800	600#10#!6	09
016900	TOP-OF-FORM#9#!6	16
017000	#7#!9	05
017100	\$-TOF-DEF	09
017200	600, EQ, #10#!4	13
017300	\$-PBK-DEF	09
017400	1#1#!6	06
017500	800#10#!6	09
017600	PAGE-BREAK#9#!6	15
017700	#7#!9	05
017800	\$-PBK-DEF	09
017900		01
018000	400000#!1	09
018100	\$-CONTROL-BREAK-KEY-DEFINE	26
018200	01 TOTAL-KEY-1 VALUE LOW-VALUES.	36
018300	10 FILLER PIC #400002#.	30
018400	\$-CONTROL-BREAK-KEY-DEFINE	26
018500	1#9200#!6	09
018600		01
018700	01 TOTALS VALUE ZERO.	24
018800	1#1#!6	06
018900	#7#!8	05
019000	9100.+, #1#!5#3#!6	17
019100	#(#3#)#!1	09
019200	\$-TOTAL	07
019300	20 TOTAL-#1# PIC #(#3#)#.	34
019400	#1#!A	05
019500	#7#!9	05
019600	\$-TOTAL	07
019700	1, EQ, #1#!3	10
019800	\$-DUMMY-TOTAL-DEFINE	20
019900	20 TOTAL-1 PIC 9.	26
020000	\$-DUMMY-TOTAL-DEFINE	20

020100		01
020200	0,LT,#8100#14	13
020300	\$-DEFINE-ACCUMULATORS	21
020400	#8100#2#16	11
020500	1#1#16	06
020600	#5#18	05
020700	8100,+,#1#15#3#16	17
020800	#(#3#)#3#16	12
020900	8000,+,#3#15#4#16	17
021000	01 A#3# PIC #(#4#)# VALUE ZERO.	34
021100	#1#!A	05
021200	#1#,LE,#2#14	12
021300	\$-MORE	06
021400	#5#19	05
021500	\$-MORE	06
021600	\$-DEFINE-ACCUMULATORS	21
021700	/	01
021800	\$SCREEN SECTION.	15
021900	%	01
022000	COPY "PROXI\$CF01.SD".	25
022100	COPY "PROXI\$CF03.SD".	25
022200		01
022300	Y,EQ,#210#13	12
022400	\$-KEY-SELECT	12
022500	01 START-END-SCREEN.	20
022600	03 BLANK SCREEN.	20
022700	03 LINE 1 COL 1 PIC X(30)	32
022800	FROM APPLICATION-NAME.	45
022900	03 LINE 10 COL 20 "PLEASE ENTER".	42
023000	03 LINE 12 COL 25 "STARTING KEY".	42
023100	03 START-ENTRY LINE 12 COL 39 PIC X(#220#)	48
023200	TO STARTING-KEY.	45
023300	03 LINE 14 COL 25 "ENDING KEY".	40
023400	03 END-ENTRY LINE 14 COL 39 PIC X(#220#)	45
023500	TO ENDING-KEY.	43
023600		01
023700	01 START-END-DEFAULT-SCREEN.	28
023800	03 LINE 12 COL 39 "ALL" BLANK LINE.	41
023900		01
024000	01 START-END-SCREEN-END.	24
024100	03 LINE 12 COL 39 "END" BLANK LINE.	41
024200	\$-KEY-SELECT	12

024300/	01
024400\$PROCEDURE DIVISION.	19
024500%DECLARATIVES.	13
024600	01
024700 COPY "PROXI\$CF03.DC".	25
024800	01
024900 COPY "#200#.DC".	20
025000	01
025100 Y, EQ, #300#13	12
025200 \$-FILE-DEF	10
025300 1#1#16	06
025400 #2#18	05
025500 #3(#1#)0#11	11
025600 \$-FILE-DEF-A	12
025700 COPY "#3(#1#)0#.DC".	24
025800 #1#1A	05
025900 #2#19	05
026000 \$-FILE-DEF-A	12
026100 \$-FILE-DEF	10
026200	01
026300	01
026400 END DECLARATIVES.	17
026500/	01
026600* ***** LEVEL 1 *****	36
026700	01
026800%MAIN-LOGIC SECTION.	19
026900 BEGIN.	06
027000 PERFORM OPEN-FILES.	23
027100 PRINT-RECORDS.	14
027200 Y, EQ, #210#13	12
027300 \$-KEY-SELECT	12
027400 PERFORM SELECT-RANGE.	25
027500 IF ESCAPE-CODE = END-KEY	28
027600 GO TO END-OF-FORM.	30
027700 \$-KEY-SELECT	12
027800 DISPLAY WAIT-PRINTING.	26
027900 MOVE ZERO TO LINE-COUNT.	28
028000 PERFORM PRINT-THE-LINES.	28
028100 Y, EQ, #210#13	12
028200 \$-KEY-SELECT	12
028300 IF PRINTOUT-SELECTION IS NOT = "ALL",	41
028400 #401000#!1	10
028500 \$-CONTROL-BREAK	15
028600 MOVE LOW-VALUES TO TOTAL-KEY-1	38
028700 \$-CONTROL-BREAK	15
028800 GO TO PRINT-RECORDS.	28
028900 \$-KEY-SELECT	12
029000 END-OF-FORM.	12
029100 PERFORM TOP-OF-FORM.	24
029200 DISPLAY WAIT-PROCESSING.	28
029300 PERFORM CLOSE-FILES.	24
029400 PERFORM CALL-NEXT-PROGRAM.	30
029500 STOP RUN.	13



029600/		01
029700*	***** LEVEL 2 *****	36
029800		01
029900%	OPEN-FILES.	11
030000	PERFORM GET-DATES.	22
030100	PERFORM OPEN-#200#.	23
030200	IF #207# IS NOT = I-O-OK	28
030300	PERFORM CALL-ERROR-PROGRAM.	35
030400		01
030500	Y, EQ, #300#!3	12
030600	\$-FILE-DEF	10
030700	1#1#!6	06
030800	#2#!8	05
030900	#3(#1#)0#!1	11
031000	\$-FILE-DEF-A	12
031100	PERFORM OPEN-#3(#1#)0#.	27
031200	IF #3(#1#)7# IS NOT = I-O-OK	32
031300	PERFORM CALL-ERROR-PROGRAM.	35
031400	#1#!A	05
031500	#2#!9	05
031600	\$-FILE-DEF-A	12
031700	\$-FILE-DEF	10
031800		01
031900		01
032000	PERFORM PRINTER-OPEN.	25
032100	IF PRINTER-STATUS IS NOT = I-O-OK	37
032200	IF ESCAPE-CODE = END-KEY	32
032300	PERFORM CALL-NEXT-PROGRAM	37
032400	ELSE	12
032500	PERFORM CALL-ERROR-PROGRAM.	39
032600		01
032700	Y, EQ, #210#!3	12
032800	\$-KEY-SELECT	12
032900%	SELECT-RANGE.	13
033000	PERFORM START-END-KEY-SELECTION.	36
033100	IF ESCAPE-CODE IS NOT = END-KEY	35
033200	PERFORM CHECK-FOR-ITEMS-IN-RANGE	40
033300	IF #207# = AT-END OR	28
033400	#207# = RECORD-NOT-FOUND OR	46
033500	#206# > ENDING-KEY	45
033600	PERFORM NONE-WITHIN-RANGE	37
033700	GO TO SELECT-RANGE.	31
033800	IF ESCAPE-CODE NOT = END-KEY	32
033900	MOVE STARTING-KEY TO #206#	34
034000	PERFORM POSITION-#200#-TO-KEY.	38
034100	\$-KEY-SELECT	12

034200		01
034300	%PRINT-THE-LINES.	16
034400	PERFORM READ-NEXT-#200#-RECORD.	35
034500	O, EQ, #9200#!4	13
034600	\$-NO-CONTROL-BREAK	18
034700	IF #207# NOT = AT-END	25
034800	\$-NO-CONTROL-BREAK	18
034900	O, LT, #9200#!4	13
035000	\$-CONTROL-BREAK	15
035100	N, EQ, #100000#!3	15
035200	\$-NO-RECORD-SELECTION	21
035300	PERFORM CHECK-FOR-CONTROL-BREAK.	36
035400	IF #207# NOT = AT-END	25
035500	\$-NO-RECORD-SELECTION	21
035600	Y, EQ, #100000#!3	15
035700	\$-RECORD-SELECTION	18
035800	IF #207# = AT-END	21
035810	Y, EQ, #210#!3	12
035820	\$-KEY-SELECT	12
035830	OR #206# > ENDING-KEY	33
035840	\$-KEY-SELECT	12
035900	PERFORM CHECK-FOR-CONTROL-BREAK.	40
036000	IF #207# NOT = AT-END	25
036100	\$-RECORD-SELECTION	18
036200	\$-CONTROL-BREAK	15
036300	Y, EQ, #210#!3	12
036400	\$-KEY-SELECT	12
036500	AND #206# NOT > ENDING-KEY	38
036600	\$-KEY-SELECT	12
036700	Y, EQ, #300#!3	12
036800	\$-REF-FILE-LOOK-UP	18
036900	PERFORM REFERENCE-FILE-LOOK-UP	38
037000	\$-REF-FILE-LOOK-UP	18
037100	1#1#!6	06
037200	#7#!8	05
037300	200, +, #1#!5#3#!6	16
037400	#(#3#)000#!1	12
037500	\$-LINE-PRINT	12
037600	PERFORM PRINT-DETAIL-LINE-#1#	37
037700	#1#!A	05
037800	#7#!9	05
037900	\$-LINE-PRINT	12
038000	GO TO PRINT-THE-LINES.	30

038100		01
038200	%PRINT-TOP-OF-FORM.	18
038300	#601000#11	10
038400	\$-TOP-OF-FORM	13
038500	1#1#16	06
038600	#7#18	05
038700	600,+,#1#!5#3#16	16
038800	#(#3#)000#11	12
038900	\$-LINE-PRINT	12
039000	PERFORM PRINT-TOP-OF-FORM-LINE-#1#.	39
039100	#1#!A	05
039200	#7#19	05
039300	\$-LINE-PRINT	12
039400	\$-TOP-OF-FORM	13
039500	#601000#12	10
039600	\$-NO-TOP-OF-FORM	16
039700	EXIT.	09
039800	\$-NO-TOP-OF-FORM	16
039900		01
040000	%PRINT-PAGE-BREAK.	17
040100	#801000#11	10
040200	\$-PAGE-BREAK	12
040300	1#1#16	06
040400	#7#18	05
040500	800,+,#1#!5#3#16	16
040600	#(#3#)000#11	12
040700	\$-LINE-PRINT	12
040800	PERFORM PRINT-PAGE-BREAK-LINE-#1#.	38
040900	#1#!A	05
041000	#7#19	05
041100	\$-LINE-PRINT	12
041200	\$-PAGE-BREAK	12
041300	#801000#12	10
041400	\$-NO-PAGE-BREAK	15
041500	EXIT.	09
041600	\$-NO-PAGE-BREAK	15

041700/	01
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# Data General Users group

## Installation Membership Form

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Position \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Company, Organization or School \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: Area Code \_\_\_\_\_ No. \_\_\_\_\_ Ext. \_\_\_\_\_

### 1. Account Category

- OEM  
 End User  
 System House  
 Government

### 5. Mode of Operation

- Batch (Central)  
 Batch (Via RJE)  
 On-Line Interactive

### 2. Hardware

M/600  
 MV/Series ECLIPSE\*  
 Commercial ECLIPSE  
 Scientific ECLIPSE  
 Array Processors  
 CS Series  
 NOVA<sup>2</sup> 4 Family  
 Other NOVAs  
 microNOVA<sup>2</sup> Family  
 MPT Family

Qty. Installed	Qty. On Order
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Other \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_

### 6. Communication

- HASP       X.25  
 HASP II     SAM  
 RJE80       CAM  
 RCX 70      XODIAC™  
 RSTCP       DG/SNA  
 4025        3270  
 Other

Specify \_\_\_\_\_

### 3. Software

- AOS             RDOS  
 AOS/VS        DOS  
 AOS/RT32     RTOS  
 MP/OS         Other  
 MP/AOS

Specify \_\_\_\_\_

### 7. Application Description

○ \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

### 4. Languages

- ALGOL       BASIC  
 DG/L         Assembler  
 COBOL       FORTRAN 77  
 Interactive  FORTRAN 5  
                    COBOL     RPG II  
 PASCAL      PL/1  
 Business     APL  
                    BASIC      Other

Specify \_\_\_\_\_

### 8. Purchase

From whom was your machine(s) purchased?

- Data General Corp.

Other  
 Specify \_\_\_\_\_

### 9. Users Group

Are you interested in joining a special interest or regional Data General Users Group?

○ \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_



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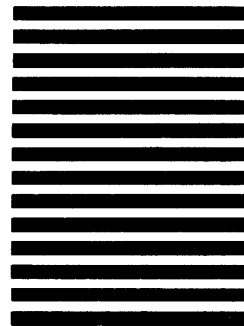
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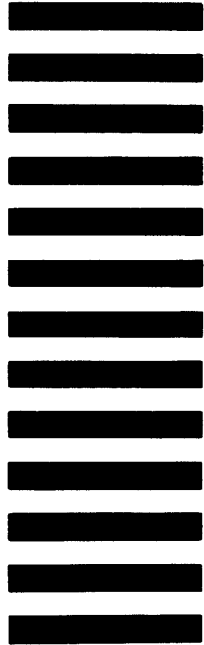
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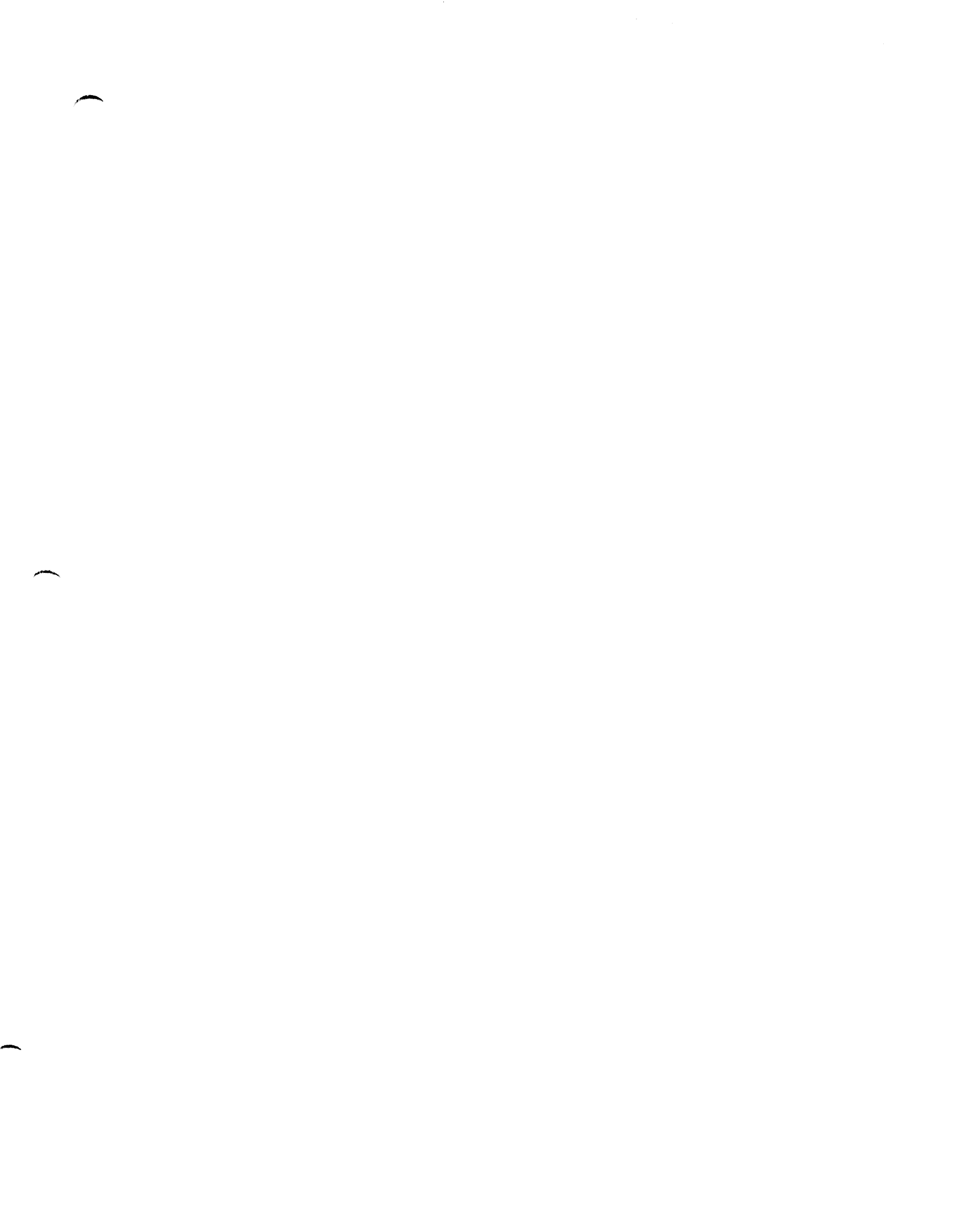
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