

# CA View<sup>®</sup>

## User Guide

Version 12.0



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## CA Technologies Product References

This document references the following CA Technologies products:

- CA Balancing™
- CA Connect™
- CA Deliver™
- CA Output Management Document Viewer
- CA Spool™

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# Contents

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## Chapter 1: Introduction 13

Overview .....	13
Who Should Read This Guide? .....	14
Conventions Used in This Guide.....	14
Getting Started .....	15
The Logo Screen .....	15
Display Screen .....	16
Commands .....	16
System-Wide Commands .....	17
Program Function (PF) Keys .....	23
Online Tutorial.....	24
Output Management Interface .....	25
Accessing Output Management Reports .....	25
Introducing the Online Retrieval Process.....	25
Introducing Basic Elements .....	26
Report ID (REPORT ID).....	27

## Chapter 2: User Modes: Initiating Output Retrieval 29

User Modes .....	30
Panels .....	31
Long and Short Panels.....	31
Main Menu Panels .....	32
Sysout Selection Panels.....	33
Feature 15 Panels.....	36
Primary Selection Panels.....	36
Modes .....	36
Primary Selection Criteria .....	40
Cross-Report Indexing .....	44
Xerox or AFP Reports and Cross-Report Indexing.....	44
Selecting by Index or Report .....	45
Cross-Report: SELECT BY INDEX .....	46
Cross-Report: SELECT BY REPORT .....	50
Bypassing Panels .....	53
The SELECT Command.....	54
Examples for Finding Output.....	55
Changing Modes with the MODE Command .....	61

---

## Chapter 3: Selecting and Retrieving Reports

63

User Modes and Output Selection Lists .....	64
Using Sorting and Filtering .....	65
Selection List Sorting .....	65
Selection List Filtering .....	67
Selecting Data with Selection Codes .....	71
The Sysout Selection List in ALL Mode .....	72
Field Descriptions .....	72
Sysout Selection List: Example 1 .....	75
Sysout Selection List: Example 2 .....	76
Sysout Selection List: Example 3 .....	77
Sysout Selection List: Example 4 .....	79
Sysout Selection List: Example 5 .....	80
Sysout Selection List: Example 6 .....	81
Selecting Output for Retrieval—ALL Mode .....	82
Valid Selection Codes and Descriptions .....	83
Expanded Retention Option and Valid Selection Codes .....	85
The Sysout Selection List in SAR(O) Mode .....	86
Field Descriptions .....	87
Sysout Selection List: Example 1 .....	87
Sysout Selection List: Example 2 .....	88
Sysout Selection List: Example 3 .....	89
Sysout Selection List: Example 4 .....	90
Sysout Selection List: Example 5 .....	91
Sysout Selection List: Example 6 .....	92
Selecting SYSOUT for Retrieval—SAR(O) Mode .....	92
Valid Selection Codes and Descriptions .....	93
SAR(O) Selection Codes .....	95
Expanded Retention Option and Valid Selection Codes .....	96
The Report Selection List in EXP(O) Mode .....	97
Field Descriptions .....	97
Report Selection List: Example 1 .....	98
Report Selection List: Example 2 .....	99
Report Selection List: Example 3 .....	99
Report Selection List: Example 4 .....	100
Report Selection List: Example 5 .....	101
Report Selection List: Example 6 .....	102
Report Selection List: Example 7 .....	103
Selecting Reports for Retrieval—EXP(O) Mode .....	104
Valid Selection Codes and Descriptions .....	104
EXP or EXPO Selection Codes .....	106

---

Expanded Retention Option and Valid Selection Codes .....	108
Using the Selection List Commands .....	108
CONFIRM Command .....	109
LOCATE Command .....	110
REDISPLAY Command.....	111
SUBMIT Command .....	111

## **Chapter 4: Loading and Deleting Output 115**

Load Output to Disk .....	115
Delete the Output .....	116
Use the Confirm Delete Panel .....	116

## **Chapter 5: Browsing Output 117**

Logical Views and Browsing .....	118
Selection Codes for Browsing.....	119
Choosing a Logical View for Browsing .....	120
Field Descriptions .....	121
Using the View Selection Menu .....	122
When Is the View Selection Menu Displayed?.....	122
Page Index Selection Lists .....	123
Accessing Output for Browsing .....	124
The Browse Facility Display Screen .....	125
Using Browse Labels.....	126
Setting and Locating Labels.....	126
Label Rules .....	126
Browsing Data Sets for a SYSOUT Group.....	127
Browse Commands.....	129
COLUMNS Command .....	130
FIND Command .....	131
FIND and Special Strings.....	132
FIND: Column Selection.....	136
FIND: Direction Parameters .....	137
FIND: Limiting the Strings.....	141
FIND: Messages .....	144
FIND: Syntax Rules .....	144
ANNOTATE .....	144
BOOKMARK .....	145
FILTER .....	145
GOTO Command .....	145
HEX Command .....	146
JPRT (or J) .....	146

---

LIMIT Command .....	147
LOCATE Command .....	147
MARK Command .....	148
NEXT .....	149
PREV .....	149
PRT (or P).....	149
RESET Command .....	150
RFIND Command .....	150
VIEW Command .....	150
WHERE .....	150
Browsing AFP Reports on 3270 Non-Graphics Terminals .....	151
Invoking the 3270/AFP Browser.....	151
Finding Pages and Text.....	151
Limitations of 3270 AFP Browsing.....	152
Assigning Color to Reports and Online Panels .....	153
Creating and Using Filters .....	153
Types of Filters .....	153
Defining a Filter .....	154
Filter Definition Selection List .....	155
Filter Definition Specifications .....	155
Filter Commands .....	157
Security Considerations .....	159
Filter Examples .....	160
Annotations and Bookmarks .....	165
Browsing a Report Using Annotations and Bookmarks.....	165
Annotation Sections .....	166
Public and Private Annotations .....	166
Annotations for Views.....	166
Archiving Annotations.....	167
Deleting and Restoring Reports .....	167
Using Bookmarks and Annotations .....	168
Annotation and Bookmark Commands .....	169
Annotation/Bookmark Selection List .....	171
Annotation Definition Panel.....	173
How Annotations Are Stored .....	174
Annotation Definition Panel.....	175

## Chapter 6: Printing Output 177

Online and Batch Printing—P and J Commands.....	178
Accessing Output on Disk and Tape for Printing: Considerations .....	178
Using the P and J Commands .....	179



---

Specifying a Printer Device—DEST Print Attribute .....	187
Identifying Printer Devices .....	188
The EXTERNAL Print Interface .....	189
EXTERNAL Printing—JES Data Set Interface .....	190
EXTERNAL Printing—Dynamic Program Call .....	192
Print Attribute Panels .....	193
Main Print Attribute Panel .....	194
Main CA Deliver Reprint Attribute Panel .....	199
Print Attribute Selection Codes .....	203
Optional Print Attribute Panels—SAR Mode .....	207
Optional Print Attribute Panels—EXP Mode .....	209
Print Output Parameters .....	211
Reprinting Output Management Bundles .....	219

## Chapter 7: Creating Logical Views 221

Native and Logical Views .....	221
Native Views .....	221
Logical Views .....	223
Creating Logical View Definitions—Overview .....	226
Using the View Definition Panel to Create Logical Views .....	227
Accessing the View Definition Panel from the Primary Panel .....	227
Accessing the View Definition Panel from a Panel Other Than the Primary Panel .....	228
Accessing the View Definition Panel from Browse .....	228
The Primary View Definition Panel .....	230
Primary View Definition Example .....	237
Specifying Primary Headings .....	237
Accessing the Primary Heading Specifications Panel .....	238
The Primary Heading Specifications Panel .....	238
Primary Heading Specifications Example .....	240
Specifying Columns .....	240
Accessing the Column Specifications Panel .....	241
The Column Specifications Panel .....	241
Column Specifications Example .....	244
Specifying Column Headings .....	245
Accessing the Column Heading Specifications Panel .....	245
The Column Heading Specifications Panel .....	246
Column Specifications Example .....	248
Specifying and Accessing Page Indexes .....	249
AFP and Xerox Reports and Cross-Report Indexing .....	249
PDF Reports and Page Indexing .....	250
Extracting Index Data .....	250

---

Accessing the Page Indexing Criteria Panel.....	252
The Page Indexing Criteria Panel.....	252
Page Indexing Criteria Example.....	258
Accessing the Page Index Selection List .....	261
Creating the Page Indexes: Online and Batch .....	262
Creating a Page Index—the I Command .....	263
Modifying and Creating Page Indexes.....	264
Specifying Colors .....	264
Accessing the Alternating Color Panel .....	264
The Alternating Color Specification Panel.....	265
Using VIEW COLS Mode to Create Logical Views .....	266
Accessing the VIEW COLS Mode from Browse.....	266
Using the VIEW COLS Mode .....	270
Example of the VIEW COLS Mode .....	273
Determining Cursor Position—the WHERE Command.....	273
Guidelines for Using the WHERE Command .....	273
Using the WHERE Command .....	274
WHERE Command Examples.....	275

## **Chapter 8: System Administration: Defining Online Specifications 277**

Overview .....	277
Administration Panels and Commands .....	278
Master Authority and Administration .....	278
Define and Add Users Online .....	279
Field Descriptions.....	280
Add and Delete Users Online .....	282
ADD Command.....	283
DELETE Command .....	283
Add and Modify Users in Batch .....	284
Private Reports: SYSOUT/DIST ID Relationships.....	284
DEF SYSOUT and DEF DIST ID .....	285
Define DIST IDs for a SYSOUT ID Online .....	285
Access the Sysout Definition Selection List .....	286
The Sysout Definition Selection List .....	286
Use the Define SYSOUT Input Commands .....	288
Access the Sysout Definition Specifications Panel .....	289
Sysout Definition Specifications Panel .....	289
Cancel and Copy the Definitions .....	292
CANCEL Command .....	292
COPY Command .....	292
Define SYSOUT IDs for a DIST ID Online .....	293

---

Access the Distribution Definition Selection List .....	294
Use the Define DIST Input Commands .....	296
Distribution Definition Specifications Panel.....	298
Use the Distribution Definition Specification Panel Commands.....	300
Define SYSOUTS and DIST IDs in Batch.....	301
View Database Statistics Online .....	302
Field Descriptions .....	302
Actions to Take on the Database .....	303
Initialize the Values for the Database Status Panel .....	303
Define and Add Output Devices .....	303
Define Devices.....	304
Add a Device Definition.....	305
Use Selection Codes When Defining Devices.....	306
Use the Define Device Input Commands .....	307
Define CA Spool Printer Attributes.....	309
Field Descriptions .....	309
Define External Printer Attributes.....	311
Field Descriptions .....	312
Define JES Printer Attributes .....	312
Field Descriptions .....	313
Define VTAM Attributes .....	313
Field Descriptions .....	314
Define Logical Views.....	315
Access the View Selection List .....	316
Selection Codes for View Selection List .....	317
Use the View Selection List Input Commands.....	318
Access the View Definition Panel .....	321

## **Chapter 9: Displaying and Deleting Database Elements 325**

Display Command .....	325
Display Selection Panel .....	326
Command Stacking.....	326
Browse Labels.....	327
Rules for Specifying Labels .....	327
Set a Label .....	327
Browse Commands.....	328
FIND Browse Command .....	329
RFIND Browse Command .....	335
Display and Delete Banner Pages from the Database.....	336
Display and Delete Online Panels from the Database.....	339



# Chapter 1: Introduction

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Welcome to CA View®, a SYSOUT archival and retrieval system that stores computer output on either DASD or tape and retrieves the output on demand.

This section contains the following topics:

[Overview](#) (see page 13)

[Who Should Read This Guide?](#) (see page 14)

[Conventions Used in This Guide](#) (see page 14)

[Getting Started](#) (see page 15)

[Commands](#) (see page 16)

[Program Function \(PF\) Keys](#) (see page 23)

[Online Tutorial](#) (see page 24)

[Output Management Interface](#) (see page 25)

[Introducing the Online Retrieval Process](#) (see page 25)

[Introducing Basic Elements](#) (see page 26)

## Overview

CA View performs the following main functions:

- Stores (archives) job SYSOUT and reports based on user specifications
- Retrieves archived output, making it available for online viewing, printing on multiple printers, or manipulation with assorted utilities and facilities

CA View can help manage the following classes of data:

- Production JCL listings
- Production SYSOUT
- CA Deliver Output Management (CA Deliver) reports
- SYSLOG data

CA View retains all classes of data for any length of time on disk or tape and automatically archives production JCL listings and messages. CA View scans for exceptional conditions as SYSOUT is being produced.

You can retrieve archived SYSOUT or reports for browsing, printing, or other functions, by using the online retrieval facility. Use the display screens, commands, and the output selection codes that are part of the output process to work with your retrieved information.

## Who Should Read This Guide?

The concepts and procedures in this guide are targeted primarily to the end user. We have also included a chapter for the System Administrator that explains how to define the online system.

This guide assumes you are familiar with IBM computer system terms and concepts. We also expect users of this product to have a working knowledge of MVS online facilities, such as ISPF, since the product's panels behave in a similar fashion.

## Conventions Used in This Guide

This section explains the conventions used to present information in this guide. We recommend that you take the time to familiarize yourself with these conventions.

### Commands and Parameters

Commands and parameters are shown in this font. Enter these examples in CA View exactly as shown.

### Variables

Italic text shown with a command indicates a user-defined variable. For example, in place of the variable *printer-id data*, you might enter VPS.JESDS.

### Commands

Commands you can issue are presented in uppercase letters. For example:

- HELP
- SELECT

The word Enter represents the following keys on your keyboard:

- ENTER, Enter, or enter
- RETURN, Return, or return

### PF Keys

Programmable function keys, or PF keys, are represented by the uppercase letters PF, followed by one or two digits, as shown in these examples:

- PF 1
- PF 12
- **Note:** On most keyboards, PF keys are located either at the top or to the right side of the main part of the keyboard. PF keys are usually marked PF or simply F followed by a digit (for example, PF 1 or F1).

## Getting Started

This section describes the CA View environment.

### The Logo Screen

The logo screen is the first screen to appear when you log on to the standard CA View system. To see the first menu, press Enter when the logo screen is displayed.

## Display Screen

The format of the top three lines in all display screens is consistent throughout the online facility. These lines are called *header lines*. This illustration displays the header lines:

System Name	Mode	Screen Title	Short Message
Command/Option			Scroll
Long Message			

The screen display areas for the three header lines are described below:

**System Name**

Displays the CA View system name

**Mode**

Indicates the current user mode

**Screen Title**

Identifies the function being performed

**Short Message**

Displays a short explanation of an error condition, if one exists

**Command/ Option**

Identifies the area for entering commands

On a help or tutorial screen, enter either a command or an option.

**Scroll**

Displays the current scroll amount whenever scrolling is applicable

You can change the scroll amount by overtyping with a new value.

**Long Message**

Displays an explanation of the error condition upon request (by entering the HELP command)

This line might contain data that is temporarily overlaid by a long message.

## Commands

A *command* is a request for the product to perform an operation or execute a program. Commands enable you to perform all the product functions.

Enter commands on the command line, then press Enter.



## System-Wide Commands

You can use the following system-wide commands on any product menu or panel:

- CURSOR command
- END command
- HELP command
- JUMP function
- KEYS command
- RETRIEVE command
- RETURN command
- UP, DOWN, LEFT, and RIGHT scroll commands

## Invoking System-Wide Commands

Do one of the following to invoke a system-wide command:

- To perform a function by manually using a system-wide command, enter the command on the command line, and press Enter.
- To perform a function automatically, press the corresponding PF key.

## CURSOR Command

The CURSOR command repositions the cursor on the panel being displayed as follows:

- If you invoke the CURSOR command once, the cursor moves to the command line on the panel being displayed.
- If you invoke the CURSOR command twice on a panel with scrollable data, the cursor moves the amount designated in the SCROLL field.

The CURSOR command can only be invoked when it is activated by a PF key.

## END Command

The END command, invoked from any product menu, terminates the current function with the following exceptions:

- If you invoke the END command on a help or tutorial panel, the selection panel from which HELP was requested is redisplayed.
- If you invoke the END command while viewing the Primary Selection panel, your current CA View online session is terminated.

## HELP Command

The HELP command displays information about the current function of the panel as follows:

- Invoke the HELP command *once* when a short message is displayed to display a longer message in the long message field.
- Invoke the HELP command *twice* when a short message is displayed to enter the tutorial mode.
- Invoke the HELP command in a panel where no message is displayed to enter the tutorial mode with the appropriate subject matter displayed.

## JUMP Function

The JUMP function allows you to jump from one screen to another, bypassing the Primary Selection panel and intermediate panels.

To issue a jump request from any CA View menu, enter an equal sign followed by any command that is valid on the Primary Selection panel.

**Note:** Enter this information on the command line.

### Example

To display a SYSOUT selection list for all generations of SYSOUT from any CA View menu, you can immediately jump through the Primary Selection panel and issue a SYSOUT Selection ALL command with the following command:

```
COMMAND ==> =s all
```

The result is the same as if you:

- Repeatedly entered END commands through all intermediate menus until the Primary Selection panel was displayed.
- Entered the SYSOUT selection command ALL.

## KEYS Command

To view or change your PF key definitions, do the following:

1. Enter the KEYS command from any display without terminating the current function being performed.
2. Change key definitions by overtyping the values shown in the appropriate fields.

This is a sample of the screen that appears when you issue the KEYS command.

```

PF Key Definitions and Labels – Primary Keys
Command ==>

Number of PF Keys . . . 24                Terminal type . . 3278
Enter "/" to select . .                  (Enable EURO sign)

PF1 . . . HELP
PF2 . . . SPLIT
PF3 . . . END
PF4 . . . RETURN
PF5 . . . RFIND
PF6 . . . RCHANGE
PF7 . . . UP
PF8 . . . DOWN
PF9 . . . SWAP
PF10 . . LEFT
PF11 . . RIGHT
PF12 . . CURSOR

PF1 label . .      PF2 label . .      PF3 label . .
PF4 label . .      PF5 label . .      PF6 label . .
PF7 label . .      PF8 label . .      PF9 label . .
PF10 label . .     PF11 label . .     PF12 label . .

Press ENTER key to display alternate keys. Enter END command to exit.
```

**Note:** Only 12 PF keys at a time are shown on this panel. To view the definitions for PF keys 13 through 24, press Enter.

This is a sample of the screen that appears when you issue the KEYS command under ISPF:

#### PF Key Definitions and Labels – Alternate Keys

Command ==>

Note: Definitions and labels below apply only to terminals with 24 PF keys.

```
PF13 . . HELP
PF14 . . SPLIT
PF15 . . END
PF16 . . RETURN
PF17 . . RFIND
PF18 . . RCHANGE
PF19 . . UP
PF20 . . DOWN
PF21 . . SWAP
PF22 . . LEFT
PF23 . . RIGHT
PF24 . . CURSOR
```

PF13 label . .	PF14 label . .	PF15 label . .
PF16 label . .	PF17 label . .	PF18 label . .
PF19 label . .	PF20 label . .	PF21 label . .
PF22 label . .	PF23 label . .	PF24 label . .

Press ENTER key to display primary keys. Enter END command to exit.

**Note:** Only PF keys 13 through 24 are shown on this panel. To view the definitions for PF keys 1 through 12, press Enter.

To return to the function you were performing when you entered the KEYS command:

- Enter the END command in the PF Key Definitions and Labels panel.

## RETRIEVE Command

The RETRIEVE command can be invoked from any menu. This command retrieves the last command that was entered. Up to 16 commands are saved.

Each time you enter the RETRIEVE command, the previous command is displayed. For example, to display a command that you entered four commands previously, invoke RETRIEVE four times.

## RETURN Command

To return to the Primary Selection panel from any menu bypassing all intermediate level panels, issue the RETURN command from any menu.

Invoking the RETURN command from the Primary Selection panel terminates the current CA View online retrieval session.

**Note:** The JUMP function performs an implicit RETURN.

## SCROLL Commands

Use the scroll commands to move data on the screen whenever the amount of data exceeds the boundaries of a single screen. The SCROLL commands are:

### UP

Scrolls towards the top of the data

### DOWN

Scrolls towards the bottom of the data

### LEFT

Scrolls towards the first column of the data

### RIGHT

Scrolls towards the last column of the data

When you enter a SCROLL command, the SCROLL field determines the number of lines or columns scrolled on screen.

You can temporarily override the value in the SCROLL field by entering a number with the SCROLL command.

Do one of the following to scroll down ten lines:

- Enter *down 10* on the command line and press Enter.
- Enter *10* on the command line and press the DOWN PF key.

## Changing the SCROLL Field

To change the scroll amount, replace the value in the SCROLL field with a new one.

After you enter a new scroll amount, it remains in effect until you change it again.

**Note:** Changes are saved from one session to the next.

## Valid Scroll Amounts

The following are valid scroll amounts:

**PAGE or P**

One page

**HALF or H**

Half a page

***nnnn***

1 to 9999 lines

**CSR or C**

To the cursor position (if the cursor is within the data), or one page (if the cursor is outside the data)

**MAX or M**

To the top, bottom, left, or right margin

**DATA or D**

n One page minus one line when scrolling up or down

n One page minus one column when scrolling left or right

**Note:** When scrolling, a *page* is the amount of data visible on the screen.

## Program Function (PF) Keys

*PF keys* are keys that automatically invoke commands based on preset functions.

The following diagram represents the standard PF key structure. Keys are labeled by name (for example, 1/13 is either PF key 1 or PF key 13). Some keys are also identified with their default definitions, which correspond to system-wide commands. UP, DOWN, LEFT, and RIGHT are SCROLL commands.



Pressing a PF key that is defined as a command is the same as entering that command. Also, as with commands, you can enter data as parameters in conjunction with PF key usage. To do this, enter the parameter data on the command line, then press the appropriate PF key.

**Note:** If the command exceeds 48 characters in length, only the first 48 characters will be used.

### Example

With PF 8 defined as DOWN, if you type 20 on the command line and press PF 8, the results are exactly the same as if you had typed DOWN 20 on the command line and pressed Enter.

## Online Tutorial

The system provides a tutorial for the online retrieval facility. To enter the tutorial from any panel in the online retrieval facility, enter the system-wide HELP command or press the HELP PF key, PF 1/13.

- To view information about the current function, enter the HELP command from the panel in question.
- To access the main panel of the online tutorial, enter the UP command (or press PF 7/19) until the main panel is displayed.

### Example of an Online Tutorial

```
Tutorial ----- CA View Sysout Retrieval ----- Tutorial
Option ==>
```

```
-----
|      CA View 12.0      |
| General Information    |
|-----|
```

CA View is the retrieval component of the CA family of automated output management products. It allows you to retrieve and browse or print previously archived SYSOUT. Initially, you provide criteria for selection of archived SYSOUT to be made available to you. You may then scroll through the list of available SYSOUT via the Scroll commands and, by entering the appropriate selection character on the desired entry, select SYSOUT for browsing or printing.

If your selection requires the SYSOUT to be online and it no longer resides on disk, it will automatically be loaded to disk from tape. Alternatively, you may request that a background job be submitted to reload it to disk.

The following topics are presented in sequence or may be selected by number:

- |                           |                              |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 - Display format        | 4 - DEFine commands          |
| 2 - Commands and PF keys  | 5 - Dynamic allocation codes |
| 3 - Process MODE commands | 6 - STATUS command           |



## Output Management Interface

CA View can retrieve reports produced through CA Deliver. You can access these reports with the same functions that CA View provides for regular CA View SYSOUT.

By specifying archival criteria of DIRECT in the ARCH (archive) field of the Report Definition Attribute panel of CA Deliver, reports created in CA Deliver are sent directly to CA View.

**Note:** For more information about ARCH, DIRECT, the ARCH initialization parameter, and other report archival criteria, see the *CA Deliver Installation Guide* and the *CA Deliver Reference Guide*.

## Accessing Output Management Reports

To access CA Deliver reports, use one of the following CA View online processing modes:

- CA Deliver mode (EXP)—report viewing and printing for the end user
- CA Deliver Operations mode (EXPO)—report viewing and printing for the operations or production control user
- ALL mode (ALL)—report viewing and printing for the master user

**Note:** For more information about processing modes, see the chapter "User Modes: Initiating Output Retrieval."

## Introducing the Online Retrieval Process

The online system allows you to:

- Decide what output you want to retrieve
- Describe your output to CA View
- Specify the action you want to take with that output

CA View provides a series of panels and selection lists to facilitate these tasks.

## Introducing Basic Elements

This list introduces some basic terms.

### **Distribution ID (DIST ID)**

The 1- to 32-character name assigned to a distribution point

Reports archived from CA Deliver have a DIST ID automatically linked to them. SYSOUT (not from CA Deliver) must be assigned a DIST ID by a CA View system administrator.

### **Report ID (REPORT ID)**

A 1- to 32-character name assigned to an individual archived report originating from CA Deliver

The REPORT ID is assigned at the time the report is processed by CA Deliver.

**Note:** For more information about valid characters, see the table in the next section.

### **SYSOUT Group**

One or more SYSOUT data sets with the same SYSOUT ID (see below)

An example is multiple data sets that are all products of one job (JOB name or JOB statement).

### **SYSOUT ID**

The 1- to 32-character name assigned to a SYSOUT group.

**Note:** For more information about valid characters, see the table in the next section.

## Report ID (REPORT ID)

A Report ID can contain alphanumeric and the following special characters:

**Period**

.

**Dollar**

\$

**Pound or Hash**

#

**At the rate of**

@

**Percent**

%

**Dash or Hyphen**

-

**Cent**

¢

**Exclamation Mark**

!

**Slash**

/

**Underscore**

—

The following special characters were added in Version 12.0:

**Blank**

**Less than**

<

**Left Parentheses**

(

**Plus**

+

**Vertical Bar**

| (hex 4F)

**Logical Not**

¬ (hex 5F)

**Broken Bar**

⌋ (Hex 6A)

**Ampersand**

&

**Right Parentheses**

)

**Colon**

:

**Semicolon**

;

**Greater than**

>

**Comma**

,

**Single quote**

'

**Double quote**

"

**Equal to**

=

**Question Mark**

?

**Note:** A report ID cannot start with a blank.

# Chapter 2: User Modes: Initiating Output Retrieval

---

This chapter describes the following:

- The five user modes that control the reports a user can access
- The Primary Selection and Primary Selection Criteria panels
- Cross-report indexing
- Report selection using the SELECT command

CA View selects archived system output for viewing or printing. This output can include both CA View archived SYSOUT and reports that originate from CA Deliver.

Because CA View has such powerful output selection capabilities, the amount of available data can be quite large. To help you manage this potentially large amount of data, CA View groups users by the type of output they need and restricts the available output accordingly. When a user selects data, only the data pertinent to that user is displayed.

CA View relates groups of users to corresponding online *user modes*:

- Each of these user modes represents a specific group of data within your entire set of archived data.

When you enter the CA View system, the Primary Selection panel displays your user mode in the upper-right corner of the menu.

- Each user mode has its own Primary Selection panel.

These five panels are slightly different, but they all have the same basic functions. Your entry mode and the other modes you can access depend on the way your system administrator has defined your access capability.

This section contains the following topics:

[User Modes](#) (see page 30)

[Panels](#) (see page 31)

[Primary Selection Panels](#) (see page 36)

[Primary Selection Criteria](#) (see page 40)

[Cross-Report Indexing](#) (see page 44)

[The SELECT Command](#) (see page 54)

[Examples for Finding Output](#) (see page 55)

[Changing Modes with the MODE Command](#) (see page 61)

## User Modes

This section explains the five modes: ALL, EXPO, EXP, SARO, and SAR. Two of these modes (EXP and SAR) handle private SYSOUT groups and reports.

A *private* SYSOUT group or report has one or more distribution identifiers (DIST IDs) linked to it. Only users who have linked DIST IDs can access that data. *Private report viewing* is the ability to verify DIST IDs of online users before the report selection lists are displayed. This ability provides a security level of the displayed selection list for users.

### ALL Mode

ALL mode can retrieve any archived SYSOUT or any archived CA Deliver reports for viewing and printing. No SYSOUTs or reports are restricted, unless by other security (RACF, and so on.). For ALL mode to access reports archived from CA Deliver r12.0, your CA Deliver software must support 32 character report-ids (release 11.0 or higher).

### EXPO Mode

CA Deliver Operations (EXPO) mode allows you to access all reports archived from CA Deliver for viewing and printing. Archived reports initially processed in CA View are not available through this mode.

### EXP Mode

CA Deliver (EXP) mode allows you access to only reports archived from CA Deliver that are accessible to your distribution identifier (DIST ID). Archived SYSOUT initially processed in CA View is not available through this mode. With data in one or more of the selection criteria fields, press Enter to display a list of all CA Deliver reports that have characteristics matching the data you entered and are available to your DIST ID.

### SARO Mode

SAR Operations (SARO) mode allows you to access all archived SYSOUT for viewing and printing. Reports archived from CA Deliver are not available through this mode.

### SAR Mode

SAR mode allows you access to only archived SYSOUT groups that are accessible to your distribution identifier (DIST ID). Archived reports initially processed in CA Deliver are not available through this mode. With data in one or more of the selection criteria fields, press Enter to display a list of all SYSOUT that has characteristics matching the data you entered and is available to your DIST ID.

**Note:** For more information about assigning mode access to users, see the chapter "System Administration: Defining Online Specifications."

# Panels

Beginning with Release 11, CA View is able to have 32-character report identifiers. The panels displaying the long report IDs will display fewer columns on the Sysout Selection List.

## Long and Short Panels

A feature was added to allow the use of the traditional CA View 2.0 Panels.

- The traditional 2.0 panels are referred to as *Short Panels*.
- The default panels with the 32-character report ids are referred to as *Long Panels*.

Long and short panels can be used globally or on a user-by-user basis. The global setting can be used by setting the LANGUAGE=Initialization Parameter. The default setting for this parameter is 'R' (English). Changing the language modifier to 'RS' will globally set the short panels as default for all users.

Each User Profile has a language parameter 'DEF USER LANGUAGE='. The default language is based on the Initialization Parameter but each user can override that specification with the Define User LANGUAGE parameter. If the default language was RS, a specific user can be defined with LANGUAGE=R so all users would default to the Short Panels, but one specific user would have the Long Panels.

**Note:** The HELP PANEL command always shows the Long Panel Name. Short Panels are implemented as a 'Language Modifier' and the Help Sub-system cannot see that setting and always displays the Long Panel name even when a short panel is being displayed.

There are two basic sets of Long and Short Panels. One set is used for the Main Menu and the second set is used for the Sysout Selection List.

The panels used for the Sysout Selection list are easily determined to be Short or Long by the number of columns reserved for the Report Id column. The Main Menu panels are not easily determined by viewing, however entering data in the Report Id field determines if the panel displayed is a short or long panel.

- If you can enter more than 12 characters, it's a long panel.
- if you can only enter 12 characters, it's a short panel.

So, if you were on the Main Menu and entered the HELP PANEL command, which showed the panel as SARP1 but was only able to enter a 12-character report id, then the real panel name is SARS1 (See the charts below).

## Main Menu Panels

There are Short and Long Main Menu panels for each of the five User Modes (ALL, SAR, SARO, EXP, EXPO) and there are two User Level panels for EXP and EXPO User Modes. The English Long Panel and Short Panel names are:

<b>Mode/User Level</b>	<b>Long Panel</b>	<b>Short Panel</b>
ALL Mode	SARP1	SARS1
EXPO Mode Basic User	SARP1A	SARS1A
EXPO Mode Advanced User	SARP1AA	SARS1AA
EXP Mode Basic User	SARP1B	SARS1B
EXP Mode Advanced User	SARP1BA	SARS1BA
SARO Mode	SARP1C	SARS1C
SAR Mode	SARP1D	SARS1D



## Sysout Selection Panels

There are Short and Long Sysout Selection Panels for each of the three User Modes (ALL, SAR/SARO, EXP/EXPO).

**Note:** The Sysout Selection Panels used when Feature 15 is enabled consists of only one set similar to the ALL Mode Short Panels.

### ALL Mode Long Panels

#### SARP2A1

Sysout ID, Arch Date/Time, Loc, Lines, and Pages

#### SARP2A2

Sysout ID, Jobname, Jobid, Gen, Seq, and Xcode

#### SARP2A3

Sysout ID and User-Comments

#### SARP2A4

Sysout ID and Retention Values

#### SARP2A5

Sysout ID, Report Locations, and ERO ID

#### SARP2A6

Sysout ID, Org, Class, Dest, Forms, and Tape Values

#### SARP2A7

Sysout ID, Read Date/Time, and Print Date/Time

### ALL Mode Short Panels

#### SARS2A1

Sysout ID, Jobname, Jobid, Arch Date/Time, Loc, Lines, Pages, and Xcode

#### SARS2A2

Sysout ID, Locations, Retention Values, and ERO ID

#### SARS2A3

Sysout ID, Jobname, Read Date/Time, and User-Comments

#### SARS2A4

Sysout ID, Jobname, Jobid, Print Date/Time, User ID, Gen, and Seq

#### SARS2A5

Sysout ID, Jobname, Jobid, Orig, Class, Dest, Forms, and Tape Values

### **SAR/SARO Mode Long Panels**

#### **SARP2S1**

Sysout ID, Arch Date/Time, Loc, Lines and Pages

#### **SARP2S2**

Sysout ID, Jobname, Jobid, Gen, Seq, and Xcode

#### **SARP2S3**

Sysout ID and User-Comments

#### **SARP2S4**

Sysout ID and Retention Values

#### **SARP2S5**

Sysout ID, Report Locations, and ERO ID

#### **SARP2S6**

Sysout ID, Org, Class, Dest, Forms, and Tape Values

#### **SARP2S7**

Sysout ID, Read Date/Time, and Print Date/Time

### **SAR/SARO Mode Short Panels:**

#### **SARS2S1**

Sysout ID, Jobname, Jobid, Arch Date/Time, Loc, Lines, Pages, and Xcode

#### **SARS2S2**

Sysout ID, Locations, Retention Values, and ERO ID

#### **SARS2S3**

Sysout ID, Jobname, Read Date/Time, and User-Comments

#### **SARS2S4**

Sysout ID, Jobname, Jobid, Print Date/Time, User ID, Gen, and Seq

#### **SARS2S5**

Sysout ID, Jobname, Jobid, Orig, Class, Dest, Forms, and Tape Values

### **EXP/EXPO Mode Long Panels**

#### **SARP2X1**

Report ID, Arch Date/Time, Loc, Lines, and Pages

**SARP2X2**

Report ID, Jobname, Jobid, Gen, Seq, and Xcode

**SARP2X3**

Report ID and Description

**SARP2X4**

Report ID and User-Comments

**SARP2X5**

Report ID and Retention Values

**SARP2X6**

Report ID, Report Locations, and ERO ID

**SARP2X7**

Report ID, Org, Class, Dest, Forms, and Tape Values

**EXP/EXPO Mode Long Panels****SARS2X1**

Report ID, Description, Arch Date/Time, Loc, Lines, and Pages

**SARS2X2**

Report ID, Locations, Retention Values, and ERO ID

**SARS2X3**

Report ID, Jobname, Read Date/Time, and User-Comments

**SARS2X4**

Report ID, Jobname, Jobid, Print Date/Time, User ID, Gen, and Seq

**SARS2X5**

Report ID, Jobname, Jobid, Orig, Class, Dest, Forms, and Tape Values

The Feature 15 panels in this chart show the actual panel name along with the data normally displayed on that panel.

## Feature 15 Panels

The list shows the descriptions for the Feature 15 panels.

### **SAXS2J1**

Sysout ID, Jobid, Start Date/Time, End Date/Time, Loc, Class, Lines, and Xcode

### **SAXS2J2**

Sysout ID, Jobname, Jobid, Archive Date/Time, Lines, Pages, System

### **SAXS2J3**

Sysout ID, Jobname, Reader Date/Time, and User-Comments

### **SAXS2J4**

Sysout ID, Jobname, Jobid, Print Date/Time, UserID, Gen, and Seq

### **SAXS2J5**

Sysout ID, Jobname, Jobid, Orig, Class, Dest, Forms, and Tape Values  
SAXS2J6 Sysout ID, DTOI, Remaining Days/Gens/Copies, ERO ID

Where 'x' is 'R' for English, 'D' for Danish, 'C' for French Canadian, and 'G' for German panels.

**Note:** The Feature 15 panels are only displayed in ALL Mode, the traditional long and/or short panels are displayed in EXP/EXPO and SAR/SARO modes.

## Primary Selection Panels

Each mode of CA View has a Primary Selection panel.

## Modes

The various selection modes are ALL, EXPO beginner, EXPO advanced, EXP beginner, EXP advanced, SARO, and SAR.

## ALL Mode

When you enter in ALL mode, this Primary Selection panel is displayed:

```

CA View ALL --- Primary Selection for VIEW.SYSTEM1 -----
Command ==>

Sysout ID      ==> *
Select by      ==> R                               (R, I, IL, or IR)
Index Name     ==>                               Value ==>
               ==>                               ==>
               ==>                               ==>
               ==>                               ==>

Selection Criteria:
  Generation ==> *                               (*, ALL, specific (n), relative (-n),
                                                range (n:m or -n:m))

  Date        ==>                               (specific (mm/dd/yyyy), relative (-n),
                                                range(mm/dd/yyyy:mm/dd/yyyy or -n:m))

Selection Options:  Only specify to restrict selection
Exceptions ==>      X exceptions only, NX non exceptions only, AX/(blank) any
Permanent    ==>    P permanent only, NP non permanent only, AP/(blank) any

Enter END command to terminate this CA View session.

```

## EXPO Mode: Beginner

When you enter in EXPO mode, and you have the initialization parameter USERLVL=BEGINNER, this Primary Selection panel is displayed:

```

CA View EXPO --- Primary Selection for VIEW.SYSTEM1 -----
Command ==>

Report ID      ==>
Select by      ==> R                               (R, I, IL, or IR)
Index Name     ==>                               Value ==>
               ==>                               ==>
               ==>                               ==>
               ==>                               ==>

Selection by Copy:
  Previous Copy No. ==>                               (Enter 0 or blank for
                                                most recent copy, 1 for next
                                                most recent copy, etc., or
                                                ALL for all copies.)

Selection by Date:
  From          ==>                               ( mm/dd/yyyy )
  To / No. of Days ==>                               ( mm/dd/yyyy or nnn )

Enter END command to terminate this CA View session.

```

## EXPO Mode: Advanced

When you enter in EXPO mode and you have the initialization parameter USERLVL=ADVANCED, this Primary Selection panel is displayed:

```
CA View EXPO --- Primary Selection for VIEW.SYSTEM1 -----
Command ==>

Report ID      ==> *
Select by      ==> R          (R, I, IL, or IR)
Index Name     ==>          Value ==>
               ==>          ==>
               ==>          ==>
               ==>          ==>

Selection Criteria:
  Generation    ==> *          (*, ALL, specific (n), relative (-n),
                                range (n:m or -n:m))

  Previous Copy No: ==>        (0 or blank for most recent copy,
                                1 for next most recent copy, etc.,
                                ALL for all copies.)

  From Date     ==>          ( mm/dd/yyyy )
  To Date       ==>          ( mm/dd/yyyy or nnn )

                                Enter END command to terminate this CA View session.
```

## EXP Mode: Beginner

When you enter in EXP mode, and you have the initialization parameter USERLVL=BEGINNER, this Primary Selection panel is displayed:

```
CA View EXP --- Primary Selection for VIEW.SYSTEM1 -----
Command ==>

Distribution ID ---> FRED

Report ID      ==>
Select by      ==> R          (R, I, IL, or IR)
Index Name     ==>          Value ==>
               ==>          ==>
               ==>          ==>
               ==>          ==>

Selection by Copy:
  Previous Copy No. ==>        (Enter 0 or blank for
                                most recent copy, 1 for next
                                most recent copy, etc., or
                                ALL for all copies.)

Selection by Date:
  From          ==>          ( mm/dd/yyyy )
  To / No. of Days ==>        ( mm/dd/yyyy or nnn )

                                Enter END command to terminate this CA View session.
```

## EXP Mode: Advanced

When you enter in EXP mode, and you have the initialization parameter USERLVL=ADVANCED, this Primary Selection panel is displayed:

```

CA View EXP --- Primary Selection for VIEW.SYSTEM1 -----
Command ==>

Dist ID      ---> FRED

Report ID    ==> *
Select by    ==> R          Value ==> (R, I, IL, or IR)
Index Name   ==>          ==>
              ==>          ==>
              ==>          ==>

Selection Criteria:
  Generation ==> *          (*, ALL, specific (n), relative (-n),
                           range (n:m or -n:m))

  Previous Copy No. ==>    (0 or blank for most recent copy,
                           1 for next most recent copy, etc.,
                           ALL for all copies.)

  From Date    ==>        ( mm/dd/yyyy )
  To Date      ==>        ( mm/dd/yyyy or nnn )

Enter END command to terminate this CA View session.

```

## SARO Mode

When you enter in SARO mode, this Primary Selection panel is displayed:

```

CA View SARO --- Primary Selection for VIEW.SYSTEM1 -----
Command ==>

Sysout ID    ==>
Select by     ==> R          Value ==> (R, I, IL, or IR)
Index Name    ==>          ==>
              ==>          ==>
              ==>          ==>

Selection Criteria:
  Generation ==> *          (*, ALL, specific (n), relative (-n),
                           range (n:m or -n:m))

  Date       ==>          (specific (mm/dd/yyyy), relative (-n),
                           range(mm/dd/yyyy:mm/dd/yyyy or -n:m))

Selection Options:  Only specify to restrict selection
Exceptions ==>      X exceptions only, NX non exceptions only, AX/(blank) any
Permanent   ==>      P permanent only, NP non permanent only, AP/(blank) any

Enter END command to terminate this CA View session.

```

## SAR Mode

When you enter in SAR mode this Primary Selection panel is displayed:

```
CA View SAR --- Primary Selection for VIEW.SYSTEM1 -----
Command ==>

Dist ID      ----> FRED

Sysout ID    ==>
Select by    ==> R          Value ==> (R, I, IL, or IR)
Index Name   ==>          ==>
              ==>          ==>
              ==>          ==>

Selection Criteria:
  Generation ==> *          (*, ALL, specific (n), relative (-n),
                             range (n:m or -n:m))

  Date       ==>          (specific (mm/dd/yyyy), relative (-n),
                             range(mm/dd/yyyy:mm/dd/yyyy or -n:m))

Selection Options:  Only specify to restrict selection
Exceptions ==>      X exceptions only, NX non exceptions only, AX/(blank) any
Permanent   ==>      P permanent only, NP non permanent only, AP/(blank) any

Enter END command to terminate this CA View session.
```

## Primary Selection Criteria

The following table describes the fields of the Primary Selection panel:

Field Name	Modes	Description								
Sysout ID	ALL SARO SAR	<p>The 1- to 32-character name of either a SYSOUT group or a report. If using the short identifier display panels, this field is limited to 12 characters.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> For more information about valid characters, see <a href="#">Report ID</a> (see page 27).</p> <p>In ALL mode, a CA Deliver Report ID is valid for the Sysout ID field. Possible values are:</p> <table><tr><td>SAMPID</td><td>A specific ID</td></tr><tr><td>SAMP*</td><td>ALL reports beginning with SAMP</td></tr><tr><td>SAMP*H</td><td>Wildcard for fifth character</td></tr><tr><td>(blank, *)</td><td>All report IDs</td></tr></table>	SAMPID	A specific ID	SAMP*	ALL reports beginning with SAMP	SAMP*H	Wildcard for fifth character	(blank, *)	All report IDs
SAMPID	A specific ID									
SAMP*	ALL reports beginning with SAMP									
SAMP*H	Wildcard for fifth character									
(blank, *)	All report IDs									



Field Name	Modes	Description
Dist ID	EXP SAR	A distribution ID  Private reports are linked to a list of distribution identifiers (Distids). Distids specify users who are allowed to access the report. To access a report from EXP mode or SAR mode, you must be specified as a Distid for the report.
Report ID	EXP EXPO	The 1- to 32-character name of a report. If you are using the short identifier display panels, this field is limited to 12 characters.  For EXP mode, your Distid must have access to the report for it to be listed.
Select by	ALL EXP EXPO SAR SARO	Specifies whether you want CA View to use the Report ID information or Index Name and Value criteria, in addition to Gen and Date information for selecting reports  Possible values and actions are:  R— CA View uses the Report ID as the selection criteria, ignores any Index criteria, and displays a report selection list  I— CA View uses the Index Name, Index Value, and Sysout ID information as the selection criteria and displays an Index Selection list (filtered by Sysout ID if specified)  IL— Same as I but the index selection list is displayed  IR—Same as I but the report selection list is displayed (filtered by Index information if specified)  If no exact match is found, the list is positioned to the nearest matching value.  <b>Note:</b> I, IR, and IL are only valid for reports defined with cross-report indexing.
Index Name	ALL EXP EXPO SAR SARO	The name of a page separation index  Page indexes are user-defined, as part of the logical view definition.  The location criteria for two page indexes having the same index name may be different. Thus, the page index ACCOUNT defined to report BILLING may be different from the page index ACCOUNT defined to report INVNTY.  Possible values are:  ACCOU    Specific page index name NT  ACC*    All page index names beginning with ACC  ACC*U    Wildcard for fourth character  Blank    Ignored

Field Name	Modes	Description
		<p>* Causes the index level to be honored</p> <p>This example specifies to match for NAME as the first index level (not second level):</p> <pre> Index      ==&gt; NAME      Value      ==&gt; Name       ==&gt;            ==&gt;            ==&gt; </pre> <p>This example specifies to match for NAME as the first index level, and DATE as the third index level:</p> <pre> Index      ==&gt; Name      Value      ==&gt; Name       ==&gt; *            ==&gt; DATE      ==&gt; </pre>
Value	ALL EXP EXPO SAR SARO	<p>A value to be matched with the page index values CA View found in the report for this index location.</p> <p>An index value is the actual text CA View found in the report. An Index Name must be specified for an Index Value to be considered. You can have a partial match (ATLA matches ATLANTA); you do not have to specify the entire string that was found.</p>
Generation	ALL EXP EXPO SAR SARO	<p>The time period between standard CA View backup cycles. Generations are sequentially numbered; they usually begin with 1 and are incremented by 1 after each backup cycle.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> To use Generation, Date must be blank.</p> <p>There is no Generation field in the beginner menus for modes EXP and EXPO. Possible forms are:</p> <pre> blan  Current generation (also -0, CURRENT, OR CUR) k ALL,  All generations * -1    Previous generation (relative generation -1)       The current generation is always -0. 5     Generation number 5 23:   Range of absolute generations 25 -3:5  Range of relative generations, in this case 3       generations from today through 5 generations from       today </pre>

Field Name	Modes	Description
Copy	EXP EXPO	<p>Refers to any of the multiple copies of a report with a particular report ID</p> <p>Any report produced more than once, either regularly or randomly, and archived under the same name more than once can be identified with copy numbers.</p> <p>Possible values are:</p> <p>0 Latest copy</p> <p>2 Two copies previous to current version</p> <p>ALL, All versions, including most current</p> <p>*</p>
Date	ALL EXP EXPO SAR SARO	<p>The date on which the report was produced</p> <p><b>Note:</b> To use Date, the Generation field must be blank.</p> <p>Possible values are:</p> <p>blank Current date (also -0, CURRENT, OR CUR)</p> <p>ALL, * All dates</p> <p>02/01/2 Specific date</p> <p>005</p> <p>-3 Three days before the current date</p> <p>02/01/2 Range of specific dates</p> <p>009:</p> <p>02/02/2</p> <p>005</p> <p>-3:5 Range of relative dates, in this case starting with 3 to 5 days ago</p>
From Date:To Date	EXP EXPO	<p>Used in the EXPO Primary Selection panel for beginning users</p> <p>Possible forms are:</p> <p>From Date: 6/1/2009</p> <p>To Date: blank or 1</p> <p>accesses the reports created on 6/1/2009.</p> <p>From Date: 6/1/2009</p> <p>To Date: 7</p> <p>accesses seven days of reports, starting with 6/1/2009.</p>
Exceptions	ALL SAR SARO	<p>Specifies whether non-CA Deliver SYSOUT was archived with exceptional conditions</p> <p>Possible values are:</p>

Field Name	Modes	Description
		blank, A, or AX      All SYSOUTs
	X	Only SYSOUT archived <i>with</i> exceptional conditions
	NX, N	Only SYSOUT archived <i>without</i> exceptional conditions
Permanent	ALL SAR SARO	Specifies whether output was archived with permanent status; only for sites with Expanded Retention Option Possible values are:
		blank, A, or AP      Both permanent status and non-permanent status
	P	Permanent status only
	NP, N	Non-permanent status only

## Cross-Report Indexing

When you specify both Sysout ID *and* Index Name or Value (or both) information in a Primary Selection panel, you invoke the CA View cross-report index viewing capability. For a SYSOUT or report to participate in cross-report indexing, the SYSOUT must:

- Be specified as participating in cross-report indexing (part of the logical view definition)  
**Note:** For more information, see the chapter "Creating Logical Views."
- Have its page index residing on the CA View disk database, even if the SYSOUT itself has been backed up to tape or optical disk, and the disk copy has been deleted

If a SYSOUT does not meet either of the above requirements, it is not displayed when cross-report indexing is invoked.

## Xerox or AFP Reports and Cross-Report Indexing

For Xerox or AFP reports that were archived by the CA View SARFSS interface to participate in cross-report indexing, you must:

1. Define a logical view for the report.
2. Define page indexes to that view with a name similar to the Xerox or ACIF indexes.

**Note:** For more information about defining logical views and page indexes, see the chapter "Creating Logical Views."

## Selecting by Index or Report

You might have thousands of reports on your system, and tens of thousands of logical views and page indexes. Cross-report indexing offers great flexibility in report selection.

- A simple request might specify `SELECT BY REPORT` and include a SYSOUT ID. The appropriate SYSOUTs are displayed in a selection list.
- A more complex request could display every SYSOUT that has a page index called ZIPCODE, where the value 91356 was found.

Depending on the size of your database, this kind of request could require the product to perform hundreds of thousands of cross reference checks.

**Note:** To maximize performance, always specify as much information as possible about SYSOUT ID and date (or generation).

To maximize the efficiency of the online system, your administrator has two ways to limit the number of page indexes that participate in cross-report indexing:

- With each logical view definition created, specify whether the page indexes for this view are to participate in cross-report indexing.

The page index must reside on the primary disk database to participate in cross-report indexing. For information on defining logical views, page indexes, and sub-indexes, see the chapter "Creating Logical Views."

- Limit the amount of time the page index of a report stays on the CA View disk database.

Do this with the ERO table statement IRETPD (index retention period).

**Note:** For more information about defining the length of time a report and its page index stay on primary disk, see the chapter "Expanded Retention Option" in the *Reference Guide*.

You can also load only a report's page indexes to disk (SEL command LI or LX), or delete only its page indexes from disk (SEL command DI).

## Cross-Report: SELECT BY INDEX

You might know the name of a page index defined to a SYSOUT, but not remember the SYSOUT ID. In the Primary Selection panel, you might specify:

- The PAGE INDEX name
- Blanks for SYSOUT ID
- SELECT BY I (index)

All page indexes having the name you specified are displayed, regardless of their respective SYSOUT IDs. When you select a specific index value (the actual text from the indexed location), you see the SYSOUT IDs of the reports for which that text was found.

The following examples illustrate the SELECT BY INDEX option.

### Example 1

Assume you want to SELECT By Index.

1. Enter the following information in the Primary Selection panel:

CA View ALL --- Primary Selection for VIEW.SYSTEM1 -----		
Command ==>		
Sysout ID ==>		
Select by ==> I		(R, I, IL, or IR)
Index Name ==>	Value ==>	
==>	==>	
==>	==>	
==>	==>	
Selection Criteria:		
Generation ==> *		(*, ALL, specific (n), relative (-n), range (n:m or -n:m))
Date ==>		(specific (mm/dd/yyyy), relative (-n), range(mm/dd/yyyy:mm/dd/yyyy or -n:m))
Selection Options: Only specify to restrict selection		
Exceptions ==>	X exceptions only, NX non exceptions only, AX/(blank) any	
Permanent ==>	P permanent only, NP non permanent only, AP/(blank) any	
Enter END command to terminate this CA View session.		

2. Press Enter to display the index selection list generated by the criteria.

```

CA View ALL ----- Index Name Selection List ----- Row 00001 of 00010
Command ==>                                           Scroll ==> PAGE

Sel Index ----- S U B I N D E X N A M E S -----
ACCOUNT
DATE
DIVISION NAME
DIVISION NAME,STATE,DATE
NAME DIVISION
NAME DIVISION,STATE,DATE
NUMBER
PART
STATE SUBSTATE
TITLE
***** Bottom of Data *****

```

Because you did not specify any information in the SYSOUT ID field of the Primary Selection panel, you have a list of all page index names defined to this CA View database.

**Note:** To appear in this list, page index names must also be specified as participating in cross-report indexing and have their page indexes residing on the CA View disk database.

### Example 2

Assume that you are not aware of all the reports that are run on the system, but you want to see all reports that have BILL JONES as a value for the page index field NAME.

1. Select page index NAME to see what values have been found in the NAME page index for all reports.

```

CA View ALL ----- Index Name Selection List -----
Command ==>                                           Scroll ==> PAGE

Sel Index ----- S U B I N D E X N A M E S -----
ACCOUNT
DATE
DIVISION NAME
DIVISION NAME,STATE,DATE
S NAME DIVISION
NAME DIVISION,STATE,DATE
NUMBER
PART
STATE SUBSTATE
TITLE
***** Bottom of Data *****

```

2. Press Enter to display a panel listing all values found for the page index NAME.

```
CA View ALL ----- Index Name Selection List -----
Command ==>                                         Scroll ==> PAGE

Sel Name          Division
  BILL JONES      1
  BILL WILSON     2
  CHUCK JONES     3
  CHUCK WOOLERY   4
  DAVE CLARK      5
***** Bottom of Data *****
```

These values are the actual text CA View found in the SYSOUTs in the location specified by the page index NAME.

```
CA View ALL ----- Index Name Selection List -----
COMMAND ==>                                         Scroll ==> PAGE

Sel Name          Division
S  BILL JONES     1
   BILL WILSON    2
   CHUCK JONES    3
   CHUCK WOOLERY  4
   DAVE CLARK     5
***** Bottom of Data *****
```

3. Enter S next to BILL JONES to see all reports that have the value BILL JONES for the page index NAME.
4. Press Enter to display this list of SYSOUTs.

```
CA View ALL ----- Sysout Selection List -----
Command ==>                                         SCROLL ==> HALF

Sel Sysout ID    Arch Date  Time  Loc   Lines  Pages
=> *              *         *    *     *      *
  BILLING         04/05/2009 16:38 PTAP   745    36
  HISTORY         04/05/2009 16:38 PTAP   506    14
  INVNTY          04/05/2009 16:38 PDK2   103     8
```

On this CA View database, three reports—BILLING, HISTORY, and INVNTY—have a page index called NAME, and have the text BILL JONES as a value for that index. You can now check all reports on the system for this customer.

### Example 3

If you specify any criteria in the SYSOUT ID field of the Primary Selection panel, you see only the reports that match the specified criteria.

For example, specify BILLING as a SYSOUT ID in the Primary Selection panel:



```

CA View ALL --- Primary Selection for VIEW.SYSTEM1 -----
Command ==>

Sysout ID    ==> billing
Select by    ==> i          (R, I, IL, or IR)
Index Name   ==> name      Value ==> bill jones
              ==>          ==>
              ==>          ==>
              ==>          ==>

Selection Criteria:
  Generation ==>          (*, ALL, specific (n), relative (-n),
                          range (n:m or -n:m))

  Date       ==>          (specific (mm/dd/yyyy), relative (-n),
                          range(mm/dd/yyyy:mm/dd/yyyy or -n:m))

Selection Options:  Only specify to restrict selection
  Exceptions==>    X exceptions only, NX non exceptions only, AX/(blank) any
  Permanent  ==>    P permanent only, NP non permanent only, AP/(blank) any

Enter END command to terminate this CA View session.

```

```

CA View  Browse - BILLING  ----- Rec 0000036 Pg 0000010.001 Lock 00 Col 001 080
Command ==>                               Scroll ==> PAGE
***** Top of Data *****
Name  Division
XXXX  XXXXXXXX
XXXX  XXXXXXXX
XXXX  XXXXXXXX
XXXX  XXXXXXXX
XXXX  XXXXXXXX
XXXX  XXXXXXXX
XXXX  XXXXXXXX
XXXX  XXXXXXXX
XXXX  XXXXXXXX
XXXX  XXXXXXXX
***** Bottom of Data *****

```

There may be many copies of the BILLING report that are displayed.

If many of their page indexes are on disk, specify a date or generation criteria for best performance.

## Cross-Report: SELECT BY REPORT

You may know the SYSOUT ID but not know the page index names that are defined to the SYSOUT. In the Primary Selection panel, you might specify:

- The SYSOUT ID
- Blanks for PAGE INDEX NAME
- SELECT BY R (report)

The result is:

- A list of all logical views for the SYSOUT ID you specified is displayed.
- The page index names are listed next to the logical view names.
- You can use the listed information to select the view that has the page index you want.

The following examples illustrate the SELECT BY REPORT option.

### Example 1

1. Enter R (SELECT BY REPORT) in the Primary Selection panel.

CA View ALL --- Primary Selection for VIEW.SYSTEM1 -----

Command ==>

Sysout ID ==>

Select by ==> R

Index Name ==>

Value ==>

(R, I, IL, or IR)

Selection Criteria:

Generation ==> \*

Date ==>

(\*, ALL, specific (n), relative (-n), range (n:m or -n:m))

(specific (mm/dd/yyyy), relative (-n), range(mm/dd/yyyy:mm/dd/yyyy or -n:m))

Selection Options: Only specify to restrict selection

Exceptions ==>

Permanent ==>

X exceptions only, NX non exceptions only, AX/(blank) any

P permanent only, NP non permanent only, AP/(blank) any

Enter END command to terminate this CA View session.

2. Press Enter to display a SYSOUT selection list.

CA View ALL ----- Sysout Selection List -----						
Command ==>			Scroll ==> HALF			
Sel Sysout ID	Arch Date	Time	Loc	Lines	Pages	
==> *	*	*	*	*	*	
BALANCES	04/05/2009	16:38	PTAP	745	36	
BILLING	04/05/2009	16:38	PTAP	506	14	
CREDITS	04/05/2009	16:38	PDK2	103	8	
DEBITS	04/05/2009	16:38	PDK2	25	2	
HISTORY	04/05/2009	09:50	PTAP	86	7	
INVNTRY	04/05/2009	09:50	PTAP	86	7	
SUMMARY	04/05/2009	09:50	PTAP	86	7	

You now have a list of all reports defined to this CA View database regardless of index name information because you specified SELECT BY REPORT.

### Example 2

Suppose you want to see all page indexes that are defined to the BILLING report. You can see a list of all logical views defined to the report, and this list includes all defined page index names.

1. Enter S next to BILLING, the desired SYSOUT ID.

CA View ALL ----- Sysout Selection List -----						
Command ==>			Scroll ==> HALF			
Sel Sysout ID	Arch Date	Time	Loc	Lines	Pages	
BALANCES	04/05/2009	16:38	PTAP	745	36	
S BILLING	04/05/2009	16:38	PTAP	506	14	
CREDITS	04/05/2009	16:38	PDK2	103	8	
DEBITS	04/05/2009	16:38	PDK2	25	2	
HISTORY	04/05/2009	09:50	PTAP	86	7	
INVNTRY	04/05/2009	09:50	PTAP	86	7	
SUMMARY	04/05/2009	09:50	PTAP	86	7	

2. Press Enter to display a list of all logical views that exist for this report.

This result occurs because the targeted report has logical views and page indexes defined to it.

CA View EXPO ----- View Selection -----						
Command ==>			Scroll ==> HALF			
Index Value ==>						
Sel Num Acc View ID	Description					
— 000 PUB REPORT1	NATIVE BROWSE					
— 001 PUB	VIEW INDEXED BY DIVISION AND NAME					
— 002 PUB	VIEW INDEXED BY TITLE					
— 003 PUB	VIEW INDEXED BY STATE					
— 004 PUB	VIEW INDEXED BY DATE					
— 005 PUB	VIEW INDEXED BY NAME					
— 006 PUB						
— 007 PUB						
— 008 PRV	USER PRIVATE LOGICAL VIEW					

With each view, the page indexes defined to that view are listed. You see that logical view 005 has the index called NAME.

3. Enter S next to 005 to obtain a list of the values that were found for that page index.

```
CA View ALL ----- Page Index Selection List -----
Command ==>                                         Scroll ==> PAGE

Sel Name                                           Division
*** ALL PAGES ***                                BILL JONES          1
BILL JONES                                       1
BILL WILSON                                    2
CHUCK JONES                                    3
CHUCK WOOLERY                                  4
DAVE CLARK                                     5
***** Bottom of Data *****
```

On the CA View database, these values for the page index NAME were found in the BILLING report. You can now select any NAME, and view the BILLING report pages indexed for that name.

## Bypassing Panels

You can go directly to the pages that you need, bypassing all intermediate panels, by specifying the information in the Primary Selection panel.

1. Enter the following values.

```

CA View ALL --- Primary Selection for VIEW.SYSTEM1 -----
Command ==>

Sysout ID    ==> BILLING
Select by    ==> I          (R, I, IL, or IR)
Index Name   ==> NAME      Value ==> BILL JONES
              ==>          ==>
              ==>          ==>
              ==>          ==>

Selection Criteria:
  Generation ==>          (*, ALL, specific (n), relative (-n),
                           range (n:m or -n:m))

  Date       ==> 04/05/2009 (specific (mm/dd/yyyy), relative (-n),
                           range(mm/dd/yyyy:mm/dd/yyyy or -n:m))

Selection Options:  Only specify to restrict selection
Exceptions ==>      X exceptions only, NX non exceptions only, AX/(blank) any
Permanent   ==>      P permanent only, NP non permanent only, AP/(blank) any

Enter END command to terminate this CA View session.

```

**Note:** The date is specified to enhance performance.

2. Press Enter to go *directly* to the appropriate pages of the SYSOUT.

```

CA View  Browse - VIEW5 ----- Rec 0000000 Pg 0000001.001 Lock 00 Col 001 080
Command ==>                               Scroll ==> PAGE
***** Top of Data *****
  THIS IS THE BILLING REPORT
  CUSTOMER:
  BILL JONES:
  DIVISION:  *()
  ZIP CODE: 91356

```

Be aware of the following:

- When you use selection code S to select a SYSOUT, CA View considers any page index NAME and VALUE information you entered in the Primary Selection panel.
- If you want to see all the logical views for a SYSOUT (not just the views matching your criteria), you can use selection code V for a list of all the views for the SYSOUT.
- You can also access a particular view by specifying a view number.

For example, the following command displays the output SYSOUT ID using logical view 6:

```
V6 SYSOUT ID
```

## The SELECT Command

Use the SELECT command as an alternative to entering data into the individual data fields in a Primary Selection panel.

Enter your selection criteria on the command line using this format for ALL, SAR, and SARO mode:

```
SELECT xxxxxx-id GEN(#) DATE(mm/dd/yyyy) [X|NX|AX] [P|NP|AP]
      [SAVE|NOSAVE] ASIS INDEX(name,name) VALUE(text,text)
      BY(I|R|IL|IR) ALL
```

This is the command format for EXP and EXPO mode:

```
SELECT xxxxxx-id GEN(#) DATE(mm/dd/yyyy) [X|NX|AX] [P|NP|AP]
      [SAVE|NOSAVE] ASIS INDEX(name,name) VALUE(text,text)
      BY(I|R|IL|IR) ALL COPY(#)
```

Be aware of the following:

- If the Report-Id (xxxxxx-id) contains quotes or spaces, it must be enclosed in quotes (single or double).
- Any quotes in Report-id must be entered as a pair of quotes because a non-paired quote will end the ID.  
  
For example, if the value is JIM'S REPORT it must be entered as 'JIM'S REPORT' or "JIM'S REPORT".
- The asterisk is used as a wild card character and not an actual report id character.

**Note:** If particular selection criteria is not available on the menu for a particular mode, you cannot use that criteria with the SELECT command.

The SELECT command has the following parameters:

**SAVE**

Saves the values in their screen fields (default)

**NOSAVE**

Does not save the values in their screen fields

**ASIS**

Does not use any panel field values

## Examples for Finding Output

Review these examples to get familiar with the operation of the selection codes in the Primary Selection panels. In each example, selection criteria are shown as they are to be entered on the panel and as you would enter them with the SELECT command (when applicable).

### Example 1: ALL Mode

If the selection criteria are as follows, all output from the current generation is displayed:

Sysout ID	====>	(blank)
Select by	====>	(blank)
Index Name	====>	(blank)
Value	====>	(blank)
Generation	====>	(blank)
Date	====>	(blank)
Exceptions	====>	(blank)
Permanent	====>	(blank)

### Example 2: ALL Mode

If the selection criteria are as follows, only output from the current generation in which an exceptional condition occurred is displayed:

Sysout ID	====>	(blank)
Select by	====>	(blank)
Index Name	====>	(blank)
Value	====>	(blank)
Generation	====>	(blank)
Date	====>	(blank)
Exceptions	====> X	
Permanent	====>	(blank)

The same list of output is displayed if you enter the following form of the SELECT command:

```
SELECT X
```

### Example 3: ALL Mode

If the selection criteria are as follows, all output from the prior two generations is displayed:

Sysout ID	===>	(blank)
Select by	===>	(blank)
Index Name	===>	(blank)
Value	===>	(blank)
Generation	===>-1:2	
Date	===>	(blank)
Exceptions	===>	(blank)
Permanent	===>	(blank)

The same list of output is displayed if you enter the following form of the SELECT command:

```
SELECT GEN(-1:2)
```

### Example 4: ALL Mode

If the selection criteria are as follows, all output from the generation prior to the current generation that does not have an exceptional condition is displayed:

Sysout ID	===>	(blank)
Select by	===>	(blank)
Index Name	===>	(blank)
Value	===>	(blank)
Generation	===>-1	
Date	===>	(blank)
Exceptions	===>NX	
Permanent	===>	(blank)



The same list of output is displayed if you enter the following form of the SELECT command:

```
SELECT GEN(-1) NX
```

#### Example 5: ALL Mode

If the selection criteria are as follows, all generations of output that have the specific name of A27S23W are displayed:

Sysout ID	===>A27S23W	
Select by	===>	(blank)
Index Name	===>	(blank)
Value	===>	(blank)
Generation	===>ALL	
Date	===>	(blank)
Exceptions	===>	(blank)
Permanent	===>	(blank)

The same list of output is displayed if you enter the following form of the SELECT command:

```
SELECT A27S23W ALL
```

#### Example 6: ALL Mode

If the selection criteria are as follows, all output that have B16 as the first three characters in their names, from generations 78 and 79, are displayed:

Sysout ID	===>B16*	
Select by	===>	(blank)
Index Name	===>	(blank)
Value	===>	(blank)
Generation	===>78:79	
Date	===>	(blank)
Exceptions	===>	(blank)
Permanent	===>	(blank)

The same list of output is displayed if you enter the following form of the SELECT command:

```
SELECT B16* GEN(78:79)
```

#### Example 7: ALL Mode

If the selection criteria are as follows, all generations of output that have a page index named ACCOUNT are displayed:

Sysout ID	===>	A27S23W
Select by	===>	INDEX
Index Name	===>	ACCOUNT
Value	===>	(blank)
Generation	===>	ALL
Date	===>	(blank)
Exceptions	===>	(blank)
Permanent	===>	(blank)

The same list of output is displayed if you enter the following form of the SELECT command:

```
SELECT A27S23W BY(I) INDEX(ACCOUNT) ALL
```

#### Example 8: ALL Mode

If the selection criteria are as follows, all output that has page indexes that have ACC as the first three characters of the page index name, from generations 78 and 79, are displayed:

Sysout ID	===>	ACC*
Select by	===>	INDEX
Index Name	===>	ACC*
Value	===>	(blank)
Generation	===>	78:79
Date	===>	(blank)
Exceptions	===>	(blank)
Permanent	===>	(blank)

The same list of output is displayed if you enter the following form of the SELECT command:

```
SELECT ACC* BY (I) INDEX(ACC*) GEN(78:79)
```

### Example 9: EXPO Mode

If the selection criteria are as follows, a list of all reports archived from CA Deliver is displayed:

Sysout ID	===>	(blank)
Select by	===>	(blank)
Index Name	===>	(blank)
Value	===>	(blank)
Generation	===>	(blank)
Copy	===>ALL	
From Date	===>	(blank)
To Date	===>	(blank)

The same list of reports is displayed if you enter the following form of the SELECT command:

```
SELECT ALL
```

### Example 10: EXPO Mode

If the selection criteria are as follows, a list of all reports archived from CA Deliver that have all the following characteristics is displayed:

- A REPORT ID that begins with S
- Were generated on 1/12/2012, 1/13/2012, or 01/14/2012
- Belong to the group designated as being COPY NO. 1, which means they were generated just prior to the most current COPY NO group

Report ID	===>S*	
Select by	===>	(blank)
Index Name	===>	(blank)
Value	===>	(blank)
Generation	===>	(blank)

Copy	===>1
From Date	===>01/12/2012
To Date	===>01/14/2012

The same list of reports is displayed if you enter the following form of the SELECT command:

```
SELECT S* COPY(1) DATE(01/12/2012:01/14/2012)
```

#### Example 11: EXPO Mode

If the selection criteria are as follows, a list of all copies of report AH810A-R1 archived from CA Deliver is displayed:

Report ID	====>AH810A-R1	
Select by	====>	(blank)
Index Name	====>	(blank)
Value	====>	(blank)
Generation	====>	(blank)
Copy	====>ALL	
From Date	====>	(blank)
To Date	====>	(blank)

The same list of reports is displayed if you enter the following form of the SELECT command:

```
SELECT AH810A-R1 ALL
```

## Changing Modes with the MODE Command

Use the MODE command to change your current access mode. You can:

- Change to other modes to which you have pre-designated access once you are online in the system
- Change the Distribution Id associated with your predefined User Profile for EXP and SAR Mode

Enter the MODE command with the appropriate parameter on the command line of any Primary Selection panel, then press Enter.

The format is:

```
MODE mode
```

```
MODE mode distid
```

```
MODE distid mode
```

```
MODE distid
```

where *mode* is:

One of the five user modes:

- ALL
- EXPO (CA Deliver Operations)
- EXP (CA Deliver)
- SARO (SAR Operations)
- SAR

where *distid* is:

A distribution ID that you are allowed to access, given the value of DISTID MASK in your user profile.

**Note:** If *distid* contains an embedded blank, parenthesis, quote, or a comma, enclose it in quotes (single or double). Any quote within the Dist-ID must be entered as a pair of quotes because a non-paired quote ends the ID; for example, if the value is JIM'S DESK, enter it as 'JIM'S DESK' or "JIM'S DESK".

The format is:

```
MODE EXP distid
```

```
MODE SAR userid
```

The following are examples of how to change modes with the mode command:

- To change to EXP mode from some other mode:

MODE EXP

- To change to SAR mode for Distribution Id ACCTCLK:

MODE SAR ACCTCLK

- To change EXP Mode Distribution ID to PAYMGR while in EXP Mode:

MODE PAYMGR

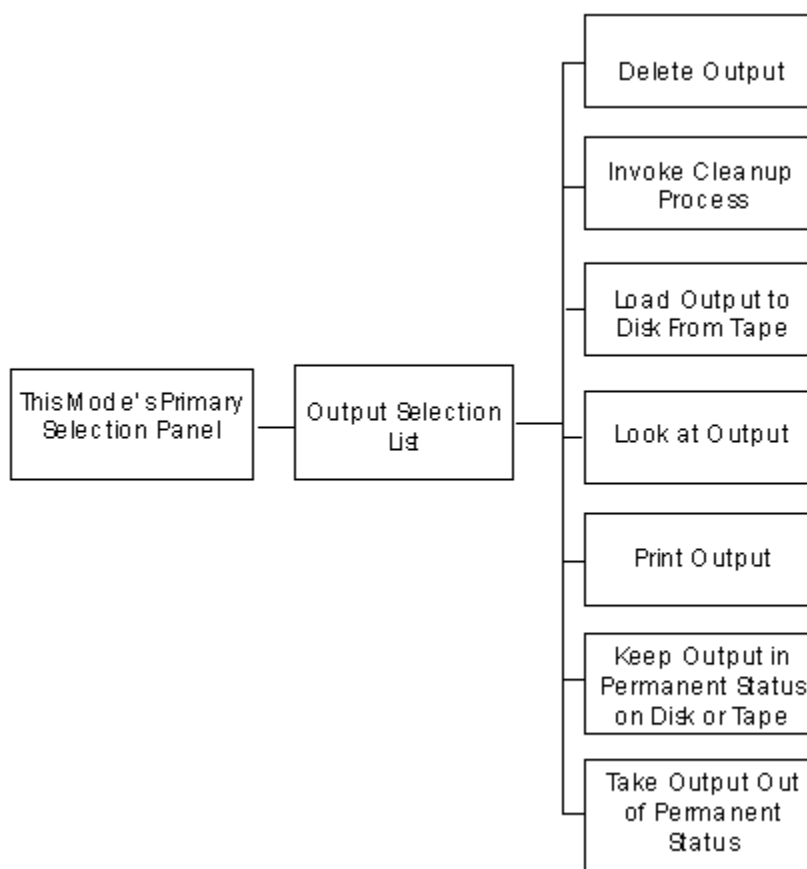
# Chapter 3: Selecting and Retrieving Reports

---

This chapter explains how to select and retrieve reports using each of the five user modes: ALL, SAR, SARO, EXP, and EXPO.

The output and retrieval process begins when you enter selection criteria into your mode's Primary Selection panel. After this has been done, other panels and selection lists enable you to find and retrieve specific output that has been archived within the CA View system. As part of the retrieval process, you can choose to print or view the output.

The illustration on the following page shows the general flow and options of the output selection and retrieval process.



When you enter selection criteria in your mode's Primary Selection panel, a selection list of all the output that matches your criteria is displayed. It is from this output selection list that you select one archived SYSOUT group or one archived report for retrieval.

This section contains the following topics:

[User Modes and Output Selection Lists](#) (see page 64)

[Using Sorting and Filtering](#) (see page 65)

[Selecting Data with Selection Codes](#) (see page 71)

[The Sysout Selection List in ALL Mode](#) (see page 72)

[Selecting Output for Retrieval—ALL Mode](#) (see page 82)

[The Sysout Selection List in SAR\(O\) Mode](#) (see page 86)

[Selecting SYSOUT for Retrieval—SAR\(O\) Mode](#) (see page 92)

[The Report Selection List in EXP\(O\) Mode](#) (see page 97)

[Selecting Reports for Retrieval—EXP\(O\) Mode](#) (see page 104)

[Using the Selection List Commands](#) (see page 108)

## User Modes and Output Selection Lists

The product can access two different types of archived data, depending on your user mode, by offering two different selection lists. One list, the Sysout Selection List, corresponds to archived CA View SYSOUT and the other, the Report Selection List, corresponds to archived reports originating from CA Deliver.

The following table indicates which selection list is used by each of the user modes and lists the corresponding type of data available for each.

User Mode	Selection List Used	Type of Data Accessed
ALL	Sysout Selection List	SYSOUT originally processed through CA View and reports originally processed through CA Deliver  In this guide, we refer to both of these types of data together as <i>output</i> .
SAR	Sysout Selection List	SYSOUT originally processed through CA View available to your CA View user ID
SAR Operations (SARO)	Sysout Selection List	SYSOUT originally processed through CA View
CA Deliver (EXP)	Report Selection List	Reports originally processed through CA Deliver available to your DIST ID



CA Deliver Operations (EXPO)	Report Selection List	Reports originally processed through CA Deliver
------------------------------	-----------------------	---

## Using Sorting and Filtering

The Sysout Selection List panel and the Report Selection List panel support sorting and filtering. Sorting lets you re-sequence the display data, and filtering lets you refine or restrict the display data. The following topics explain these in detail.

### Selection List Sorting

The columnar data can be sorted in a predefined sort sequence. Generally, all fields sort in ascending sequence except date fields. The following table indicates the sort field name and sequence for the Sysout Selection List and Report Selection List panels:

Field	Alias	Sequence	Description
ID	SYSOUT, SYS, S, REPORT, RID, R	Ascending	Sysout identifier and report identifier
Date	ARCH	Descending	Archive date
Loc		Ascending	Report location
Lines		Ascending	Report lines
Pages		Ascending	Report pages
Desc		Ascending	Report description
Jobname	JOB	Ascending	Job name
Jobid	ID	Ascending	Job number
Gen		Ascending	Generation number
Xcode	X	Ascending	Exceptional conditions
Comments	COM	Ascending	User comments
Org		Ascending	Origin of report
Class		Ascending	Sysout class
Dest		Ascending	Destination
Forms	FORM	Ascending	Forms name
Tapeseq	TSEQ	Ascending	Tape sequence number
Prtdate	PRT	Descending	Last printed date and time

Field	Alias	Sequence	Description
Rdrdate	RDR	Descending	Reader date and time
Accdate	ACCESS	Descending	Last access date
Start	STRDATE	Descending	Start date
End	ENDDATE	Descending	End date
SYSTEM	SYSID	Ascending	System ID

**Note:** The 'Lines' column on the sysout selection panel displays either the number of lines associated with a mainframe sysout group, or the number of bytes associated with a PC File stored in the database.

The mainframe sysout groups always display the value that represents the number of lines in whole integers. The smallest number that appears in this column is 1.

The PC files are displayed in K (Kilobyte), M (Megabyte) or, G (Gigabyte) notation. The sorting is performed on the integer value stored in this field, not on the K, M, or G.

**Note:** The smallest number that appears in this column is 1K, even if the file is one byte.

For example, a PC file of 200 bytes might appear to be sorted between the two mainframe sysout groups, 100 lines and 300 lines and is displayed as:

----- Sysout Selection List -----							
Command ==>				Scroll ==> HALF			
me	Jobid	Arch	Date	Time	Loc	Lines	Pages
	*	*		*	*	*	*
nnn	nnnnnnnn	mm/dd/yyyy	hh:mm	llll	100	1	
nnn	nnnnnnnn	mm/dd/yyyy	hh:mm	llll	1K	0	
nnn	nnnnnnnn	mm/dd/yyyy	hh:mm	llll	300	1	

The sort is performed on an integer value in this field and the items are sorted in K, M, or G notation order. The files can appear to be sorted out of sequence.

## Selection List Filtering

Filtering data is entered on the line that directly follows the column headings on the selection list panels. The selection list columns have been designated as character or number fields and the filtering data varies slightly based on this designation.

Note the following:

- By default, the filtering fields are set to \* except for the Sysout and Report identifier, archive date, generation, location, and exceptional condition; these fields are filled with data entered on the Primary Selection panel.
- When the filtering fields are changed, the selection list panel redisplay with entries that match the specification.
- When filtering data is specified for multiple fields, only entries matching all the filtering criteria are displayed.
- If a generation range or date range is specified on the Primary Selection panel, the generation and/or date filter is designated as <SEL> indicating reference to the Primary Selection panel specifications.

**Note:** Line selection codes are discarded when new filtering data is entered.

This table indicates the fields that can be filtered in the Sysout Selection List and Report Selection List panels:

Field	Type	Description
ID	Character	Sysout identifier and report identifier
Arch Date	Character	Archive date
Arch Time	Character	Archive time
Loc	Character	Report location
Lines	Numeric	Report lines
Pages	Numeric	Report pages
Description	Character	Report description
Jobname	Character	Job name
Jobid	Character	Job number
Gen	Numeric	Generation number
Xcode	Character	Exceptional condition
User Comments	Character	User comments
Remaining Days	Numeric	Remaining days

Field	Type	Description
Remaining Gens	Numeric	Remaining generations
Remaining Copy	Numeric	Remaining copies
Remaining Disk Days	Numeric	Remaining days on disk
Remaining Disk Gens	Numeric	Remaining generations on disk
Remaining Disk Copy	Numeric	Remaining copies on disk
Dsk2days	Numeric	Remaining days on optical
Disk	Character	Report on disk
Tape	Character	Report on tape
Index	Character	Report index on disk
Optical	Character	Report on optical
ERO ID	Character	Expanded retention option identifier
Org	Character	Origin of report
Class	Character	Sysout class
Dest	Character	Destination
Forms	Character	Forms name
Tapeseq	Numeric	Tape sequence number
Tapepos	Numeric	Location on tape
Tapecnt	Numeric	Number of tapes
Print Date	Character	Date last printed
Print Time	Character	Time last printed
Read Date	Character	Reader date
Read Time	Character	Reader time
Accdate	Character	Last access date
Start Date	Character	Start date
Start Time	Character	Start time
End Date	Character	End date
End Time	Character	End time
System	Character	System ID

## Special Filtering Characters

For character fields, three special filtering characters are provided as pattern matching characters. All other characters reference a match of that specific character. These special filtering characters are:

**\***

Matches any string of characters

This character is a fuzzy match character. \* can reference any number of characters as well as no characters.

For example:

\* Matches everything

A\* Matches data starting with A

\*A Matches data ending with A (A, LA, FLORIDA, and so on)

\*A\* Matches A anywhere in the data (A, LA, OHARE, MAINE, and so on)

**?**

Matches any single character including a blank. If you are looking for an actual ?, you will match all characters, not just the ?

**^**

Matches a single non-blank character. If you are looking for an actual ^, you will match all non-blank characters, not just the ^.

For numeric fields, six special filtering characters are provided in addition to a number specification. These special filtering characters are:

**\***

All values

**K**

Specifies the number in thousands (1,000 times the number)

**M**

Specifies the number in millions, (1,000,000 times the number)

**:**

Separates two numbers to indicate a range of numbers

**+**

Suffixes the number to indicate all values greater than or equal to the number

**-**

Suffixes the number to indicate all values less than or equal to the number

## Filtering Examples

This list describes various filtering specifications:

**\***

Matches any data

**DISK**

Matches data equal to DISK

**QUE\***

Matches data starting with QUE

**\*PAY\***

Matches data that contains PAY

**\*2009**

Matches data that ends with 2009

**06\*2009**

Matches data that starts with 06 and ends with 2009

**W\*RPT\***

Matches data that start with W and contains RPT

**\*ACC\*T\***

Matches data that contains ACC and T (for example, ACCT and ACCOUNT)

**?A\***

Matches data that has A in the second position

**???WKLY**

Matches data that has three characters followed by WKLY

**^\***

Matches data that starts with a non-blank character

**100000+**

Matches values greater than or equal to 100000

**2M+**

Matches values greater than or equal to 2,000,000

**2009-**

Matches values less than or equal to 2009

**15K-**

Matches values less than or equal to 15,000

**20K:50K**

Matches values between 20,000 and 50,000

## Selecting Data with Selection Codes

To select data from a selection list, enter one of several selection codes in the appropriate place on the screen. Selection codes specify CA View functions, such as printing output or displaying data. These codes with their relative selection lists are discussed on the following pages.

## The Sysout Selection List in ALL Mode

To display a list of selected output in the Sysout Selection List, specify valid selection criteria in the ALL mode Primary Selection panel, and then press Enter.

This is an example of a Sysout Selection List in ALL mode:

CA View ALL ----- Sysout Selection List -----						
Command ==>			Scroll ==> HALF			
Sel Sysout ID	Arch	Date	Time	Loc	Lines	Pages
=> *	*		*	*	*	*
CLS1JE4		04/05/2009	16:38	PTAP	745	36
CLS1JE4-R2		04/05/2009	16:38	PTAP	506	14
CLS1JE4-R4		04/05/2009	16:38	PDK2	103	8
CLS1JE4-R5		04/05/2009	16:38	PDK2	25	2
CLS3JS4		04/05/2009	09:50	PTAP	86	7
DLEEJOB2		08/28/2009	20:30	PTAP	284	6
DLEEJOB2		08/28/2009	20:30	PTAP	15	1
DLEEJOB2		08/28/2009	20:23	PTAP	177	3
DLEEJOB2		08/28/2009	20:23	PTAP	108	3
DLEEJOB2		08/28/2009	20:23	PTAP	15	1
DLEEJOB3		08/28/2009	20:31	PTAP	177	3
DLEEJOB3		08/28/2009	20:31	PTAP	108	3
DLEEJOB3		08/28/2009	20:31	PTAP	15	1
FHGBCHJB		07/05/2009	09:45	PTAP	1796	36
FREDJCL		05/06/2009	09:45	PTAP	723	21
FREDJCL		05/06/2009	09:45	PTAP	66	4
FREDJCL		05/06/2009	09:41	PTAP	723	21
FREDJCL		05/06/2009	09:41	PTAP	66	4
FREDRPT		07/12/2009	10:29	PTAP	821	23
FREDRPT		05/22/2009	16:41	PTAP	723	21

ALL mode can access *all* archived output, including SYSOUT groups originally processed by CA View and reports originally processed by CA Deliver.

**Note:** Output in ALL mode can include both SYSOUT groups and reports.

## Field Descriptions

This table describes the data displayed in the Sysout Selection List.

Type of Data	Column Name	Description
SYSOUT group ID or report ID	Sysout ID	Name of the SYSOUT group or report as archived



Archival date and time	Arch Date Time	Date and time the listed output was archived For all output with the same name, output is listed chronologically with the most recently archived output listed first.
Location	Loc	Location of the archived output; see the following table
Lines	Lines	Number of lines in the listed output
Pages	Pages	Number of pages in the listed output

## Location of Output

This list indicates the displayed locations and the actual locations that can be displayed in the Sysout Selection List.

### **BNDW**

Awaiting CA Deliver bundling

### **DISK**

On primary disk and possibly tape

### **DSK2**

On secondary disk and possibly tape

### **LOAD**

In the process of being loaded to disk

### **OPEN**

In the process of being archived to disk

**PDSK**

Normal primary disk and possibly tape

**PDK2**

Normal secondary disk and possibly tape

**PERM**

In permanent status primary disk and possibly tape or it has been marked for ERO processing

**PRM2**

In permanent status on secondary disk and possibly tape

**PTAP**

In permanent status on tape only

**PTMP**

In permanent status on tape and temporarily reloaded to primary disk

**TAPE**

On tape only

**TEMP**

Temporarily reloaded to primary disk

## Sysout Selection List: Example 1

This is an example of a Sysout Selection List in ALL mode after scrolling to the right once. Each field is explained in the table that follows.

CA View ALL ----- Sysout Selection List -----						
Command ==>			Scroll ==> HALF			
Se1 Sysout ID	Jobname	Jobid	Gen	Seq	Xcode	
==> *	*	*	*	*	*	
CLS1JE4	CLS1JE4	J07611	42	15		
CLS1JE4-R2	CLS1JE4	J07611	42	11		
CLS1JE4-R4	CLS1JE4	J07611	42	12		
CLS1JE4-R5	CLS1JE4	J07611	42	13		
CLS3JS4	CLS3JS4	J07309	42	17		
DLEEJOB2	DLEEJOB2	J05123	54	38		
DLEEJOB2	DLEEJOB2	J05123	54	37		
DLEEJOB2	DLEEJOB2	J05117	54	36		
DLEEJOB2	DLEEJOB2	J05117	54	35		
DLEEJOB2	DLEEJOB2	J05117	54	34		
DLEEJOB3	DLEEJOB3	J05124	54	41		
DLEEJOB3	DLEEJOB3	J05124	54	40		
DLEEJOB3	DLEEJOB3	J05124	54	39		
FHGBCHJB	FHGBCHJB	J09858	44	1	0008	
FREDJCL	FREDJCL	J09821	43	6		
FREDJCL	FREDJCL	J09821	43	5		
FREDJCL	FREDJCL	J09818	43	4		
FREDJCL	FREDJCL	J09818	43	3		
FREDRPT	FREDRPT	J03711	47	3		
FREDRPT	FREDRPT	J05842	43	8		

## Field Descriptions

This table describes the data displayed in the Sysout Selection List.

Type of Data	Column Name	Description
SYSOUT group ID	Sysout ID	Name of the SYSOUT group or report as archived
Job name	Jobname	Name of the job that produced the listed SYSOUT group or report
JES job ID	Jobid	JES subsystem job number
Generation	Gen	Generation number
Sequence number	Seq	Sequence number of the archival tape

Type of Data	Column Name	Description
Exceptional conditions	Xcode	Any exceptional conditions that resulted when the SYSOUT group was produced  Any code listed is an abbreviation. For example: <i>n</i> NOTCAT – not cataloged <i>n</i> S0C4 – 0C4 system abend <i>n</i> U3044 – user abend <i>n</i> JCLERR – JCL error <i>n</i> 0020 – completion code of 20

## Sysout Selection List: Example 2

This is an example of a Sysout Selection List in ALL mode after you scroll to the right twice. Each field is explained in the table that follows.

```

CA View ALL ----- Sysout Selection List -----
Command ==>                                         Scroll ==> HALF

Sel Sysout ID                                     User-Comments
==> *
  CLS1JE4                                         REPORT INDEX FACILITY
  CLS1JE4-R2                                     REPORT IN FISCHER'S OFFICE
  CLS1JE4-R4
  CLS1JE4-R5
  CLS3JS4
  DLEEJOB2                                       LEGG CHECKED THIS REPORT OVER
  DLEEJOB2
  DLEEJOB2
  DLEEJOB2
  DLEEJOB2
  DLEEJOB3
  DLEEJOB3
  DLEEJOB3
  FHGBCHJB
  FREDJCL
  FREDJCL
  FREDJCL
  FREDJCL
  FREDRPT
  FREDRPT
  
```

## Field Descriptions

This table describes the data displayed in the Sysout Selection List.

Type of Data	Column Name	Description
SYSOUT group ID or report ID	Sysout ID	Name of the SYSOUT group or report as archived
User-entered comment field	User-Comments	User can enter any text here, such as comments or important notes that are to be saved with the output

## Sysout Selection List: Example 3

This is an example of a Sysout Selection List in ALL mode after you scroll to the right three times. Each field is explained in the table that follows.

CA View ALL ----- Sysout Selection List -----							
Command ==>				Scroll ==> HALF			
Se1 Sysout ID	---	Remaining	--	-	Remaining	Disk-	Dsk2
=> *	Days	Gens	Copy	Days	Gens	Copy	Days
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
CLS1JE4		77					999
CLS1JE4-R2		77					999
CLS1JE4-R4		77			0		999
CLS1JE4-R5		77			0		999
CLS3JS4		77					999
DLEEJOB2		89					999
DLEEJOB2		89					999
DLEEJOB2		89					999
DLEEJOB2		89					999
DLEEJOB2		89					999
DLEEJOB3		89					999
DLEEJOB3		89					999
DLEEJOB3		89					999
FHGBCHJB		79					999
FREDJCL		78					999
FREDJCL		78					999
FREDJCL		78					999
FREDJCL		78					999
FREDRPT		82					999
FREDRPT		78					999

## Field Descriptions

This table describes the data displayed in the Sysout Selection List.

Type of Data	Column Name	Description
SYSOUT group ID	Sysout ID	Name of the SYSOUT group or report as archived
Total remaining time	Remaining Days, Gens, Copy	<p>The total remaining time that the SYSOUT or report will be stored by CA View, shown in days, generations, or copies</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The NGEND and NGENT initialization parameters and the ERO (Expanded Retention Option) table statements set the values</p>
Remaining time on disk	Remaining Disk: Days, Gens, Copy	<p>The remaining time that the SYSOUT or report is to be stored by CA View on primary disk, shown in days, generations, or copies</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The NGEND and NGENT initialization parameters and the ERO table statements set the values</p>
Remaining time on secondary storage	Dsk2 Days	The remaining time that the SYSOUT or report is to be stored by CA View on secondary disk or possibly tape

Sysout Selection List: Example 4

This is an example of a Sysout Selection List in ALL mode after you scroll to the right four times. Each field is explained in the table that follows.

CA View ALL ----- Sysout Selection List -----				
Command ==>		Scroll ==> HALF		
Se1 Sysout ID	D	T	O	I ERO ID
*	*	*	*	*
=> CLS1JE4	Y			
CLS1JE4-R2	Y			
CLS1JE4-R4	Y	Y		
CLS1JE4-R5	Y	Y		
CLS3JS4	Y			
DLEEJOB2	Y			
DLEEJOB2	Y			
DLEEJOB2	Y			
DLEEJOB2	Y			
DLEEJOB2	Y			
DLEEJOB3	Y			
DLEEJOB3	Y			
DLEEJOB3	Y			
FHGBCHJB	Y			
FREDJCL	Y			
FREDJCL	Y			
FREDJCL	Y			
FREDJCL	Y			
FREDRPT	Y			
FREDRPT	Y			

Field Descriptions

This table describes the data displayed in the Sysout Selection List.

Type of Data	Column Name	Description
SYSOUT group ID	Sysout ID	Name of the SYSOUT group as archived
Disk	D	Whether the SYSOUT is currently on disk (Y or N)
Tape	T	Whether the SYSOUT is currently on tape (Y, B, or N)
		Y Indicates that the report is only on the primary and optional duplex tape
		B Indicates that the report is on the primary <i>and</i> optional duplex tape and the disaster recovery tape

Type of Data	Column Name	Description
Optical	O	Whether the SYSOUT is currently on optical disk (Y or N)
Index	I	Whether the SYSOUT is indexed and if the index is resident on disk (Y or N)
ERO table entry	ERO ID	The ERO table entry that is controlling the retention specification for this SYSOUT

## Sysout Selection List: Example 5

This is an example of a Sysout Selection List in ALL mode after you scroll to the right five times. Each field is explained in the table that follows.

CA View ALL ----- Sysout Selection List -----							
Command ==>				Scroll ==> HALF			
Se1 Sysout ID	Org	C	Dest	Forms	Tape Seq	Tape Pos	Tape Cnt
==> *	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
CLS1JE4	XTD	F			102	1	1
CLS1JE4-R2	EXP	A		STD1	102	2	1
CLS1JE4-R4	EXP	X		STD1	102	3	1
CLS1JE4-R5	EXP	X		STD1	102	4	1
CLS3JS4	XTD	F			102	8	1
DLEEJOB2	SAR	3	LOCAL	STD	114	1	1
DLEEJOB2	SAR	3	LOCAL	DDDD	114	2	1
DLEEJOB2	SAR	A			114	3	1
DLEEJOB2	SAR	3	LOCAL	STD	114	4	1
DLEEJOB2	SAR	3	LOCAL	DDD	114	5	1
DLEEJOB3	SAR	3	LOCAL	TEST	114	6	1
DLEEJOB3	SAR	3	LOCAL	STD	114	7	1
DLEEJOB3	SAR	3	LOCAL	DDDD	114	8	1
FHGBCHJB	SAR	F	LOCAL	STD	107	2	1
FREDJCL	SAR	F	LOCAL	RPT	107	3	1
FREDJCL	SAR	F	LOCAL	STD	107	4	1
FREDJCL	SAR	F	LOCAL	RPT	107	5	1
FREDJCL	SAR	F	LOCAL	STD	107	6	1
FREDRPT	SAR	F	LOCAL	STD	107	7	1

## Field Descriptions

This table describes the data displayed in the Sysout Selection List.

Type of Data	Column Name	Description
SYSOUT group ID	Sysout ID	Name of the SYSOUT group or report as archived



Type of Data	Column Name	Description
Origin	Org	Origin of the output Possible values are: CA View (SAR) CA Deliver (EXP) CA View System Extensions (XTD)
CLASS	C	Original JCL CLASS of the SYSOUT
JCL DEST	Dest	Original JCL DEST of the SYSOUT
JCL FORMS	Forms	Original JCL FORM of the SYSOUT
Tape sequence	Tape Seq	Sequence number of the archival tape
Tape position	Tape Pos	Position of the SYSOUT data set in the archival tape
Tape count	Tape Cnt	Number of the archival tapes used to archive the SYSOUT

## Sysout Selection List: Example 6

This is an example of a Sysout Selection List in ALL mode after you scroll to the right six times. Each field is explained in the table that follows.

```

CA View ALL ----- Sysout Selection List -----
Command ==>                                         Scroll ==> HALF

Sel Sysout ID          Read Date  Time  Print Date Time
==> *                  *         *      *          *
  CLS1JE4              04/05/2009 15:50
  CLS1JE4-R2          04/05/2009 15:50
  CLS1JE4-R4          04/05/2009 15:50
  CLS1JE4-R5          04/05/2009 15:50
  CLS3JS4              04/05/2009 09:50
  DLEEJOB2            08/28/2009 20:27
  DLEEJOB2            08/28/2009 20:27
  DLEEJOB2            08/28/2009 20:20
  DLEEJOB2            08/28/2009 20:20
  DLEEJOB2            08/28/2009 20:20
  DLEEJOB3            08/28/2009 20:28
  DLEEJOB3            08/28/2009 20:28
  DLEEJOB3            08/28/2009 20:28
  FHGBCHJB            07/02/2009 14:22
  FREDJCL              05/06/2009 09:45 05/26/2009 13:34
  FREDJCL              05/06/2009 09:45
  FREDJCL              05/06/2009 09:41
  FREDJCL              05/06/2009 09:41
  FREDRPT              07/12/2009 10:28 03/06/2009 09:31
  FREDRPT              05/22/2009 16:40 07/12/2009 10:29

```

## Field Descriptions

This table describes the data displayed in the Sysout Selection List.

Type of Data	Column Name	Description
SYSOUT group ID	Sysout ID	Name of the SYSOUT group or report as archived
JCL reader date and time	Read Date Time	The JCL reader time—the time the job creating the SYSOUT was read into the system
Last printed date and time	Print Date Time	The last time the SYSOUT was printed

## Selecting Output for Retrieval—ALL Mode

To retrieve one SYSOUT group or one report in the ALL mode Sysout Selection List:

1. Enter the selection code that corresponds to the targeted type of output processing in the SEL (select) column.
2. Press Enter.

The selected output is returned in the appropriate processing function, such as viewing or printing.

## Valid Selection Codes and Descriptions

This table lists and describes all the selection codes that are valid for use in ALL mode.

**Note:** In all cases, CA View takes action on the output ID displayed on the line in which the selection code is entered.

Action	Selection Code	What the Product Does
Browse	S	Selects output for browsing using the default logical view  For AFP reports archived through a SARFSS functional subsystem task, the 3270/AFP browser is invoked. This displays the text of the report, merged with any text strings from AFP overlays.  For more information about (and limitations of) browsing AFP reports on 3270 non-graphics terminals, see Browsing AFP Reports on 3270 Non-Graphics Terminals in the chapter "Browsing Output."
	SA	Displays an AFP report (archived using ACIF) that shows the native AFP records
	V	First displays the View Selection panel, then displays output for browsing
	Vnnn	Displays output for browsing using the <i>nnn</i> logical view
	?	Displays the Data Set List panel for the SYSOUT/report and allows browsing of individual data sets using the native view. Data Set List panel also displays the original report ID for CA Deliver when using the Archival ID option.
Cleanup	C	Invokes cleanup processing then deletes output that was temporarily loaded on disk without deleting the copy on tape.  You can also use this selection code to clean the status of output that was left OPEN due to a system abend. <b>Note:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ This changes the LOAD status of output back to TAPE status.</li> <li>■ You must issue two cleanup commands at least four hours apart to recover the space used.</li> </ul>
Delete	D	Deletes the output

Action	Selection Code	What the Product Does
	DD	Deletes the space on primary disk or optical (secondary) disk allocated for a SYSOUT/report If a report is on primary and secondary disk, the first DD deletes the primary disk copy, and the next DD deletes the secondary disk copy.
	D2	Deletes the space on optical (secondary) disk allocated for a SYSOUT/report If a report is on primary and secondary disk, the D2 deletes only the secondary disk copy.
	DI	Deletes only the space on disk allocated for the page index of a SYSOUT/report If a report's page indexes are not on primary disk, that report is not part of cross-report indexing.
Extract	X	Accesses the CA Balancing Extraction Request panel Specifies that CA Balancing Report Control is to extract fields from this output <b>Note:</b> For more information about extraction, see the <i>CA Balancing System Guide</i> .
Index	I	Creates the JCL for a background job to create a page index for the SYSOUT/report All indexes defined for all logical views of the report are created.
Load	L	Creates the JCL for a background job to load the SYSOUT/report and all of its page indexes from tape to disk
	LI	Creates the JCL for a background job to load <i>only</i> the page indexes for the SYSOUT/report from either tape <i>or</i> optical to disk A report's page indexes must be on primary disk for it to be part of cross-report indexing.
	LT	Creates the JCL for a background job to load the SYSOUT/report, and all of its page indexes, from <i>tape only</i> to disk This can be used to bypass loading from optical disk.
	LX	Creates the JCL for a background job to load <i>only</i> the page indexes for the SYSOUT/report from <i>tape only</i> to disk This can be used to bypass loading from optical disk.

Action	Selection Code	What the Product Does
Migrate	M	Migrates the output to optical disk with next backup cycle
Print	P	Prints the SYSOUT using the Print Attribute panel. For reports archived from CA Deliver, prints the report using the Deliver Re-Print Attributes panel. Enter A on the command line of the respective print attributes panel to display the respective print attributes alternate panel.
	PI	Prints the index data for a report using the Print Index panel where you can enter print attributes for the SYSOUT data set
	J	Creates JCL for a background job to print the SYSOUT using values from the Print Attribute panel. For reports archived from CA Deliver, creates JCL for a background job to print the report using values from the Deliver Re-Print Attributes panel. Enter A on the command line of the respective print attributes panel to display the respective print attributes alternate panel.
	JI	Creates JCL for a background job to print index data for a report using the Print Index panel where you can enter print attributes for the SYSOUT data set

## Expanded Retention Option and Valid Selection Codes

The following table lists and describes all selection codes that are valid for use in ALL mode with systems in which the CA View Expanded Retention Option (ERO) is installed. In all cases, the CA View action is taken on the output ID displayed on the line in which the selection code is entered.

Action	Selection Code	What the Product Does
Keep Status	K	Keeps the output in permanent status and keeps the status of the location the same as the location where the output resides (that is, DISK or TAPE).
Remove Status	KD	Removes the permanent status indicator Once removed, the status reflects the location of the output (either DISK or TAPE).

Keep Tape Status KT

Mark the SYSOUT so that its tape copy will be retained according to the ERO table or the ERO initialization parameters.

## The Sysout Selection List in SAR(O) Mode

To display a list of selected SYSOUT groups in the Sysout Selection List, specify valid selection criteria in the Primary Selection for either SAR or SARO mode, and then press Enter.

**Note:** In SAR mode, only SYSOUT groups that match your criteria *and* are available to your DIST ID are displayed.

This is an example of a Sysout Selection List in SARO mode:

```
CA View SARO ----- Sysout Selection List -----
Command ==>                                           Scroll ==> HALF

Sel Sysout ID          Arch Date  Time  Loc      Lines Pages
==> *                  *          *    *        *      *
    CLS1JE4             04/05/2009 16:38 PTAP      745    36
    CLS3JS4             04/05/2009 09:50 PTAP       86     7
    DLEEJOB2            08/28/2009 20:30 PTAP      284     6
    DLEEJOB2            08/28/2009 20:30 PTAP       15     1
    DLEEJOB2            08/28/2009 20:23 PTAP      177     3
    DLEEJOB2            08/28/2009 20:23 PTAP      108     3
    DLEEJOB2            08/28/2009 20:23 PTAP       15     1
    DLEEJOB3            08/28/2009 20:31 PTAP      177     3
    DLEEJOB3            08/28/2009 20:31 PTAP      108     3
    DLEEJOB3            08/28/2009 20:31 PTAP       15     1
    FHGBCHJB            07/05/2009 09:45 PTAP     1796    36
    FREDJCL              05/06/2009 09:45 PTAP      723    21
    FREDJCL              05/06/2009 09:45 PTAP       66     4
    FREDJCL              05/06/2009 09:41 PTAP      723    21
    FREDJCL              05/06/2009 09:41 PTAP       66     4
    FREDRPT              07/12/2009 10:29 PTAP      821    23
    FREDRPT              05/22/2009 16:41 PTAP      723    21
    FREDRPT              05/22/2009 16:37 PTAP      723    21
    FREDRPT              05/06/2009 09:29 PDK2      723    21
```

## Field Descriptions

The following table describes the data displayed in the Sysout Selection List:

Type of Data	Column Name	Description
SYSOUT group ID	Sysout ID	Name of the SYSOUT group as archived
Archival date and time	Arch Date Time	Date and time listed output was archived (for all output with the same name, output is listed chronologically with the most recently-archived output listed first)
Location	Loc	Location of the SYSOUT group (see the following table)
Lines	Lines	Number of lines in the SYSOUT group
Pages	Pages	Number of pages in the SYSOUT group

## Sysout Selection List: Example 1

This is an example of a Sysout Selection List in SAR(O) mode after you scroll to the right once. Each field is explained in the table that follows.

CA View SAR0 ----- Sysout Selection List -----					
Command ==>			Scroll ==> HALF		
Se1 Sysout ID	Jobname	Jobid	Gen	Seq	Xcode
==> *	*	*	*	*	*
CLS1JE4	CLS1JE4	J07611	42		
CLS3JS4	CLS3JS4	J07309	42		
DLEEJOB2	DLEEJOB2	J05123	54		
DLEEJOB2	DLEEJOB2	J05123	54		
DLEEJOB2	DLEEJOB2	J05117	54		
DLEEJOB2	DLEEJOB2	J05117	54		
DLEEJOB2	DLEEJOB2	J05117	54		
DLEEJOB3	DLEEJOB3	J05124	54		
DLEEJOB3	DLEEJOB3	J05124	54		
DLEEJOB3	DLEEJOB3	J05124	54		
FHGBCHJB	FHGBCHJB	J09858	44		0008
FREDJCL	FREDJCL	J09821	43		
FREDJCL	FREDJCL	J09821	43		
FREDJCL	FREDJCL	J09818	43		
FREDJCL	FREDJCL	J09818	43		
FREDRPT	FREDRPT	J03711	47		
FREDRPT	FREDRPT	J05842	43		
FREDRPT	FREDRPT	J05837	43		
FREDRPT	FREDRPT	J09817	43		

## Sysout Selection List: Example 2

This is an example of a Sysout Selection List in SAR(O) mode after you scroll to the right two times. Each field is explained in the table that follows.

CA View SAR0 ----- Sysout Selection List -----	
Command ==>	Scroll ==> HALF
Se1 Sysout ID	User-Comments
==> *	*
CLS1JE4	REPORT INDEX FACILITY
CLS1JE4-R2	
CLS1JE4-R4	
CLS1JE4-R5	
CLS3JS4	
DLEEJOB2	LEGG CHECKED THIS REPORT OVER
DLEEJOB2	
DLEEJOB2	
DLEEJOB2	
DLEEJOB2	
DLEEJOB3	
DLEEJOB3	
DLEEJOB3	
FHGBCHJB	
FREDJCL	
FREDJCL	
FREDJCL	
FREDJCL	
FREDRPT	
FREDRPT	



Sysout Selection List: Example 3

This is an example of a Sysout Selection List in SAR(O) mode after you scroll to the right three times. Each field is explained in the table that follows.

CA View SAR0 ----- Sysout Selection List -----							
Command ==>				Scroll ==> HALF			
Sel	Sysout	ID	---	Remaining	--	Remaining	Disk- Dsk2
			Days	Gens	Copy	Days	Gens Copy Days
==>	*		*	*	*	*	*
	CLS1JE4			77			999
	CLS1JE4-R2			77			999
	CLS1JE4-R4			77			999
	CLS1JE4-R5			77			999
	CLS3JS4			77			999
	DLEEJOB2			89			999
	DLEEJOB2			89			999
	DLEEJOB3			89			999
	DLEEJOB3			89			999
	DLEEJOB3			89			999
	FHGBCHJB			79			999
	FREDJCL			78			999
	FREDJCL			78			999
	FREDJCL			78			999
	FREDJCL			78			999
	FREDRPT			82			999
	FREDRPT			78			999

## Sysout Selection List: Example 4

This is an example of a Sysout Selection List in SAR(O) mode after you scroll to the right four times. Each field is explained in the table that follows.

CA View SAR0 ----- Sysout Selection List -----		Scroll ==> HALF	
Command ==>			
Se1 Sysout ID		D T O I	ERO ID
*		* * * *	*
==> CLS1JE4		Y	*
CLS3JS4		Y	*
DLEEJOB2		Y	*
DLEEJOB2		Y	*
DLEEJOB2		Y	*
DLEEJOB2		Y	*
DLEEJOB2		Y	*
DLEEJOB3		Y	*
DLEEJOB3		Y	*
DLEEJOB3		Y	*
FHGBCHJB		Y	*
FREDJCL		Y	*
FREDJCL		Y	*
FREDJCL		Y	*
FREDJCL		Y	*
FREDRPT		Y	*
FREDRPT		Y	*

## Sysout Selection List: Example 5

This is an example of a Sysout Selection List in SAR(O) Mode after you scroll to the right five times. Each field is explained in the table that follows.

CA View SAR0 ----- Sysout Selection List -----									
Command ==>									
Se1	Sysout	ID	Org	C	Dest	Forms	Tape	Tape	HALF
==>	*		*	*	*	*	Seq	Pos	Cnt
							*	*	*
	CLS1JE4-R2		EXP	A		STD1	102	1	2
	CLS1JE4		XTD	F			102	1	1
	CLS3JS4		XTD	F			102	8	1
	DLEEJOB2		SAR	3	LOCAL	STD	114	1	1
	DLEEJOB2		SAR	3	LOCAL	DDDD	114	2	1
	DLEEJOB2		SAR	A			114	3	1
	DLEEJOB2		SAR	3	LOCAL	STD	114	4	1
	DLEEJOB2		SAR	3	LOCAL	DDDD	114	5	1
	DLEEJOB3		SAR	3	LOCAL	TEST	114	6	1
	DLEEJOB3		SAR	3	LOCAL	STD	114	7	1
	DLEEJOB3		SAR	3	LOCAL	DDDD	114	8	1
	FHGBCHJB		SAR	F	LOCAL	STD	107	2	2
	FREDJCL		SAR	F	LOCAL	RPT	107	3	1
	FREDJCL		SAR	F	LOCAL	STD	107	4	1
	FREDJCL		SAR	F	LOCAL	RPT	107	5	1
	FREDJCL		SAR	F	LOCAL	STD	107	6	1
	FREDRPT		SAR	F	LOCAL	STD	107	7	1
	FREDRPT		SAR	F	LOCAL	STD	107	8	1

## Sysout Selection List: Example 6

This is an example of a Sysout Selection List in SAR(O) Mode after you scroll to the right six times. Each field is explained in the table that follows.

CA View SARO ----- Sysout Selection List -----					
Command ==>			Scroll ==> HALF		
Se1	Sysout ID	Read Date	Time	Print Date	Time
==> *		*	*	*	*
	CLS1JE4	04/05/2009	15:50		
	CLS3JS4	04/05/2009	09:50		
	DLEEJOB2	08/28/2009	20:27		
	DLEEJOB2	08/28/2009	20:27		
	DLEEJOB2	08/28/2009	20:20		
	DLEEJOB2	08/28/2009	20:20		
	DLEEJOB2	08/28/2009	20:20		
	DLEEJOB3	08/28/2009	20:28		
	DLEEJOB3	08/28/2009	20:28		
	DLEEJOB3	08/28/2009	20:28		
	FHGBCHJB	07/02/2009	14:22		
	FREDJCL	05/06/2009	09:45	05/25/2009	13:34
	FREDJCL	05/06/2009	09:45		
	FREDJCL	05/06/2009	09:41		
	FREDJCL	05/06/2009	09:41		
	FREDRPT	07/12/2009	10:28	03/05/2009	20:09
	FREDRPT	05/22/2009	16:40	07/12/2009	10:39
	FREDRPT	05/22/2009	16:36		

## Selecting SYSOUT for Retrieval—SAR(O) Mode

To retrieve one SYSOUT group:

1. Enter the selection code that corresponds to the desired type of output processing in the SEL (select) column of the Sysout Selection List for SAR or SARO mode.
2. Press Enter.

The targeted SYSOUT group in the appropriate processing function, such as viewing or printing, is returned.

## Valid Selection Codes and Descriptions

This table lists and describes all the selection codes that are valid for use in SAR or SARO mode. In all cases, action is taken on the SYSOUT ID displayed on the line in which the selection code is entered.

Action	Selection Code	What the Product Does
Browse	S	Selects output for browsing using the default logical view  For AFP reports archived through a SARFSS functional subsystem task, the 3270/AFP browser is invoked. The text of the report is displayed, merged with any text strings from AFP overlays.  See Browsing AFP Reports on 3270 Non-Graphics Terminals in the chapter "Browsing Output" for more details about and limitations of browsing AFP reports on 3270 non-graphics terminals.
	V	First displays the View Selection panel, then displays the SYSOUT group for browsing using the view number you entered
	Vnnn	Displays the SYSOUT group for browsing using <i>nnn</i> logical view
	?	Displays the Data Set List panel for the SYSOUT/report and allows browsing of individual data sets using the native view
Cleanup	C	Invokes cleanup processing which deletes output that was temporarily loaded on disk without deleting the copy on tape.  <b>Note:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ This selection changes the LOAD status of output back to TAPE status. You can use this selection code to clean the status of output that was left OPEN due to a system abend.</li> <li>■ You must issue two cleanup commands at least four hours apart to recover the space used.</li> </ul>
Delete	D	Deletes the SYSOUT group

Action	Selection Code	What the Product Does
	DD	Deletes the space on primary disk or optical (secondary) disk that is allocated for a SYSOUT/report  If a report is on primary and secondary disk, the first DD deletes the primary disk copy, and the next DD deletes the secondary disk copy.
	DI	Deletes <i>only</i> the space on <i>disk</i> allocated for the page index of a SYSOUT/report  If a report's page indexes are not on primary disk, that report is not part of cross-report indexing.
Extract	X	Accesses the CA Balancing Extraction Request panel, which is used to specify that CA Balancing is to extract fields from this output  For more information, see the <i>CA Balancing System Guide</i> .
Index	I	Creates the JCL for a background job to create a page index for the SYSOUT/report  All indexes defined for all logical views of the report are created.
Load	L	Creates the JCL for a background job to load the SYSOUT/report and all of its page indexes, from tape to disk
	LI	Creates the JCL for a background job to load only the page indexes for the SYSOUT/report (from either tape <b>or</b> optical) to disk  A report's page indexes must be on primary disk for it to be part of cross-report indexing.
	LT	Creates the JCL for a background job to load the SYSOUT/report and all of its page indexes, <i>only</i> from <i>tape</i> to disk  Use LT to bypass loading from optical disk.
	LX	Creates the JCL for a background job to load only the page indexes for the SYSOUT/report (from <i>tape only</i> ) to disk  Use LX to bypass loading from optical disk.

## SAR(O) Selection Codes

The following table lists and describes all selection codes that are valid for use in SAR or SARO mode. In all cases, the CA View action is taken on the output ID displayed on the line in which the selection code is entered.

Action	Selection Code	What the Product Does
Migrate	M	Migrates the output to optical disk with the next backup cycle
Print SARO mode	P	Prints the SYSOUT using the Print Attribute panel. Enter A on the command line to display the Print Attribute alternate panel.
	PI	Prints the index data for a report using the Print Index panel. You can enter print attributes for the SYSOUT data set on this panel.
	J	Creates JCL for a background job to print the SYSOUT using values from the Print Attribute panel. Enter A on the command line to display the Print Attribute alternate panel.
	JI	Creates JCL for a background job to print index data for a report using the Print Index panel. You can enter print attributes for the SYSOUT data set on this panel.
Print SAR mode	P	Prints the SYSOUT using the Print Attribute primary panel
	PA	Prints the SYSOUT using the Print Attribute alternate panel
	PI	Prints the index data for a report using the Print Index panel. You can enter print attributes for the SYSOUT data set
	J	Creates JCL for a background job to print the SYSOUT using values from the Print Attribute panel
	JA	Creates JCL for a background job to print the SYSOUT using values from the Print Attribute alternate panel

JI

Creates JCL for a background job to print index data for a report using the Print Index panel.

You can enter print attributes for the SYSOUT data set on this panel.

---

## Expanded Retention Option and Valid Selection Codes

This table lists and describes all selection codes that are valid for use in SAR or SARO mode with systems in which the CA View Expanded Retention Option (ERO) is installed. In all cases, the CA View action is taken on the output ID displayed on the line in which the selection code is entered.

Action	Selection Code	What the Product Does
Keep status	K	Keeps the output in permanent status and keeps the status of the location the same as the location where the output resides (either DISK or TAPE)
Remove status	KD	Removes the permanent status indicator Once removed, the status reflects the location of the output (either DISK or TAPE).



## The Report Selection List in EXP(O) Mode

To display a list of selected output in the Report Selection List:

1. Specify valid selection criteria in the Primary Selection panel for either EXP or EXPO mode
2. Press Enter.

**Note:** In EXP mode, only reports that match your criteria *and* are available to your DIST ID are displayed.

This is an example of a Report Selection List in EXP Mode:

CA View EXP ----- Report Selection List -----						
Command ==>			Scroll ==> HALF			
Se1 Report ID	Arch Date	Time	Loc	Lines	Pages	
=> *	*	*	*	*	*	
IEBGENER	09/27/2009	18:45	DISK	221445	10695	
IEBGENER	09/27/2009	18:45	DISK	221445	10695	
IEBGENER	09/27/2009	18:45	DISK	221445	10695	
IEBGENER	09/27/2009	18:45	DISK	221445	10695	
IEBGENER	09/27/2009	18:45	DISK	221445	10695	
IEBGENER	09/27/2009	18:45	DISK	221445	10695	
IEBGENER	09/27/2009	18:45	DISK	221445	10695	
IEBGENER	09/27/2009	18:45	DISK	221445	10695	
***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****						

### Field Descriptions

This list describes the data displayed in the Report Selection List.

**Report ID**

Name of the report as archived

**Arch Date Time**

Date and time the listed report was archived.

**Note:** For all reports with the same name or Report ID, reports are listed chronologically with the most recently archived reports listed first.

**Loc**

Location of the archived report (see the following table)

**Lines**

Number of lines in the listed report

**Pages**

Number of pages in the listed report

## Report Selection List: Example 1

This is an example of a Report Selection List in EXP(O) mode after you scroll to the right once. Each field is explained in the table that follows.

CA View EXP ----- Report Selection List -----						
Command ==>			Scroll ==> HALF			
Se1	Report ID	Jobname	Jobid	Gen	Seq	Xcode
==> *	*	*	*	*	*	*
	IEBGENER	CBROERIA	J09266	22	3	
	IEBGENER	CBROERIA	J09266	22	3	
	IEBGENER	CBROERIA	J09266	22	3	
	IEBGENER	CBROERIA	J09266	22	3	
	IEBGENER	CBROERIA	J09266	22	3	
	IEBGENER	CBROERIA	J09266	22	3	
	IEBGENER	CBROERIA	J09266	22	3	
	IEBGENER	CBROERIA	J09266	22	3	
***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****						

## Field Descriptions

This list describes the data displayed in the Report Selection List.

### Report ID

Report ID of the report as archived

### Jobname

Name of the job that produced the listed report

### Jobid

JES subsystem job number

### Gen

Number of the archival generation

### Seq

Sequence number of the archival tape

### Xcode

Any exceptional conditions that resulted when the SYSOUT group was produced

Any code listed is an abbreviation. For example:

- NOTCAT – not cataloged
- SOC4 – OC4 system abend
- U3044 – user abend
- JCLERR – JCL error
- 0020 – completion code of 20

Report Selection List: Example 2

This is an example of a Report Selection List in EXP(O) mode after you scroll to the right once. Each field is explained in the table that follows.

CA View EXP ----- Report Selection List -----	
Command ==>	Scroll ==> HALF
Sel Report ID	Description
==> *	*
IEBGENER	
IEBGENER	
IEBGENER	
IEBGENER	
IEBGENER	
IEBGENER	
IEBGENER	
IEBGENER	
***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****	

Field Descriptions

This list describes the data displayed in the Report Selection List:

Report ID

SYSOUT group ID of the report as archived

Description

A 1- to 40-character description of the report, taken from CA Deliver

Report Selection List: Example 3

This is an example of a Report Selection List in EXP(O) mode after you scroll to the right three times. Each field is explained in the table that follows.

CA View EXP ----- Report Selection List -----	
Command ==>	Scroll ==> HALF
Sel Report ID	User-Comments
==> *	*
IEBGENER	
IEBGENER	
IEBGENER	
IEBGENER	
IEBGENER	
IEBGENER	
IEBGENER	
IEBGENER	

## Field Descriptions

This list describes the data displayed in the Report Selection List:

### Report ID

Report ID of the report as archived

### User-Comments

User can enter any text here, such as comments or important notes to be saved with the report

## Report Selection List: Example 4

This is an example of a Report Selection List in EXP(O) mode after you scroll to the right four times. Each field is explained in the table that follows.

CA View EXP ----- Sysout Selection List -----							
Command ==>				Scroll ==> HALF			
Se1	Report ID	---	Remaining	--	-	Remaining	Disk- Dsk2
==> *		Days	Gens	Copy	Days	Gens	Copy Days
		*	*	*	*	*	*
	IEBGENER		2			2	999
	IEBGENER		2			2	999
	IEBGENER		2			2	999
	IEBGENER		2			2	999
	IEBGENER		2			2	999
	IEBGENER		2			2	999

Field Descriptions

This list describes the data displayed in the Report Selection List:

Report ID

SYSOUT group ID of the report as archived

Remaining Days, Gens, Copies

The total remaining time that the report will be stored by CA View, shown in days, generations, or copies

**Note:** The NGEND and NGENT initialization parameters and the ERO (Expanded Retention Option) table statements set the values.

Remaining Disk: Days, Gens, Copies

The remaining time that the report will be stored by CA View on primary disk, shown in days, generations, or copies

**Note:** The NGEND and NGENT initialization parameters and the ERO table statements set the values.

Dsk2 Days

The remaining time that the SYSOUT or report will be stored by CA View on secondary disk or possibly tape

Report Selection List: Example 5

This is an example of a Report Selection List in EXP(O) Mode after you scroll to the right five times. Each field is explained in the table that follows.

CA View EXP ----- Report Selection List -----				
Command ==>		Scroll ==> HALF		
Se1 Report ID		D T O I		ERO ID
*		* * * *		*
=> IEBGENER		Y	Y	
IEBGENER		Y	Y	
IEBGENER		Y	Y	
IEBGENER		Y	Y	
IEBGENER		Y	Y	
IEBGENER		Y	Y	
IEBGENER		Y	Y	
IEBGENER		Y	Y	
***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****				

## Field Descriptions

This table describes the data displayed in the Report Selection List:

### Report ID

Report ID of the report as archived

### D

Whether the report is currently on disk (Y or N)

### T

Whether the report is currently on tape (Y, B, or N)

Y - Indicates the report is only on the primary and optional duplex tape

B - Indicates the report is on the primary *and* optional duplex tape and the disaster recovery tape

### O

Whether the report is currently on optical disk (Y or N)

### I

Whether the report is currently indexed and the index is resident on disk (Y or N)

### ERO ID

The ERO table entry that is controlling the retention specifications for this report

## Report Selection List: Example 6

This is an example of a Report Selection List in EXP(O) mode after you scroll to the right six times. Each field is explained in the table that follows.

CA View EXP ----- Report Selection List -----									
Command ==>									
							Scroll ==> HALF		
Se1	Report ID	Org C Dest			Forms	Tape Seq	Tape Pos	Tape Cnt	
=> *		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	IEBGENER	EXP	L		COOK				
	IEBGENER	EXP	L		COOK				
	IEBGENER	EXP	L		COOK				
	IEBGENER	EXP	L		COOK				
	IEBGENER	EXP	L		COOK				
	IEBGENER	EXP	L		COOK				
	IEBGENER	EXP	L		COOK				
***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****									

Field Description

This list describes the data displayed in the Report Selection List:

- Report ID**  
Report ID of the report as archived
- Org**  
Origin of the output
- C**  
Original JCL CLASS of the SYSOUT
- Dest**  
Original JCL DEST of the SYSOUT
- Forms**  
Original JCL FORM of the SYSOUT
- Tape Seq**  
Sequence number of the archival tape
- Tape Pos**  
Position of the SYSOUT data set in the archival tape
- Tape Cnt**  
Number of the archival tapes used to archive the SYSOUT

Report Selection List: Example 7

This is an example of a Report Selection List in EXP(O) mode after you scroll to the right seven times. Each field is explained in the table that follows.

CA View EXP ----- Report Selection List -----				
Command ==>		Scroll ==> HALF		
Se1 Report ID	Read Date	Time	Print Date	Time
=> *	*	*	*	*
IEBGENER	09/27/2009	18:42		
IEBGENER	09/27/2009	18:42		
IEBGENER	09/27/2009	18:42		
IEBGENER	09/27/2009	18:42		
IEBGENER	09/27/2009	18:42		
IEBGENER	09/27/2009	18:42		
IEBGENER	09/27/2009	18:42		
***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****				

## Field Descriptions

This list describes the data displayed in the Report Selection List:

**Report ID**

Report ID of the report as archived

**Read Date Time**

The JCL reader time—the time the job creating the SYSOUT was read into the system

**Print Date Time**

The last time the report was printed

## Selecting Reports for Retrieval—EXP(O) Mode

To retrieve a report:

- Enter the selection code that corresponds to the desired type of output processing in the SEL (select) column of the Report Selection List for EXP(O) mode
- Press Enter.

The selected output is returned in the appropriate processing function, such as viewing or printing.

## Valid Selection Codes and Descriptions

This table lists and describes all selection codes that are valid for use in EXP or EXPO mode. In all cases, action is taken on the Report ID displayed on the line in which the selection code is entered.

Action	Selection Code	What the Product Does
Browse	S	Selects output for browsing, using the default logical view  For AFP reports archived through a SARFSS functional subsystem task, the 3270/AFP browser is invoked. This displays the text of the report, merged with any text strings from AFP overlays.  <b>Note:</b> For more information about the limitations of browsing AFP reports on 3270 non-graphic terminals, see Browsing AFP Reports on 3270 Non-Graphics Terminals in the chapter "Browsing Output".



Action	Selection Code	What the Product Does
	V	First displays the View Selection panel, then displays the report for browsing
	Vnnn	Displays the report for browsing using logical view <i>nnn</i>
	?	Displays the Data Set List panel for the SYSOUT/report and allows browsing of individual data sets using the native view. Data Set List panel also displays the original report ID for CA Deliver when using the Archival ID option.
Cleanup	C	<p>Invokes cleanup processing; it deletes output that was temporarily loaded on disk without deleting the copy on tape</p> <p>This selection changes the LOAD status of the output back to TAPE status.</p> <p>You can also use this selection code to clean the status of output that was left OPEN due to a systemabend.</p> <p>You must issue two cleanup commands, at least four hours apart, to recover the space used.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> If a report has a location of PTMP and has a report index, the report index is deleted if it was reloaded with the report data.</p>
Delete	D	Deletes the report
	DD	<p>Deletes the space on primary disk or optical (secondary) disk allocated for a SYSOUT/report</p> <p>If a report is on primary and secondary disk, the first DD deletes the primary disk copy, and the next DD deletes the secondary disk copy.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> If a report has a location of PTMP and has a report index, the report index is deleted if it was reloaded with the report data.</p>
	DI	<p>Deletes <i>only</i> the space on <i>disk</i> allocated for the page index of a report</p> <p>If a report's page indexes are not on primary disk, that report is not a part of cross-report indexing.</p>
Extract	X	<p>Accesses the CA Balancing Extraction Request panel that is used to specify that CA Balancing is to extract fields from this report</p> <p><b>Note:</b> For more information about extraction, see the <i>CA Balancing System Guide</i>.</p>

Action	Selection Code	What the Product Does
Index	I	Creates the JCL for a background job to create a page index for the SYSOUT/report All indexes defined for all logical views of the report are created.
Load	L	Creates the JCL for a background job to load the SYSOUT/report, and all of its page indexes, from tape to disk.
	LI	Creates the JCL for a background job to load <i>only</i> the page indexes for the report (from either tape <i>or</i> optical) to disk A report's page indexes must be on primary disk for it to be part of cross-report indexing.
	LT	Creates the JCL for a background job to load the report, and all of its page indexes, <i>only</i> from <i>tape</i> to disk LT can be used to bypass loading from optical disk.
	LX	Creates the JCL for a background job to load <i>only</i> the page indexes for the report (from <i>tape only</i> ) to disk LX can be used to bypass loading from optical disk.

## EXP or EXPO Selection Codes

This table lists and describes all selection codes that are valid for use in EXP or EXPO mode. In all cases, the CA View action is taken on the output ID displayed on the line in which the selection code is entered.

Action	Selection Code	What the Product Does
Migrate	M	Migrates the report to optical disk with the next backup cycle
Print EXPO mode	P	Prints the report using the Deliver Re-Print Attributes panel. Enter A on the command line to display the Deliver Re-Print Attributes alternate panel.

Action	Selection Code	What the Product Does
PRINT EXP mode	PI	Prints the index data for a report using the Print Index panel  Use the Print Index panel to enter print attributes for the SYSOUT data set.
	J	Creates JCL for a background job to print the report using values from the Print Attribute panel.  Enter A on the command line to display the Deliver Re-Print Attributes alternate panel.
	JI	Creates JCL for a background job to print index data for a report using the Print Index panel  Use the Print Index panel to enter print attributes for the SYSOUT data set
	P	Prints the report using the Deliver Re-Print Attributes primary panel
	PA	Prints the SYSOUT using the Deliver Re-Print Attributes alternate panel
	PI	Prints the index data for a report using the Print Index panel where you can enter print attributes for the SYSOUT data set
	J	Creates JCL for a background job to print the report using values from the Deliver Re-Print Attributes panel
	JA	Creates JCL for a background job to print the report using values from the Deliver Re-Print Attributes alternate panel
	JI	Creates JCL for a background job to print index data for a report using the Print Index panel  Use the Print Index panel to enter print attributes for the SYSOUT data set

## Expanded Retention Option and Valid Selection Codes

This table lists and describes all selection codes that are valid for use in EXP or EXPO mode with systems in which the CA View Expanded Retention Option (ERO) is installed. In all cases, the CA View action is taken on the Report ID displayed on the line in which the selection code is entered.

Action	Selection Code	What the Product Does
Keep status	K	Keeps the report in permanent status and keeps the status of the location the same as the location where the output resides (DISK or TAPE)
Remove status	KD	Removes the permanent status indicator Once the indicator is removed, the status becomes that of the current location of the output (DISK or TAPE).

## Using the Selection List Commands

In addition to the system-wide commands, CA View provides a set of Selection List commands that operate in CA View Selection Lists.

To invoke these commands, enter them on the command line of any Selection List display. The Selection List commands are:

### **CONFIRM**

Enables or disables the Confirm Delete panel display

### **LOCATE**

Locates a SYSOUT ID or Report ID in the selection list

### **REDISP (Redisplay)**

Causes a screen-display refresh of the SYSOUT or Report Selection List

If you enter REDISP ON on the command line of a selection list, press Enter to invoke this function.

### **SUBMIT**

Submits any accumulated JCL rather than waiting for CA View to end

### **SUBMIT CANCEL**

Cancels any accumulated JCL

### **SORT**

Sorts the selections list

## CONFIRM Command

The CONFIRM command enables or disables the display of the Confirm Delete panel when a SYSOUT selection code of D is used.

**Note:** The default setting for this command is ON. It is effective only during the current Sysout Selection List display session.

To bypass subsequent Confirm Delete panels, enter any nonblank character in the Set delete confirmation off field. You can enable or disable the display of Confirm Delete panels by using the CONFIRM command.

### Disable Confirm Delete Panel

To disable the Confirm Delete panel, enter this value on the command line of any Sysout or Report Selection list:

```
CONFIRM OFF
```

After this command has been entered, entering a subsequent selection code of D immediately deletes the SYSOUT group selected without CA View requesting user confirmation.

### Re-enable Confirm Delete Panel

To re-enable the Confirm Delete panel display, enter this value on the command line of any Sysout or Report Selection List as follows:

```
CONFIRM ON
```

After you enter this command, you can enter a subsequent selection code of D to cause CA View to request user confirmation before deleting the selected SYSOUT ID or Report ID.

## Deleting Output

The online system can delete output so that it is not available for retrieval. If the Confirm ON command has been issued for an online session, you are prompted to confirm your delete request through the Confirm Delete panel. Press Enter to confirm the delete request or END (PF 3/15) to cancel the delete request.

## LOCATE Command

The LOCATE command locates a SYSOUT group or report in the selection list. Enter this command on the command line of any selection list as follows:

LOCATE *id*

### Syntax

where *id* specifies the ID or partial ID of the SYSOUT group or report for which you are looking.

### Command Rules

These rules apply to the LOCATE command:

- You can abbreviate the LOCATE command as LOC or L.
- If the Report-Id contains quotes, you must enclose it in single quotes. Any single quote in Report-id must be entered as a pair of single quotes because a non-paired single quote will end the ID. For example, if the value is JIM'S REPORT it must be entered as 'JIM'S REPORT'.
- You can use a partial operand. With a partial operand, the first ID is located that matches the operand, regardless of the other characters in the ID.
- If the specified ID is not in the list, the SYSOUT group or report that immediately precedes the specified ID is displayed at the top of the screen.

### Example 1

To locate the ID Z27XY01, enter this value on the command line:

```
locate z27xy01
```

### Example 2

To locate the first output selection with an ID that begins with W, enter this value on the command line:

```
l w
```

## REDISPLAY Command

The REDISP (redisplay) command refreshes the Sysout or Report Selection List panel. Enter this command on the command input line of any selection list as follows:

REDISP

### REDISPLAY With the Enter Key

You can cause a redisplay by pressing Enter, if you do one of the following:

- Set the REDISP initialization parameter to YES
- Enter REDISP YES or REDISP ON on the command line of any selection list
- REDISP NO and REDISP OFF turn this option off.

The initialization parameter REDISP sets a default for all users, and the online REDISP command allows each user to alter the function for an online session.

### Command Rule

You can abbreviate the REDISP command as RED.

## SUBMIT Command

The SUBMIT command submits any JCL that has been created since the previous SUBMIT command was issued or since the beginning of the current CA View session. Enter this command on the command input line of any Sysout selection list as follows:

SUBMIT

**Important!** If the SUBMIT command is not issued, the JCL created by selection code options J, I, and L is automatically submitted when you exit the product.

### Command Rule

You can abbreviate the SUBMIT command as SUB.

### Example

To submit all JCL that has been created, enter:

SUBMIT

A message is returned that the JCL has been submitted.

## SUBMIT CANCEL Command

The SUBMIT CANCEL command cancels any JCL that has been created and *not yet submitted*.

Enter this command on the command input line of any Sysout or Report Selection List as follows:

```
SUBMIT CANCEL
```

**Important!** JCL created by selection code options J, I, and L is automatically submitted when you exit the product.

### Command Rule

You can abbreviate the SUBMIT CANCEL command as SUB CAN.

### Example

To cancel any JCL that has been created, enter this value on the command line.

```
SUBMIT CANCEL
```

## SORT Command

The SORT command sorts the selection list and displays the sysout/report, identifier, archive date and time, location, lines, pages, job name, job number, generation, exception code, and more. You can sort up to two fields, the syntax of the sort command is as follows.

```
SORT field1 field2
```

This table identifies the field name that can be referenced on the SORT command, and the predefined sort sequence used to order the data.

Field Name	Sort sequence	Description
ACCESS ACCDATE	Descending	Sort by last access date and time
C CLASS	Ascending	Sort by print class
DATE ARCDATE	Descending	Sort by archive date and time
DESC	Ascending	Sort by description
DEST	Ascending	Sort by print destination
FORMS	Ascending	Sort by print forms
GEN	Ascending	Sort by generation number
ID REPORT SYSOUT	Ascending	Sort by sysout/report identifier



Field Name	Sort sequence	Description
JOB/JOBNAME	Ascending	Sort by job name
JOBID	Ascending	Sort by job number
LINES	Ascending	Sort by number of lines
LOC LOCATION	Ascending	Sort by report location
ORG ORIGIN	Ascending	Sort by report origin
PAGES	Ascending	Sort by number of pages
PRINT PRTDATE	Descending	Sort by print date and time
READER RDRDATE	Descending	Sort by reader date and time
TAPE TAPESEQ	Ascending	Sort by tape sequence number
USERFLD	Ascending	Sort by user comments
XCODE	Ascending	Sort by exception code

To sort the selection list by job name, enter:

Command ==> sort job

To sort the selection list by archive date, time and pages, enter:

Command ==> sort date pages

After the list is sorted, use the LOCATE command to review the list based on the first or the sort field. For example, if the list is sorted by jobname, the "LOCATE PROD" command will scroll the list to this entry or to any entry with a jobname of PROD.

If the Sort command is entered without any field, the standard dynamic list which is sequenced by SYSOUT or report identifier will be displayed.



# Chapter 4: Loading and Deleting Output

---

This section describes how to load output from tape to disk for browsing or printing and how to delete output.

This section contains the following topics:

[Load Output to Disk](#) (see page 115)

[Delete the Output](#) (see page 116)

## Load Output to Disk

The online system can temporarily load output from tape to disk for browsing or printing like any disk-archived output. To do this, you create a JCL (with the help of CA View) that runs a background job that temporarily loads the output to disk. Any output that is shown as being on TAPE in your Selection List is valid for being loaded from tape to disk.

Access to this facility is based on permissions. Contact your system administrator if you are unable to access a specific tape through CA View.

1. Determine the location of the output to be loaded by doing the following actions:
  - Locate its ID in the Selection List.
  - Look at its location in the LOC field.

To load output from tape to disk, CA View must list the output as being physically located on tape.

2. Enter *L* to select the output you want to load, and then press Enter.  
The JCL created message appears in the upper-right corner of the panel.
3. To submit the JCL, do one of the following actions:
  - Enter SUB on the command line.
  - When you log off, enter JOB statement information as prompted.

The job is automatically submitted.

## Delete the Output

The online system can delete output so that it cannot be retrieved.

1. Enter *D* in the SEL (select) column of the output you want to delete in a Sysout or Report Selection List. Press Enter.

If you have *not* issued the CONFIRM OFF command (CONFIRM ON is the default condition), the Confirm Delete panel appears and you can cancel your delete request.

If you previously issued the CONFIRM OFF command, your selected output is deleted without displaying the Confirm Delete panel.

### Use the Confirm Delete Panel

1. To display the Confirm Delete panel, enter selection code *D* in the output selection panel, and specify *CONFIRM ON* on the command line for the current session.

The Confirm Delete panel appears.

```
CA View ALL ----- Confirm Delete -----  
Command ==>  
  
Sysout ID:      SWILARHA  
Jobname:       SWILARHA  
Jobid:         JOB05758  
Archival Date: 08/24/2009  
Archival Time: 14:18:55  
  
Set delete confirmation off  
  
Press ENTER key to confirm delete request.  
Enter END command to cancel delete request.
```

To bypass subsequent Confirm Delete panels, enter any nonblank character in the Set delete confirmation off field. You can enable or disable the display of Confirm Delete panels using the CONFIRM command.

1. Do one of the following actions to confirm or cancel the delete process:
  - Press Enter to confirm the delete request for the output indicated in the upper-left corner of the panel.
  - Enter END on the command line, and then press Enter to cancel the delete request.

# Chapter 5: Browsing Output

---

When you retrieve output for browsing, these conditions apply to the displayed output:

- Scrolling works in any direction, in half or full display screen increments, or by any number of lines or columns. Scrolling is performed by the UP, DOWN, LEFT, and RIGHT scrolling commands.
- General functions are performed when browse commands are entered on the command line of the display. These commands are described in the Browse Commands section later in this chapter.
- If the page-marking option (PAGEMARK=YES) was in effect at the time output was archived, the output pages have the characters SARPAGE preceding the page number.

This section contains the following topics:

[Logical Views and Browsing](#) (see page 118)  
[Selection Codes for Browsing](#) (see page 119)  
[Choosing a Logical View for Browsing](#) (see page 120)  
[Accessing Output for Browsing](#) (see page 124)  
[The Browse Facility Display Screen](#) (see page 125)  
[Using Browse Labels](#) (see page 126)  
[Browsing Data Sets for a SYSOUT Group](#) (see page 127)  
[Browse Commands](#) (see page 129)  
[Browsing AFP Reports on 3270 Non-Graphics Terminals](#) (see page 151)  
[Assigning Color to Reports and Online Panels](#) (see page 153)  
[Creating and Using Filters](#) (see page 153)  
[Annotations and Bookmarks](#) (see page 165)  
[Using Bookmarks and Annotations](#) (see page 168)  
[Annotation/Bookmark Selection List](#) (see page 171)  
[Annotation Definition Panel](#) (see page 173)

## Logical Views and Browsing

A *logical view* is the physical form that SYSOUT or report data takes when you view it on screen. A logical view is also the mechanism by which you control the appearance of the output. For example, using logical views, you can specify that the data columns of a columnar report are displayed in an order that is different from the original order.

Along with the standard logical view, which is SPF-like and shows entire records, including all fields in original order, you can define other logical views that are identified by name.

These are some of the elements you can control for a logical view:

- Number of data columns
- Location or order of data columns
- Headings
- Whether carriage control characters are displayed

The three types of views are:

- *Public*—Provides access to the selected report for all viewers
- *Private*—Provides access to the user who created the selected report
- *Global*—Provides a view that applies to many reports

For more information about view types, see the chapter "Creating Logical Views."

You attach a logical view to specific output by defining it for a SYSOUT group or a report. Then the output you have chosen for browsing in the defined logical view then automatically displays.

## Selection Codes for Browsing

Selection codes, S, V, *Vnnn*, or ?, entered in any Sysout or Report Selection List control the browse mode of retrieved output as follows:

### S

Use the S selection code as follows:

- If a logical view default is defined for the output, your output is displayed for browsing.

The logical view used is the first one that has the default attribute for which your access is authorized.

- If logical views are defined for the output, but no default view can be located, the View Selection menu is displayed (see the following section)

- If logical views are not defined for the output, your output is displayed for browsing.

The logical view used is the standard (native) SPF-like browse in which the data records are displayed unaltered.

### V

A View Selection menu is displayed from which you can choose a logical view for displaying output (see the following section)

### *Vnnn*

The logical view *nnn* is used for browsing output, where *nnn* can be:

#### 0

The standard (native) browse

#### 1–255

The number of logical views as indicated on the View Selection menu (this may reference a private, public, or global view)

### ?

A Data Set List panel is displayed from which you can browse individual data sets using the native view

**Note:** For more information, see the topic Browsing Data Sets for a SYSOUT Group.

## Choosing a Logical View for Browsing

The View Selection menu allows you to specify the name of the logical view that is to be used for presenting selected output.

To access the View Selection menu:

1. Select a report to browse.
2. Specify print attributes subsequent to selecting a report to print.

This is an example of the View Selection menu:

```
CA View EXP0 ----- View Selection -----
Command ==>                                     Scroll ==>HALF

      Index Value ==>

Sel Num Acc View ID                               Description
--  ---  ---  ---
--  000  PUB  REPORT1                             NATIVE BROWSE
--  001  PUB                                         VIEW INDEXED BY DIVISION AND NAME
--  002  PUB                                         VIEW INDEXED BY TITLE
--  003  PUB                                         VIEW INDEXED BY STATE
--  004  PUB                                         VIEW INDEXED BY DATE
--  005  PUB                                         VIEW INDEXED BY NAME
--  006  PUB
--  007  PUB
--  008  PRV                                         USER PRIVATE LOGICAL VIEW
```



## Field Descriptions

This list describes the fields in the View Selection menu:

**Command**

Positions the selection list

Enter L name to position the list to an entry that starts with the characters specified by name.

**Scroll**

The type of scrolling to be used

**Index Value**

The value of the index you want to see

This selection allows you to bypass the Page Index Selection List.

**Sel**

Enter S to select a logical view

**Num**

Number corresponding to the logical view

**Acc**

The type of logical view access:

PRV—private logical view

PUB—public logical view

**View ID**

The ID of the SYSOUT or report for this logical view

**Description**

The user-specified description of the logical view except for the system assigned  
NATIVE BROWSE

## Using the View Selection Menu

To choose a logical view from the View Selection menu so that selected output is displayed with that logical view, do *one* of the following:

- Enter the number corresponding to the name of the logical view that you want on the command line, and then press Enter.
- Enter *S* next to the targeted view, then press Enter.

For example, this command selects the CA View default or native logical view:

Command ==> 0

When the panel is displayed, views are listed in the following order:

- All of the user's private logical views
- All of the public views
- Global views

## When Is the View Selection Menu Displayed?

The View Selection menu is displayed when a default logical view is not defined for the chosen output and you have defined at least one logical view for that SYSOUT or report.

The two specific conditions under which the View Selection menu is automatically displayed are:

- Code V is entered in an output Selection List.  
An implied hierarchy determines which view is used. When you enter a view number, the private views are searched first, followed by the public views, and then the global views. For example, if the same number exists for private, public, and global views, the private view is used.
- Code S is entered in an output Selection List when one or more logical views exist for your chosen output, but none of them has the default attribute.

## Page Index Selection Lists

If page separation criteria are included in the logical view definition, the Page Index Selection List is displayed when you select that logical view for browsing specific output. This is an example:

```
CA View  ALL -- Page Index Selection List For SWILSRUG -----
Command ==>                                         Scroll ==> PAGE

Sel Division  Name
*** ALL PAGES ***
100          SECTION1
200          SECTION2
300          SECTION3
400          SECTION4
500          SECTION5
***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****
```

By using this menu, you can specify the portions of the selected output to be displayed based on actual index field contents (page separation criteria). For example, if the logical view chosen from the View Selection menu has a page separation index named SECTION2, you can select that section of output.

## Accessing Output for Browsing

Be aware of the considerations that apply to archived output that has been retrieved:

- If the chosen output resides on disk  
*or*  
has been temporarily loaded to disk:  
You have immediate access to the output.
- If the chosen output resides only on tape<sup>(1)</sup>  
*and*  
you are authorized for online tape mounts<sup>(2)</sup>:  
The system operator is notified to mount the tape.  
Note that your terminal remains locked until the tape has been mounted and your output has been copied to disk.
- If the chosen output resides only on tape<sup>1</sup>  
*and*  
your site has the Expanded Access Server for Tape and Robotics  
*and*  
the report is specified by ERO parameter VIEWTAPE as being viewable from tape:  
You have access to the output.

<sup>1</sup>Only TSO and ISPF/SPF online allow tape mounting.

<sup>2</sup>For all TSO users (both native TSO and ISPF/SPF), your authorization for online tape mounts is determined by how your system administrator configured your account with the TSO ACCOUNT command. Alternatively, your site may choose to disable all online tape mounts for CA View with the MOUNT=NO option.

## The Browse Facility Display Screen

The following display screen header lines appear whenever you browse output:

```
CA View   BROWSE - outputid ---- Rec nnnnnnn Pg ppppppp.ppp Lock ll Col ccc ccc
Command ==> (input command)                               Scroll ==> ssss
***** TOP OF DATA *****
                               (scrollable output data area)
```

where:

### **output-id**

Specifies the output identifier for the output being displayed

### **nnnnnnn**

Specifies the record number of the first data record of the display

### **ppppp.ppp**

Specifies the page number and record number (relative to the beginning of the page) of the first data record on display

**Note:** The two numbers are separated by a period.

### **ll**

Specifies the number of columns on the left of the display that remain on screen for all horizontal scrolling

### **ccc**

Specifies the leftmost and rightmost column numbers for the display, excluding locked columns

### **input-command**

Specifies where the browse commands are entered

### **ssss**

Specifies where the scroll amount is displayed

You can change the scroll amount by overtyping it with the new amount.

### **scrollable output data area**

Specifies where the body of the output appears

## Using Browse Labels

Browse labels are provided that can be assigned (or reassigned) to your displayed output.

- Labels are moveable tabs that mark specific places in output. Use them to mark points in output that you need to find often, quickly, or both.
- Labels can help you find text by keeping points of reference in your output.

To go to a browse label, enter the label as a parameter of the LOCATE command on the command line of your current output display.

## Setting and Locating Labels

Before you can go to a label, the label must be *set*. The following example sets TAB1 to line #1751 in a compilation listing, and then locates TAB1:

1. To set TAB1.
  - a. Scroll or use the LOCATE or FIND command to position line 1751 as the first line of the display.
  - b. Enter **.TAB1** on the command line, and then press Enter.
2. To locate line 1751, enter the following value on the command line, then press Enter.

Command ==> LOC .TAB1

## Label Rules

The following rules apply to labels:

- Labels must be 1 to 7 characters long and start with a period.
- Labels apply only while you are browsing your currently selected SYSOUT group.
- A single line can have multiple labels.
- The last assignment of a label overrides any previous assignments of a label with the same name.
- Labels are not saved. Once you leave browse, all labels are deleted.

## Browsing Data Sets for a SYSOUT Group

The Sysout Selection List and Report Selection List panels accept the "?" selection code to display a list of data sets for a SYSOUT group. This display of data sets allows selection and printing of an individual SYSOUT data set.

It works this way:

- Data set list information is maintained in the database for all the sysout groups archived by CA View.

This information contains the DD Name, Step Name, Procedure Step Name, the JES data set ID, and the number of lines and pages.

- Information for the first five data sets in the sysout group is maintained in the Group Control Record (GCR) in the data base master index on the disk.

This information is always accessible.

- If the sysout group contains the JES data sets, the first three data sets will be the JESMSGLG, JESJCL, and JESYSMSG data sets.

- The information for sysout groups with six or more data sets requires an index auxiliary subfile, which is similar to a Page Separation Index.

This sub file is associated with a Logical View.

- The data set list information for sysout group with six or more data sets is not accessible if the sysout group expires from primary DASD.

Reload the sysout group to primary DASD or use one of the following options:

- Migrate the report to a secondary DASD
- Retain the index with the ERO option IRETPD parameter, or
- Access the sysout group on tape with EAS (Expanded Access Server)

With any of these options, the data set list information will be accessible even though the sysout group has expired from primary DASD.

If you enter the ? selection code on either the Sysout Selection List or the Report Selection List, the following panel is displayed:

```

CA View ALL                               Data Set List                               Row 00001 of 00005
Command ==>                               Scroll ==> PAGE

      ID ==> ARD63XX1678033
      Job ==> FREDJCL JobID ==> JOB15082

Sel DDname  Stepname Procstep              Lines              Pages
JESMSGLB JES2                20                  1
JESJCL   JES2                 9                  1
JESYSMSG JES2                69                  2
REPORT   STEP1               1460                 34
REPORT   STEP2               3258                 83

***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****

```

To browse an individual data set, enter S (select) or V (view) in the Sel column.

- If logical views are defined for the SYSOUT group, the select tabular command uses the default view for viewing the data set. If no default is provided, a logical view selection list is provided.
- The view tabular command allows selection of a specific logical view by number or presents a logical view selection list if the view number is omitted.
- To print an individual data set, enter P to display a print attribute menu.
- You can use the NEXT and PREV commands on this panel.

**Note:** For more information about commands, see Browse Commands.



## Browse Commands

These commands are available in the browse facility in addition to the system-wide commands:

### **ANNOTATE**

Adds an annotation (comment) to a report line

### **BOOKMARK**

Inserts a bookmark to allow you to easily return to a specific spot

### **COLUMNS**

Displays column numbers

### **FILTER**

Accesses the Filter Definition Selection List

### **FIND**

Finds and displays a character string

### **GOTO**

Displays the Annotation/Bookmark Selection panel

### **HEX**

HEX (ON) Displays output in hexadecimal format

HEX (OFF) Turns off the hexadecimal format display

### **JPRT (or J)**

Initiates batch printing

### **LIMIT**

Limits the number of records searched by the FIND command

### **LOCATE**

Scrolls directly to a specific record/page

### **MARK**

Marks records/pages for printing

### **NEXT**

Skips to the beginning of the next data set in the Sysout Group while browsing the entire Sysout Group.

### **PREV**

Skips to the beginning of the previous data set in the Sysout Group while browsing the entire Sysout Group.

**PRT (or P)**

Initiates online printing

**RESET**

Clears column numbers from the display

**RFIND**

Repeats the previous FIND command

**VIEW**

Accesses the logical view panel

**WHERE**

Displays the column and line/record number of the current cursor location and can only be used in native browse

## COLUMNS Command

Use the COLUMNS command to display a column line on the first line of the scrollable SYSOUT data area. This command can be abbreviated as COLS or COL.

### Examples

This command turns the columns line display on:

Command ==> COLS

This command turns the columns line display off:

Command ==> COLS OFF

The columns line remains at the top of the data display and is useful in identifying the columns to be used with the FIND command.

## FIND Command

Use the FIND command to find and display the next occurrence of a character string in the data being browsed.

When you use this command, the cursor is placed at the beginning of the string, and the string is highlighted. Automatic scrolling is performed, if necessary, to bring the string into view.

### Examples

This is an example of the FIND command:

```
Command ==> FIND xxx
```

This command finds the next xxx string.

**Note:** The search begins at the current cursor position.

## Rules

The following rules apply to the FIND command:

- The last successful FIND command is retained from one session to the next for reference by the RFIND command and the single asterisk operand.
- You must specify the string of characters to be located every time you enter the FIND command.
- You can abbreviate FIND as F.

To use the same string that was used in the previous FIND command, enter an asterisk with the FIND command, as in this example:

```
Command ==> find *
```

## FIND and Special Strings

In some cases, you may need to find a string of characters that cannot be entered in the standard format as shown above. For these cases, special strings can be entered. For example, to find the expression `i = 1`, which contains blank characters, enclose the string in single quotes as in the following example.

```
Command ==> find 'i = 1'
```

Five types of special strings may be specified with the FIND command:

- Quoted strings
- Hex strings
- Picture strings
- Text strings
- Character strings

These five types of special strings are described in the following sections.

### Quoted Strings

Use a quoted string to find a string that includes special characters. A quoted string must begin and end with apostrophes (single quotes) or quotation marks (double quotes). These examples show where to use a quoted string:

- The string contains blanks, commas, apostrophes or quotation marks
- The string contains a FIND keyword parameter or a column indicator
- The string is a single asterisk

#### Examples

This command finds the string *go to*, which contains a blank:

```
Command ==> find "go to"
```

This command finds an asterisk:

```
Command ==> find '*'
```

This command finds the first occurrence of *all*:

```
Command ==> find 'all' first
```

This command finds all occurrences of *first*

```
Command ==> find all 'first'
```

## Hex Strings

Use a hex string to find a string of hexadecimal digits. A hex string is a quoted string preceded or followed by the letter X. The string can contain only hexadecimal digits (0-9, A-F) and there must be an even number of digits.

### Examples

This command finds hexadecimal 00:

```
Command ==> find x'00'
```

This command finds hexadecimal ffff:

```
Command ==> f 'ffff'x
```

This command finds hexadecimal a1a2a3:

```
Command ==> f "a1a2a3"x
```

An error message is displayed whenever an invalid hex string is entered.

The following examples show *invalid* hex strings:

```
Command ==> find x'000'
```

(odd number of hex digits)

```
Command ==> find x'fm2b'
```

(not all characters are valid hexadecimal digits)

## Picture Strings

Use a picture string to describe the type of string to be found instead of specifying the exact characters to be found.

A picture string is:

- A quoted string that is preceded or followed by the letter P.
- A string that might contain blanks or alphabetic and numeric characters or both that represent themselves, or any of the special characters listed below.

Each of these characters represents a class of characters:

**= (equal sign)**

Any character

**@ (at sign)**

Alphabetic characters

**# (pound sign)**

Numeric characters

**\$ (dollar sign)**

Special characters

**^ (not sign)**

Non-blank characters

**.** (period)

Invalid display characters

**- (minus sign)**

Non-numeric characters

**< (less than)**

Lowercase alphabetic characters

**> (greater than)**

Uppercase alphabetic characters

### Examples

This command finds invalid characters in columns 73 to 80:

```
Command ==> find p'.' 73 80
```

This command finds a 3-digit number (for example, 120 but not 85):

```
Command ==> find p'###'
```

This command finds the label A1, B1, C1, and so on in column 1:

```
Command ==> find '@1'p 1
```

This command finds the next lowercase alphabetic:

```
Command ==> find p'<'
```

## Text Strings

Use a text string to find a character string regardless of whether the alphabetic characters are uppercase or lowercase.

- A text string is a quoted string that is preceded or followed by the letter T.
- All alphabetic characters within a text string are treated as if they were uppercase, and all alphabetic characters in the data that is being searched are treated as if they were uppercase.

### Example

This command finds the string *this*:

```
Command ==> find t'this'
```

In this example, the word *this* can be entered in either uppercase or lowercase, and the FIND command locates an uppercase *THIS*, a lowercase *this*, or a mixed case form such as *This*.

## Character Strings

Use a character string to find a string exactly as it is entered.

- A character string is a quoted string that is preceded or followed by the letter C.
- All characters within a character string are treated exactly as entered.
- The output is searched for an exact match.

### Example

This command finds the characters *This*. In this example, the word *This* is found, but *this*, *THIS*, and other variations are not found.

```
Command ==> find c'This'
```

## FIND: Default String

The default string for the FIND command is a text string. A string without the t'xx' qualifier works exactly the same as the FIND command.

## FIND: Column Selection

You can limit the columns that are searched by the FIND command.

- Enter a pair of column numbers to indicate the first and last columns to be searched.
- The string is found if it is completely contained within the designated columns.

Be aware of the following column specification actions:

- If column numbers are not specified the entire data record is searched
- If a single column number is specified only that one column is searched for the character string
- If two column numbers separated by a space are specified, only those columns specified (including all between) are searched for the character string

### Example

This example finds the string *target-string* within columns 1 and 20:

Command ==> find target-string 1 20



## FIND: Direction Parameters

The FIND command searches for the next occurrence of the specified character string as follows:

- If the cursor is within the scrollable, output data area, the search starts at the cursor position.
- If the cursor position is not within scrollable data, the search starts at the top of the data area on the screen.

Enter one of the following optional parameters to control the direction and column range of the search:

### **ALL**

Finds all occurrences

### **FIRST**

Finds the first occurrence

### **LAST**

Finds the last occurrence

### **NEXT**

Finds the next occurrence

### **PREV**

Finds the previous occurrence

### **X**

Finds the next occurrence (non-target lines are excluded from the display)

### **XALL**

Finds all occurrences (non-target lines are excluded from display)

These directional parameters are described in the sections that follow.

## NEXT Parameter

The NEXT parameter finds the next occurrence of the entered string.

**Note:** Since NEXT is the default parameter for the FIND command, you do not have to specify it.

When the target string is found, the cursor is positioned at the first character of the string, and the string is highlighted.

### Example

This command scans for the next occurrence of *target-string* from the cursor position or top of data:

```
Command ==> find target-string next
```

CA View searches for the next occurrence of the string *target-string*, starting at the beginning of the first line being displayed or at the cursor location.

Note the following:

- When the FIND or RFIND command searches only a portion of the data (the search doesn't start at the top of the data) and the target string is not found before the bottom of the data is reached, a BOTTOM OF DATA message is displayed.
- To continue the search from this point, reissue the RFIND command to wrap around to the top of the data from the bottom.

## FIRST Parameter

Use the FIRST parameter with the FIND command to search for the first occurrence of the target string.

The search starts at the beginning of the first line of the data and continues until the string is found or until the bottom of the data is reached.

### Example

This command scans for the first occurrence of *target-string* in the output:

```
Command ==> find target-string first
```

To repeat the search for the first occurrence of the target string, issue the RFIND command.

## LAST Parameter

Use the LAST Parameter with the FIND command to search for the last occurrence of the target string in the output.

The search starts at the beginning of the last line of the data and continues backward until the string is found or until the top of the data is reached.

### Example

This command scans for the last occurrence of *target-string* in the output:

Command ==> `find target-string last`

To repeat the search for the next last occurrence of the target string, searching backward, issue the RFIND command.

## ALL Parameter

Use the ALL parameter with the FIND command to search for all occurrences of the target string in the output.

- The search starts at the beginning of the first line of the data and continues until all occurrences of the string are found, or until the bottom of the data is reached.
- If the string is found one or more times, the cursor is placed at the beginning of the first occurrence, and that string is highlighted.
- A message is displayed indicating the total number of times that the string was found in the output.
- The entire data set is searched, and any search limit set with the LIMIT command is ignored.

### Example

This command scans for all occurrences of *target-string* and displays the number of occurrences in the small message area:

Command ==> `find target-string all`

To repeat the search for the next occurrence of the target string, issue the RFIND command.

## X Parameter

Use X (exclude) as an optional parameter with the FIND command to:

- Cause it to operate in a similar manner as the NEXT parameter but only those lines containing the target string are displayed.
- Display up to a full screen of these lines.

### Example

This command scans for the next occurrence of *target-string* in the output:

Command ==> find *target-string* x

Note the following:

- A search for the next occurrence of the string *target-string* is made.  
The search starts at the beginning of the first line being displayed or at the cursor location.
- The RFIND command continues the search for the string that was targeted when the last FIND command was invoked.  
Each time you invoke the RFIND command, the search continues for the same string until the bottom of the data is reached.
- When the search doesn't start at the top of the data and the target string is not found before the bottom of the data is reached, a BOTTOM OF DATA message is displayed.  
To continue the search from this point, reissue the RFIND command to wrap around to the top of the data from the bottom.

## XALL Parameter

Use XALL as an optional parameter with the FIND command to cause FIND to operate in a similar manner as the X parameter; however, only those lines containing the target string are displayed.

A message is displayed indicating the total number of *lines* containing the target string. (This message does *not* reflect the total number of occurrences of the target string.)

### Example

The following string scans for all occurrences of *target-string*, displaying only those lines that contain the target string:

Command ==> find *target-string* all

To display the next set of lines containing the target string, issue the RFIND command. If you simply scroll down, the next screen of text is displayed—not the target text you specified.

## FIND: Limiting the Strings

The FIND command finds all occurrences of the entire character string entered with the command, regardless of the kind of characters in the string.

You can control the kind of string to be matched by entering one of the following optional parameters:

### CHARS

Finds any occurrence

### PREFIX

Finds only the prefix to a word

### SUFFIX

Finds only the suffix to a word

### WORD

Finds only a complete word

When one of these limiting parameters is entered, the strings that CA View finds are limited to that type.

These types are described in the sections that follow.

## CHARS Parameter

Enter the CHARS default parameter to find any occurrence of the target character string entirely contained within the specified (or default) columns.

### Example

This example scans for all occurrences of the characters DO:

Command ==> find do chars

The following strings are found:

DO  
DONT  
ADO  
ADOPT  
'DO'  
(DONT)  
ADO-

## PREFIX Parameter

Enter the optional PREFIX parameter to find all occurrences of the target character string, where that string is a prefix and is entirely contained within the specified (or default) columns.

### Example

This example scans for the prefix DO:

Command ==> find do prefix

The searches and results are as follows:

#### **DO**

Finds DON'T, (DONT), and so on

#### **ADO**

Finds ADO, ADOPT, and so on

## SUFFIX Parameter

Enter the optional SUFFIX parameter to find all occurrences of the target character string, where that string is a suffix and is contained within the specified (or default) columns.

### Example

This example scans for the suffix DO:

Command ==> find do suffix

The search and results are as follows:

**DO**

Finds ADO, ADO-

## WORD Parameter

Enter the optional WORD parameter to find all occurrences of the target character string within the specified (or default) columns, where that string is a complete word.

**Note:** A *word* is a string that is preceded and followed by a non-alphanumeric character.

### Example

This example scans for the word DO:

Command ==> find do word

The searches and results are as follows:

**DO**

Finds DO, 'DO

**ADO**

Finds ADO, ADO-

## FIND: Messages

When you enter a FIND or RFIND command, one of these messages is displayed to indicate one of five possible results:

### **Put string in quotes or Enter character string**

The command is invalid, incomplete, or ambiguous.

Chars xxx found or 8-chars xxx

The requested character string was found.

No chars xxx found or No suffix xxx found

All of the data was scanned and the character string was not found.

### **\*Bottom of data reached\* or \* Top of data reached \***

Part of the data was scanned and the character string was not found.

nnn Lines searched

The record limit was reached and the character string was not found.

## FIND: Syntax Rules

The syntax rules for using the FIND command to search for character strings are:

- When you enter optional keyword parameters or search boundaries as part of the FIND command, specify them in any order and separate them with either blanks or commas.
- Although not normally required, you can always use quotation marks or apostrophes to enclose the character string that you want to find, thereby avoiding any confusion with keywords or boundaries.

### Examples

These examples show various ways you can search for the previous occurrence of the suffix *tion*, within columns 20 to 40.

```
Command ==> f tion prev suffix 20 40
Command ==> find prev suffix 'tion' 20 40
Command ==> f 'tion' 20,40 suffix prev
Command ==> find 20,40,prev,suffix,tion
Command ==> f prev 20 40 'tion' suffix
```

## ANNOTATE

The ANNOTATION command adds an annotation (comment) to a report line.



## BOOKMARK

The BOOKMARK command inserts a bookmark to allow you to easily return to a specific spot.

## FILTER

The FILTER command accesses the Filter Definition Selection List.

**Note:** For more information about the FILTER command, see the section Filter Commands later in this chapter.

## GOTO Command

The GOTO command displays the Annotation/Bookmark Selection list.

## HEX Command

The HEX command turns HEX mode on or off.

### If HEX mode is on

Data is displayed in hexadecimal format

The two lines of hexadecimal data are in vertical format. Also, a separator line is displayed between the lines to make the screen easier to read.

### If HEX mode is off

Text appears normally

Data is not displayed in hexadecimal format underneath the standard EBCDIC format.

When HEX mode is on, the cursor is positioned to the hexadecimal representation of the data after a successful FIND command. The columns are formatted to make it easier to find the hexadecimal representation of a specific column.

### Examples

This example turns on HEX mode:

Command ==> hex

This example turns off HEX mode:

Command ==> hex off

This is sample hexadecimal data:

```
-----  
ABCDEF - 0123456EBCDIC  
CCCCC464FFFFFFFCCCCC  
1234560000123456523493  
-----
```

Hexadecimal digits are displayed vertically:

- The first hexadecimal line contains the left digits of the 2-digit hexadecimal representation of the EBCDIC characters above
- The second hexadecimal line contains the right digits of the 2-digit hexadecimal representation of the EBCDIC characters above.

## JPRT (or J)

Use the JPRT command to initiate batch printing. It can be abbreviated as J. For more information about the JPRT command, see the chapter "Printing Output."

## LIMIT Command

Use the LIMIT command to limit the number of records searched by the FIND command.

- Because this numerical parameter specifies the maximum number of records that subsequent FIND commands can search, this value cannot exceed the site's MAXIMUM value.
- Omit the parameter to reset the search limitation to the site's MINIMUM value.
- You can abbreviate the LIMIT command as LIM.

### Example

This command limits FIND to the next 5000 records beginning with the record at the top of the screen:

```
Command ==> limit 5000
```

The following command resets the search limitation to the site's MINIMUM value for FIND:

```
Command ==> lim ...
```

## LOCATE Command

Use the LOCATE command to find and display a specific record or page in the data being browsed.

You can abbreviate the Locate command as LOC or L.

This table shows you how to use parameters with Locate:

Parameter	Result	Example
An absolute number	Displays a record	Command ==> L 450 Scrolls record 450 to the top of the screen
A relative (signed) number	Displays a record relative to current cursor position	Command ==> L +20 Displays the current record + 20
A previously assigned label	Displays a label	Command ==> L .err Displays the line labeled .ERR

- The optional PAGE parameter specifies that the absolute or relative number relates to a page rather than a specific record as in this example:

Command ==> L 8 page

The command scrolls the first record on page 8 to the top of the screen.

If a record or page number is entered that is greater than the total number of records or pages, the last record of data is displayed.

- Enter LOC 0 to scroll to the top of the data.
- Enter LOC 999999 to scroll to the bottom of the data.

## MARK Command

Use the MARK command to mark the beginning and the end of a segment (that is, pages or records) for subsequent printing.

This table explains the parameters for the MARK command:

Parameter	Result	Example
PAGE	Marks the current page	Command ==> mark page
LINE	Marks the current line	Command ==> mark line
none	Defaults to the previous mark command	Command ==> mark
CANCEL	Cancels the previously-marked segments	Command ==> mark cancel

## NEXT

Use the NEXT command to skip to the next data set in the Data Set List panel that has a record number greater than the first record presented on the current browse panel.

- If the SYSOUT group does not contain any more SYSOUT data sets, the last SYSOUT data set is displayed.
- You can supply an optional number after the NEXT command to skip several data sets.
- If no number is entered, one data set is skipped.

### Example

This command skips forward three data sets in the display:

Command ==> NEXT 3

## PREV

Use the PREV command to skip to the previous data set in the Data Set List panel that has a record number less than the first record presented on the current browse panel.

- If the current browse panel is in the middle of a SYSOUT data set, the PREV command first navigates to the beginning of that SYSOUT data set.
- You can supply an optional number after the PREV command to skip several data sets.
- If no number is entered, one data set is skipped.

### Example

This command skips backward three data sets in the display:

Command ==> PREV 3

## PRT (or P)

Use the PRT command to initiate online printing. It can be abbreviated as P. For more information about the PRT command, see the chapter "Printing Output."

## RESET Command

Use the RESET command to remove the column line that was displayed by the COLUMNS command. It can be abbreviated as RES.

### Example

This command removes the column line from the display:

```
Command ==> res
```

## RFIND Command

Use the RFIND command (REPEAT FIND) to continue the search for the string that was targeted when the last FIND command was invoked.

**Note:** Each time you invoke the RFIND command, the search continues for the same string until the bottom of the data is reached.

## VIEW Command

Use the VIEW command to define, modify, and save the logical view that is being used to display the SYSOUT group for browse. The VIEW command has no abbreviation.

### Example

```
Command ==> VIEW
```

## WHERE

Use WHERE to display the column and line/record number of the current cursor location

**Note:** This command can only be used in native browse mode. For more information about the WHERE command, see the section Determining Cursor Location in the chapter "Creating Logical Views."

## Browsing AFP Reports on 3270 Non-Graphics Terminals

CA View has a special browser for viewing AFP reports on 3270 non-graphics terminals.

If you archive AFP reports through a SARFSS functional subsystem task, you have the following viewing options:

- View the report WYSIWYG on CA Output Management Document Viewer (formerly known as Unicenter Output Management Document Viewer)
- View the text strings in the report on a non-graphics 3270 terminal, or a 3270 emulation session on a PC (this is the 3270/AFP browser)

The 3270/AFP browser operates like the regular 3270 CA View browser.

The browser also does the following:

1. Retrieves the selected overlays.
2. Formats the PTX structure fields from the overlays and the report.
3. Merges the overlays and the report page.
4. Presents the text strings at the proper location of a logical page.

The browser treats the 160-column by 99-line screen space as a physical page. Similar to the regular 3270 browser, different terminal models display different numbers of lines per screen. If a terminal screen does not show an entire logical page, you might have to scroll down to view it.

### Invoking the 3270/AFP Browser

Use the S code in a selection list to select an AFP report that was archived by a SARFSS functional subsystem task. The 3270/AFP browser is automatically invoked.

### Finding Pages and Text

Because there is no visual break between physical pages (screen displays are continuous), the best way to see a particular logical page is to use this command:

LOC PAGE *n*

You can also locate text strings with the FIND command and define heading, column, and color specifications with logical views. Page indexes of AFP reports are ACIF indexes, *not* CA View page indexes, and are defined with the ACIF parameter files.

## Limitations of 3270 AFP Browsing

All characters are presented online in the 3270 non-graphics terminal font. The following are some of the limitations of using 3270 non-graphics terminals:

- Graphics, images, and logos cannot be displayed.
- All text strings and logical pages are presented in the same orientation.
- Only one logical page is presented at a time.

If several pages are to be printed on one physical page, only one logical page can be presented on a screen of the 3270/AFP viewer at a time.

- Characters are presented by the symbols to which the terminal device controller is set.
- When more than one character string is located at the same position, only the last one can be displayed.

A 3270 terminal cannot simultaneously display two characters in the same column.

- The position of the text characters is approximate when compared with the printed output because the terminal font size may differ from printer font sizes.
- When text strings use different font sizes and relative positioning (RMI), the text strings may not be properly aligned because 3270 non-graphics terminals can only display one font size.

The 3270/AFP viewer is designed to resolve character spacing at intervals of 20 pels (12 characters per inch) and line spacing at intervals of 30 pels (8 lines per inch).

- On this basis:
  - The logical page size is 3200 pels (13 1/3 inches) wide and 2970 pels (12 3/8 inches) deep.
  - For documents composed of fixed-pitch fonts of 12 CPI or less, and line spacing of 8 LPI or less, the 3270/AFP viewer should resolve the text to the terminal without loss of information content.
  - Using font sizes of more than 12 CPI (for example, GT15, many proportional fonts, and so on), line spacing of more than 8 LPI, or both are likely to result in the loss of textual information.

- When small printer fonts are used, text string overlapping may occur.

For example, if field 1 is one inch wide, many small-font characters can fit into it, but the larger 3270 terminal characters will run over into the next field. If the text string of the next field (field 2) uses absolute coordinate positioning, then this text string will override whatever was previously in field 2.

- The maximum number of pages that can be selected with an index entry is 4095. If the reference points to more than that number of pages, the viewer displays "End of Data" when it reaches page 4096.
  - To access all of your data, use multiple index entries.



## Assigning Color to Reports and Online Panels

With the logical viewing facility, you can do the following:

- Define colors to logical view columns and headings
- Define colors or highlight attributes to alternating lines of a report

For more information, see the chapter "Creating Logical Views."

You can also modify the color and highlight attributes of the online panels when those panels are installed.

**Note:** For information about loading the online members to the database, see the *Installation Guide*.

## Creating and Using Filters

Filters allow you to use Boolean logic (AND, OR, NOT) to search for text.

This allows you to:

- Assign attributes to the matched line, including color, highlight, and whether to display the line
- Perform multiple comparisons
- Print the FILTER results

### Types of Filters

There are two types of filters - *permanent* and *temporary*, as follows:

- Permanent filters are saved in the database by name.  
A permanent filter can be selected during browse and can be associated with a logical view so that whenever the view is specified, the filter is automatically applied.
- Temporary filters that are not saved in the database can be created as needed while browsing.

## Defining a Filter

To define a permanent filter, do one of the following:

- Enter the DEFINE FILTER command from the primary menu.
- Enter the FILTER SELECT command while browsing a report.

The Filter Definition Selection List is displayed:

```

CA View ALL ----- Filter Definition Selection List -----
Command ==>                                                    Scroll ==> PAGE

Sel ID                -- Last Changed --- User
==> *                  *                  *
    FILT1              06/20/2009 02:27:50 EGLASSM
    FILT2              08/12/2009 12:39:30 EGLASSM
    MYFILT             08/13/2009 07:24:58 EGLASSM
    JOEFILT            10/16/2009 08:24:34 EGLASSM
***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****
  
```

This is an example of a Filter Definition Selection List in ALL mode after scrolling to the right once. Each field is explained in the table that follows.

```

CA View ALL ----- Filter Definition Selection List -----
Command ==>                                                    Scroll ==> PAGE

Sel ID                Description
==> *                  *
    FILT1              PAYROLL FILTER
    FILT2              PRACTICE FILTER
    MYFILT             ERICS FILTER
    JOEFILT            JOES FILTER
***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****
  
```

## Filter Definition Selection List

This list describes the fields on the Filter Definition Selection List panel:

### Sel

Specify D (delete), S (select), or X (cross-reference) to see all views that currently invoke this filter

### ID

Filter identifier

### Last Changed

The date, time, and user/job that last modified the filter

### Description

A user-defined 1- to 40-character description of the filter

## Filter Definition Specifications

When you select a filter from the filter selection list or create a new filter, the Filter Definition Specifications panel is displayed. You define the filter on this panel. You can specify three basic components of a filter:

- The area of the report page and line to be searched
- A rule containing the text strings to be found
- The action to take when the rule is true (color, underscore, do not display, and so on)

This is the Filter Definition Specifications panel. The fields on this panel are defined in the table that follows.

```

CA View  ALL  ----- Filter Definition Specifications ---- Row 00001 of 00001
Command ==>                                         Scroll ==> PAGE

      Filter ID   ---> NFILT
      Description ==> THIS IS A NEW FILTER

Filter Specifications:
      Lines  Columns
Sel Beg End Beg End Op Text                               Type Show Clr Hlt Loc
  1   999 1   80  EQ 'SARP'                                N
***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****

```

## Field Descriptions

This list describes the fields in the Filter Definition Specifications panel:

### Lines: Beg and End

The lines on the unfiltered report that should be searched for the data specified in the Text column

- If neither Beg nor End is specified, the entire page is searched.
- If only Beg is specified, only that one line is searched.
- If both Beg and End are specified, only those lines specified (including all between) are searched.

### Columns: Beg and End

The columns on the unfiltered report that should be searched for the data specified in the Text column

- If neither Beg nor End is specified, the entire line is searched.
- If only Beg is specified, only that one column is searched.
- If both Beg and End are specified, only those columns specified (including all between) are searched.

### Op

The comparison operators: EQ (equal), NE (not equal), LT (less than), GT (greater than), LE (less than or equal), GE (greater than or equal), or left or right parentheses

**Note:** For guidelines on using all operators other than EQ (equal), see the note at the end of the Filter Examples section (later in this chapter).

### Text

The data that is being searched for on the unfiltered report page

- The text is enclosed in single quotes if you do not supply them.

The text searching is case-sensitive.

- If you want to include blank spaces preceding or following the text, you must explicitly specify the quotes around that text.

### Type

The Boolean connectors: AND, OR, NOT

- The NOT connector must appear on its own line, and it refers to the line that follows it.
- When using AND, all comparisons must have the same line numbers.

### Show

Specifies whether lines that match the specified criteria are to be displayed (Y or N)

**Clr**

The color to be used to display the line

- Options are white, red, blue, green, pink, yellow, or turquoise.
- Only the first letter of the color must be specified.

**Hlt**

The highlight attribute to be used for the displayed line

- Options are underscore, blink, or reverse video.
- Only the first letter of the highlight attribute must be specified.

**Loc**

Specifies the coloring, highlighting, or both

**A**

Apply to ALL occurrences of the specified Text string on the report line

**F**

Apply to the first occurrence of the specified Text string on the report line

**L**

Apply to the entire report line

## Filter Commands

After you select a filter, you can activate or deactivate it for your browse session. If you specify a filter name on the logical view definition panel, that filter is automatically selected and activated when you browse.

You can perform these functions while browsing by issuing the appropriate commands from the command line.

### Creating a Temporary Filter

1. From the the following on the command line of the browse panel, specify:

FILTER CREATE *or*  
FIL C

The filter definition panel is displayed.

2. Create a filter specification, and then press PF3 or type END to return to browse and view with the filter.

This filter cannot be saved to the database.

## Creating/Selecting a Permanent Filter

1. From the command line of the browse panel, specify:  
FILTER SELECT *or*  
FIL S  
  
The filter selection list panel is displayed.
2. Select an existing filter or create a new filter.

## Activating a Selected Filter

- From the command line of the browse panel, specify:  
FILTER ON *or*  
FIL N  
  
The report is displayed with the filter applied.

## Deactivating a Selected Filter

- From the command line of the browse panel, specify:  
FILTER OFF *or*  
FIL F  
  
The filter remains selected and can be edited, but the report is displayed without the filter being applied.

## Selecting and Editing a Filter

- From the command line of the browse panel, specify:  
FILTER *filter-name* EDIT *or*  
FIL *filter-name* E  
  
This command allows you to bypass the filter selection list panel. Use this command as a shortcut to select a filter with the FILTER SELECT command, and then edit it with the FILTER command.

## Selecting and Activating a Filter

- From the command line of the browse panel, specify:  
FILTER *filter-name* *or*  
FIL *filter-name*  
  
This command allows you to bypass the filter selection list panel. Use this command as a shortcut to select a filter with the FILTER SELECT command, and then edit it with the FILTER ON command.

## Modifying a Filter

- From the command line of the browse panel, specify:

FILTER *or*

FIL

After you select a filter, you can edit it. If this is a permanent filter, you can enter the SAVE command to write the filter to the database.

## Security Considerations

Before you modify a filter definition, we recommend that you do the following:

- Select it with an X in the filter selection list

The logical views that use that filter are displayed.

- All views that use the filter are affected by any modifications you make.

**Note:** If you are not allowed to access a logical view that uses a particular filter, you are also not allowed to modify that filter.

## Filter Examples

This section presents four examples using filters.

### Example 1

This report lists all accounts, including phone numbers and cost centers:

```

CA View  Browse ---- PROV RPT ---- Rec 0000000 Pg 0000000.000 Lock 00 Col 001 080
Command ==>                               Scroll ==> PAGE
***** TOP OF DATA *****
.SARPAGE 1
.
.   TBEXPFCN                                TELECOMMUNICATIONS BILLIN
.                                           FREQUENTLY CALLED NUMBERS
.                                           FOR PERIOD 05/25/2009 THRU 06/01/
.                                           -----NAME-----
..DIALED NUMBER.....COSTCENTER   ...STAT/AUTH CD....LAST.....FIRS

. 216 222 3333   ACCOUNTING SERVICES      15 2230   ACCOUNTING SERVICES
. 216 222 3344   PRINT                     15 2635   PRINT
. 216 222 3355   SPECIALTY AUTO APM        15 2657   COLLIN             DARRY
. 216 222 3366   OUTSIDE PROD MGR          15 2411   LAMBERS             DAVID
. 216 222 3534   HUMAN RESOURCES           15 2463   HUMAN RESOURCES
. 216 222 3360   HUMAN RESOURCES           15 2465   RUSSEL             RACHA
. 216 222 3560   HUMAN RESOURCES           15 2647   HENRY              WILLI
. 216 222 3360   HUMAN RESOURCES           15 2465   RUSSEL             RACHA
. 216 222 3530   TRAINING                  15 2647   HENRY              SHARI
. 216 222 4233   TRAINING                  15 2646   SOFTWARE TRAINING
. 216 222 4234   TRAINING                  15 2647   QUAN              SUSIE

```

In this example:

- You create a filter to display only those lines that contain the cost center HUMAN RESOURCES.
- Use the WHERE command (see the chapter "Creating Logical Views"), to verify online that the cost centers begin in column 19.
- Finally, you define the filter specification:

```

CA View ALL ----- Filter Definition Specifications ---- Row 00001 OF 00001
Command ==>                               Scroll ==> PAGE

Filter ID   ---> ZERICG
Description ==> THIS IS ERIC'S FILTER

Filter Specifications:
  Lines      Columns
Sel Beg End Beg End Op Text                               Type Show Clr Hlt Loc
      19      EQ 'HUMAN RESOURCES'                          Y

***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****

```



**Note:** You must use the SAVE command to save the definition—if you press PF3/END the definition is *not* saved.

The filter in the previous example specifies that CA View should display each line containing the text HUMAN RESOURCES starting in column 19. (By leaving the Col End field, blank, you specify that CA View is to start in column 19 and check for the length of the specified text string.)

This is the report that is browsed with the filter selected and activated:

```

CA View Browse ---- PROVRPT ---- Rec 0000000 Pg 0000001.013 Lock 00 Col 001 080
Command ==> Scroll ==> PAGE
***** TOP OF DATA *****
. 216 222 3534 HUMAN RESOURCES 15 2463 HUMAN RESOURCES
. 216 222 3360 HUMAN RESOURCES 15 2465 RUSSEL RACHA
. 216 222 3560 HUMAN RESOURCES 15 2647 HENRY WILLI
. 216 222 3360 HUMAN RESOURCES 15 2465 RUSSEL RACHA
. 216 222 2011 HUMAN RESOURCES 15 2462 WORTH KENNE
. 312 555 2012 HUMAN RESOURCES 15 2462 WORTH KENNE
***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****

```

## Example 2

This report lists all accounts, including phone numbers and cost centers:

```

CA View Browse - PROVRPT ----- Rec 0000000 Pg 0000000.000 Lock 00 Col 001 080
Command ==> Scroll ==> PAGE
***** TOP OF DATA *****
.SARPAGE 1
.
. TBEXPFCN TELECOMMUNICATIONS BILLING
. FREQUENTLY CALLED NUMBERS
. FOR PERIOD 05/25/2009 THRU 06/01/
.-----NAME-----
..DIALED NUMBER.....COSTCENTER ....STAT/AUTH CD.....LAST.....FIRS
.
. 216 222 3333 ACCOUNTING SERVICES 15 2230 ACCOUNTING SERVICES
. 216 222 3344 PRINT 15 2635 PRINT
. 216 222 3355 SPECIALTY AUTO APM 15 2657 COLLIN DARRY
. 216 222 3366 OUTSIDE PROD MGR 15 2411 LAMBERS DAVID
. 216 222 3534 HUMAN RESOURCES 15 2463 HUMAN RESOURCES
. 216 222 3360 HUMAN RESOURCES 15 2465 RUSSEL RACHA
. 216 222 3560 HUMAN RESOURCES 15 2647 HENRY WILLI
. 216 222 3360 HUMAN RESOURCES 15 2465 RUSSEL RACHA
. 216 222 3530 TRAINING 15 2647 HENRY SHARI
. 216 222 4233 TRAINING 15 2646 SOFTWARE TRAINING
. 216 222 4234 TRAINING 15 2647 QUAN SUSIE

```

In this example, you create a filter that does *not* display lines that have their cost center as HUMAN RESOURCES.

To create this filter, use this filter specification:

```

CA View ALL ----- Filter Definition Specifications -- Row 00001 of 00001
Command ==>                                         Scroll ==> PAGE

Filter ID ---> ZERICG2
Description ==> EXAMPLE 2

Filter Specifications:
  Lines Columns                                     -Emphasis--
Sel Beg End Beg End Op Text                        Type Show Clr Hlt Loc
      19      EQ 'HUMAN RESOURCES'                  N
***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****

```

This example shows the report browsed with the filter selected and activated:

```

CA View Browse - PROV RPT ----- Rec 0000001 Pg 0000001.001 Lock 00 Col 001 080
Command ==>                                         Scroll ==> PAGE
.SARPAGE 1

.
. TBEXPFCN                                           TELECOMMUNICATIONS BILLING
.                                                     FREQUENTLY CALLED NUMBERS
.                                                     FOR PERIOD 05/25/2009 THRU 06/01/
.-----NAME-----
..DIALED NUMBER.....COSTCENTER ....STAT/AUTH CD.....LAST.....FIRS

. 216 222 3333 ACCOUNTING SERVICES          15 2230 ACCOUNTING SERVICES
. 216 222 3344 PRINT                        15 2635 PRINT
. 216 222 3355 SPECIALTY AUTO APM          15 2657 COLLIN          DARRY
. 216 222 3366 OUTSIDE PROD MGR           15 2411 LAMBERS          DAVID
. 216 222 3530 TRAINING                    15 2647 HENRY            SHARI
. 216 222 4233 TRAINING                    15 2646 SOFTWARE TRAINING
. 216 222 4234 TRAINING                    15 2647 QUAN             SUSIE
. 216 222 6111 SPECIAL EVENTS              07 3879 SPECIAL EVENTS
. 216 222 4405 SPECIAL EVENTS              07 3889 SPECIAL EVENTS AB
. 216 222 5132 FINANCE AND ACCT            04 7245 SMITH          JOHN
. 216 222 3530 BANK OF AMERICA OPER       16 2009 WEBER          PETER
. 216 222 423  NC CAS CUST SER             12 2009 ENTRAL        JILL

```

### Example 3

This report lists all accounts, including phone numbers and cost centers:

```
CA View  Browse ---- PROV RPT ---- Rec 0000000 Pg 0000000.000 Lock 00 Col 001 080
Command ==>                                     Scroll ==> PAGE
***** TOP OF DATA *****
.SARPAGE 1
.
.   TBEXPFCN                                     TELECOMMUNICATIONS BILLIN
.                                               FREQUENTLY CALLED NUMBERS
.                                               FOR PERIOD 05/25/2009 THRU 06/01/
.-----NAME-----
..DIALED NUMBER.....COSTCENTER  ....STAT/AUTH CD.....LAST.....FIRS

. 216 222 3333  ACCOUNTING SERVICES      15 2230  ACCOUNTING SERVICES
. 216 222 3344  PRINT                     15 2635  PRINT
. 216 222 3355  SPECIALTY AUTO APM        15 2657  COLLIN                DARRY
. 216 222 3366  OUTSIDE PROD MGR         15 2411  LAMBERS                DAVID
. 216 222 3534  HUMAN RESOURCES           15 2463  HUMAN RESOURCES
. 216 222 3360  HUMAN RESOURCES           15 2465  RUSSEL                RACHA
. 216 222 3560  HUMAN RESOURCES           15 2647  HENRY                 WILLI
. 216 222 3360  HUMAN RESOURCES           15 2465  RUSSEL                RACHA
. 216 222 3530  TRAINING                  15 2647  HENRY                 SHARI
. 216 222 4233  TRAINING                  15 2646  SOFTWARE TRAINING
. 216 222 4234  TRAINING                  15 2647  QUAN                  SUSIE
```

In this example, you create a filter that displays only those lines that contain the cost center HUMAN RESOURCES and does *not* display the lines with the 216 area code.

To create this filter, use this filter specification:

```
CA View ALL ----- Filter Definition Specifications ----- Row 00001 of 00002
Command ==>                                     Scroll ==> PAGE

Filter ID   ---> ZERICG3
Description ==> EXAMPLE 3

Filter Specifications:
  Lines  Columns
Sel Beg End Beg End Op Text                                Type Show Clr Hlt Loc
      19      EQ 'HUMAN RESOURCES'                          Y
      3       EQ '216'                                       N
***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****
```

The following shows the report browsed with the filter selected and activated:

```
CA View  Browse - PROV RPT ----- Rec 0000000 Pg 0000001.067 Lock 00 Col 001 080
Command ==>                                     Scroll ==> PAGE
***** TOP OF DATA *****
. 312 555 201  HUMAN RESOURCES      15 2465  WORTH                KENNE
***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****
```

Example 4

This example modifies the data in Example 3 to display each line that contains HUMAN RESOURCES in line 19 and does *not* contain area code 216 in column 3.

For each line, if column 19 has the text HUMAN RESOURCES, and if column 3 is *not equal* to 216, the line is displayed.

```

CA View ALL ----- Filter Definition Specifications ----- Row 00001 of 00002
Command ==>                                         Scroll ==> PAGE

      Filter ID   ---> ZERICG4
      Description ==> EXAMPLE 4

Filter Specifications:
      Lines  Columns
Sel Beg End Beg End Op Text                               Type Show Clr Hlt Loc
      19      EQ 'HUMAN RESOURCES'                         AND Y
      3      NE '216'
***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****

```

This is the report browsed with the filter selected and activated:

```

CA View Browse - PROVRPT ----- Rec 0000000 Pg 0000001.067 Lock 00 Col 001 080
Command ==>                                         Scroll ==> PAGE
***** TOP OF DATA *****
. 312 555 201      HUMAN RESOURCES      15 2465      WORTH      KENNE
***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****

```

**Important!** Always do the following:

Specify the column to be searched when using the inequality operators—NE (not equal), LT (less than), GT (greater than), LE (less than or equal), and GE (greater than or equal).

When a comparison operator other than EQ is used, it is important to specify column numbers.

If no column numbers were specified in this example, the condition would have been "find any string on the line that is not equal to 216." Since every line of the report has a text string that is not equal to 216, you would not get the desired results.

## Annotations and Bookmarks

The *annotation* feature lets you attach new information (an annotation) to any line on any page of a report. You can use this feature to:

- Make a comment about a segment of report information; this allows you to return to that specific item at any time
- Add annotation comments to an existing annotation
- Draw the attention of another viewer to specific information in the report

Each line of the report can have multiple annotations attached to it.

**Note:** A line is a row of characters or blanks on a page of a report. Line locations are referenced by a page number and a line number.

You can create

- Personal annotations by using the private mode
- Annotations available to all viewers by using the public mode.

*Bookmarks* are annotations that contain no text and are used to allow users to mark report sections for easy access. Bookmarks are created in private mode only; other viewers cannot see bookmarks.

## Browsing a Report Using Annotations and Bookmarks

When browsing a report, the location of each line on the screen that has an annotation or bookmark is identified by name in an index. The name of the annotation must be unique. This allows you to:

- Display the annotation
- Reposition the browse to the report portion to which the annotation or bookmark belongs
- Delete the annotation or bookmark

Users can indicate viewing preferences as follows:

- Always indicate annotations and bookmarks for a report being browsed.
- Use the ANNOTATE command to display annotations and bookmarks as needed.

**Note:** If annotations are set to OFF when browsing a report, the locations of the annotations are not displayed.

## Annotation Sections

Each annotation can contain multiple sections. Note the following:

- An annotation section is created every time you append information to the annotation; this is similar to the way messages are appended in email systems.
- You can only append to the bottom of the annotation text.
- You cannot modify previously created comments.
- Because you can type over the entire annotation text area, it appears that the existing text is being erased, but it is *not*. A message about the existing text informs you that the additions have been accepted and that changes to pre-existing text are ignored.
- Any information added in this way is stored in a new section that appears at the end of the note.
- Once a section has been saved, its contents cannot be changed.

## Public and Private Annotations

Each section of an annotation can be secured as private (for only the creator to view) or can be marked as public, which makes it accessible to all users.

- Private mode  
The annotation is for the private use of the creator. The annotation remains in the report for private future reference and no other report viewer can see the comments. Private mode is the default.
- Public mode  
The annotation is viewable by all users.

Users can publish any of their private notes (and make them available to all users) by converting them from private to public mode.

## Annotations for Views

When an annotation is created for a view, it is located by the line number of the base report instance. This annotation is identical to an annotation that is created for the native (browse) view of the report.

When the view is displayed, any annotations that have been created for that report are indicated if the line where the annotation is located is selected for the display.

## Archiving Annotations

Annotations are added for a report *after* the report has already been written to tape. It is not possible to include annotations with the archived version of the report on the same tape volume.

Normal backup cycle processing backs up annotations and bookmarks.

## Deleting and Restoring Reports

When a report is deleted, its annotations are also deleted. Annotations and bookmarks cannot be restored if a report has been deleted from CA View and then TADDED back in later.

**Note:** For information about TADD control statements, see the *Reference Guide*.

## Using Bookmarks and Annotations

Report browse panel SARP7 either displays or hides bookmarks and annotations, depending on whether the annotation feature is set to ON or OFF.

These are examples of each type of display:

```
CA View  Browse - REPORT101 ----- Rec 0000001 Pg 0000001.001 Lock 00 Col 001 080
Command ==>                                     Scroll ==>

This is where the normal report data would appear. _____
Here is another line of report data. _____
And yet a third line of report data. _____
And yes, in this example there are blank lines between each line which contains
data. _____
_____
_____
_____
```

Panel SARP7 - Report Browse when annotation is OFF

```
CA View  Browse - REPORT101 ----- Rec 0000001 Pg 0000001.001 Lock 00 Col 001 080
Command ==>                                     Scroll ==>

A This is where the normal report data would appear. _____
C Here is another line of report data. _____
B And yet a third line of report data. _____
  And yes, in this example there are blank lines between each line which
  contains data. _____
_____
_____
_____
```

Modified Panel SARP7 - Report Browse when annotation is ON

In the second illustration, the report data has been shifted two positions to the right to leave room for the annotation indicators. The first line with text has an annotation (A). The second line with text has both an annotation and a bookmark; this is a combination (C). The third line with text has a bookmark (B).



## Annotation and Bookmark Commands

The following table describes the primary annotation and bookmark commands that you can use while browsing a report:

Command	Abbreviation	Description						
ANNOTATE	A	Used while browsing a report <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ If the cursor is not on a report line, an error message is displayed.</li><li>■ If the cursor is on a report line that does not contain an annotation, an error message is displayed.</li><li>■ If the cursor is on a report line that contains an annotation, the annotation is selected for processing.</li><li>■ When you exit the annotation, the report will not be positioned at the line containing the annotation unless you exit the Annotation Definition panel using the LOCATE command.</li></ul>						
ANNOTATE ON	A N	<p>Turns annotation on, so that the annotated report display is visible</p> <p>The second illustration in the preceding section shows the report shifted two columns to the right leaving the first two columns for an annotation indicator. Therefore, on an 80 column terminal, only 78 report characters per line are displayed indicating one of the following:</p> <table><tr><td>A (Annotation)</td><td>This line contains an annotation.</td></tr><tr><td>B (Bookmark)</td><td>This line contains a bookmark.</td></tr><tr><td>C (Combined)</td><td>There is an annotation and a bookmark on this line.</td></tr></table>	A (Annotation)	This line contains an annotation.	B (Bookmark)	This line contains a bookmark.	C (Combined)	There is an annotation and a bookmark on this line.
A (Annotation)	This line contains an annotation.							
B (Bookmark)	This line contains a bookmark.							
C (Combined)	There is an annotation and a bookmark on this line.							
ANNOTATE OFF	A F	<p>Turns annotation off so that the full report display is visible</p> <p>The first illustration in the preceding section shows all report characters per line leaving no room for the annotation indicator.</p>						

Command	Abbreviation	Description
ANNOTATE <i>name</i>	A <i>name</i>	<p>Used while browsing a report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ If there is no existing annotation by this name, a new one is created and attached to the line at the top of the screen.</li><li>■ If there is an existing annotation with the specified name, this command selects the named annotation for processing and repositions the report. The line to which the annotation is attached appears at the top of the screen.</li></ul> <p>This is a shortcut.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ If you use this method, you do not have to first specify the GOTO primary command and then select or create the desired annotation from the Annotation/Bookmark Selection List.</li><li>■ If you are selecting an existing annotation, the report is positioned at the line containing the annotation.</li></ul>
BOOKMARK <i>name</i>	B <i>name</i>	<p>Used while browsing a report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ If there is no existing bookmark by this name, a new one is created and attached to the line at the top of the screen.</li><li>■ If there is an existing bookmark by this name, this command repositions the report so that the line to which the named bookmark is attached is at the top of the screen.</li></ul> <p>This is a shortcut.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ If you use this method, you do not have to specify the GOTO command then locate or create the desired bookmark from the Annotation/Bookmark Selection List.</li></ul>
GOTO	G	<p>Used to display the Annotation/Bookmark Selection List</p> <p>You can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Select or delete an existing annotation or bookmark, or create a new one.</li><li>■ Position the report so that the line to which the annotation/bookmark is attached is at the top of the screen.</li></ul>

# Annotation/Bookmark Selection List

Enter the GOTO primary command while browsing a report to display the Annotation/Bookmark Selection List.

This panel displays annotation and bookmarks in alphabetic order:

CA View ALL ----- Annotation/Bookmark Selection List		-Row nnnnn of nnnnn
Command ==>		Scroll ==>
Report ==> REPORT1		OF 06/07/2009 AT 17:11:35
Sel ID	Type	----- Last Changed -----
NOTE1	A	06/07/2009 18:57:27 DM00RE
NOTE2	A	06/07/2009 18:59:37 CC00K
NOTE3	A	06/07/2009 19:03:03 CC00K
BKMK1	B	06/07/2009 21:03:06 CC00K
BKMK2	B	06/07/2009 21:13:28 CC00K

This an example of the Annotation/Bookmark Selection List in ALL mode after scrolling right once.

CA View ALL ----- Annotation/Bookmark Selection List		-Row nnnnn of nnnnn
Command ==>		Scroll ==>
Report ==> REPORT1		OF 06/07/2009 AT 17:11:35
Sel ID	Description	
NOTE1	NOTES FOR REPORT1	
NOTE2	MORE NOTES FOR REPORT1	
NOTE3	NOTES RE: DIVISION 3	
BKMK1	PAGE 0000001.001	
BKMK2	PAGE 0000002.001	

Use the commands in the following list to create and manage annotations and bookmarks from the Annotation/Bookmark Selection List:

**A**

Positions the display to the first annotation

**A name**

- Creates a new annotation as follows:
- If the name annotation does not exist, it is attached to the line at the top of the report screen
- If the name annotation exists, this command displays the annotation.

**B**

Positions the display to the first bookmark.

**B name**

Creates a new bookmark (if the name bookmark does not exist) and attaches it to the line at the top of the report screen

If the name bookmark exists, an error message is displayed.

**L name**

Locates the first occurrence of an item starting with the specified string (that is, generic positioning), regardless of whether it is an annotation or a bookmark

**L name ANNOTATE or L name A**

Locates the first occurrence of an annotation starting with the specified string (that is, generic positioning)

**L name BOOKMARK or L name B**

Locates the first occurrence of a bookmark starting with the specified string (that is, generic positioning)

**S name ANNOTATE or S name A**

Creates a new annotation (if the name annotation does not exist) and attaches it to the line at the top of the report screen

If the name annotation exists, this command displays the annotation.

**S name BOOKMARK or S name B**

Creates a new bookmark (if the name bookmark does not exist) and attaches it to the line at the top of the report screen

If the name bookmark exists, an error message is displayed.

**Note:** The LOCATE command when used with annotations and bookmarks is only valid on the Annotation/Bookmark Selection List panel. You might receive an INVALID LABEL message if you use the LOCATE command with annotations and bookmarks on other panels.

The Annotation/Bookmark Selection List fields are described in this list:

**Sel**

Valid codes are

**D**

Delete the annotation or bookmark

**L**

Locate the annotation or bookmark

This code repositions the report so that the line to which the annotation or bookmark is attached is at the top of the screen.

**S**

Select an annotation to view/edit its contents

**ID**

Annotation/bookmark identifier (name)

**Type**

Valid codes are:

**A**

Annotation

**B**

Bookmark

**Last Changed (first field)**

Displays the date last modified

**Last Changed (second field)**

Displays the time last modified

**Last Changed (third field)**

Displays the name of the user who last modified the annotation

**Description**

Displays the user-specified description of the annotation

Bookmarks have no description so this field contains only the page number and page record number.

## Annotation Definition Panel

Once you select an annotation, the Annotation Definition panel is displayed. Each annotation consists of several sections. The sections are separated by an identification line indicating the person, date and time of creation, and the access mode (public or private).

Because you can type over the entire annotation text area, it appears that the existing text is being erased but it is *not*; a message notifies you that:

- Additions have been accepted
- Changes to pre-existing text were ignored.

Since bookmarks are only used for positioning and contain no modifiable information, they cannot be displayed for modification. They can, however, be deleted from the Annotation/Bookmark Selection List panel.

## How Annotations Are Stored

Annotations are stored in chronological create/update order. Users are only able to append to the bottom of the annotation text; once a section has been saved, its contents cannot be changed.

**Note:** The text of the annotation is stored in encrypted compressed form in the master index of the CA View database.

## Annotation Definition Panel

This illustration shows a panel with an area for adding data. The user must specify the access mode (public or private) for this new section. The user can also specify or change the annotation's description.

```

CA View ALL Annotation - NOTE1 -----
Command ==>                               Scroll ==>

Report ==> REPORT1      OF 06/07/2009 AT 17:11:35
          Page 0000001 Line 001

Description ==> NOTES FOR REPORT1
New Text Access ==> PRIVATE

Sel Text
- ----- CC00K      ON 06/07/2009 AT 18:41:16, PUBLIC -----
  This is my first annotation.
  ----- CC00K      ON 06/08/2009 AT 18:42:12, PRIVATE -----
  Here I can put a private personal reminder (only I can view it).
  ----- DM00RE     ON 06/08/2009 AT 18:57:27, PUBLIC -----
  Another person has appended more information here. It is public, so
  I can see it. This person may also have added a private note which I
  would never see.
  ***** YOU CAN ADD YOUR COMMENTS BELOW *****

```

This is a list of the Annotation commands and descriptions.

### Command

Allows you to enter one of the following commands In addition to the system-wide scrolling commands: Down, Up, Max down, Half page up, and so on

### CANcel

Returns without saving any changes and without repositioning the report to the line containing this annotation

### DElete

Deletes this annotation

- Does not reposition the report to the line used to contain this annotation.
- Your own private or public annotations can be deleted.
- The system administrator can delete any annotation.

### LOC

Saves any additions to this annotation and repositions the report to the line containing this annotation

### END

Saves additions to this annotation and returns without repositioning the report to the line containing this annotation

**Report** \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_/\_\_/\_\_ at \_\_:\_\_:\_\_

The ID of the report to which this annotation is attached and the date and time the report was created

**Page**

The number of the page to which this annotation is attached

**Line**

The number of the record on the page to which this annotation is attached

**New Text Access**

The valid access mode; valid modes are:

**PRIVATE**

Private annotation, abbreviated as PR

**PUBLIC**

Public annotation, abbreviated as PU

**Sel**

Allows you to enter wide selection codes for manipulating data: Insert, Delete, Repeat, Copy, and Move.

Also, enter PU on the section identification line to change a private annotation to a public one.

**Note:** Because you can see only your own private annotations, those are the only ones you can make public any of the public.

**Text**

Specifies the free-form text of the annotation



# Chapter 6: Printing Output

---

This chapter explains online and batch printing methods, printer selection, communication with external printing devices, print attribute specifications, and CA Deliver bundle reprinting.

You can print CA View or archived CA Deliver output either online or in batch mode. The two print commands are:

- P (PRT)  
Selects output for printing directly through online CA View
- J (JPRT)  
Selects output for printing using a batch (background) job

You can enter these commands in any of the following ways:

- Enter selection code P or J in a Sysout Selection List
- Enter selection code J in an Index Selection List
- Enter J or JPRT on the command line of any browse panel
- Enter P or PRT on the command line of any browse panel

This section contains the following topics:

- [Online and Batch Printing—P and J Commands](#) (see page 178)
- [Specifying a Printer Device—DEST Print Attribute](#) (see page 187)
- [The EXTERNAL Print Interface](#) (see page 189)
- [EXTERNAL Printing—JES Data Set Interface](#) (see page 190)
- [EXTERNAL Printing—Dynamic Program Call](#) (see page 192)
- [Print Attribute Panels](#) (see page 193)
- [Print Output Parameters](#) (see page 211)
- [Reprinting Output Management Bundles](#) (see page 219)

## Online and Batch Printing—P and J Commands

Both the P and the J commands initiate print processes: P prints directly online and J prints by running a batch job. These print methods differ as follows:

- The J print method prints through a background, batch job by providing input fields that create, modify, or both the JCL that runs the job; the P method does not.
- Several print attributes used by the J print method are not available under the P print method.
- Once you enter the SUBMIT command for a batch print job (J selection code), or when you log off, the Reprint JCL Panel JCL appears for you to modify the JOB statement information.

## Accessing Output on Disk and Tape for Printing: Considerations

These considerations apply to archived output that you want to retrieve for printing.

- You have immediate access to the selected output if,
  - Resides on disk
  - Has been temporarily loaded to disk
  - Resides on optical disk with page-level retrieval
  - Resides on tape and you are using EAS for tape and robotics.
- If your selected output resides only on tape and you are authorized for online tape mounts, the system operator is notified to mount the tape.

**Note:**

Only TSO and ISPF/SPF online allow tape mounting. For all TSO users (both native TSO and ISPF/SPF), whether you are authorized for online tape mounts is determined by how your system administrator has set up your TSO ACCOUNT command.

Your terminal remains locked until the tape has been mounted and your output has been copied to disk.

- If your selected output resides on optical disk with file-level retrieval the output is loaded back to DASD.

**Note:** Choose to disable all online tape mounts for CA View with the MOUNT=NO initialization parameter.

**Note:** A site choose to disable all online tape mounts for CA View with the MOUNT=NO initialization parameter.

## Using the P and J Commands

This section describes how to use the P and J commands in each of the five modes.

### ALL and SARO Modes

This section provides procedures for printing output in ALL and SARO modes.

## P Command

To print output in ALL and SARO modes with the P command, follow these steps:

1. In the Sysout Selection List, enter *P* in the Select column of the output you want to print
2. Press Enter to display the main Print Attribute panel.

**Note:** See the section Main Print Attribute Panel later in this chapter for more information.

```

CA View ALL ----- Print Attribute Panel -----
Command ==>

ID    ---> SWILAROG
Job   ---> SWILAROG   Jobid ---> JOB05739

Print Attributes:
BANNER ==> DEFAULT    CLASS ==> 3          DEST ==> LOCAL
COPIES ==> 1          BURST ==> N          FORM ==> STD
FCB ==>              OPTCDJ ==> N        FLASH ==> (      ,      )
UCS ==>              HOLD ==> N          MODIFY ==> (      ,      )
FORMDF ==>           PAGEDF ==>          PRMODE ==>
LINECT ==>           VIEW ==>           PRTY ==>
CHARS ==> (      ,      ,      ,      ,      ) WRITER ==>
COPYG ==> (      ,      ,      ,      ,      ,      ,      ,      )
PAGE ==>
RECORD ==>

Press ENTER to confirm or enter END command to cancel

```

3. Verify or change the print attributes in the main Print Attribute panel, then do one of the following:
  - If you want to print from this panel, press Enter to process the output online.
  - If you want to print from an optional printer panel, go to Step 4.
4. In the main Print Attribute panel, do one of the following:
  - To print on the primary optional printer, enter *P* on the command line, press Enter to display the primary printer panel, then go to Step 5.
  - To print on the alternate optional printer, enter *A* on the command line, press Enter to display the alternate printer panel, then go to Step 6.
5. In the primary printer panel, validate the print attributes, then press Enter to process the output online.
6. In the alternate printer panel, validate the print attributes, then press Enter to process the output online.

## J Command

When you use the J command in ALL or SARO mode, a batch job is created to print the output you specify. The job is submitted when you exit the product or issue the SUBMIT command.

1. In the Sysout Selection List, enter *J* in the Select column of the output you want to print, and then press Enter to display the main Print Attribute panel.

**Note:** For more information about this panel, see the section Main Print Attribute Panel later in this chapter.

2. Verify or change the print attributes in the main Print Attribute panel, and then do one of the following:
  - To print from this panel, press Enter.  
The output is queued for printing.
  - To print from an optional printer panel, go to Step 3.
3. In the main Print Attribute panel, do one of the following:
  - To print on the primary optional printer, enter *P* on the command line, press Enter to display the primary printer panel, then go to Step 4.
  - To print on the alternate optional printer, enter *A* on the command line, press Enter to display the alternate printer panel, then go to Step 5.
4. In the primary printer panel, press Enter to queue the output for printing.
5. In the alternate printer panel, press Enter to queue the output for printing.
6. Do one of the following to submit the batch print job:
  - Issue the SUBMIT command.
  - Exit CA View.
7. When the Batch Card JCL panel appears, verify the JOB statement information.

## EXPO Mode

This section provides procedures for printing output in EXPO mode.

## P Command

To print output in EXPO mode with the P command, follow these steps:

1. In the Report Selection List, enter *P* in the Select column of the output you want to print, and then press Enter to display the main CA Deliver Reprint Attribute panel:

**Note:** For more information about this panel, see Main CA Deliver Reprint Attribute Panel.

```

CA View EXPO ----- CA Deliver Reprint Attribute Panel -----
Command ==>

ID    ---> IEBGENER
Job   ---> CBROERIA   Jobid ---> JOB09266

Attributes:
BANNER ==> DEFAULT    BURST ==> N        CLASS ==> L
COPIES ==>            FCB ==>          FLASH ==> ( , )
FORM ==> COOK         HOLD ==> N      MODIFY ==> ( , )
OPTCDJ ==> N         UCS ==>          WRITER ==>
FORMDF ==>          PAGEDF ==>      PRMODE ==>
LINECT ==>          PRSET ==>       VIEW ==>
CHARS ==> ( , , , , )  PRTY ==>
COPYG ==> ( , , , , , , , , )
PAGE ==>
RECORD ==>

The following attributes may be selected by entering the 1-character selection
code on the command input line:
    D - Distribution specifications.    I - Special instructions.

Press ENTER to confirm or enter END command to cancel

```

2. Check the print attributes in the main CA Deliver Reprint Attribute panel, and then do one of the following:
  - If you want to print from this panel, press Enter to process the output online.
  - If you want to print from an optional printer panel, go to Step 3.
3. In the main CA Deliver Reprint Attribute panel, do one of the following:
  - To print on the primary optional printer, enter *P* on the command line, press Enter to display the primary printer panel, and then go to Step 4.
  - To print on the alternate optional printer, enter *A* on the command line, press Enter to display the alternate printer panel, and then go to Step 5.
4. In the primary printer panel, validate the print attributes, and then press Enter to process the output online.
5. In the alternate printer panel, validate the print attributes, and then press Enter to process the output online.

## J Command

When you use the J command in EXPO mode, a batch job is created to print the output you specify.

**Note:** The job is submitted when you exit the product or issue the SUBMIT command.

1. In the Report Selection List, enter *J* in the Select column of the output you want to print, then press Enter to display the main CA Deliver Reprint Attribute panel.

**Note:** For more information about this panel, see Main CA Deliver Reprint Attribute Panel.

2. Verify/change the print attributes in the main CA Deliver Reprint Attribute panel, then do one of the following:
  - If you want to print from this panel, press Enter to queue the output for printing.
  - If you want to print from an optional printer panel, go to Step 3.
3. In the main CA Deliver Reprint Attribute panel, do one of the following:
  - To print on the primary optional printer, enter *P* on the command line, press Enter to display the primary printer panel, and then go to Step 4.
  - To print on the alternate optional printer, enter *A* on the command line, press Enter to display the alternate printer panel, and then go to Step 5.
4. In the primary printer panel, press Enter to queue the output for printing.
5. In the alternate printer panel, press Enter to queue the output for printing.
6. Do one of the following to submit the batch print job:
  - Issue the SUBMIT command.
  - Exit CA View.
7. When the Batch Card JCL panel appears, verify the JOB statement information.

## SAR Mode

This section provides procedures for printing output in SAR mode.

## P Command

To print output in SAR mode with the P command, follow these steps:

1. In the Sysout Selection List, enter *P* in the Select column of the output you want to print, and then press Enter to display the Primary Print Attribute panel.

```

CA View SAR ----- Print Attribute Panel -----
Command ==>

ID    ---> SWILSON5
Job    ---> SWILAROG   Jobid ---> JOB05739

*----- Primary -----*
| BANNER ==>          | BANNER ==>
| CLASS  ==> T        | CLASS  ==>
| DEST   ==>          | DEST   ==>
| WRITER ==>          | WRITER ==>
|-----|             |-----|
*-----*             *-----*

Enter optional page/record range(s):
PAGE    ==>
RECORD  ==>

Press ENTER to confirm or enter END command to cancel

```

2. Verify/change the print attributes, and then do *one* of the following:
  - To print from this panel, press Enter to queue the output for printing.
  - To print from an alternate optional printer panel, enter *A* on the command line, then press Enter to display the Alternate Print Attribute panel.
3. In the Alternate Print Attribute panel, validate the print attributes, then press Enter to process the output online.



```

CA View SAR ----- Print Attribute Panel -----
Command ==>

ID    ---> SWILSON5
Job   ---> SWILAROG   Jobid ---> JOB05739

                                     *----- Alternate -----*
                                     |
BANNER ==>                           | BANNER ==>
CLASS  ==> T                        | CLASS  ==>
DEST   ==>                          | DEST   ==>
WRITER ==>                          | WRITER ==>
                                     |
                                     *-----*

Enter optional page/record range(s):
PAGE  ==>
RECORD ==>

                                     Press ENTER to confirm or enter END command to cancel

```

## J Command

When you use the J command in SAR mode, a batch job is created to print the output you specify.

**Note:** The job is submitted when you exit the product or issue the SUBMIT command.

1. In the Sysout Selection List, enter *J* in the Select column of the output you want to print, and then press Enter to display the Primary Print Attribute panel.
2. Do one of the following in the Primary Print Attribute panel:
  - To print from this panel, press Enter.  
The output is queued for printing.
  - To print on an alternate optional printer, enter *A* on the command line, then press Enter to display the Alternate Print Attribute (optional) panel.
3. In the Alternate Print Attribute (optional) panel, press Enter to queue the output for printing.
4. Do one of the following to submit the batch print job:
  - Issue the SUBMIT command.
  - Exit CA View.
5. When the Batch Card JCL panel appears, verify the JOB statement information.

## EXP Mode

This section provides procedures for printing output in EXP mode.

## P Command

To print output in EXP mode with the P command, follow these steps:

1. In the Report Selection List, enter *P* in the Select column of the output you want to print, and then press Enter to display the Primary CA Deliver Reprint Attributes panel.
2. Do one of the following:
  - To print from this panel, validate the print attributes, then press Enter to process the output online.
  - To print on an alternate optional printer, proceed to Step 3.
3. To print on the alternate optional printer, enter *A* on the command line of the Primary CA Deliver Reprint Attributes panel, then press Enter to display the Alternate CA Deliver Reprint Attributes panel.
4. In the Alternate CA Deliver Reprint Attributes panel, validate the print attributes, and then press Enter to process the output online.

## J Command

To print output in EXP mode with the J command, follow these steps:

1. In the Report Selection List, enter *J* in the Select column of the output you want to print, then press Enter to display the Primary Print Attribute (optional) panel.
2. In the CA Deliver Primary Print Attributes panel, do one of the following:
  - To print from this panel, validate the print attributes, and then press Enter.  
The output is queued for printing.
  - To print on an alternate printer, enter *A* on the command line of the CA Deliver Primary Print Attributes panel, then press Enter to display the CA Deliver Alternate Reprint Attributes panel.
3. In the CA Deliver Alternate Reprint Attributes panel, press Enter to queue the output for printing.
4. To submit the batch print job, do one of the following:
  - Issue the SUBMIT command.
  - Exit CA View.
5. When the Batch Card JCL panel appears, verify the JOB statement information.

## Specifying a Printer Device—DEST Print Attribute

You can specify many different printer devices for one mainframe system. These devices can be either printers or PCs that accept data sets that are downloaded from a mainframe.

Do the following:

- Use the P or J command to initiate all processes that access printers or PCs for data set downloading.
- Use the DEST print attribute to specify the output destination (where the output is being printed or downloaded).

The DEST print attribute appears on all CA View print attribute panels.

## Identifying Printer Devices

Printer devices are identified with one of the following name types:

- Actual system name
- Printer subsystem name
- Names that your System Administrator has assigned

A maximum of seven types of printer locations can be set up for printing output through CA View. The printer types and their DEST ID field formats are:

### JES Printer

The JES printer type indicates the standard CA View printer that prints through JES.

DEST ==> xxxxxxxx

### External Writer

The external writer type indicates printers in external printing subsystems that print through JES.

DEST ==> xxxxxxxx

### CA Spool

The CA Spool (CA Spool Print Management) type indicates printers on the CA Spool print subsystem that print directly to the CA Spool database, and do not go through JES.

DEST ==> CMA.*device-id*

### VTAM Print Option

The VTAM print option type indicates printers on the VTAM print subsystem that print directly to printers, and do not go through JES. This type is designed for an IBM 3287 printer configuration, with LU type = 3. Consult your VTAM expert if necessary.

DEST ==> VP0.*device-id*

### Synonym

The synonym type is a printer that has been renamed through CA View (using the DEFine DEvice online facility and SARbCH batch facility) so that it can have a meaningful name for you (for example, PRINTER1, COPYROOM, EDGAR, and so on).

DEST ==> *synonym-id*

### External Printer

The external printer type is a direct interface to a product from another software or hardware company.

DEST ==> >*printerid.attributes*

For more information about printers that are accessed with the DEST print attribute, see the section Defining Output Devices in the chapter "System Administration: Defining Online Specifications."

## The EXTERNAL Print Interface

The External Print Interface is a direct interface between CA View and any printing product that might be used to reprint a SYSOUT or report. CA View communicates directly with these external printing products using online specifications and parameters set during initialization.

To simplify specification at reprint time, you can define an EXTERNAL printing device with the online DEFine DEVice command. Your system administrator can use the online DEFine DEVice command to assign a printer alias name (such as PRINTR1) to simplify the specification of an external printer.

**Note:** For more information about defining output devices with DEFine DEVice, see the chapter "System Administration: Defining Online Specifications".

CA View uses the JES data set interface and the Dynamic Program Call Interface to pass the External Print Record (XPR) to the external printing product.

## EXTERNAL Printing—JES Data Set Interface

To select a SYSOUT group for printing by the external printing product, use the following format to specify a destination (DEST field of a Print Attribute panel).

*>printer-id.attributes*

where:

>

Signifies that the SYSOUT group is to be printed by an external printing product

### **printer-id**

The 1- to 3-character external print identifier that matches the value set for the corresponding EXTPRT*n* initialization parameter

### **attributes**

Specifies the replacement values for any of the parameters that were specified as an asterisk in the corresponding EXTPRT*n* initialization parameter

The values must be specified in the same order as the sub parameters (that is, class, destination, form name, and writer name). If more than one value is supplied, values must be separated by periods.

### **Example**

Assume the following:

- You want to print to an external device using the JES Data Set Interface
- The printer ID is VPS
- The class is V
- The destination is LOCAL
- You want the writer name to be supplied online when the print request is made.

Your system administrator could define the following initialization parameter:

```
EXTPRT1=VPS/JESDS/V/LOCAL/*
```

**Note:** Notice the use of the asterisk in the EXTPRT parameter in the writer position. The asterisk indicates that the writer name is to be supplied online at the time of the print request.

For the online print request, specify the following destination:

```
DEST ==> >VPS.RMT5
```

A SYSOUT data set is dynamically created to contain the XPR record. The attributes for the data set correspond to this JCL statement:

```
//ddname DD SYSOUT=(V,RMT5),DEST=LOCAL
```

## EXTERNAL Printing—Dynamic Program Call

With the Dynamic Program Call interface, CA View dynamically loads and calls a program to handle the print request. The following information is passed to the program:

- The external print record (XPR)
- The parameter data specified in the EXTPRT*n* initialization parameter
- The destination specified by the user on the print request.

To select a SYSOUT group for printing by the external printing product, specify a destination (DEST field of a Print Attribute panel) using the following format:

*>printer-id.parameter-data*

where:

>

Signifies that the SYSOUT group is to be printed by an external printing product

### **printer-id**

The 1- to 3-character external print identifier that matches the value you set for the corresponding EXTPRT*n* initialization parameter

### **parameter-data**

The additional parameter data to be passed to the interface program

### Example

Assume the following:

- You want to print to an external device using the Dynamic Program Call Interface
- The printer ID is ANA
- The program to be called is ANAEP
- The characters NOBANNER are to be passed to the program.

Your system administrator might define the following initialization parameter:

EXTPRT2=ANA/PGM/ANAEP/NOBANNER

For the online print request by the user, specify the following destination:

DEST ==> >ANA.INDEX

CA View dynamically loads and calls the program ANAEP. The parameter list to the program contains the addresses and lengths of the following:

- The character string NOBANNER



- The character string INDEX
- The XPR record

## Print Attribute Panels

The Online System provides two types of print attribute panels: main and optional.

The *main* type of print attribute panel includes a list of the most commonly used print attributes. These attributes are shown as data fields, available to users in ALL mode, SARO mode, and EXPO mode.

The default data contained in these fields comes from the print data archived with the output when that output was originally produced.

To see a full list of print attributes on the Print Output Parameters panel, enter the O command and press Enter. For more information, see the Print Output Parameters topic later in this chapter.

The *optional* type of print attribute panel offers a shortened list of four print attributes shown as data fields for the print process.

These panels—the primary optional panel and the alternate optional panel—are provided as shortcuts from the full list of attributes in the main attribute panel for ALL, SARO, and EXPO users. These panels are the exclusive print attribute panels for SAR and EXP users. The data contained in these fields is kept by the product on a per-session basis.

Print attributes are extracted from //OUTPUT statements at the time output is produced. For reports produced through CA Deliver, attributes for reprinting are extracted only if those reports were archived with the Automatic Report Archival feature of CA View System Extensions.

## Main Print Attribute Panel

When you select a SYSOUT group for printing from the Sysout Selection List in either ALL or SARO mode, the Main Print Attribute panel is displayed with default data in the fields.

**Note:** Default data comes from print attribute data that was part of the output when it was originally archived. The data fields correspond to the most commonly used print attributes available through CA View. You can delete or modify any of the data in these fields.

To see a full list of print attributes on the Print Output Parameters panel, enter the *O* command (which can also be entered as *OUT* or *OUTPUT*) and press Enter. For more information, see the Print Output Parameters topic later in this chapter.

This illustration is a sample of the main Print Attribute panel that is provided to users in ALL mode and SARO mode:

```

CA View ALL ----- Print Attribute Panel -----
Command ==>

ID    ---> SWILAROG
Job   ---> SWILAROG   Jobid ---> JOB05739

PRINT ATTRIBUTES:      INCLUDE AFP RESOURCES==> YES
BANNER ==> DEFAULT      CLASS ==> 3          DEST ==> LOCAL
COPIES ==> 1            BURST ==> N          FORM ==> STD
FCB    ==>              OPTCDJ ==> N         FLASH ==> (      ,      )
UCS    ==>              HOLD  ==> N          MODIFY ==> (      ,      )
FORMDF ==>              PAGEDF ==>          PRMODE ==>
LINECT ==>              VIEW  ==>          PRTY  ==>
CHARS  ==> (      ,      ,      ,      ,      ) WRITER ==>
COPYG  ==> (      ,      ,      ,      ,      ,      ,      ,      )
PAGE   ==>
RECORD ==>

Press ENTER to confirm or enter END command to cancel

```

The print attribute data fields are explained in the Field Descriptions section below. The one-character selection codes (D and I) are explained in the Print Attribute Selection Codes section later in this chapter.

## Using the SAR Command to Display This Panel

CA View provides a shortcut method that immediately displays the main Print Attribute panel from any EXPO Mode or EXP Mode Print Attribute panel. This method uses the SAR command.

You can use the SAR command from the main CA Deliver Reprint Attribute panel and from both of the optional CA Deliver Reprint Attribute panels (Primary and Alternate).

Enter the SAR command, as follows:

Command ==> SAR

## Field Descriptions

The following table describes the fields in the Print Attribute panel:

Field	Description	Number of Fields
INCLUDE AFP RESOURCES	Allows the user to override the global ACIFRES setting. This attribute is only displayed for ACIF reports. <b>Note:</b> The global value of ACIFRES will be displayed when the panel is initially displayed.	
BANNER	The name of the model banner page to use for producing beginning and ending banner pages for the report If BANNER is not specified, the user's default banner page is used If BANNER is specified as *, no banner pages are used.	1
CLASS	The SYSOUT class	1
COPIES	The number of copies Valid values are 1 to 255.	1
FCB	The name of the forms control image	1
UCS	The name of the special character set The valid value is 1.	1
FORMDF	The name of the form definition to be used to print the SYSOUT with the 3800 printing subsystem <b>Note:</b> You cannot use this field when printing with the P command.	1

Field	Description	Number of Fields
LINECT	The number of lines to print per page <b>Note:</b> You cannot use this field when printing with the P command.	1
CHARS	The 3800-printer character arrangement table names	1 to 4
COPYG	The 3800-printer copy group values Valid values are 1 to 255.	1 to 8
PAGE	A list of pages or ranges of pages to be printed Separate each page or range of pages in the list by blanks or commas, or both. A range of pages is specified as two pages separated by a colon.	1 to 9
RECORD	A record or range of records to be printed Separate each record or range by blanks or commas, or both. A range of records is specified as two record numbers separated by a colon.	1 to 9
DEST	The printer destination The following are valid values: <i>n</i> JES printer <i>n</i> External writer <i>n</i> CMA printer <i>n</i> VTAM printer <i>n</i> External Printer <i>n</i> Printer synonym See the section that identifies Printer Devices earlier in this chapter for an explanation of each destination type.	1
BURST	Specifies whether output is to be burst by a 3800 printer Valid values are Yes and No.	1
OPTCDJ	Specifies whether the SYSOUT records contain table reference characters	1
HOLD	Specifies whether output is to be placed on a held queue	1
PAGEDF	The name of the page definition used to print the SYSOUT with the 3800 printing subsystem You cannot use this field if you are printing with the P command.	1

Field	Description	Number of Fields
VIEW	The defined view for printing	1
FORM	The forms name	1
FLASH	The 3800 forms flash overlay name <i>and</i> flash count Valid values are 1 to 255 (flash count).	1 for each
MODIFY	The 3800 copy modification module name <i>and</i> table reference character	1 name, 0 to 3 table reference characters
PRMODE	The process mode to be used to print the SYSOUT with the 3800 printing subsystem	1
PRTY	Assigns selection priority to job Valid values are 0 to 255.	1
WRITER	The external writer name. If an '*' is specified for the WRITER field, all WRITER specifications are nullified.	1

**Note:** If you do not specify either PAGE or RECORD, the entire SYSOUT group is printed.

## Overriding Options with Initialization Parameters

The default data that appears in the main Print Attribute panel that was assigned to the output when it was originally archived can be overridden.

Use these initialization parameters to override the default data:

### **NEWCLSL**

Overrides CLASS data field.

### **NEWDEST**

Overrides DEST data field.

### **NEWFORM**

Overrides FORM data field.

### **TSOCLS**

Overrides CLASS field.

This value has priority over NEWCLSL for online printing (selection code P).

### **TSODEST**

Overrides DEST data field.

This value has priority over NEWDEST for online printing (selection code P).

### **TSOFORM**

Overrides FORM data field .

This value has priority over NEWFORM for online printing (the P command).

### **JCLASS**

Overrides CLASS data field .

This value has priority over NEWCLSL for batch printing (the J command).

## Main CA Deliver Reprint Attribute Panel

When you select a report for printing from the Report Selection List in EXPO mode, the CA Deliver Reprint Attribute panel is displayed with default data in the fields. Note the following:

- Default data comes from print attribute data that was part of the report when it was originally archived.
- The data fields correspond to the most commonly used print attributes available for CA Deliver reports archived through CA View.
- You can delete or modify data in any of these fields.

To see a full list of print attributes on the Print Output Parameters panel, enter the OUTPUT command (abbreviate as O or OUT) and press Enter. For more information, see the Print Output Parameters topic later in this chapter.

This illustration is a sample of the main CA Deliver Reprint Attribute panel that CA View provides users in EXPO mode:

```

CA View EXPO ----- CA Deliver Reprint Attribute -----
Command ==>

ID    ---> IEBGENER
Job    ---> CBROERIA   Jobid ---> JOB09266

Attributes:          INCLUDE AFP RESOURCES==> YES
BANNER ==> DEFAULT   BURST ==> N           CLASS ==>
COPIES ==>           FCB ==>           FLASH ==> (      ,      )
FORM ==> COOK        HOLD ==> N         MODIFY ==> (      ,      )
OPTCDJ ==> N         UCS ==>           WRITER ==>
FORMDF ==>          PAGEDF ==>         PRMODE ==>
LINECT ==>          PRSET ==>          VIEW ==>
CHARS ==> (      ,      ,      ,      ) PRTY ==>
COPYG ==> (      ,      ,      ,      ,      ,      ,      ,      )
PAGE ==>
RECORD ==>

The following attributes may be selected by entering the 1-character selection
code on the command input line:
    D - Distribution specifications.    I - Special instructions.

Press ENTER to confirm or enter END command to cancel

```

The print attribute data fields are explained in the Field Descriptions section that follows. The one-character selection codes that appear in the illustration are explained in the Print Attribute Selection Codes section.

## Using the EXP Command to Display This Panel

There is a shortcut method available that lets you immediately display the main CA Deliver Reprint Attribute panel from any EXPO Mode or EXP Mode Print Attribute panels. This method uses the EXP command.

You can use the EXP command from the main CA View Print Attribute panel in EXPO mode and from both of the optional CA Deliver Reprint Attribute panels (Primary and Alternate).

Enter the EXP command on the command line as follows:

Command ==> EXP

```

CA View EXPO ----- CA Deliver Reprint Attribute -----
Command ==>

  ID    ---> IEBGENER
  Job    ---> CBROERIA   Jobid ---> JOB09266

Attributes:
  BANNER ==> DEFAULT    INCLUDE AFP RESOURCES è YES
  COPIES ==>            BURST ==> N          CLASS ==>
  FORM ==> COOK         FCB ==>            FLASH ==> (      ,      )
  OPTCDJ ==> N         HOLD ==> N          MODIFY ==> (      ,      )
  FORMDF ==>          UCS ==>            WRITER ==>
  LINECT ==>          PAGEDF ==>         PRMODE ==>
  CHARS ==> (      ,      ,      ,      ) VIEW ==>
  COPYG ==> (      ,      ,      ,      ,      ,      ,      ,      ) PRTY ==>
  PAGE ==>
  RECORD ==>

The following attributes may be selected by entering the 1-character selection
code on the command input line:
  D - Distribution specifications.   I - Special instructions.

Press ENTER to confirm or enter END command to cancel

```

## Field Descriptions

This table describes the fields in the CA Deliver Reprint Attribute panel:

Field	Description	Number of Fields
INCLUDE AFP RESOURCES	<p>Lets the user override the global ACIFRES setting</p> <p>This attribute is only displayed for ACIF reports.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The global value of ACIFRES is displayed when the panel is initially displayed.</p>	



Field	Description	Number of Fields
BANNER	The CA Deliver model banner page name	1
COPIES	Causes the COPIES JCL parameter to be used Valid values are Yes and No.	1
FORM	The forms name	1
OPTCDJ	Specifies whether the SYSOUT records contain table reference characters Valid values are Yes and No.	1
FORMDF	The name of the form definition to be used to print the SYSOUT with the 3800 printing subsystem <b>Note:</b> You cannot use this field if you are printing with the P command.	1
LINECT	The number of lines to print per page <b>Note:</b> You cannot use this field if you are printing with the P command.	1
CHARS	The 3800-printer character arrangement table names	1 to 4
COPYG	Specifies the 3800-printer copy group values Valid values are 1 to 255.	1 to 8
PAGE	A list of pages or ranges of pages to be printed Separate each page or range of pages in the list by blanks, commas, or both. A range of pages is specified as two pages separated by a colon.	1 to 9
RECORD	A record or range of records to be printed Separate each record or range by blanks and/or commas. A range of records is specified as two record numbers separated by a colon.	1 to 9
BURST	Specifies whether the output is to be burst by a 3800 printer Valid values are Yes and No.	1
FCB	The name of the forms control image	1

Field	Description	Number of Fields
HOLD	Specifies whether output is to be placed on a held queue Valid values are Yes and No.	1
UCS	The name of the special character set	1
PAGEDF	The name of the page definition used to print the SYSOUT with the 3800 printing subsystem <b>Note:</b> You cannot use this field if you are printing with the P command.	1
PRSET	The name of the printer setup member in the CA Deliver database. The records of this member are to be printed immediately following the report banner page and before the first records of the report.	1
CLASS	The SYSOUT class <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ If you do not fill in the override CLASS, the CLASS assigned to each CA Deliver DISTID is used.</li> <li>■ If you fill in the override class, it overrides the CA Deliver DISTID CLASS for all DISTIDs in this reprint.</li> <li>■ If a DISTID does not have a class defined in CA Deliver and no override class is specified, the original JCL class is used — this is the class that is shown on the SAR/SARO Reprint Attribute panel.</li> </ul>	1
FLASH	The 3800 forms flash overlay name and flash count Valid values are 1 to 255 (flash count).	1 for each
MODIFY	The 3800 copy modification module name and table reference character	1 name, 0 to 3 table reference chars
WRITER	The external writer name. If an '*' is specified for the WRITER field, all WRITER specifications are nullified.	1
PRMODE	The process mode to be used to print the SYSOUT with the 3800 printing subsystem	1

Field	Description	Number of Fields
VIEW	The defined view for printing	1
PRTY	Assigns selection priority to the job Valid values are 0 to 255.	1

## Print Attribute Selection Codes

Two print attributes are listed as selection codes on the CA Deliver Reprint Attribute panel:

- D  
Distribution identifiers for printing archived reports
- I  
Special instructions for printing archived reports

These selection codes and their respective panels are explained on the following pages.

## Distribution Identifier Panels

Your report printing occurs based on a list of distribution identifiers. These identifiers are displayed on the CA Deliver Reprint Attribute panel below.

To display this panel, do the following:

- Enter *D* on the command line of the main CA Deliver Reprint Attribute panel, and then press Enter.

```
CA View EXP0 ----- CA Deliver Reprint Attribute Panel --- Row 00001 of 00003
Command ==>                                         Scroll ==> PAGE

ID    ---> IEBGENER
Job   ---> CBROERIA   Jobid ---> JOB09266

Print All Distids ==> Y

Distribution Specifications:
Sel Grp Dist ID                               Num Out Dest          Writer
      ATRIMBL                                1
      CBROERI                                1    N
      ATRIMBL                                1    N
***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****
```

- This is an example of scrolling to the right once.

```
CA View EXP0 ----- CA Deliver Reprint Attribute Panel --- Row 00001 of 00003
Command ==>                                         Scroll ==> PAGE

ID    ---> IEBGENER
Job   ---> CBROERIA   Jobid ---> JOB09266

Print All Dist IDs ==> Y

Distribution Specifications:
Sel Grp Dist ID                               Distribute To: (Line 1)
      ATRIMBL
      CBROERI                                CHRYS COOK
      ATRIMBL                                ANNE TRIMBLE
***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****
```

## Adding a Distribution ID for Printing

To add a distribution ID (DIST ID) for the report, follow these steps:

1. Insert a new line under the last line of data.
2. Place the DIST ID you want to add on the new line, aligned with the Dist ID column, then press Enter.
3. Enter *END* on the command line of your panel, then press Enter.
4. When the main CA Deliver Reprint Attribute panel is displayed, complete the printing process from that panel.

## Deleting a Distribution ID

To delete a (distribution ID) DIST ID so that the report will not be printed for that DIST ID, follow these steps:

1. Delete the line in the panel that contains the DIST ID you want to remove, then press Enter.
2. Enter *END* on the command line of your panel, then press Enter.
3. When the main CA Deliver Reprint Attribute panel is displayed, complete the printing process from that panel.

## Special Instructions Panel

A list of special instructions for your chosen report is displayed on the CA Deliver Reprint Attributes panel illustrated below. These instructions are printed on the report banner page when your report is printed.

To display this panel, do the following:

- Enter */* in the command line of the main CA Deliver Reprint Attribute panel, and then press Enter.

```
CA View EXP0 ----- CA Deliver Reprint Attribute Panel --- Row 00001 of 00001
Command ==>                                         Scroll ==> PAGE

ID    ---> IEBGENER
Job   ---> CBROERIA   Jobid  ---> JOB09266

Special Instructions:
Sel Instruction

***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****
```

## Adding Special Instructions for Printing

To add special instructions to the banner page of your report, follow these steps:

1. Insert a new line in the panel (see the sample panel above) under the last line of data.
2. Enter the special instructions you want to add on the new line, in line with the Instruction column, then press Enter.
3. Enter *END* on the command line of your panel, then press Enter.
4. When the main CA Deliver Reprint Attribute panel is displayed, complete the printing process from that panel.

## Deleting Special Instructions

To delete special instructions from the banner page of your report, follow these steps:

1. Delete the line in the panel that contains the special instructions you want to remove, then press Enter.
2. Enter *END* on the command line of your panel, then press Enter.
3. When the main CA Deliver Reprint Attribute panel is displayed, complete the printing process from that panel.

**Important!** If you do not specify both the **PAGE** and **RECORD** print attributes, the entire report is printed.

## Overriding Options with Initialization Parameters

The default data that appears in the main Print Attribute panel that was assigned to the output when it was originally archived can be overridden.

Use these initialization parameters to override the default data:

### **NEWCLSL**

Overrides CLASS data field.

### **NEWDEST**

Overrides DEST data field.

### **NEWFORM**

Overrides FORM data field.

### **TSOCLS**

Overrides CLASS field.

This value has priority over NEWCLSL for online printing (selection code P).

### **TSODEST**

Overrides DEST data field.

This value has priority over NEWDEST for online printing (selection code P).

### **TSOFORM**

Overrides FORM data field.

This value has priority over NEWFORM for online printing (selection code P).

### **JCLASS**

Overrides CLASS data field.

This value has priority over NEWCLSL for batch printing (selection code J).

## Optional Print Attribute Panels—SAR Mode

This section describes the optional Print Attribute panels which are shown below:

CA View SAR ----- Print Attribute Panel -----  
Command ==>

ID ---> SWILSON5  
Job ---> SWILSON5                      JOBID ---> JOB05778

\*----- Primary -----\*

BANNER ==>  
CLASS ==> T  
DEST ==>  
WRITER ==>

BANNER ==>  
CLASS ==>  
DEST ==>  
WRITER ==>

Enter optional page/record range(s):  
PAGE ==>  
RECORD ==>

Press ENTER to confirm or enter END command to cancel

CA View SAR ----- Print Attribute Panel -----  
Command ==>

ID ---> SWILSON5  
Job ---> SWILSON5                      JOBID ---> JOB05778

BANNER ==>  
CLASS ==> T  
DEST ==>  
WRITER ==>

\*----- Alternate -----\*

BANNER ==>  
CLASS ==>  
DEST ==>  
WRITER ==>

Enter optional page/record range(s):  
PAGE ==>  
RECORD ==>

Press ENTER to confirm or enter END command to cancel

Chapter 6: Printing Output 207

## Field Descriptions

This table describes the fields in the optional Print Attribute Panel:

### **BANNER**

Defines the name of the model banner page to use to produce the beginning and ending banner pages for the report.

- If BANNER is not specified, the user's default banner page is used
- If BANNER is specified as \*, no banner pages are used.

### **CLASS**

Defines the SYSOUT class.

### **DEST**

Defines the printer destination.

The following values are valid:

- n JES printer
- n External writer
- n CMA printer
- n VTAM printer
- n External Printer
- n Printer synonym

See the section Identifying Printer Devices earlier in this chapter for explanations of each destination type.

### **WRITER**

Defines the external writer name.

If an '\*' is specified for the WRITER field, all WRITER specifications are nullified.

### **PAGE**

Defines a list of pages (or page ranges) that are to be printed.

Separate each page or range of pages in the list with blanks, commas, or both. A range of pages is specified as two pages separated by a colon.

### **RECORD**

Defines a record or range of records to be printed.

Separate each record or range with blanks, commas, or both. A range of records is specified as two record numbers separated by a colon.



## Optional Print Attribute Panels—EXP Mode

This section shows examples of the optional reprint attribute panels.

CA View EXP ----- CA Deliver Reprint Attribute Panel -----  
Command ==>

ID ---> IEBGENER  
Job ---> IEBGENER                      JOBID ---> JOB05778

\*----- Primary -----\*

BANNER ==>  
CLASS ==>  
DEST ==>  
WRITER ==>

BANNER ==>  
CLASS ==>  
DEST ==>  
WRITER ==>

Enter optional page/record range(s):  
PAGE ==>  
RECORD ==>

Press ENTER to confirm or enter END command to cancel

CA View EXP ----- CA Deliver Reprint Attribute Panel -----  
Command ==>

ID ---> IEBGENER  
Job ---> IEBGENER                      JOBID ---> JOB05778

BANNER ==>  
CLASS ==>  
DEST ==>  
WRITER ==>

\*----- Alternate -----\*

BANNER ==>  
CLASS ==>  
DEST ==>  
WRITER ==>

Enter optional page/record range(s):  
PAGE ==>  
RECORD ==>

Press ENTER to confirm or enter END command to cancel

## Field Descriptions

This is a description of the fields in the optional CA Deliver Reprint Attributes Panel:

### **BANNER**

Defines the name of the model banner page to use to produce the beginning and ending banner pages for the report.

- If BANNER is not specified, the user's default banner page is used
- If BANNER is specified as \*, no banner pages are used.

### **CLASS**

Defines the SYSOUT class.

### **DEST**

Defines the printer destination.

The following values are valid:

- n JES printer
- n External writer
- n CMA printer
- n VTAM printer
- n External Printer
- n Printer synonym

See the section Identifying Printer Devices earlier in this chapter for explanations of each destination type.

### **WRITER**

Defines the external writer name.

If an '\*' is specified for the WRITER field, all WRITER specifications are nullified.

### **PAGE**

Defines a list of pages (or page ranges) that are to be printed.

Separate each page or range of pages in the list with blanks, commas, or both. A range of pages is specified as two pages separated by a colon.

### **RECORD**

Defines a record or range of records to be printed.

Separate each record or range with blanks, commas, or both. A range of records is specified as two record numbers separated by a colon.

# Print Output Parameters

The Print Attribute panel and the CA Deliver Reprint Attributes panel are displayed with default data in the fields.

Default data comes from the print attribute data that was part of the output when it was originally archived. You can delete or modify any of the data in these fields.

To display a complete list of print attributes, enter the O input command ( or OUT or OUTPUT) on the Print Attributes panel or the CA Deliver Reprint Attributes panel and press Enter. The Print Output Parameters panel displays.

CA View ALL ----- Print Output Parameters -----		Row 00001 of 00105
Command ==>		Scroll ==> PAGE
ID	---> SALESRPT	
Job	---> SALESRPT	Jobid ---> JOB00144
Name	Value	
-----		
ADDRESS-1		
ADDRESS-2		
ADDRESS-3		
ADDRESS-4		
BUILDING		
BURST	NO	
CHARS-1		
CHARS-2		
CHARS-3		
CHARS-4		
CKPTLINE		
CKPTPAGE		
CKPTSEC		
CLASS	3	
COLORMAP		
COMPACT		
COMSETUP		

The following print attributes can be changed as needed.

- Scroll through the list using the scroll command
- Use the LOCATE command to position the cursor at the targeted entry
- Enter the END command to use these print attributes
- Enter the CANCEL command to ignore any changes. When you exit the Print Attribute panel or the CA Deliver Reprint Attributes panel, a confirmation of the print request is displayed.

## ADDRESS-1 to ADDRESS-4

Deliver address lines for the SYSOUT.

You can specify one to four deliver address lines containing up to 60 text characters.

**BUILDING**

Defines the building identification for the SYSOUT.

You can specify up to 60 text characters for building identification.

**BURST**

Specifies whether output is to be burst by a 3800 printer.

Valid values are YES and NO.

**CHARS-1 to CHARS-4**

Defines the 3800-printer character arrangement table names.

**CKPTLINE**

Specifies the maximum lines in a logical page.

A range of 0 to 32767 can be specified.

**CKPTPAGE**

Defines the number of logical pages before JES checkpoints the data.

A range of 1 to 32767 can be specified.

**CKPTSEC**

Defines the number of sections before JES checkpoints the data.

A range of 1 to 32767 can be specified.

**CLASS**

Defines the SYSOUT class.

**COLORMAP**

Defines the color translation resource object.

**COMPACT**

Defines the compaction table to use to send SYSOUT to an SNA terminal.

**COMSETUP**

Defines the microfiche setup resource.

**CONTROL**

Specifies line spacing.

Valid values are:

**PROGRAM**

Indicates that each logical record contains a carriage control character.

**SINGLE**

Indicates that single spacing is to be used.

**DOUBLE**

Indicates that double spacing is to be used.

**TRIPLE**

Indicates that triple spacing is to be used.

**COPIES**

Defines the number of copies.

Valid values are 1 to 255.

**COPYG-1 to COPYG-8**

Defines the 3800-printer copy group values.

Valid values are 1 to 255.

**DATAACK**

Specifies how the printer errors are to be handled.

Valid values are:

**BLOCK**

Indicates that errors are not reported.

**UNBLOCK**

Indicates that errors are reported.

**BLKCHAR**

Indicates that print errors are blocked.

**BLKPOS**

Indicates that data errors are blocked.

**DEPT**

Defines the department identification for the SYSOUT.

You can specify up to 60 text characters for department identification.

**DEST**

Defines the printer destination.

The following values are valid:

- n JES printer
- n External writer
- n CMA printer
- n VTAM printer
- n External Printer
- n Printer synonym

See the section that Identifies Printer Devices earlier in this chapter for explanations of each destination type.

**DPAGELBL**

Specifies whether the security label is to be output.

Valid values are YES and NO.

**DUPLEX**

Specifies whether the report is printed on one or both sides of the paper.

Valid values are:

**NO**

Prints on one side only.

**NORMAL**

Rotates the physical page about the Y axis; this permits binding to occur on the long side of the sheet.

**TUMBLE**

Rotates the physical page about the X axis; this permits binding to occur on the short side of the sheet.

**FCB**

Defines the name of the forms control image.

**FLASH**

Defines an optional forms flash overlay name for the 3800 printer.

**FLASH COUNT**

Defines an optional flash count for the 3800 printer.

Valid values are 1 to 255.

**FORM**

Defines the forms name.

**FORMDEF**

Defines the name of the form definition to be used to print the SYSOUT with the 3800 printing subsystem.

**FORMLEN**

Defines the length and unit of measurement of the form.

**FSSDATA**

Defines the Functional Subsystem data.

You can specify up to 127 characters for functional subsystem data.

**HOLD**

Specifies whether output is to be placed on a held queue.

Valid values are YES and NO.

**INTRAY**

Defines the printer input tray.

A range of 1 to 255 can be specified.

**IPDEST**

Defines the TCP/IP routing designation.

You can specify up to 124 characters of TCP/IP routing information.

**LINECT**

Defines the number of lines to print per page.

**MODIFY**

Defines the 3800 copy modification module name.

**MODIFY TRC**

Defines the 3800 copy modification module table reference character.

Valid values are 0 to 3.

**NAME**

Defines the name that is to be printed on output separator pages.

You can specify up to 60 text characters for the name.

**NOTIFY-1 to NOTIFY-4**

Specifies up to four print notification message destinations.

**OFFSETXB**

Specifies X offset of logical page origin for the back side of the paper.

**OFFSETXF**

Specifies X offset of logical page origin for the front side of the paper.

**OFFSEYB**

Specifies Y offset of logical page origin for the back side of the paper.

**OFFSEYF**

Specifies Y offset of logical page origin for the front side of the paper.

**OPTCDJ**

Specifies whether the SYSOUT records are to contain table reference characters.

Valid values are YES and NO.

**OUTBIN**

Defines the output bin ID.

**OUTDISP**

A range of 1 to 65535 can be specified.

**OUTDISPA**

Specifies the normal and abnormal output disposition.

Valid values are:

**HOLD**

Indicates that the SYSOUT is not printed until it is released.

**KEEP**

Indicates that the SYSOUT is printed but not immediately purged.

**LEAVE**

Indicates that the SYSOUT is not printed until it is released and not immediately purged once it is printed.

**PURGE**

Indicates that the SYSOUT is deleted and not printed.

**WRITE**

Indicates that the SYSOUT is printed and purged.

**OVERLAYB**

Specifies medium overlay for back side of paper.

**OVERLAYF**

Specifies medium overlay for front side of paper.

**PAGEDEF**

Defines the name of the page definition to be used to print the SYSOUT with the 3800 printing subsystem.

**Note:** You cannot use this field if you are printing with the P command.

**PIMSG**

Specifies whether messages from a functional subsystem should be printed.

Valid values are YES and NO.

**PIMSG COUNT**

Specifies the message threshold; this is the point at which the system will cancel printing.

A range of 1 to 999 can be specified.

**PORTNO**

Defines the TCP port number where FSS connects to the printer.

A range of 1 to 65535 can be specified.



**PRMODE**

Defines the process mode to be used to print the SYSOUT with the 3800 printing subsystem.

**PRTERORR**

Defines the action to take when there is a print error.

Valid values are:

**DEFAULT**

Take a standard action when a terminating error occurs during printing.

**QUIT**

Release the SYSOUT when a terminating error occurs during printing.

**HOLD**

Place the SYSOUT in a held status when a terminating error occurs during printing.

**PRTOPTNS**

Defines the named entity of print options for FSS.

**PRTQUEUE**

Defines a target print queue for FSS.

You can specify up to 127 characters for print queue.

**PRTY**

Assigns a selection priority to the job.

Valid values are 0 to 255.

**RESFMT**

Defines the resolution that is used to format the print.

Valid values are:

**P240**

Indicates 240 pels per inch resolution.

**P300**

Indicates 300 pels per inch resolution.

**RETAINF**

Defines the failed transmission retain time.

Valid values are hhhh:mm:ss or FOREVER.

**RETAINS**

Defines the successful transmission retain time.

Valid values are hhhh:mm:ss or FOREVER.

**RETRYL**

Defines the maximum number of transmission retries.

**RETRYT**

Defines the length of time to wait between retries.

**ROOM**

Defines a room identification.

You can specify up to 60 text characters for room identification.

**SYSAREA**

Specifies whether the system should reserve a system area on each page of output.

Valid values are YES and NO.

**TITLE**

Defines a title identification.

You can specify up to 60 text characters for text identification.

**UCS**

Defines the name of the special character set.

The valid value is 1.

**USERDATA1 to USERDATA16**

Defines 1 to 16 user data lines that can contain up to 60 text characters for the SYSOUT.

**WRITER**

Defines the external writer name.

This attribute is omitted if an asterisk ("\*") is entered in this field.

# Reprinting Output Management Bundles

The Bundle Reprint Facility is available only in EXPO mode. This facility prints output that was bundled by CA Deliver and archived through CA View.

1. In the EXPO Primary Selection panel, do one of the following:
  - Enter *JB* on the command line, and then press Enter to display the Bundle Reprint Selection List.

```
CA View EXPO ----- Bundle Reprint Selection List -- Row 00001 of 00001
Command ==>
                                     Scroll ==> PAGE

Sel Bundle ID                      Description
==> *
    BUN1                          CHECKING - MAINBLDG
    BUN2                          CHECKING - STORAGE
    BUN3                          CHECKING - OFFICE
    BUN4                          CHECKING - WAREHOUSE
    BUN5                          CHECKING - INVTRY
    BUN6                          CHECKING - OUTBLDGS
***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****
```

- Enter *JB* and a specific bundle ID on the command line, and then press Enter to queue the bundle for printing.
2. In the Bundle Reprint Selection List, enter *S* in the Select column of the bundle you want to print, then press Enter to display the Bundle Reprint Attribute panel.

```
CA View EXPO ----- Bundle Reprint Attribute -----
Command ==>

Bundle ID    ---> DIANER
Description  --->

Attributes:
BANNER ==> (      ,      ,      )
BDIST  ==>

Job Statement Information:
==> //DIANE BN JOB CLASS=A,MSGCLASS=Q
==>
==>
==>

The following attributes may be selected by entering the 1-character selection
code on the command line:
    C - List the contents of the bundle.
    S - Prepare the job to Reprint the bundle.
```

The bundle ID of the bundle you selected appears in the Bundle ID field.

3. Do the following in the Bundle Reprint Attribute panel:
  - In the BANNER field, do one of the following:

- Enter the CA Deliver bundle, DIST, and report ID that prints with the bundle
  - Enter an asterisk in one of the fields to suppress the printing of that banner page.
  - In the BDIST field, enter the CA Deliver bundle DIST ID for which the bundle is to be printed.
4. Do one of the following:
- To print the bundle that is indicated in the Bundle ID field, enter *S* on the command line then press Enter to queue the bundle for printing.
  - To check the contents of the bundle, enter *C* on the command line, then press Enter to display the Contents of Bundle panel.

```

CA View EXPO ----- Contents of Bundle ----- ROW 00001 OF 00003
Command ==>                                         Scroll ==> PAGE

Bundle ---> PAYROLL

Sel Dist ID / Report ID          Archival
                                Date      Time  Description
                                BJONES
                                PAYEE-R1    10/06/2009 12:07
                                PAYEE-R2    10/06/2009 12:07
***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****

```

All of the fields in this panel are informational. Reports in your selected bundle are displayed by Dist ID and include a short description, archival date, and archival time. The Report ID field displays the report id that was defined in CA Deliver. CA Deliver Arch ID report identifiers are not displayed by this panel.

5. In the Contents of Bundle panel, do the following:
- Validate the report IDs.
  - Enter *END* on the command line.
  - Press Enter to display the Bundle Reprint Attribute panel.
6. In the Bundle Reprint Attribute panel, enter *S* on the command line, then press Enter.

The bundle is queued for printing.

# Chapter 7: Creating Logical Views

---

This section compares the system's two views of SYSOUTs and reports, native and logical, and discusses how to customize the way CA View displays SYSOUT or reports using logical views.

This section contains the following topics:

[Native and Logical Views](#) (see page 221)

[Creating Logical View Definitions—Overview](#) (see page 226)

[Using the View Definition Panel to Create Logical Views](#) (see page 227)

[Specifying Primary Headings](#) (see page 237)

[Specifying Columns](#) (see page 240)

[Specifying Column Headings](#) (see page 245)

[Specifying and Accessing Page Indexes](#) (see page 249)

[Specifying Colors](#) (see page 264)

[Using VIEW COLS Mode to Create Logical Views](#) (see page 266)

[Determining Cursor Position—the WHERE Command](#) (see page 273)

## Native and Logical Views

Native views reflect the actual format of archived reports, while logical views are customized report displays. This section describes these two methods of online viewing and gives you examples of each.

### Native Views

A *native view* is the online display of the SYSOUT or report in the form in which it was archived. Each page of the native view contains:

- One or more title records
- One or more column heading records
- Data records
- Zero, one, or more footer records

The native view of a SYSOUT can have one or more pages of job information preceding the first page of data records.

## Native View: Example 1

The following illustration shows the top of the first page of data of a SYSOUT as displayed in the native view. Note the title and column heading records at the top of the data display area.

```

CA View  Browse - SWILSON5 ---- Rec 0000000 Pg 0000001.001 Lock 00 Col 001 080
Command ==>                               Scroll ==> PAGE
***** TOP OF DATA *****
.SARPAGE1
NAME          ACCOUNT NUMBER    REGION    DIVISION    MONTH TOTAL
-----
.ABERNATHY    XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX    XXXXXX    XXXXXXXX    XXXXXXXXXXXX
.ACME         XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX    XXXXXX    XXXXXXXX    XXXXXXXXXXXX
.ADLER        XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX    XXXXXX    XXXXXXXX    XXXXXXXXXXXX
.ALLISON      XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX    XXXXXX    XXXXXXXX    XXXXXXXXXXXX
.AXEL         XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX    XXXXXX    XXXXXXXX    XXXXXXXXXXXX
.ALSTER       XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX    XXXXXX    XXXXXXXX    XXXXXXXXXXXX
.ALSTON       XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX    XXXXXX    XXXXXXXX    XXXXXXXXXXXX
.ATNE         XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX    XXXXXX    XXXXXXXX    XXXXXXXXXXXX
.BALICK       XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX    XXXXXX    XXXXXXXX    XXXXXXXXXXXX
.BARELL       XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX    XXXXXX    XXXXXXXX    XXXXXXXXXXXX
.BAROVELLI    XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX    XXXXXX    XXXXXXXX    XXXXXXXXXXXX
.BASSE        XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX    XXXXXX    XXXXXXXX    XXXXXXXXXXXX
.BASLICH      XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX    XXXXXX    XXXXXXXX    XXXXXXXXXXXX
.CANTRELL     XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX    XXXXXX    XXXXXXXX    XXXXXXXXXXXX
.CELESTE      XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX    XXXXXX    XXXXXXXX    XXXXXXXXXXXX
.CENNET       XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX    XXXXXX    XXXXXXXX    XXXXXXXXXXXX
.CHASE        XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX    XXXXXX    XXXXXXXX    XXXXXXXXXXXX
.CHASIN       XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX    XXXXXX    XXXXXXXX    XXXXXXXXXXXX
.CHINOIS      XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX    XXXXXX    XXXXXXXX    XXXXXXXXXXXX
.CLAPKIN      XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX    XXXXXX    XXXXXXXX    XXXXXXXXXXXX

```

## Native View: Example 2

The following illustration shows the same SYSOUT in the native view after scrolling down one page.

**Note:** The title and column heading records previously displayed at the top of the first page have scrolled off the top of the page.

CA View Browse -- SWILSON5 --- Rec 0000000 Pg 0000001.001 Lock 00 Col 001 080				
Command ==>		Scroll ==> PAGE		
***** TOP OF DATA *****				
.CLAYTON	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
.CORELLI	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
.DAYAN	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
.DAYGLASS	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
.DIETERE	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
.EDELMAN	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
.EDSON	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
.FRANK	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
.FOURIER	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
.GLASSMAN	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
.GLABMAN	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
HEIDELBERG	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
HERBERT	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
HEZZENFELD	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
INDIANER	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
NAME	ACCOUNT NUMBER	REGION	DIVISION	MONTH TOTAL
-----				
IJEAKA	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
JACKSON	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
JAMA	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
JASON	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
KRAMAR	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
KROMWELL	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX

## Logical Views

*Logical views* allow you to customize the way CA View displays SYSOUT and reports without modifying the physical data.

Using logical views, you can do the following actions throughout a report and improve online readability:

- Manipulate the columns of a report
- Define column headings
- Assign colors to those columns or headings
- Alternate colors

Logical viewing also provides a basic level of security, because the system administrator can restrict users to certain pre-designated views.

## Types of Logical Views

The following table defines the types of logical views:

### Public

Applies to only one report or SYSOUT ID:

- Unrestricted access—view is accessible to all users
- Restricted access—view is accessible to specified users

### Private

Applies to only one report or SYSOUT ID:

- User creates a personal view
- One user cannot access another user's private view

Users can create a private view for their own use if the user is defined to the system as a nonrestricted user. Nonrestricted means that the user has access to the native view (the view that is not secured). Private views can only be created from the native view of a report.

### Global

Applies across many reports; based on a generic report or SYSOUT ID specification.

When the user creates a global view, the user specifies a generic report ID in the definition using a trailing asterisk (for example, PAY\*) to determine which reports are included in the view.

Only users with master authority specified by the DEF USER statement can create global logical views.

## Logical View Considerations

You can access up to 255 views using the *Vnnn* selection list command (see the section Accessing the View Definition Function from Browse later in this chapter). These views can be private, public, or global views.

Each logical view presentation can be browsed, printed, or distributed. Logical views cannot be stacked (that is, you cannot have a view on top of a view).

Indexing is only performed on public or global view definitions. If an index is defined to a private view, it must match an index definition for a global or public view.

To avoid overloading the system with an individual user's indexes, private logical views can only be used to create new page indexes if they match a public or global view index definition.



## What Appears in a Logical View?

A logical view is the modified online display of a SYSOUT or report in CA View; the data is not altered.

A logical view contains:

- An optional one-line heading that is independent of the data columns and does not scroll off the display during vertical scrolling
- One to six optional column heading lines that do not scroll off the display during vertical scrolling, but can change as the heading records on the pages within the SYSOUT change
- A continuous display of data that you can scroll

Optionally, a user can exclude specific columns, lines, or pages from the view. Users can also define columns for display and reorder columns on the display.

## Logical View: Example 1

The following illustration shows a logical view of the same SYSOUT shown in the section Native View: Example 1, earlier in this section. Compare this illustration with the previous one. Note in particular how the headings have been modified and how the columns of data are defined and reordered.

```

CA View  Browse - SWILSON5 ---- Rec 0000000 Pg 0000001.001 Lock 00 Col 001 080
Command ==>                                     Scroll ==> PAGE
***** TOP OF DATA *****
NAME          MONTH TOTAL  ACCOUNT NUMBER  DIVISION
-----
ABERNATHY     xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx
ACME          xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx
ADLER         xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx
ALLISON       xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx
AXEL          xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx
ALSTER        xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx
ALSTON        xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx
ATNE          xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx
BALICK        xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx
BARELL        xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx
BAROVELLI     xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx
BASSE         xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx
BASLICH       xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx
CANTRELL      xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx
CELESTE       xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx
CENNET        xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx
CHINOIS       xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx
CLAPKIN       xxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxxxxxxxx  xxxxxxxx

```

## Logical View: Example 2

The following illustration shows the same logical view of the SYSOUT after the user has scrolled the display vertically.

**Note:** Headings have not scrolled off the display and that the data flows continuously below the headings without the interruption of page headings and footers.

CA View Browse - SWILSON5 ---- Rec 0000000 Pg 0000001.001 Lock 00 Col 001 080			
Command ==>		Scroll ==> PAGE	
***** TOP OF DATA *****			
NAME	MONTH TOTAL	ACCOUNT NUMBER	DIVISION
----	-----	-----	-----
CLAYTON	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
CORELLI	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
DAYAN	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
DAYGLASS	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
DIETERE	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
EDELMAN	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
EDSON	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
FRANK	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
FOURIER	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
GLASSMAN	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
GLABMAN	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
HEIDELBERG	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
HERBERT	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
HEZZENFELD	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
INDIANER	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
IJEAKA	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
JACKSON	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
JAMA	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
JASON	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
KRAMAR	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
KROMWELL	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX

## Creating Logical View Definitions—Overview

You can create a logical view definition in two ways:

- The first method, using the primary View Definition panel and its related panels, allows you to create a complete logical view definition.

The primary View Definition panel is accessed from either the primary CA View panel or from browse mode and is explained in the following section.

- The second method, VIEW COLS mode, uses a single panel. VIEW COLS mode allows less customization than the View Definition panel but is easier to use.

This method is only available from browse and is explained in the section Using VIEW COLS Mode to Create Logical Views.

## Using the View Definition Panel to Create Logical Views

Use the primary View Definition panel to create the basic logical view definition and to access the following related panels:

- Primary Heading Specifications panel where you define page headings for the logical view.
- Column Specifications panel where you define the data columns for the logical view.
- Column Headings Specifications panel where you define the headings for the columns in the logical view.
- Page Indexing Criteria panel where you specify page indexing criteria that select pages for the view based on the indexing criteria you define.

You can access the primary View Definition panel from the Primary Selection panel, from other panels, or from browse mode. You can define global views pertaining to many reports *only* by accessing the view definition from the primary CA View panel.

### Accessing the View Definition Panel from the Primary Panel

If you have master authority, you can use the DEF VIEW command from the Primary Selection panel. This method allows you to define global views pertaining to many SYSOUTs or reports, and public views.

When a user selects a report with the Vnnn line command, CA View uses private view nnn, if one is defined; otherwise, CA View uses public view Vnnn, if that view is defined. If private view nnn or public view nnn are not defined, the most specific global view nnn is used. The sequence of view selection is called the *view hierarchy*.

### Modifying an Existing View

1. In the Primary Selection Panel, enter DEF VIEW to display a list of all the defined public and global views.

Do one of the following actions in the list panel to display the View Definition panel for the view you want to modify:

- Enter S in the Sel column and press Enter.
- Enter S viewid on the command line (where viewid is the ID of an existing view) and press Enter.

## Creating a New View

1. In the Primary Selection Panel, enter *DEF VIEW* to display a list of all the defined public and global views.

Enter *S viewid* on the command line of the list panel (where *viewid* is the ID of the view you are creating), then press Enter to display the View Definition panel for the new view.

## Deleting a View

1. In the Primary Selection Panel, enter *DEF VIEW* to display a list of all the defined public and global views.

Enter *D* in the Sel column of the view you want to delete and press Enter to display the Delete Confirmation Panel.

**Note:** You cannot delete a view from browse mode.

## Accessing the View Definition Panel from a Panel Other Than the Primary Panel

Enter *END* on the command line of the current panel and press Enter.

## Accessing the View Definition Panel from Browse

The procedure you use to access the View Definition panel varies depending on whether you are modifying an existing view or creating a new one. Private views and public views can be defined from browse.

## Modifying an Existing View

1. In the SYSOUT or Report Selection List, enter *Vnnn* in the Sel column of the desired SYSOUT or report, where *nnn* is the number of the view you want to modify.

The maximum number is 255.

2. Press Enter to display the browse panel with definition *nnn* of the SYSOUT or report.
3. On the command line of the browse panel, enter *VIEW* and press Enter to display the primary View Definition panel.

## Creating a New View for Output with No Existing View Definitions

1. In the SYSOUT or Report Selection List, enter *S* in the Sel column of the desired SYSOUT or report.
2. Press Enter to display the browse panel with the native view of the SYSOUT or report.
3. On the command line of the browse panel, enter *VIEW* and press Enter to display the primary View Definition panel.

## Creating a New View for Output with Existing View Definitions

### Method 1

1. Enter *VØ* in the Sel column of the desired SYSOUT or report to select the native view.
2. Press Enter to display the browse panel with the native view of the SYSOUT or report.
3. On the command line of the browse panel, enter *VIEW* and press Enter to display the primary View Definition panel.

### Method 2

1. Enter *S* in the Sel column of the desired SYSOUT or report.
2. Press Enter to display the View Selection panel.
3. Enter *S* next to the desired Native Browse entry, and then press Enter.  
The native view of the SYSOUT is displayed.
4. On the command line of the browse panel, enter *VIEW* and press Enter to display the primary View Definition panel.

## The Primary View Definition Panel

The primary View Definition panel allows you to access all of the functions used to create logical views of SYSOUT and reports in CA View. This section gives you an overview of this panel and explains its functions.

Here is an illustration of the primary View Definition panel:

```
CA View ALL ----- View Definition -----
Command ==>

View ID      ==> SWILSON5
View Number  ==>
Private      ==> _ (Y/N)      Filter Name ==>
Secured      ==> _ (Y/N)

Description  ==>

Display Attributes (Y/N):
  Default View      ==> N      Lock Left Column ==> N
  Carriage Controls ==> Y

Data Extraction by Page:
  Pages to Exclude  ==>      (Pages are excluded from top of file )
  Records to Exclude ==>      (Records are excluded from top of page)
  Records to Display ==>      (Leave blank for entire page)

To select the following, enter the 1-character code on the command input line:
  H - Define primary heading      P - Define page indexing criteria
  C - Define column specifications L - Define color specifications

Enter END command to reenter viewing of report.
```

The following sections describe the display and input fields of the primary View Definition panel. These descriptions are divided into sections that follow the layout of the menu.

## Command Line

The following command descriptions are available on this panel.

Enter the command on the command line (with any parameters) and press Enter.

### DELETE

Deletes the current view of the SYSOUT.

### COPY

Copies view definition data from another logical view. The COPY command can be used to replace the data on the current panel or the entire view definition data. The COPY command does not change the view identifier or view number. The syntax is as follows:

Command ==> COPY view-id view-number [ALL]

where

*view-id* and *view-number* parameters identify the name and number of the logical view that is copied. The ALL parameter indicates that the entire view definition is replaced with the data from the copied logical view. If omitted, only the data from the current panel is replaced. The ALL parameter is only valid on the primary View Definition panel.

### REPLACE

Replaces a previously defined logical view with the current logical view.

There are two ways to enter this command:

- When entered without a view number, the view you are currently creating replaces the view that is listed in the VIEW NUMBER field:

Command ==> REPLACE

- When entered with a view number, the view you are currently creating replaces the view with the number you specify:

Command ==> REPLACE n

In the following example, the view you are currently creating replaces view number 6.

Command ==> REPLACE 6

### SELECT n

Displays a previously defined logical view, where n is the number of the view you want to display.

To retrieve view n of a SYSOUT other than the one currently displayed or to retrieve a global view, use the sysout-id parameter as follows:

Command ==> SELECT n sysout-id

where sysout-id is a full name or the name of a global view ending in an asterisk.

If private view n exists, it is retrieved; otherwise, if public view n exists, it is retrieved.

**Note:** If a global view is retrieved, it can only be saved as a private or public view if you enter the view definition from browse.

### SAVE

Saves the logical view you are currently creating.

**Important!** We recommend that you periodically save your view as you are creating it. If you exit the SYSOUT or report without saving the definition, it is deleted.

You can enter this command in two ways.

- When entered without a view number, CA View saves the definition with the view number displayed in the View Number field:

Command ==> SAVE

- When entered with a view number, CA View saves the view with the number specified in the command. For example:

Command ==> SAVE 5

Use the SAVE command with a view number to save a view definition for the first time or to assign a new number to an existing view you are modifying.

**Note:** If you are assigning a new number to an existing view, you cannot use a number already assigned.

In addition to the primary commands, you can access the other panels in the View Definition series: enter one of the following options on the command line and press Enter:

### H

Displays the panel on which you can define the primary heading.

### C

Displays the panel on which you can define the column specifications.

### P

Displays the panel on which you can define page indexing criteria.

### L

Displays the panel on which you can define color specification criteria for the lines of the report.

You can also specify alternating color or highlighting every n lines to make the report more easily readable.



## Identification Fields

The following table lists the fields on the primary View Definition panel used to identify both the SYSOUT (or report) for which you are creating a logical view, and the view itself:

### View Number

Displays the number of the logical view that you are currently browsing.

If you are creating a new view from the native view, this field is blank until you save the view and assign it a number.

### View ID

Displays one of the following identifiers:

- The ID of the SYSOUT or report for which you are currently creating a view
- A generic global name

### Private

Specifies whether the view is private.

Valid codes are:

**Y**

Indicates that this view is currently only for private use

**N**

Allows others to use the view (global views cannot be private)

**Note:** Because global views cannot be private, this field only appears on View Definition panels accessed from browse.

### Filter Name

Displays the name of the filter that is automatically invoked when this view is used.

A filter name is only valid for public or global views (not private).

### Secured

Indicates whether the view is secured:

**Y**

Indicates that this is a secured view and requires clearance to access, such as provided from CA Deliver

**N**

Indicates that this is an unsecured view which anyone can access

If the user is defined to have access to all views, the user also has access to those views not defined as secured.

**Description**

Describes the view you are creating.

This description appears on the View Selection Menu and can be a maximum of 40 characters.

## Display Attributes Fields

The following table lists and describes the fields you use to control the display of the logical view you are creating:

### Default View

Indicates whether this is the default view

Valid values are:

**Y**

Makes this view the default.

This view is displayed when you select this SYSOUT or report for browsing using the S selection code on the SYSOUT or Report Selection List. If there are multiple default views, the first view for which you have authorized access is the one CA View displays for browsing.

**N**

Indicates that this is not a default view.

### Lock Left Column

Locks the leftmost column.

Valid values are:

**Y**

Prevents the leftmost column of data from scrolling off the screen during horizontal scrolling.

For this option to be effective, first define the left column .

**Note:** For more information, see the section Specifying Columns or the section Using VIEW COLS Mode to Create Logical Views.

**N**

Allows the left column to scroll off the screen.

### Carriage Controls

Controls carriage control display.

Valid values are:

**N**

Removes the carriage control characters from the display.

**Y**

Displays the carriage control characters.

## Data Extraction by Page Fields

The following table lists and describes the fields that are used to extract data from the pages of the SYSOUT or report for which you are creating the logical view:

### Pages to Exclude

Specifies the number of pages you want to exclude from the beginning of the SYSOUT

This is useful for excluding JCL listings from the logical view you are creating. This option does not delete the pages from the SYSOUT, only from the view.

### Records to Exclude

Specifies the number of records you want to exclude from the beginning of each page of the view you are creating.

This can include heading records that you are replacing with your own custom headings. The records are not deleted from the SYSOUT, only from the view.

**Note:** This option specifies the number of *records*, not necessarily the number of lines. Carriage control is not taken into account.

### Records to Display

Specifies the number of records to display on each page of the logical view.

This is useful if you want to exclude footer records from the logical view you are creating. Records that you have excluded from the beginning of the page with the RECORDS TO EXCLUDE option are not to be included in this number.

**Note:** This is the number of *records*, not the number of lines. Carriage control is not taken into account.

## Primary View Definition Example

The following illustration shows the primary View Definition panel for a sample report:

```

CA View ALL ----- View Definition -----
Command ==>

View ID      ==> SWILSON5
View Number  ==> 1
Private      ==> _ (Y/N)
Filter Name  ==>
Secured      ==> _ (Y/N)

Description  ==>

Display Attributes:
  Default View      ==> NO
  Carriage Controls ==> NO
  Lock Left Column ==> YES

Data Extraction by Page:
  Pages to Exclude ==> 1 (Pages are excluded from top of file )
  Records to Exclude ==> 7 (Records are excluded from top of page)
  Records to Display ==> (Leave blank for entire page)

To select the following, enter the 1-character code on the command input line:
  H - Define primary heading      P - Define page indexing criteria
  C - Define column specifications L - Define color specifications

Enter END command to reenter viewing of report.

```

The values in the fields indicate that:

- This is not a default view.
- The leftmost column is locked.
- Carriage controls are not displayed.
- Page one of the report is excluded (because the first page was a title page).
- The first seven records from the top of each page are excluded (because these records contain the standard headings, and we create our own).

## Specifying Primary Headings

The Primary Heading Specifications panel of the View Definition series allows you to specify the heading that appears at the top of each page of the SYSOUT or report.

The heading can be composed of data extracted from the SYSOUT or report for which you are creating the logical view definition, text, or both that you supply. If you use data extracted from the SYSOUT page, the primary heading changes from page - to - page to reflect the data in the selected record on each page.

## Accessing the Primary Heading Specifications Panel

On the command line of the primary View Definition panel, enter *H* (Define Primary Heading) and press Enter.

## The Primary Heading Specifications Panel

Here is an illustration of the Primary Heading Specifications panel:

```

CA View ALL ----- View Definition ----- Row 00001 of 00001
Command ==>                                     Scroll ==> PAGE

View ID ---> SWILSON5

Scroll Heading ==> NO    (Specify YES or NO)

Primary Heading Specifications:
Sel Rec Pos Len Clr Hlt Text

***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****
  
```

The following tables describe the input fields of the Primary Heading Specifications panel. The tables follow the order in which the fields appear in the panel.

### General Input Fields

The following table defines general input fields:

#### Command

Defines systemwide commands (see the Commands section in the chapter "Introduction").

#### Scroll

Valid values are:

##### Heading

##### NO

Prevents the primary heading from scrolling left to right

##### YES

Allows the primary heading to scroll right to left

#### Sel

Defines any of the systemwide selection codes for manipulating data: inserting, deleting, repeating, copying, and moving.

## Fields to Extract Text

Use the following fields to extract text from the data records of the SYSOUT:

### **Rec**

Specifies the number of the record on the logical page from which you want to extract data for the primary heading.

### **Pos**

Specifies the starting column number of the data you want to extract for the primary heading.

Position 1 is the column following the carriage control. The carriage control character itself cannot be included in the selection.

### **Len**

Specifies the length of the data to be extracted for the primary heading, starting from the character specified in the Pos field.

## A Field to Define Your Own Text

Use the following field to supply your own text for the primary heading:

### **Clr**

Specifies a color to use (blue, red, pink, green, turquoise, yellow, white).

### **Hlt**

Specifies a type of highlighting to use.

Values are bold (B), reverse video (R), or underscore (U).

### **Text**

Specifies text for the primary heading.

The text is enclosed in single quotes.

**Note:** If you want to include blank spaces, supply the quotes; otherwise, embedded blank spaces are deleted.

## Primary Heading Specifications Example

Here is an example of the Primary Heading Specifications panel for the test view presented in the previous example. The data displayed in these fields changes as the data in the specified position on the SYSOUT pages changes. To separate the fields in the heading, insert vertical bars with several blank spaces on either side.

```
CA View ALL ----- View Definition ----- Row 00001 of 00005
Command ==>                                     Scroll ==> PAGE

View ID ---> SWILSON5

Scroll Heading ==> NO    (Specify YES or NO)

Primary Heading Specifications:
Sel Rec Pos Len Clr Hlt Text
   4   7  24   R   B   ' | '
      35  27   W   U   ' | '
   4  96  26   B   R
***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****
```

The values in the fields indicate that:

- This heading does not scroll off the page as you scroll left to right.
- Although the primary heading has been defined using five lines on the specifications panel, all five lines are displayed in the view as one continuous line.
- Lines two and three are used to insert vertical bars between the pieces of data selected from record four of the SYSOUT.

The heading is displayed as shown in the following logical view illustration:

```
CA View  Browse - SWILSON5 ---- Rec 0000000 Pg 0000001.001 Lock 00 Col 001 080
Command ==>                                     Scroll ==> PAGE
NAME      | MONTH TOTAL | ACCOUNT NUMBER | DIVISION
```

The data extracted from the SYSOUT by the specifications in lines one, three, and five changes as the data on the pages in that position changes. That is, with this heading, you can keep track of the month total, account number, and division as you scroll through the SYSOUT.

## Specifying Columns

The Column Specifications panel of the View Definition series is used to define the columns of data for the logical view definition that you are creating. Using this panel, you can control the width and order of the columns. You can also specify up to six default header lines that are displayed above each column of data you define.



## Accessing the Column Specifications Panel

Enter **C** (Define Column Specifications) on the command line of the primary View Definition panel and press Enter.

## The Column Specifications Panel

Here is an illustration of the Primary Column Specifications panel.

```
CA View ALL ----- View Definition ----- Row 00001 of 00001
Command ==>                                     Scroll ==> PAGE

View ID --> SWILSON5

Default Column Heading Record Numbers and Coloring Information:
  HED1 =>      HED2 =>      HED3 =>      HED4 =>      HED5 =>      HED6 =>
  CLR1 =>      CLR2 =>      CLR3 =>      CLR4 =>      CLR5 =>      CLR6 =>
  HLT1 =>      HLT2 =>      HLT3 =>      HLT4 =>      HLT5 =>      HLT6 =>

Column Specifications:
Sel Pos Len Hdg Clr Hlt Text

***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****
```

## Field Descriptions

The following table describes the display and input fields of the Column Specifications panel. These descriptions are divided into sections that follow the layout of the panel.

### Command

Defines systemwide commands.

You can also enter the COPY command, which copies the column specifications from the logical view of another SYSOUT or report.

Include the n parameter to indicate which view number to copy, and the sysout-id parameter to indicate the SYSOUT from which to copy the view.

You can enter a Report ID in place of the SYSOUT ID. This command is entered in the following format:

Command ==> copy n sysout-id

### View ID

Displays the ID of the logical view.

Default Column Heading Record Numbers and Coloring Information

Represents one of the six lines (labeled HED1 - HED6) in the default column headings.

In each field you can enter the number of a record from the SYSOUT or report that you want to use as a heading for the logical view you are creating. Record numbers you specify here are relative to the beginning of the logical page. If you leave one of these fields blank, a blank heading line is inserted.

For each heading, you can also assign a color (CLR1 - CLR6) and highlights attribute (HLT1 - HLT6). See Clr and Hlt fields later in this table, for possible color and highlight settings, respectively.

### Sel

Defines systemwide selection codes for manipulating data: inserting, deleting, repeating, copying, and moving.

You can also enter the H selection code, which displays the Column Heading Specifications panel on which you can define custom headings for the column you are defining on that line.

### Pos

Specifies the column number in which the data that you want to extract for a column begins.

Position 1 is the column following the carriage control. The carriage control character itself cannot be included in the selection.

### Len

Specifies the length of the data column that you include in this logical view beginning with the character specified in the Pos field

**Hdg**

Displays one of the options:

**YES**

If you created a custom heading for the column defined on this line

**Blank**

If you did not create a custom heading

**Clr**

Specifies the color (blue, red, pink, green, turquoise, yellow, white).

**Hlt**

Specifies the type of highlighting.

Values are bold (B), reverse video (R), or underscore (U).

**Text**

Specifies a column of constant text in this field.

The text you enter appears in the specified column on every line of the logical view of the SYSOUT or report. The text is automatically enclosed in single quotes (if you do not enter them).

**Note:** If you want to include blank spaces, either as a column, or before or after text you have specified, enclose the text that contains the blanks with single quotes; otherwise, the blank spaces are deleted.

## Column Specifications Example

Here is an example of the Column Specifications panel for the test view presented in the previous examples:

```

CA View ALL -----View Definition ----- Row 00001 of 00005
Command ==>                                     Scroll ==> PAGE

View ID --> SWILSON5

Default Column Heading Record Numbers and Coloring Information:
  HED1 =>      HED2 => 4    HED3 => 5    HED4 => 6    HED5 => 7    HED6 => 8
  CLR1 =>      CLR2 =>      CLR3 =>      CLR4 =>      CLR5 =>      CLR6 =>
  HLT1 =>      HLT2 =>      HLT3 =>      HLT4 =>      HLT5 =>      HLT6 =>

Column Specifications:
Sel Pos Len Hdg CLR Hlt Text
  1   18
           ' '
 23  21
           ' '
 73  23
***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****

```

### Note:

- The H1 field was left blank to force a blank heading line.
- The second and fourth lines in the column specifications insert columns of blanks. These are useful for making the logical view easier to read by separating the columns of data with empty space.
- You can rearrange the columns by changing the order in which they were specified. The first column listed is the first column that is displayed.

The following illustration shows how CA View displays the SYSOUT using the column definition created for the example.

CA View Browse - SWILSON5 ----- Rec 0000000 Pg 0000001.001 Lock 00 Col 001 080			
Command ==>		SCROLL ==> PAGE	
***** TOP OF DATA *****			
NAME	MONTH TOTAL	ACCOUNT NUMBER	DIVISION
----	-----	-----	-----
ABERNATHY	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
ACME	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
ADLER	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
ALLISON	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
AXEL	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
ALSTER	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
ALSTON	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
ATNE	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
BALICK	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
BARELL	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
BAROVELLI	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
BASSE	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
BASLICH	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
CANTRELL	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
CELESTE	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
CENNET	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
CHASE	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
CHASIN	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
CHINOIS	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
CLAPKIN	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX

Compare this with the native view of the SYSOUT shown in the section Native View: Example 1, earlier in this chapter.

**Note:** Because this view uses custom headings, the default headings specified on the Column Specifications panel have no effect.

## Specifying Column Headings

The Column Heading Specifications panel is used to define the headings that you want to appear over the columns of a SYSOUT or report. You can define up to six lines of column headings for each column within a view definition. Each line in a column heading can consist of records extracted from the SYSOUT or report, text, or both that you supply.

The following section provides an overview of this panel and its functions.

### Accessing the Column Heading Specifications Panel

Enter *H* in the Sel column of the Primary Column Specifications panel to the left of the column for which you are defining headings and press Enter.

## The Column Heading Specifications Panel

Here is an illustration of the Column Heading Specifications panel:

```
CA View ALL ----- View Definition ----- Row 00001 of 00001
Command ==>                               Scroll ==> PAGE

View ID ---> SWILSON5

Column Heading Specifications:
Sel Rec Clr Hlt Text
***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****
```

## Field Descriptions

The following table describes the display and input fields of the Column Heading Specifications panel. These descriptions are divided into sections that correspond to the layout of the panel.

### Command

Defines systemwide commands.

### View ID

Displays the ID of the logical view.

### Sel

Defines systemwide selection codes for manipulating data: inserting, deleting, repeating, copying, and moving.

### Rec

Specifies the number of the record on the logical page from which you want to extract data for the column heading.

The data you extract from this record starts in the same position and continues for the length specified in the column specifications for this column.

### Clr

Specifies a color to use (blue, red, pink, green, turquoise, yellow, white).

### Hlt

Specifies a type of highlighting to use.

Values are bold (B), reverse video (R), or underscore (U).

### Text

Specifies text for the column heading.

The text is enclosed in single quotes (if you do not supply them).

**Note:** If you want to include blank spaces, either as a column, heading or preceding or following other text, enclose the text with blanks in single quotes; otherwise, the blank spaces are deleted.

To include a blank line within a column heading, you must have at least one blank space enclosed in quotes in the Text field for that line of the heading.

## Column Specifications Example

The following illustration shows the Column Specifications Panel for column one of the test view definition:

```

CA View ----- View Definition ----- Row 00001 of 00006
Command ==>                                         Scroll ==> PAGE

View ID ---> SWILSON5

Column Heading Specifications:
Sel Rec Ctr Hlt Text
        '      '
        '      '
        ' NAME '
6
7
6
        '===== '

***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****

```

- The first four entries (' ') are used to create blank lines in the heading.
- Data is extracted from records six and seven of the SYSOUT.
- The ===== entry creates a divider line.

The following illustration shows the Column Specifications Panel for column three of the test view definition:

```

CA View ALL ----- View Definition ----- Row 00001 of 00006
Command ==>                                     Scroll ==> PAGE

View ID ---> SWILSON5

Column Heading Specifications:
Sel Rec Clr Hlt Text
      '      '
      '      '
      ' MONTH TOTAL '
12
13
      '      '
      '===== '

***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****

```



## Specifying and Accessing Page Indexes

CA View can create a multi level index of pages within a SYSOUT or report. For example, you can specify a field that appears on every page of a report and this could be the number or name of a division in your organization. This page indexing information becomes a part of the logical view definition. When you archive copies of this SYSOUT or report, CA View examines each page for these indexing criteria, and creates an additional selection list, showing each value that has appeared in this indexing field. You then have the option of selecting the entire report or SYSOUT for viewing, or selecting only the pages that contain any one of the given index fields.

To avoid overloading the system with individual user indexes, private logical views can only be used to create new page indexes if they match a public or global view index definition.

This section provides an overview of the panels used to specify the indexing criteria, and the panels through which you select SYSOUTs or reports that have page indexing as part of their view definitions.

Page indexing criteria for private views are not examined during the archival process. Page indexes are built using all view numbers for public and global view definitions only. Therefore, if you are defining page indexing criteria for a private view, it must match page indexing criteria for a public or global view. For example, if public view 1 exists for a given report ID, no global view 1s are used. If public view 1 does not exist, only the most specific global view 1 is used for building the page index for view number 1. This applies for all view numbers.

## AFP and Xerox Reports and Cross-Report Indexing

For AFP or Xerox reports that were archived by the CA View SARFSS interface to participate in cross-report indexing, do the following actions:

- Define a logical view for the report.
- Define page indexes to match the view with the same names as the ACIF or Xerox indexes.

Indexing is case insensitive. Any index information you specify (LINE, COL, LENGTH, EXTRACT) is ignored. The match is based on the length of the index name, or until a blank is reached.

**Note:** Private views cannot participate in cross-report indexing.

## PDF Reports and Page Indexing

For PDF reports that were archived by the CA View PDF Collector SARFSS interface to participate in cross-report page indexing, you must do the following:

- Define a logical view for the report.
- Define page indexes in the logical view to match the same names as the PDF index names defined in your PDFINDEX member.

Any index information you specify in the logical view (LINE, COL, LENGTH, EXTRACT) is ignored. The match is based on the indexing criteria defined in the PDFINDEX member.

**Note:** For more information about PDF Indexing, see PDF Indexing in CA View in the *Reference Guide*.

## Extracting Index Data

The Page Indexing Criteria panel defines the methods for extracting index data from a report. The panel contains extraction and search specifications. The extraction specifications define the location and length of the index data, and the search specifications provide the ability to locate index data and to qualify pages for index selection.

Index data can be obtained from a fixed or floating location on a page. A maximum of eight locations can be extracted from a page. If the location of the index data varies from page to page or multiple occurrences of the index data are contained within a page, search specifications can be used to determine the location of that index data.

## Search Specifications

The search specifications of the Page Indexing Criteria perform two functions: to qualify pages for indexing and to locate information that can be indexed. The search specifications identify a text string that is to be found within a report page. The search can be performed on specific lines and columns or relative lines and columns. Specific lines and columns identify lines and columns by number, such as line 2 column 5. Relative lines and columns reference lines and columns relative to another search specification. If the search text for specific lines and columns is not found on a report page, index data is not extracted from that page. The relative search text is considered optional and does not necessarily have to appear on every page.

When search text is found within a report page, the location of that text is maintained and accessible through a reference symbol. This reference symbol can be used in subsequent search specifications or extraction specifications. This reference is designated in the line or column as  $r+n$  where  $r$  is the reference symbol and  $n$  is the number of lines or columns from that location. For column fields,  $r-n$  can also be specified.

**Note:** The line and column cannot specify different reference symbols.

The search specifications can also be used to locate multiple occurrences of index data. For example, if a report page contains many account numbers, a search specification can be defined to locate these account numbers so that they can be indexed. More than one search specification can be designated as having multiple occurrences. In this case, the second and subsequent specifications must be based on the relative location of the earlier search specification. If this is not done, incorrect index data may be associated with other index data.

**Note:** Only the first occurrence of the search text is found on a given report line.

The search specifications are defined by the entries within a table. If the table contains more than five entries, an information line, More: - +, appears to indicate that entries precede or follow the entries being displayed. You can scroll the table entries up and down using the scroll commands, but, position the cursor within the search specification display to scroll. If not, the extraction specifications are scrolled. Entries in the table can be modified by overtyping. In addition, selection codes are available for inserting, deleting, repeating, copying, and moving entries.

## Extraction Specifications

The extraction specifications of the Page Indexing Criteria define the location and length at which index data is to be extracted from a report page. A maximum of eight locations can be extracted from a page. The combined length cannot exceed 252 bytes. An index name can be specified for each location to identify uniquely the contents of the data. An index name is required for a cross report index.

Index data can be extracted from a fixed or floating location. If index data is to be extracted from a floating location, provide a search specification to locate the index data. The extraction specification refers to that search specification through a reference symbol in the form  $r+n$  where  $r$  is the reference symbol and  $n$  is the number of lines or columns from that relative location. For column fields,  $r-n$  can also be specified.

The extraction specifications are defined by the entries within the table. You can scroll the table entries up and down using the scroll commands. Entries in the table can be modified by simply overtyping. In addition, selection codes are available for inserting, deleting, repeating, copying, and moving entries.

## Accessing the Page Indexing Criteria Panel

Enter *P* (Define Page Indexing Criteria) on the command line of the primary View Definition panel and press Enter.

## The Page Indexing Criteria Panel

The following illustration displays the Page Indexing Criteria panel:

```
CA View ALL ----- View Definition - Indexing Criteria ----- Row 00001 of 00008
Command ==>                                         Scroll ==> PAGE

View ID --> SWILSON5

      Cross Report Index ==> NO      (Specify YES or NO)

Search Specifications:
  Begin End  Begin  End
Sel Line Line  Column Column Op Text                                T R

Extraction Specifications:                                Left  Upper
Sel Index  Line  Column Length Extract Justify Case

***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****
```

## Field Descriptions

The following fields are found on the Page Indexing Criteria panel and are described in the same order in which the panel displays them.

### Command

Defines the systemwide command.

View ID

Displays the ID of the logical view.

### Cross Report Index

Specifies whether the page indexes created for this logical view participate in cross-report indexing.

Cross-report indexes can be selected using the I (index) option in the Select By field of the Primary Selection menu.

### Sel

Defines the input fields for entering tabular commands.

### Begin Line

Specifies the first line or only line on a page to be searched for the specified text.

The beginning line can be a specific line number from 1 to 255 or a relative line number in the form of  $r+n$  where  $r$  is the reference symbol from an earlier search specification (see R field) and  $n$  is the number of lines from the search specification in the range of 0 to 255.

This is a line number, not a record number. Take carriage controls into account when specifying a line number. In addition, the beginning and ending line fields cannot reference a different search specification. Search specifications cannot extend beyond a page boundary.

### End Line

Specifies the last line on a page to be searched for the specified text.

The ending line can be a specific line number from 1 to 255 or a relative line number in the form of  $r+n$  where  $r$  is the reference symbol from an earlier search specification (see R field) and  $n$  is the number of lines from the search specification in the range of 0 to 255. If omitted, the beginning line is the only line searched.

This is a line number, not a record number. In addition, the beginning and ending line fields cannot reference a different search specification.

### Begin Column

Specifies the first or only column on a page to be searched for the specified text.

The beginning column can be a specific column number from 1 to 32760 or a relative column number in the form of  $r+n$  or  $r\ n$  where  $r$  is the reference symbol from an earlier search specification (see R field) and  $n$  is the number of columns from the search specification in the range of 0 to 32760.

**Note:** This first column of data after the carriage control character is column 1. In addition, the line and column fields cannot reference a different search specification.

#### End Column

Specifies the last column on a page to be searched for the specified text.

The ending column can be a specific column number from 1 to 32760 or a relative column number in the form of  $r+n$  or  $r\ n$  where  $r$  is the reference symbol from an earlier search specification (see R field) and  $n$  is the number of columns from the search specification in the range of 0 to 32760. If omitted, the beginning column is the only column searched. The beginning and ending columns must be large enough to contain the text (as large as or larger than the text length).

**Note:** This first column of data after the carriage control character is column 1. In addition, the line and column fields cannot reference a different search specification.

#### Op

Specifies the type of comparison that is to be performed on the specified text.

The valid operations are:

EQ Compare equal to text

NE Compare not equal to text

LK Compare text to a pattern of characters

#### Text

Specifies the text to be searched for on the page.

The text is maintained as uppercase characters but matches lowercase page data.

For LK (like) operator the text field can specify a special matching character as indicated in the following table or any other character to match specifically that character.

The special matching characters are:

= Any character

? Any character

@ Alphabetic character

# Numeric character

! Alphanumeric character

^ Nonblank character

< Lowercase character

> Uppercase character

## **T**

Indicates whether multiple occurrence of the text can be found on a page.

### **blank**

Indicates that once the text has been located on a report page no other lines in the report page are searched.

## **c**

Indicates multiple occurrences of the text can be found on a page and each occurrence is followed by a series of related report lines that can span across report pages. If the first line of the specified line range on a page does not match the search text and other index fields have not changed, that page is considered a continuation of the previous page data and its associated indexes.

## **M**

Indicates that multiple occurrences of the text can be found on a report page.

**Note:** Only the first occurrence of the search text is found on an individual line of the page.

## **R**

Specifies the character that is used as a reference symbol to identify the location where the search is found on a page.

The reference symbol can be any non-blank character. This character must be unique within the search specifications. A reference symbol has to be defined only if a subsequent search or extraction of data is based on the location of this search text.

## **Sel**

Allows input of a selection code to copy, delete, insert, move, or repeat entries.

## **Index**

Specifies the index names.

The table allows for a maximum of eight index names and locations where index data can be extracted from a page of data.

## **Line**

Indicates a specific or relative line where index data is to be extracted.

The line number can be a specific line number from 1 to 255 or a relative line in the form  $r+n$  where  $r$  is the reference symbol of a search specification and  $n$  is the number of lines from the search specification in the range of 0 to 255.

This is a line number, not a record number. Take carriage controls into account when specifying a line number.

## **Column**

Indicates a specific or relative column where index data is to be extracted.

The column number can be a specific column number from 1 to 32760 or a relative column number in the form of  $r+n$  or  $r\ n$  where  $r$  is the reference symbol of a search specification and  $n$  is the number of columns from the search specification in the range of 0 to 32760.

Note: This first column of data after the carriage control character is column 1. In addition, the line and column fields cannot reference a different search specification.

## **Length**

Specifies the length of the index field.



**Extract**

Specifies the extract option to be used for multi level indexing.

The extract options are:

**FIRST**

Extracts index data from the page of data when the previous index specification data changes.

**ALL**

Extracts index data from every page.

**NBLK**

Extracts nonblank index data.

**Note:** The default value is ALL.

**Left Justify**

Specifies whether leading blanks in the index data are to be retained as found or left justified.

The specification can be:

**NO**

Retains the index data as it was found on the page.

**YES**

Removes leading blanks from the index data.

**Note:** The default value is NO.

**Upper Case**

Specifies whether the index data is to be retained as found or converted to uppercase characters.

The specification can be:

**NO**

Retains the index data as it was found on the page.

**YES**

Translates all lowercase character to uppercase in the index data.

**Note:** The default value is YES.

## Page Indexing Criteria Example

The following illustration shows the Page Indexing Criteria panel for the TESTRPT SYSOUT:

```

CA View ALL ----- View Definition - Indexing Criteria ----- Row 00001 of 00008
Command ==>                                         Scroll ==> PAGE

View ID -->  TESTRPT

      Cross Report Index ==> NO      (Specify YES or NO)

Search Specifications:
  Begin End   Begin   End
Sel Line Line Column Column Op Text                                     T R

Extraction Specifications:
Sel Index   Line   Column   Length Extract Justify Case
DIVISION 1     1       10     NBLK    NO     NO
NAME      2     1       30     FIRST   NO     NO

***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****

```

Be aware of the following:

- This example uses multi level indexing.
- You can define up to eight levels of index.
- For TESTRPT, the primary index is called DIVISION and the sub-index is called NAME.

The following illustration shows the Page Indexing Criteria panel for the SALESRPT SYSOUT:

```

CA View ALL ----- View Definition - Indexing Criteria ----- Row 00001 of 00008
Command ==> Scroll ==> PAGE

View ID --> SALESRPT

Cross Report Index ==> YES      (Specify YES or NO)

Search Specifications:
  Begin End   Begin   End
Sel Line Line  Column Column Op Text
  1      1      60     100  EQ 'SUMMARY'
                                           T R

Extraction Specifications:
Sel Index Line Column Length Extract Left Justify Upper Case
  REGION   2     1     20    ALL    NO    NO
  AMOUNT   2    40     15    ALL    NO    NO

***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****

```

Be aware of the following:

- This example extracts two index fields from the report summary pages: Region and Sales Amount.
- The index is defined as a cross report index.

The following illustration shows the Page Indexing Criteria panel for the BANKRPT SYSOUT:

```

CA View ALL ----- View Definition - Indexing Criteria ----- Row 00001 of 00008
Command ==> Scroll ==> PAGE

View ID --> BANKRPT

Cross Report Index ==> NO      (Specify YES or NO)

Search Specifications:
  Begin End   Begin   End
Sel Line Line  Column Column Op Text
  3      3      60     100  LK '###-#####'
                                           T R

Extraction Specifications:
Sel Index Line Column Length Extract Left Justify Upper Case
  BRANCH   2     1     5    ALL    NO    NO
  ACCOUNT  @+0   @+0    12    ALL    NO    NO
  NAME     @+1   @+5    20    ALL    NO    NO

***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****

```

Be aware of the following:

- This example extracts three index fields from a report: Branch, Account, and Name.
- The report can contain more than one account on a page.

The following illustration shows the View Selection panel; note that page indexing information is included as part of the logical view definition.

CA View EXP0 ----- View Selection -----																																																			
Command ==>	Scroll ==> HALF																																																		
Index Value ==>																																																			
<table> <tr> <th>Sel</th> <th>Num</th> <th>Acc</th> <th>View ID</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> <tr> <td>—</td> <td>000</td> <td>PUB</td> <td>REPORT1</td> <td>NATIVE BROWSE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>—</td> <td>001</td> <td>PUB</td> <td></td> <td>VIEW INDEXED BY DIVISION AND NAME</td> </tr> <tr> <td>—</td> <td>002</td> <td>PUB</td> <td></td> <td>VIEW INDEXED BY TITLE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>—</td> <td>003</td> <td>PUB</td> <td></td> <td>VIEW INDEXED BY STATE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>—</td> <td>004</td> <td>PUB</td> <td></td> <td>VIEW INDEXED BY DATE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>—</td> <td>005</td> <td>PUB</td> <td></td> <td>VIEW INDEXED BY NAME</td> </tr> <tr> <td>—</td> <td>006</td> <td>PUB</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>—</td> <td>007</td> <td>PUB</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>—</td> <td>008</td> <td>PRV</td> <td></td> <td>USER PRIVATE LOGICAL VIEW</td> </tr> </table>	Sel	Num	Acc	View ID	Description	—	000	PUB	REPORT1	NATIVE BROWSE	—	001	PUB		VIEW INDEXED BY DIVISION AND NAME	—	002	PUB		VIEW INDEXED BY TITLE	—	003	PUB		VIEW INDEXED BY STATE	—	004	PUB		VIEW INDEXED BY DATE	—	005	PUB		VIEW INDEXED BY NAME	—	006	PUB			—	007	PUB			—	008	PRV		USER PRIVATE LOGICAL VIEW	
Sel	Num	Acc	View ID	Description																																															
—	000	PUB	REPORT1	NATIVE BROWSE																																															
—	001	PUB		VIEW INDEXED BY DIVISION AND NAME																																															
—	002	PUB		VIEW INDEXED BY TITLE																																															
—	003	PUB		VIEW INDEXED BY STATE																																															
—	004	PUB		VIEW INDEXED BY DATE																																															
—	005	PUB		VIEW INDEXED BY NAME																																															
—	006	PUB																																																	
—	007	PUB																																																	
—	008	PRV		USER PRIVATE LOGICAL VIEW																																															

- Each primary index name (DIVISION, TITLE, and so on) is listed with the view description.
- The Index Value field allows you to enter an initial text string to be located from the index choices.

## Accessing the Page Index Selection List

1. Do one of the following options in the View Selection panel (see the preceding illustration):
  - Enter the number of the view on the command line.
  - Enter **S** to the left of the desired entry.
2. Optionally, enter a value in the Index Value field that is used with your selection.
 

If there is an exact match between the value entered and a page index value, that text is displayed directly (bypassing the Page Index Selection List). If there is not an exact match, the Page Index Selection list is presented and you are positioned as close as possible to the value entered. If the logical view selected does not contain a page index, the index value is ignored.
3. Press Enter to display the Page Index Selection List.

```

CA View ALL ----- Page Index Selection List -----
Command ==>                                         Scroll ==> PAGE

ID ---> SWILSRUG

Sel DIVISION NAME                                     ST D
*** ALL PAGES ***
  100      ROBERT EINSTEIN                             MZ 1
  200      WILL DOE                                    NY 0
  300      JOHN CLINTON                                AK 0
  400      TIM REAGAN                                  CA 9
  500      BOB BUSCH                                   TS 1
  600      RONALD FORD                                 MY N
***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****

```

This list displays all of the values that the product found for the selected index. This selection list allows you to display either all of the pages in the SYSOUT or report, or display only those pages selected by the chosen index. The Page Index Selection list supports the LOCATE command which you can use to scroll directly to a particular page index value.

Use the LOCATE command to scroll directly to a particular page index value.

Text for the LOCATE command is converted to uppercase. This is true if the value is entered on either the command line of the Page Index Selection list or in the Index Value field of the View Selection panel. To retain the case of the entered value, enter it as a text string (t'textstring'). For example:

```

Index Value ==> abCDefg

locates "ABCDEFGF".

Command ==> LOCATE  t'abCDefg'

locates "abCDefg".

```

## Creating the Page Indexes: Online and Batch

After you define page indexing criteria for a report, CA View automatically creates the page index when it archives subsequent versions of the report.

You can manually create a page index for a report that is already archived or create additional indexes for a report. Because the report must be on primary DASD, you may have to load it back to DASD first. If the report was already backed up to tape or optical disk, it is backed up again with its index. If you do not want the reports to be written to tape or optical again, you can use the DI command to delete any indexes you created.

You can create a page index in batch or online mode:

- In batch mode, you submit a SARBCH job using the INDEX control statement.  
**Note:** For more information about SARBCH INDEX, see the *Reference Guide*.
- In online mode, use the I command (see the following section).

## Creating a Page Index—the I Command

Online, to create a batch job to build or rebuild the page indexes, do the following actions:

Enter / next to the SYSOUT ID to be indexed, then press Enter.

CA View ALL ----- Sysout Selection List -----		Scroll ==> PAGE				
Command ==>						
Sel	Sysout ID	Arch Date	Time	Loc	Lines	Pages
=>	*	*	*	*	*	*
i	SWILSON5	04/20/2009	21:56	DISK	52	13
	SWILSON5	04/20/2009	21:27	OPEN	0	0
	SWILSON5	04/20/2009	21:23	OPEN	0	0
	SWILSON5	04/04/2009	15:21	DISK	52	13
	SWILSON5	04/04/2009	15:14	DISK	32	8
	SWILSON5	10/09/2009	23:14	PERM	514	46
	SWILSON5	10/09/2009	23:10	PERM	514	44
	SWILSON6	09/11/2009	13:18	PTAP	81	4
	SWILSRAA	08/24/2009	14:22	PERM	19	3
	SWILSRDD	08/24/2009	14:22	PERM	37	3
	SWILSREA	08/24/2009	14:22	PERM	37	3
	SWILSRFD	08/24/2009	14:22	PERM	37	3
	SWILSRGF	08/24/2009	14:22	PERM	37	3
	SWILSRND	08/24/2009	14:22	PERM	37	3
	SWILSRNG	08/24/2009	14:22	PERM	37	3
	SWILSRPA	08/24/2009	14:22	PERM	37	3

The JCL created message appears in the upper-right corner of the panel.

- Do one of the following actions:
  - Enter **SUB**mit on the command line to submit the JCL.
  - Let CA View submit the job when you log out.
- Before logging out, you are prompted for JOB statement information.

An archived report must reside on the primary disk database to be indexed. If a report is on tape or secondary disk, use the L (load) command, followed by I (index).

## Modifying and Creating Page Indexes

**Important!** If you want to change the page indexing criteria for a page-indexed report, create a new logical view and define the new page indexing criteria to the new view.

For example, suppose view 2 of a report has page indexing criteria defined. If you change the page indexing criteria for view 2 and save the changes, you get an error panel if you try to browse the report using view 2. The page indexing criteria specified in the panels does not match the page index CA View has in its database for view 2.

As a precaution against this type of error, CA View does not save changes made to a view unless you enter SAVE on the command line of the View Definition panel. Using PF3 to exit the panel does *not* save any updates made.

If you inadvertently change the criteria after the page index was created, you can index the report again (using the I selection command or SARBCH INDEX job) with the new criteria. You can then browse the newly indexed report online.

Each time that a report is archived, all page indexing criteria that are currently specified for the report are used to create the page indexes. Also, when you manually create the page index (using the I selection command or SARBCH INDEX job), all current page indexing criteria for all views are used to create the page indexes.

If a report that has been copied to tape and/or secondary disk is indexed or indexed again, it is copied to tape, secondary disk, or both, again unless you use the online DI command or SARBCH /DELETE INDEX to delete the new index first.

## Specifying Colors

To make the rows of a report more easily readable online, you can have the product present rows in alternating colors and highlight characteristics, as presented in this section.

### Accessing the Alternating Color Panel

Enter *L* (Define Color Specifications) on the command line of the primary View Definition panel and press Enter.



## The Alternating Color Specification Panel

The following illustration displays the Alternating Color Specification panel.

CA View EXP0 -----	View Definition -----	Scroll ==>
Command ==>		
View ID ---> REPORT1		
Alternating Color Specification:		
First Color ==>	First Highlight ==>	
Second Color ==>	Second Highlight ==>	
Line Count ==> 1		

### Field Descriptions

The following descriptions define the various fields found on the Alternating Color Specification panel. These list the field names in the same order in which the panel displays them.

#### First Color

Specifies the first color to use (blue, red, pink, green, turquoise, yellow, white).

#### First Highlight

Specifies the first highlight characteristic to use.

Values are bold (B), reverse video (R), or underscore (U).

#### Second Color

Specifies the color to be alternated with the first color.

#### Second Highlight

Specifies the highlight characteristic to be alternated with the first highlight characteristic.

#### Line Count

Specifies the number of lines to consider one group (for example, alternate every line, every three lines, etc).

## Using VIEW COLS Mode to Create Logical Views

The VIEW COLS mode provides an easy way to create logical views. It simplifies the process of defining the columns for a view by allowing you to define the columns in browse mode. When you exit this mode, CA View takes the column specifications that you defined and enters them into the Column Specifications Panel. You can then save these specifications as part of a logical view. VIEW COLS mode also allows you to specify Page Indexing Criteria, and default Column Heading Specifications.

When you are in the VIEW COLS mode, CA View displays the SYSOUT or report in its native browse format. Four additional header lines are also displayed above the SYSOUT, and it is on these lines that you define the columns.

### Accessing the VIEW COLS Mode from Browse

The procedure you use to access the View Definition panel varies depending on whether you are modifying an existing view or creating one.

#### Modifying an Existing View

1. In the SYSOUT or Report Selection List, enter *Vnnn* in the Sel column of the desired SYSOUT or report, where *nnn* is the number of the view you want to modify.  
The maximum number is 255.
2. Press Enter to display the browse panel with definition *nnn* of the SYSOUT or report.
3. On the command line of the browse panel, enter *VIEW COLS* and press Enter to display the primary View Definition panel.

#### Creating a New View for Output with No Existing View Definitions

1. In the Sysout or Report Selection List, enter *S* in the Sel column of the desired SYSOUT or report.
2. Press Enter to display the browse panel with the native view of the SYSOUT or report.
3. On the command line of the browse panel, enter *VIEW COLS* and press Enter to display the primary View Definition panel.

## Creating a New View for Output with Existing View Definitions

### Method 1

1. Enter  $V\emptyset$  in the Sel column of the desired SYSOUT or report to select the native view.
2. Press Enter to display the browse panel with the native view of the SYSOUT or report.
3. On the command line of the browse panel, enter *VIEW COLS* and press Enter to display the primary View Definition panel.

### Method 2

1. Enter *S* in the Sel column of the desired SYSOUT or report.
2. Press Enter to display the View Selection panel.
3. Enter *S* next to the desired Native Browse entry and press Enter.  
The native view of the SYSOUT is displayed.
4. On the command line of the browse panel, enter *VIEW COLS* and press Enter to display the primary View Definition panel.

## SYSOUT Selection Example for the VIEW COLS Mode

This section illustrates how to select a SYSOUT for which to create a logical view definition from browse. Select a report for which views have been previously defined. Because you do not know which view numbers have been defined, you will first access the View Selection panel and enter the VIEW COLS mode.

1. Select the report for browsing from the Sysout Selection List (as shown in the following illustration) and press Enter.

CA View ALL ----- Sysout Selection List -----						
Command ==>				Scroll ==> PAGE		
Sel	Sysout ID	Arch Date	Time	Loc	LINES	PAGES
--> *		*	*	*	*	*
S	CLS1JE4	04/05/2009	16:38	PTAP	745	36
	CLS1JE4-R2	04/05/2009	16:38	PTAP	506	14
	CLS1JE4-R4	04/05/2009	16:38	PDK2	103	8
	CLS1JE4-R5	04/05/2009	16:38	PDK2	25	2
	CLS3JS4	04/05/2009	09:50	PTAP	86	7
	DLEEJOB2	08/28/2009	20:30	PTAP	284	6
	DLEEJOB2	08/28/2009	20:30	PTAP	15	1
	DLEEJOB2	08/28/2009	20:23	PTAP	177	3
	DLEEJOB2	08/28/2009	20:23	PTAP	108	3
	DLEEJOB2	08/28/2009	20:23	PTAP	15	1
	DLEEJOB3	08/28/2009	20:31	PTAP	177	3
	DLEEJOB3	08/28/2009	20:31	PTAP	108	3
	FREDJCL	05/06/2009	09:45	PTAP	723	21
	FREDJCL	05/06/2009	09:45	PTAP	66	4
	FREDJCL	05/06/2009	09:41	PTAP	723	21
	FREDJCL	05/06/2009	09:41	PTAP	66	4
	FREDRPT	07/12/2009	10:29	PTAP	821	23

The View Selection list is displayed as shown in the following illustration.

**Note:** View 006 and 007 have not been defined and are available for your use.

CA View EXP0 ----- View Selection -----				
Command==>				Scroll ==> HALF
Index Value ==>				
Sel	Num	Acc	View ID	Description
—	000	PUB	REPORT1	NATIVE BROWSE
—	001	PUB		VIEW INDEXED BY DIVISION AND NAME
—	002	PUB		VIEW INDEXED BY TITLE
—	003	PUB		VIEW INDEXED BY STATE
—	004	PUB		VIEW INDEXED BY DATE
—	005	PUB		VIEW INDEXED BY NAME
—	006	PUB		
—	007	PUB		
—	008	PRV		USER PRIVATE LOGICAL VIEW

1. To access the native view, enter 0 on the command line and press Enter.

The SYSOUT is displayed in the native browse mode, as shown in the following illustration.

```

CA View  Browse - SWILSON5 ----- Rec 0000000 Pg 0000001.001 Lock 00 Col 001 080
Command ==> VIEW COLS                               Scroll ==> PAGE
***** TOP OF DATA *****
.SARPAGE1
NAME          ACCOUNT NUMBER  REGION  DIVISION  MONTH TOTAL
-----
.ABERNATHY    XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  XXXXXX  XXXXXXXX  XXXXXXXXXXXX
.ACME         XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  XXXXXX  XXXXXXXX  XXXXXXXXXXXX
.ADLER        XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  XXXXXX  XXXXXXXX  XXXXXXXXXXXX
.ALLISON      XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  XXXXXX  XXXXXXXX  XXXXXXXXXXXX
.AXEL         XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  XXXXXX  XXXXXXXX  XXXXXXXXXXXX
.ALSTER       XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  XXXXXX  XXXXXXXX  XXXXXXXXXXXX
.ALSTON       XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  XXXXXX  XXXXXXXX  XXXXXXXXXXXX
.ATNE        XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  XXXXXX  XXXXXXXX  XXXXXXXXXXXX
.BALICK       XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  XXXXXX  XXXXXXXX  XXXXXXXXXXXX
.BARELL       XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  XXXXXX  XXXXXXXX  XXXXXXXXXXXX
.BAROVELLI    XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  XXXXXX  XXXXXXXX  XXXXXXXXXXXX
.BASSE       XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  XXXXXX  XXXXXXXX  XXXXXXXXXXXX
.BASLICH      XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  XXXXXX  XXXXXXXX  XXXXXXXXXXXX
.CANTRELL     XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  XXXXXX  XXXXXXXX  XXXXXXXXXXXX
.CELESTE      XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  XXXXXX  XXXXXXXX  XXXXXXXXXXXX
.CENNET       XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  XXXXXX  XXXXXXXX  XXXXXXXXXXXX
.CHASE        XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  XXXXXX  XXXXXXXX  XXXXXXXXXXXX
.CHASIN       XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  XXXXXX  XXXXXXXX  XXXXXXXXXXXX
.CHINOIS      XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  XXXXXX  XXXXXXXX  XXXXXXXXXXXX
.CLAPKIN      XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  XXXXXX  XXXXXXXX  XXXXXXXXXXXX

```

1. To access the VIEW COLS mode, enter *VIEW COLS* on the command line and press Enter.

The SYSOUT is displayed in native view with the VIEW COLS header lines. See the following section for instructions on using this mode to create a view definition.

## Using the VIEW COLS Mode

When you access SYSOUT or reports in the VIEW COLS mode, CA View displays the output in its native view, and places the four VIEW COLS header lines between the CA View command line and the beginning of the SYSOUT.

The following illustration displays of SYSOUT in the VIEW COLS mode. The four lines above the TOP OF DATA line are the VIEW COLS lines.

CA View Browse - SWILSON5 ----- Rec 0000000 Pg 0000001.001 Lock 00 Col 001 080									
Command ==> Scroll ==> PAGE									
PSLINE	=>		PSCOL	=>		PSLEN	=>		
EXCL RECS	=>	H1 =>	H2 =>	H3 =>	H4 =>	H5 =>	H6 =>		
.....									
Y.....									
***** TOP OF DATA *****									
NAME	MONTH TOTAL	ACCOUNT NUMBER		DIVISION					
-----	-----	-----		-----					
ABERNATHY	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX		XXXXXXXXXX					
ACME	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX		XXXXXXXXXX					
ADLER	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX		XXXXXXXXXX					
ALLISON	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX		XXXXXXXXXX					
AXEL	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX		XXXXXXXXXX					
ALSTER	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX		XXXXXXXXXX					
ALSTON	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX		XXXXXXXXXX					
ATNE	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX		XXXXXXXXXX					
BALICK	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX		XXXXXXXXXX					
BARELL	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX		XXXXXXXXXX					
BAROVELLI	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX		XXXXXXXXXX					
BASSE	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX		XXXXXXXXXX					
BASLICH	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX		XXXXXXXXXX					
CANTRELL	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX		XXXXXXXXXX					
CELESTE	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX		XXXXXXXXXX					
CENNET	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX		XXXXXXXXXX					
CHASE	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX		XXXXXXXXXX					

The following tables examine the four heading lines that are displayed above the SYSOUT when you are working in the VIEW COLS mode. Each table examines one line of the header, with the last table examining the last two lines because these two lines work together.

## First Line of VIEW COLS Header Fields

The following table defines the fields in the first line of the VIEW COLS header. The values you specify here on the Page Indexing Criteria panels are automatically entered:

### PSLINE

Specifies the number of the line that contains the page index field

**Note:** Because this is the line number and not the record number, consider carriage control characters. You can use the WHERE command to determine the line number. (See the section Determining Cursor Position—the WHERE Command, later in this chapter.)

### PSCOL

Specifies the column number at which the page index field starts.

### PSLEN

Specifies the length of the page index field.

## Second Line of VIEW COLS Header Fields

The following descriptions define the fields in the second line of the VIEW COLS header.

### EXCL RECS

Specifies the number of records that you want to exclude from the top of each page of the view.

The product automatically enters this value on the primary View Definition panel.

**Note:** This is the number of *records*, not necessarily the number of lines. Use the WHERE command to help to determine the record number. (See the section Determining Cursor Position—the WHERE Command, later in this chapter.)

### H1 – H6

Specifies each of the six fields (labeled *H1* – *H6*) that represent one of the six lines of the default column heading for the view

Enter the number of the record to use as the heading for each column in this logical view. The product enters these values automatically on the Column Specifications panel.

**Note:** Record numbers you specify here are relative to the beginning of the logical page. Use the WHERE command to help to the record number. (See the section Determining Cursor Position—the WHERE Command, later in this chapter.)

### Third and Fourth Lines of VIEW COLS Header Fields

The third and fourth lines of the VIEW COLS header consist of a series of dots, one above each column of the display. By overtyping the dots in either or both of these header lines, you can set the width and order of the data columns for the logical view you are creating. You can also enable or disable the display of the carriage control characters, and lock the left column of the logical view to keep it from scrolling off the display.

The following table gives an overview of how to access each of the functions available with these header lines:

Function	Example	Description
Enable and Disable Carriage Control Display	Y..... .....	<p>The leftmost column of these two header lines controls the carriage control character display.</p> <p>To display the carriage control character in a logical view, replace the dot in either line with a Y.</p> <p>If you do <i>not</i> want to include carriage control characters in the your logical view, replace the leftmost dot in either line with an N.</p> <p>The product automatically enters this value on the primary View Definition panel.</p>
Define Columns	.1....1..2....2 .0....0..... <-----> <-----> Col 1 Col 2	<p>Replace the dots in the column of the display where you want the column of the view to begin and end.</p> <p>Use the number of the view column. In the example to the left, view columns 10 and 2 are defined. Single digit numbers can be entered on either line; double digit characters are entered vertically. In this example, column 2 is displayed in the logical view before column 10.</p> <p>The product automatically enters these column specifications on the Column Specifications panel.</p>
Lock Left Column	.L...L..2....2 ..... <-----> <-----> Col 1 Col 2	<p>Locate the dot in the display column where you want the locked view column to begin and replace it with an L; do the same in the display column where you want the locked view column to end.</p> <p>Because the locked column is always column 1, the next column you define is column 2, as in the example.</p> <p>The product automatically enters this value on the primary View Definition panel.</p>



## Example of the VIEW COLS Mode

The following illustration shows the TESTRPT SYSOUT in the VIEW COLS mode. The columns have been defined. To see the end of column three, the default column headings, and page indexing criteria, you would have to scroll right.

```

CA View  Browse - SWILSON5 ----- Rec 0000000 Pg 0000001.001 Lock 00 Col 001 080
Command ==>                               Scroll ==> PAGE

      PSLINE    => 5          PSCOL      => 66          PSLEN      => 28
      EXCL RECS => 7  H1 =>    H2 => 4   H3 => 5   H4 => 6   H5 => 7   H6 => 8
.....
N1.....1.....2.....2.....3.....
***** TOP OF DATA *****
NAME          MONTH TOTAL  ACCOUNT NUMBER          DIVISION

```

**Note:** When you are finished defining COLS, the View Definition panel is automatically updated.

## Determining Cursor Position—the WHERE Command

Use the WHERE command to determine the location of the cursor position within the SYSOUT or report. It is available only in the native browse mode. When you invoke the WHERE command, a short message displays, indicating the line and column number of the position of the cursor. When you invoke the help command, the product also displays the page and record numbers for the position of the cursor.

### Guidelines for Using the WHERE Command

- The WHERE command is most useful if assigned to a PF key. For instructions about how to assign a PF key, see the section KEYS Command in the chapter "Introduction."
- The WHERE command is only available when you are in a native browse mode of a SYSOUT or report. Because the VIEW COLS mode puts you into a native browse, you can use WHERE in this mode.

## Using the WHERE Command

Follow these steps to use the WHERE command:

1. Position the cursor at the location you want to determine.
2. Press the PF key assigned to the WHERE command.

CA View does the following:

- Highlights the word (if any) at the cursor's position
- Displays the line number and column number (position) of the cursor in the short message area (upper-right corner) of the screen

3. Press the PF key assigned to the HELP command (the default is PF 1).

CA View displays a long message (below the COMMAND line) that details the line, position, page, and record numbers for the position of the cursor.

## WHERE Command Examples

The following two examples use the WHERE command.

### Example 1

In example 1, use the WHERE command to help you determine the values for the Page Indexing Criteria. This criteria is most easily specified in the VIEW COLS mode, which has fields in its header lines for entering the necessary data to create the Page Index.

Because the field on which you want to create the Page Index is the customer name, place the cursor at the blank under the N in the word NAME, as shown in the following illustration:

CA View	Browse - SWILSON5	-----	Line=00003	Pos=00001
Command ==>			Scroll ==>	PAGE
***** TOP OF DATA *****				
.SARPAGE1				
NAME	ACCOUNT NUMBER	REGION	DIVISION	MONTH TOTAL
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.ABERNATHY	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
.ACME	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
.ADLER	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
.ALLISON	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
.AXEL	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
.ALSTER	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
.ALSTON	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
.ATNE	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
.BALICK	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
.BARELL	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
.BAROVELLI	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
.BASSE	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
.BASLICH	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
.CANTRELL	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
.CELESTE	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
.CENNET	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
.CHASE	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
.CHASIN	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
.CHINOIS	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
.CLAPKIN	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX

1. When you press the PF key assigned to WHERE, CA View displays the message in the short message area indicating you that the cursor is at line 3 and position (that is, column) 1.

Therefore, the value for PSLINE is 5, and the value for PSCOL is 2.

2. You can move the cursor to the end of this product field, use the WHERE command again, then do the arithmetic to determine that the value for PSLEN is 28.

### Example 2

WHERE can also indicate you the record and page numbers with its long message. This is helpful when defining column headings, or determining how many records or pages to exclude from the logical view.

1. To display WHERE's long message, first display the short message as shown previously.
2. Then press the PF key assigned to HELP.

The long message is displayed as in the following illustration:

```

CA View  Browse - SWILSON5 ----- Line=00003 Pos=00001
Command ==>                               Scroll ==> PAGE
The text is at line=00003, Pos=00001, Page=00000001, Rec=004
***** TOP OF DATA *****
.SARPAGE1
NAME          ACCOUNT NUMBER  REGION  DIVISION  MONTH TOTAL
-----
.ABERNATHY    XXXXXXXXXXXX  XXXXXX  XXXXXXXX  XXXXXXXXX
.ACME         XXXXXXXXXXXX  XXXXXX  XXXXXXXX  XXXXXXXXX
.ADLER        XXXXXXXXXXXX  XXXXXX  XXXXXXXX  XXXXXXXXX
.ALLISON      XXXXXXXXXXXX  XXXXXX  XXXXXXXX  XXXXXXXXX
.AXEL         XXXXXXXXXXXX  XXXXXX  XXXXXXXX  XXXXXXXXX
.ALSTER       XXXXXXXXXXXX  XXXXXX  XXXXXXXX  XXXXXXXXX
.ALSTON       XXXXXXXXXXXX  XXXXXX  XXXXXXXX  XXXXXXXXX
.ATNE        XXXXXXXXXXXX  XXXXXX  XXXXXXXX  XXXXXXXXX
.BALICK       XXXXXXXXXXXX  XXXXXX  XXXXXXXX  XXXXXXXXX
.BARELL       XXXXXXXXXXXX  XXXXXX  XXXXXXXX  XXXXXXXXX
.BAROVELLI    XXXXXXXXXXXX  XXXXXX  XXXXXXXX  XXXXXXXXX
.BASSE        XXXXXXXXXXXX  XXXXXX  XXXXXXXX  XXXXXXXXX
.BASLICH      XXXXXXXXXXXX  XXXXXX  XXXXXXXX  XXXXXXXXX
.CANTRELL     XXXXXXXXXXXX  XXXXXX  XXXXXXXX  XXXXXXXXX
.CELESTE      XXXXXXXXXXXX  XXXXXX  XXXXXXXX  XXXXXXXXX
.CENNET       XXXXXXXXXXXX  XXXXXX  XXXXXXXX  XXXXXXXXX
.CHASE        XXXXXXXXXXXX  XXXXXX  XXXXXXXX  XXXXXXXXX
.CHASIN       XXXXXXXXXXXX  XXXXXX  XXXXXXXX  XXXXXXXXX
.CHINOIS      XXXXXXXXXXXX  XXXXXX  XXXXXXXX  XXXXXXXXX
.CLAPKIN      XXXXXXXXXXXX  XXXXXX  XXXXXXXX  XXXXXXXXX

```

# Chapter 8: System Administration: Defining Online Specifications

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This section contains the following topics:

[Overview](#) (see page 277)  
[Administration Panels and Commands](#) (see page 278)  
[Master Authority and Administration](#) (see page 278)  
[Define and Add Users Online](#) (see page 279)  
[Add and Delete Users Online](#) (see page 282)  
[Add and Modify Users in Batch](#) (see page 284)  
[Private Reports: SYSOUT/DIST ID Relationships](#) (see page 284)  
[Define DIST IDs for a SYSOUT ID Online](#) (see page 285)  
[Define SYSOUT IDs for a DIST ID Online](#) (see page 293)  
[Define SYSOUTS and DIST IDs in Batch](#) (see page 301)  
[View Database Statistics Online](#) (see page 302)  
[Define and Add Output Devices](#) (see page 303)  
[Define CA Spool Printer Attributes](#) (see page 309)  
[Define External Printer Attributes](#) (see page 311)  
[Define JES Printer Attributes](#) (see page 312)  
[Define VTAM Attributes](#) (see page 313)  
[Define Logical Views](#) (see page 315)

## Overview

System administrators can define the online system so that each end user has access to only those modes, facilities, and output that each one needs.

Specifications for such definitions can be grouped into the following categories:

### **User mode**

Controls user mode access and sets certain user-specific default data.

### **Private reports**

Links output to users or users to output through SYSOUT IDs and distribution IDs.

### **Device**

Defines synonyms for output devices such as printers, printer subsystems, and personal computers for data set downloading.

### **Logical view**

Defines private, public, or global views for customizing the look of a report.

## Administration Panels and Commands

The panels and commands that correspond to the categories in the preceding section are shown in the following table:

Definition	Panel	Command
User mode	Userid Definition panel	DEFINE USER
Private reports	Sysout Definition Selection List	DEFINE SYSOUT
	and Distribution Definition Selection List	DEFINE DIST
Device	Device Definition Selection List	DEFINE DEVICE
Logical view	View Definition panel	DEFINE VIEW

## Master Authority and Administration

To access the administrative facilities of the product such as the user mode, private report viewing setup, device definition, and global view definition, you must have a user ID with master authority. This authority can be set in one of two places:

- The MASTER initialization parameter (see the chapter "Initialization Parameters" in the *Reference Guide*).
- The Master field in the Userid Definition panel (see the following section).

## Define and Add Users Online

If you have master authority, the Userid Definition panel enables you to set mode access authority for CA View users. You can limit users to any combination of the five user modes, set the default mode in which a user automatically enters the product, and also define other mode-related settings.

To access the Userid Definition panel, do the following actions:

1. Enter *DEF USER* on the command line of your primary Selection panel.
2. Press Enter to display the Userid Definition panel.

The following illustration is an example of this panel as accessed in SAR mode:

CA View SAR ----- Userid Definition Panel -----									
Command ==>									
				--- Last Access ---		AEESS			
Sel	Userid	Password	Date	Time	M L	O O	Mode	Banner	Printer
	AAA		05/23/2009	15:24:15	N	YYYYN	ALL	DEFAULT	
	ASDFASDF		08/15/2009	17:50:08	N	YYYYN	ALL	DEFAULT	
	BILL		05/23/2009	15:25:43	N R	YYYYN	ALL	DEFAULT	
	BMC		03/18/2009	08:50:00	Y R	YYYYN	ALL	DEFAULT	
	CBOILES		05/19/2009	12:48:37	N RS	YNNNN	ALL	DEFAULT	
	CBROERI		10/25/2009	14:56:22	N RS	YYYYY	EXPO	DEFAULT	
	CHRIS		12/05/2009	16:22:18	N RS	YYYYY	ALL	DEFAULT	
	CHUCK		01/12/2009	12:18:55	N R	YNNNN	ALL	DEFAULT	
	CSIRG31		01/20/2009	08:50:41	N	YNNNN	ALL	DEFAULT	
	DANIEL		03/12/2009	16:45:20	N RS	YNNNN	ALL	DEFAULT	
	DCB		05/06/2009	15:05:03	Y	YYYYY	ALL	DEFAULT	
	DDR		01/19/2009	14:17:25	N	YYYYY	EXP	DEFAULT	
	DD1CC73		01/04/2009	17:03:11	N	YNNNN	ALL	DEFAULT	
	DLEE		12/23/2009	10:55:59	N RS	YNNNN	ALL	DEFAULT	
	DLP		05/02/2009	12:02:40	N	YYYYY	ALL	DEFAULT	
	EGLASSM		02/05/2009	08:33:05	Y RS	YYYYY	SAR	DEFAULT	
	EML		01/16/2009	11:11:17	N RS	YYYYY	ALL	DEFAULT	
	EMS		08/22/2009	12:55:30	N RS	YYYYY	SAR	DEFAULT	
	ESG		03/11/2009	13:08:29	N RS	YYYYY	SAR	DEFAULT	

Use this panel to add, change, or delete data about users. All user IDs in this panel are listed in alphabetical order.

The following illustration is an example of this panel after scrolling to the right once.

CA View SAR ----- Userid Definition Panel -----		
Command ==>		Scroll ==> PAGE
Sel Userid	Mask	Dist ID
AAA	AAA	AAA
ASDFASDF	ASDFASDF	ASDFASDF
BILL	BILL	BILL
BMC	*	BMC
CBOILES	CBOILES	CBOILES
CBROERI	*	SWILSON
CHRIS	CHRIS	CHRIS
CHUCK	CHUCK	CHUCK
CS1RG31	CS1RG31	CS1RG31
DANIEL	DANIEL	DANIEL
DCB	DCB	DCB
DDR	*	FRED
DD1CC73	DD1CC73	DD1CC73
DLEE	LEE	DLEE
DLP	DLP	DLP
EGLASSM	*	EGLASSM
EML	EML	EML
EMS	EMS	EMS
ESG	ESG	ESG

3. Enter data in the appropriate field areas.
4. Press Enter to update the data.

## Field Descriptions

The following table indicates the data that you can add, change, or delete in the Userid Definition panel. The columns in this table correspond to the columns displayed in the previous illustration.

Data Given	Column Name	Description
User ID	Userid	Specifies the user ID of a CA View end user.
Password	Password	Specifies an end user's password that must be entered before mode access is granted.  A blank in this column indicates that no password is required to sign on to the product.
Master authority	M	Indicates whether the user ID has master authority.  If the initialization parameter MASTER is set to ALL, this field has no effect. If the initialization parameter MASTER is set to a user ID, that user and all users who have a Y in this field have master authority.



Data Given	Column Name	Description
Language	L	<p>Specifies a two character code representing the language and panel preference code for the online user.</p> <p>Values for language code (first character of the LANGUAGE parameter) as follows:</p> <p>R (or blank)      English</p> <p>C                  Canadian French</p> <p>D                  Danish</p> <p>G                  German</p> <p>Values for panel preference code (second character of the LANGUAGE parameter) as follows:</p> <p>(blank)          Standard selection list display panels.</p> <p>S                  Selection list display panels with shortened identifier names (for compatibility with release 2.0 format).</p> <p><b>Note:</b> If the LANGUAGE parameter is not specified, the language and panel preference code from the LANGAUGE initialization parameter is used. If "S" is specified for panel preference code, language code must be specified.</p>
Date last accessed	Last Access Date	Identifies the date the user ID last accessed the online system.
Time last accessed	Last Access Time	Identifies the time the user ID last accessed the online system.
Mode access table	AEES O O	<p>Specifies which modes a user can access.</p> <p>Each letter represents a column and must have either a Y or N (Yes or No) displayed for each user ID.</p> <p>Multiple modes can be displayed. Column headings include:</p> <p>A                  ALL mode</p> <p>EO                CA Deliver Operations mode</p> <p>E                  CA Deliver mode</p> <p>SO                SAR Operations mode</p> <p>S                  SAR mode</p>

Data Given	Column Name	Description
Default mode	Mode	Specifies the user's default mode when accessing CA View. Valid fields include: ALL    ALL mode EXPO   CA Deliver Operations    mode EXP    CA Deliver mode SARO   SAR Operations mode SAR    SAR mode
Default banner type	Banner	Specifies the default banner page name for a user in ALL, CA Deliver Operations, or CA Deliver mode.
Default printer	Printer	Specifies the default printer name (reserved for future enhancement).
DIST ID mask	Dist ID Mask	Specifies a generic distribution ID mask, which enables the user to have multiple DIST IDs. This mask can be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Any combination of alphanumeric characters</li><li>■ An asterisk as a wildcard character<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- A single asterisk equals no DIST ID restrictions.</li><li>- An asterisk can be embedded in a DIST ID.</li></ul></li></ul>
Distribution ID	Dist ID	The 1-to 32-character default DIST ID for CA Deliver users.

## Add and Delete Users Online

An administrator with master authority can use the following commands:

- ADD  
Adds a user ID to the User Definition panel
- DELETE  
Deletes a user ID from the User Definition panel

## ADD Command

To add a user ID to the USERID Definition Table, enter *ADD* on the command line, followed by the new user ID and press Enter.

For example:

Command ==> *ADD userid*

Where

*userid* specifies the new user ID.

Default field values that occur when you use the ADD command are as follows:

Column/Field	Column Name	Value
Master authority	M	N
Distribution ID mask	Dist ID Mask	Current user ID
Distribution ID	Dist ID	Current user ID
Mode access table	AEES O O	As set with the DEFMODE initialization parameter
Default banner	Banner	DEFAULT
Default mode	Mode	ALL mode
Password	Password	Current password

## DELETE Command

To delete a user ID from the USERID Definition Table, do one of the following:

- Enter *D* in the SEL column and press Enter.
- Enter *DEL* on the command line, followed by the user ID that you want to delete and press Enter.

For example:

Command ==> *DEL userid*

Where

*userid* specifies the user ID to be deleted.

## Add and Modify Users in Batch

The DEFUSER control statement of the SARBCH utility adds new user IDs to the database and modifies existing user IDs.

**Note:**

- For more information about how to use the DEFUSER batch command, see SARBCH in the *Reference Guide*.
- You can add and modify user IDs to the CA View database in batch mode. If you have a large number of IDs to add or modify, use batch option, because online option allows you to add or modify only one ID at a time.

## Private Reports: SYSOUT/DIST ID Relationships

A *private report*, either a CA Deliver-generated report or a CA View SYSOUT group, is output that has a list of linked DIST IDs that are checked before access is allowed. If the DIST ID of a user is not valid for access to a private report, the user cannot access that report. For example, if a user in EXP mode tries to view a private report and the DIST ID is not in the set of valid DIST IDs, CA View automatically denies access.

The facility that identifies valid users of private output is called *private report viewing*.

Private report viewing can also link a list of report IDs or SYSOUT IDs to a DIST ID, so that one DIST ID can access multiple reports/SYSOUTs. EXP mode users have a list of reports; SAR mode users have a list of SYSOUTs.

If you are a system administrator with master authority, you are provided with two methods for setting up private reports and SYSOUT groups with the Private Report Viewing facility. These two methods are identified by the names of the commands that invoke them:

- DEF SYSOUT (Define SYSOUT)
- DEF DIST (Define distribution)

**Note:** Because private report relationships are inherent in CA Deliver (they are established when a report's distribution list is defined), and the CA View EXP mode is similar to CA Deliver, these relationships or lists do not have to be established in EXP mode.

## DEF SYSOUT and DEF DIST ID

The DEF SYSOUT and DEF DIST ID commands give a system administrator (with master authority) the ability to establish the lists (described previously) that link SYSOUT and DIST IDs in SAR mode.

- DEF SYSOUT

Sets up or establishes a list of one or more DIST IDs for a SYSOUT ID.

- DEF DIST

Sets up or establishes a list of one or more SYSOUT IDs for a DIST ID.

DEF SYSOUT and DEF DIST are both available online from the primary Selection panel and in batch as control statements of the SARBCH utility.

## Define DIST IDs for a SYSOUT ID Online

If you have master authority, you can use the DEF SYSOUT command to set up a list of one or more DIST IDs for a SYSOUT ID.

## Access the Sysout Definition Selection List

To access the Sysout Definition Selection List, invoke the DEF SYSOUT command by doing the following actions:

1. Enter *DEF SYS* on the command line of your primary Selection panel.
2. Press *Enter* to display the Sysout Definition Selection List.

The following illustration is an example of this panel as accessed in SAR mode:

CA View SAR ----- Sysout Definition Selection List -----		
Command ==>		Scroll ==> PAGE
Sel Sysout ID	-- Last Changed --	User
*	09/24/2009 18:05:15	EGLASSM
DEF	08/24/2009 18:46:47	SCOTT
JLOPEZA	04/02/2009 20:02:34	JLOPEZ
JLOPEZP	05/29/2009 18:58:46	JLOPEZ
S*	09/24/2009 18:05:15	EGLASSM
SJ*	10/13/2009 17:44:02	SWILSON
SOSI	08/07/2009 20:05:59	JLOPEZ
SWILSONA-R1	09/27/2009 00:27:27	EGLASSM
***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****		

The following illustration is an example of this panel after scrolling to the right once.

CA View SAR ----- Sysout Definition Selection List -----		
Command ==>		Scroll ==> PAGE
Sel Sysout ID	Description	
*	ALL REPORTS	
DEF		
JLOPEZA	ACCOUNTS PAYABLE REPORTS	
JLOPEZP	PAYROLL ACCOUNTS	
S*	ALL S REPORTS	
SJ*		
SOSI		
SWILSONA-R1		
***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****		

This panel is used to establish a list of one or more DIST IDs for a SYSOUT ID.

3. Enter data *in the appropriate field areas*.
4. Press *Enter* to make the data current.

## The Sysout Definition Selection List

The following tables are the field descriptions, selection codes and descriptions.

## Field Descriptions

The following table describes the data provided in the Sysout Definition Selection List. The columns in this table correspond to the columns displayed in the previous illustration.

Data Given	Column Name	Description
SYSOUT ID	Sysout ID	Specifies a SYSOUT ID.
Message area		Messages about your SYSOUT identifier.
Date last changed	Last Changed	Indicates the date the SYSOUT was last modified.
Time last changed	Last Changed	Indicates the time the SYSOUT was last modified.
Last changed by	User	Indicates the user or job that last modified the SYSOUT.
Description	Description	Specifies a description of the SYSOUT.

## Selection Codes and Descriptions

The following table lists and describes the selection codes you can use in the Sysout Definition Selection List:

Action	Selection Code	What the Product Does
Delete	D	Deletes the SYSOUT ID, and all references to it, from this list.
Rename	R	Renames the SYSOUT ID and changes all references to it for the new name.
Select DIST IDs	S	Displays the DIST IDs linked to the selected SYSOUT ID in the Sysout Definition Specifications panel.

## Use the Define SYSOUT Input Commands

The input commands available for use in the Sysout Definition Selection List are as follows:

### **CONFIRM**

Enables or disables display of the Confirm Delete panel.

### **LOCATE (LOC)**

Locates the specified SYSOUT identifier.

### **SELECT (SEL)**

Selects a specific output for display.

## CONFIRM Command

To enable the display of the Confirm Delete panel when the Delete Selection Code is entered, enter *CONFIRM ON* on the command line of the Sysout Definition Selection List and press Enter.

For example:

Command ==> CONFIRM ON

To disable the display of the Confirm Delete panel when the Delete Selection Code is entered, enter *CONFIRM OFF* on the command line of the Sysout Definition Selection List and press Enter.

For example:

Command ==> CONFIRM OFF

To bypass display of subsequent Confirm Delete panels, enter any nonblank character in the Set delete confirmation off field on the Confirm Delete panel.

## LOCATE Command

To locate an entry, enter *LOC xxxxxxxx* on the command line of the Sysout Definition Selection List and press Enter.

For example:

Command ==> LOC xxxxxxxx

where xxxxxxxx specifies the character string you want to find. If the specified entry is not in the list, CA View scrolls to the entry that alphabetically, immediately precedes the specified entry.



## Access the Sysout Definition Specifications Panel

Use one of the following options to display the Sysout Definition Specifications panel and press Enter:

- To select a SYSOUT ID for display of the DIST IDs linked to it in the Sysout Definitions Specifications panel, enter *SEL xxxxxxxx* or *S xxxxxxxx* on the command line of the Sysout Definition Selection List.

For example:

Command ==> SEL xxxxxxxx

Where

xxxxxxx specifies the SYSOUT group you want to display.

- To use a generic parameter with the SELECT command, enter *SEL A\** on the command line of the Sysout Definition Selection List.
- Specifies the 1- to 32-character name of either a SYSOUT group or a report.

**Note:** If the ID contains quotes, spaces, or parentheses, it must be enclosed in single quotes. Any single quote in Report-id must be entered as a pair of single quotes because a non-paired single quote ends the ID. For example, if the value were JIM'S REPORT it must be entered as 'JIM'S REPORT'.

For example:

Command ==> SEL A\*

Where

A\* specifies all SYSOUT groups that start with the letter A.

## Sysout Definition Specifications Panel

The following panel allows you to establish a list of one or more DIST IDs for a selected SYSOUT group:

```
CA View SAR ----- Sysout Definition Specifications ----- Row 001 OF 002
Command ==>                                           Scroll ==> PAGE

  ID   ---> SWILSONA
  Desc ==>

Distribution Specifications:
Sel Dist ID          Rview Reprt Del
*                   Y      Y      Y
  CCOOK              Y      Y      Y
  JLOPEZ             Y      Y      Y
***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****
```

## Field Descriptions

The following table describes the data provided in the Sysout Definition Specifications panel:

Data	Column Name	Description
SYSOUT ID	ID	Specifies a 1- to 32-character SYSOUT ID. If you are using the short identifier display panels, this field is limited to 12 characters.  This can be a wildcard specification (for example, A* is SYSOUT that starts with the letter A).
Description	Desc	Specifies a 1- to 40-character description of the SYSOUT.
Distribution identifier	Dist ID	Specifies a 1- to 32-character DIST ID linked to the Sysout ID.
View Restriction Indicator	Rview	Restricts views to greater than or equal to five.  This one-character field can be specified as either:  Y      The SYSOUT views are restricted N      All SYSOUT views can be accessed
Reprint indicator	Reprt	Indicates whether the specified SYSOUT can be reprinted in SAR mode by the DIST ID (user).  This one-character field can be specified as either:  Y      The SYSOUT can be reprinted N      The SYSOUT cannot be reprinted
Deletion indicator	Del	Indicates whether the specified SYSOUT can be deleted in SAR mode by the DIST ID (user).  This one-character field can be specified as either:  Y      The SYSOUT can be deleted N      The SYSOUT cannot be deleted

## Selection Codes and Descriptions

The following table explains valid selection codes for Sysout Definition Specifications:

Action	Code	Description
After	A	Specifies the line <i>after</i> which data is to be moved or copied.
Before	B	Specifies the line <i>before</i> which data is to be moved or copied.
Copy entry	C	Specifies the single DIST ID line to be copied; use with selection code A or B.
Copy block	CC	Specifies a block of lines of DIST IDs to be copied, identified with a pair of CCs specifying beginning and ending points; use with selection code A or B.
Copy lines	Cn	Specifies the first of <i>n</i> number of lines to be copied; use with selection code A or B.
Delete	D	Specifies the DIST ID line and all references to it.
Delete block	DD	Specifies a block of DIST ID lines to be deleted, identified with a pair of DDs specifying beginning and ending points.
Delete lines	Dn	Specifies the first of <i>n</i> number of lines to be deleted; use with selection code A or B.
Insert after	I	Specifies the line after which a blank line is to be inserted.
Insert lines	In	Specifies the line after which <i>n</i> number of blank lines are to be inserted.
Move data	M	Specifies a single line to be moved. After being moved, the entry exists only at its new location; use with selection code A or B.
Move block	MM	Specifies a block of lines to be moved. After being moved, the entries exist only at their new location; use with selection code A or B.
Move lines	Mn	The first of <i>n</i> number of lines to be moved. After being moved, the entries exist only at their new location.
Insert prior	P	The line before which a blank line is inserted.
Insert lines prior	Pn	The line before which <i>n</i> number of blank lines is inserted.

Action	Code	Description
Repeat	R	A single line to be repeated.
Repeat block	RR	A block of lines to be repeated, identified with a pair of RRs specifying beginning and ending points.

## Cancel and Copy the Definitions

DIST IDs for SYSOUT definitions can be canceled and copied using the Sysout Definition Specifications panel with the following commands:

- CANCEL  
Cancels the current display without saving any changes made after you entered the display.
- COPY  
Copies the distribution specifications from another SYSOUT identifier.

### CANCEL Command

To cancel the current display without saving any of the changes made after you entered the display, enter CANCEL on the command line of the Sysout Definition Specifications panel and press Enter.

Enter the END command to end the display while saving current changes.

### COPY Command

To copy the DIST IDs from another SYSOUT ID, enter *COPY xxxxxxxx* on the command line of the Sysout Definition Specifications panel and press Enter.

For example:

Command ==> COPY xxxxxxxx

where xxxxxxxx specifies the SYSOUT ID from which you want to copy data.

Specifies the 1- to 32-character name of either a SYSOUT group or a report.

**Note:** If the Report-Id contains quotes, spaces, or parentheses, it must be enclosed in single quotes. Any single quote in Report-id must be entered as a pair of single quotes because a non-paired single quote ends the ID. For example, if the value were JIM'S REPORT it must be entered as 'JIM'S REPORT'.

## Define SYSOUT IDs for a DIST ID Online

If you have master authority, you can use the Define DIST IDs facility to set up a list of one or more SYSOUT IDs for a DIST ID by doing the following:

## Access the Distribution Definition Selection List

To access the Distribution Definition Selection List, invoke the DEF SYS command by doing the following:

1. Enter *DEF DIST* on the command line of your primary Selection panel.
2. Press Enter to display the Distribution Definition Selection List.

For example:

Command ==> DEF DIST

The following is an example of a panel that has been accessed through SAR mode; this panel allows you to establish a list of one or more SYSOUT IDs for a DIST ID:

```
CA View SAR ----- Distribution Definition Selection List -----
Command ==>                                                    Scroll ==> PAGE

Sel Dist ID                -- Last Changed -- User
A1                          08/24/2009 18:46:47 SCOTT
CCOOK                       10/06/2009 14:05:44 EGLASSM
DANIEL                      08/24/2009 18:53:49 SCOTT
EGLASSM                     09/27/2009 00:27:27 EGLASSM
FPAUL                       10/06/2009 14:05:44 EGLASSM
F2                           08/24/2009 18:46:22 SCOTT
F3                           08/24/2009 18:46:22 SCOTT
JLOPEZ                      08/07/2009 20:05:59 JLOPEZ
SCOTT                       10/13/2009 17:44:02 SWILSON
SWILSON                     10/06/2009 14:05:44 EGLASSM
TOM                         08/24/2009 18:49:23 SCOTT
***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****
```

The following illustration is an example of this panel after scrolling to the right once.

```
CA View SAR ----- Distribution Definition Selection List -----
Command ==>                                                    Scroll ==> PAGE

Sel Dist ID                Description
=> *                        *
A1
CCOOK
DANIEL                      DANIEL END OF MONTH REPORTS
EGLASSM
FPAUL
F2
F3
JLOPEZ
SCOTT                      ACCESS TO ALL REPORTS
SWILSON
TOM
***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****
```

## Field Descriptions

The following table describes the data provided in the Distribution Definition Selection List:

Data Given	Column Name	Description
Distribution ID	Dist ID	Specifies a distribution ID.
Message area		Contains messages about your SYSOUT identifier.
Date last changed	Last Changed	Indicates the date the DIST ID was last modified.
Time last changed	Last Changed	Indicates the time the DIST ID was last modified.
Last changed by	User	Indicates the user or job that last modified the DIST ID.
Description	Description	Specifies a description of the DIST ID.

## Selection Codes and Descriptions

The following table lists and describes the selection codes you can use in the Distribution Definition Selection List.

Action	Selection Code	What the Product Does
Delete	D	Deletes the DIST ID and all references to it, from the list.
Rename	R	Renames the DIST ID and changes all references to it for the new name.
Select SYSOUT IDs	S	Displays the SYSOUT IDs linked to the selected DIST ID in the Distribution Definition Specifications panel.

## Use the Define DIST Input Commands

The input commands available for use in the Distribution Definition Selection List are as follows:

### **CONFIRM**

Enables or disables display of the Confirm Delete panel.

### **LOCATE (LOC)**

Locates the specified SYSOUT identifier.

### **SELECT (SEL)**

Selects a specific output for display.

## CONFIRM Command

To enable the display of the Confirm Delete panel when the Delete Selection Code is entered, enter *CONFIRM ON* on the command line of the panel and press Enter.

For example:

Command ==> CONFIRM ON

To disable the display of the Confirm Delete panel when the Delete Selection Code is entered, enter *CONFIRM OFF* on the command line of the panel and press Enter.

For example:

Command ==> CONFIRM OFF

To bypass display of subsequent Confirm Delete panels, enter any nonblank character in the Set delete confirmation off field on the Confirm Delete panel.



## LOCATE Command

To locate an entry, enter *LOC xxxxxxxx* or *L xxxxxxxx* on the command line of the panel and press Enter.

For example:

```
Command ==> LOC xxxxxxxx
```

where xxxxxxxx specifies the SYSOUT you want to find. If the specified entry is not in the list, CA View scrolls to the entry that immediately precedes the specified entry.

Specifies the 1- to 32-character name of either a SYSOUT group or a report.

**Note:** If the ID contains quotes, spaces, or parentheses, it must be enclosed in single quotes. Any single quote in Report-id must be entered as a pair of single quotes because a non-paired single quote ends the ID. For example, if the value were JIM'S REPORT it must be entered as 'JIM'S REPORT'.

## SELECT Command

To select a DIST ID for display of the SYSOUT IDs linked to it in the Distribution Definition Specifications panel, enter *SEL xxxxxxxx* or *S xxxxxxxx* on the command line of the panel and press Enter to display the Distribution Definition Specifications panel.

For example:

```
Command ==> SEL xxxxxxxx
```

Where

xxxxxxx specifies the DIST ID you want to display.

## Distribution Definition Specifications Panel

This panel allows you to establish a list of one or more SYSOUT IDs for a selected DIST ID:

```

CA View SAR ----- Distribution Definition Specifications   Row 00001 of 00002
Command ==>                                           Scroll ==> PAGE

  ID      ---> EGLASSM
  Desc    ==>

  Sysout Specifications:
Sel Sysout ID                      Rview Reprt Del
*                                Y      Y      Y
  SWILSONA-R1                      Y      Y      Y
***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****

```

The following table describes the data provided in the Distribution Definition Specifications panel:

Data Given	Column Name	Description
DIST ID	ID	Specifies a distribution ID.
Description	Desc	Specifies 1- to 40-character description of specified distribution ID.
SYSOUT identifier	Sysout ID	Specifies a 1- to 32-character SYSOUT ID linked to the distribution ID.  This can be a wildcard specification (for example, A* is SYSOUT that starts with the letter A).
View restriction indicator	Rview	Specifies whether this is a secured view that requires clearance to access.
Reprint indicator	Reprt	Indicates whether the specified SYSOUT can be reprinted in SAR mode by the DIST ID to the left.  This one-character field can be specified as either:  Y    Both conditions apply N    Neither condition applies
Deletion indicator	Del	Indicates whether the specified SYSOUT can be deleted in SAR mode by the DIST ID mentioned previously.  Y    Both conditions apply

Data Given	Column Name	Description
	N	Neither condition applies

## Selection Codes and Descriptions

The following table explains valid selection codes for Sysout Definition Specifications:

Action	Code	Description
After	A	Specifies the line after which data is to be moved or copied.
Before	B	Specifies the line before which data is to be moved or copied.
Copy entry	C	Specifies a single SYSOUT ID line to be copied. Use C with selection code A or B.
Copy block	CC	Specifies a block of lines of SYSOUT IDs to be copied, identified with a pair of CCs specifying beginning and ending points. Use CC with selection code A or B.
Copy lines	<i>Cn</i>	Specifies the first of <i>n</i> number of lines to be copied. Use <i>Cn</i> with selection code A or B.
Delete	D	Specifies the SYSOUT ID line and all references to it.
Delete block	DD	Specifies a block of SYSOUT ID lines to be deleted, identified with a pair of DDs specifying beginning and ending points.
Delete lines	<i>Dn</i>	Specifies the first of <i>n</i> number of lines to be deleted. Use <i>Dn</i> with selection code A or B.
Insert after	I	Specifies the line after which a blank line is to be inserted.
Insert lines	In	Specifies the line after which <i>n</i> number of blank lines is to be inserted.
Move data	M	Specifies a single line to be moved. After being moved, the entry exists only at its new location. Use M with selection code A or B.
Move block	MM	Specifies a block of lines to be moved. After being moved, the entries exist only at their new location; use with selection code A or B.

Action	Code	Description
Move lines	<i>Mn</i>	Specifies the first of <i>n</i> number of lines to be moved. After being moved, the entries exist only at their new location.
Insert prior	P	Specifies the line before which a blank line is inserted.
Insert lines prior	<i>Pn</i>	The line before which <i>n</i> number of blank lines are inserted.
Repeat	R	Specifies a single line to be repeated.
Repeat block	RR	Specifies a block of lines to be repeated, identified with a pair of RRs specifying beginning and ending points.

## Use the Distribution Definition Specification Panel Commands

The following commands are available for use in the Distribution Definition Specifications:

### **CANCEL**

Cancels the current display without saving any changes made after you entered the display.

### **COPY**

Copies the SYSOUTs from another DIST ID.

## CANCEL Command

To cancel the current display without saving any of the changes made after you entered the display, enter *CANCEL* on the command line of the Distribution Definition Specifications panel and press Enter.

For example:

Command ==> CANCEL

Enter the END command to end the display while saving current changes.

## COPY Command

To copy the SYSOUTs from another DIST ID, enter `COPY xxxxxxxx` on the command line of the Distribution Definition Specifications panel and press Enter.

For example:

Command ==> `COPY xxxxxxxx`

Where

xxxxxxx specifies the DIST ID from which you want to copy data.

## Define SYSOUTS and DIST IDs in Batch

**Note:** You can add and modify SYSOUT and DIST ID definitions to the CA View database in batch mode. If you have a large number of SYSOUTs or DIST IDs to add or modify, use batch mode, because online mode allows you to add or modify only one definition at a time.

The DEFSYS and DEFDIST control statements of the SARBCH utility add and modify SYSOUT/DIST ID relationships to the database.

**Note:** For more information about batch commands, see SARBCH in the *Reference Guide*.

## View Database Statistics Online

You can view online statistics about the total number of SYSOUTs defined to the database, the number of SYSOUTs and lines on disk, and database use.

Enter *STATUS* in the command line of any primary Selection panel to display the Database Status panel.

The following is the Database Status panel for ALL mode:

CA View ALL ----- Database Status -----		
Command ==>		
Total		
Sysouts	--->	5746
On Disk		
Sysouts	--->	5666
Lines	--->	12,442,547
Percentage Usage	--->	98
Index		
Percentage Allocated	--->	74
Instructions:		
Press ENTER to refresh or enter END command to return.		

## Field Descriptions

The following table describes the data provided in the Database Status Panel:

Data Given	Column Name	Description
The total number of SYSOUTS defined to the database	Total Sysouts	Specifies the number of SYSOUTS in this database. The total includes all SYSOUTs on regular disk, optical disk, and tape.
The number of SYSOUTS on disk	Sysouts on Disk	Specifies the number of SYSOUTs on disk for the database.
Number of Lines on disk	Lines on Disk	Specifies the number of Lines of SYSOUT and reports on disk for the database.
Percentage of database utilization (Disk)	Percentage usage on Disk	Indicates the percentage of the space allocated for the database that has been used by the database.

Data Given	Column Name	Description
Percentage of database allocated (Index)	Index Percentage allocated	Indicates the percentage of total space allocated.  <b>Note:</b> For databases versioned at a pre-r11.6 level, the percentage does not include the number of FREE index blocks available. Use the SARDBASE utility STATUS FULL, STATUS INDEX, or STATUS USED to determine a more accurate index usage percentage.

## Actions to Take on the Database

When your percentage utilization reaches 80-90%, consider increasing the size of the database with the ADDDS control statement of the SARDBASE utility.

**Note:** For more information about SARDBASE, see the *Reference Guide*.

## Initialize the Values for the Database Status Panel

The values displayed in the Database Status panel are initialized for a database as follows:

- With the SARDBASE SET control statement
- With the SARDBASE VERIFY control statement
- By SARINIT when it processes a new database

**Note:** For more information about SARDBASE and SARINIT, see the *Reference Guide*.

## Define and Add Output Devices

If you have master authority, the Device Definition facility enables you to define CA View system output devices such as:

- Printers
- Printer subsystems
- Personal computers for downloading archived data sets

## Define Devices

To use the Define Device Definition Facility, do the following:

- Enter *DEF DEV* on the command line of any primary Selection panel and press Enter to display the Device Definition Selection List.

For example:

Command ==> DEF DEV

```

CA View SAR ----- Device Definition Selection List -----
Command ==>                                                    Scroll ==> PAGE

    Device
Sel  Synonym          Type      Real Device Name
    CMA                CA SPOOL XYA
    ERIC                PC        ERICSPC
*****
***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****
  
```

- Enter *S* in the SEL column next to the device you want to define and press Enter to display the Device Attributes panel.



## Add a Device Definition

To add a device definition to CA View, do the following:

- Enter *SEL xxxxxxxx* or *S xxxxxxxx* on the command line of the Device Definition Selection List and press Enter to display the Device Attributes panel.

For example:

Command ==> SEL xxxxxxxx

where

xxxxxxx specifies the device name.

- Enter the device values and press Enter.

The following is an example of a panel that has been accessed through SAR mode:

```
CA View SAR - ----- Device Definition Selection List -----
Command ==>                                                    Scroll ==> PAGE

  Device
Sel Synonym          Type      Real Device Name
CMA                  CA SP00L  XYA
ERIC                 PC        ERICSPC
ERIC2                JES
ERIC3                EXTERNAL >D
EXT                  EXTERNAL >EXP1.A
JORGEM               VPO       T1676A03
JORGEP               VPO       T1676A03
SCOTT                VPO       T05F
*****
***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****
```

Use the Device Definition Selection List to establish a list of one or more system output devices.

## Field Descriptions

The following table describes the data provided in the Device Definition Selection List:

Column Name		
Data Given		Description
Device	Device	Specifies your installation's device name.
Synonym	Synonym	This can be any 12-character alphanumeric name. The device synonym is provided to allow names that are meaningful to your systems' users.
Message area		Contains messages about your device synonym.
Device type	Type	Indicates the device type which can be one of the following keywords:

Column Name		
Data Given		Description
	C CA SPOOL	For printing using CA Spool
	J JES	For printing using a JES printer
	E EXTERNAL	For printing using the external print facility
	V VPO	For printing using the VTAM Print Option
Real device name	Real Device Name	Indicates the actual address on your system of the output device. Example: T05F

## Use Selection Codes When Defining Devices

To select an output device in the Device Definition Selection List, place a one-character selection code in the SEL column on the line in which your output appears and press Enter.

The following table describes the selection codes that are valid for use in the Device Definition Selection List:

Action	Selection Code	What the Product Does
Delete	D	Deletes the device synonym and all references to it.
Rename	R	Renames the device synonym and changes all references to it for the new name.
Display Device	S	Displays the attributes of the selected device.

## Use the Define Device Input Commands

The input commands available for use in the Device Definition Selection List are as follows:

### **CONFIRM**

Enables or disables display of the Delete Confirmation panel.

### **LOCATE (LOC)**

Locates the specified output device.

### **SELECT (SEL)**

Selects a specific output for display.

## CONFIRM Command

To enable the display of the Delete Confirmation Panel when the Delete Selection Code is entered, enter *CONFIRM ON* on the command line of the panel and press Enter.

For example:

Command ==> CONFIRM ON

To disable the display of the Delete Confirmation Panel when the Delete Selection Code is entered, enter *CONFIRM OFF* on the command line of the panel and press Enter.

For example:

Command ==> CONFIRM OFF

To bypass display of subsequent Confirm Delete panels, enter any nonblank character in the Set delete confirmation off field on the Confirm Delete panel.

## LOCATE Command

To locate an entry, enter *LOC xxxxxxxx* or *L xxxxxxxx* on the command line of the panel, and press Enter.

For example:

Command ==> LOC xxxxxxxx

Where

*xxxxxxx* specifies the character string you want to find. If the specified entry is not in the list, CA View scrolls to the entry that immediately precedes the specified entry in alphabetical order.

## SELECT Command

To select an output device for a display of its attributes, enter *SEL xxxxxxxx* on the command line of the panel and press Enter.

For example:

Command ==> SEL xxxxxxxx

Where

xxxxxxx specifies the device synonym you want to display.

When you enter the Select command or the S selection code in the Device Definition Selection List, the appropriate Device Definition Specification panel is displayed.

These panels allow you to establish attributes for your selected device synonym. Each of the three corresponds to one of the types of output devices available through the product. The following indicates the panels that are available when you select a specific device type from the Device Definition Selection List:

### **CA SPOOL**

Displays CA Spool Device.

### **EXTERNAL**

Displays External Print Device.

### **JES**

Displays JES Printer Device.

### **VPO**

Displays VTAM Device.

## Define CA Spool Printer Attributes

This panel allows you to establish all the attributes necessary for CA View to identify your CA Spool output device by synonym name. The following is an example of this panel:

```

CA View SAR ----- CA Spool Device Attribute Panel -----
Command ==>
Device Synonym ----> CMA
Real Device      ==> XYA      *- Use CA View Value --*- Use Value Below --*
                               (Y/N)
User Exit       ==>
Subsystem ID    ==>
Auto-Delete    ==> N
Max Lines      ==>
Retain Time    ==>
Use Sysout-ID  ==> N
As Owner (Y/N)

CLASS ==>
COPY  ==>
FCB   ==>
FORM  ==>
HOLD  ==>
  
```

To display the CA Spool Device Attribute panel, select a CA Spool device from the Device Definition Selection List.

Besides the fields shown in the previous panel, the following fields are also passed to the CA Spool interface:

- CHARS
- FORMDEF
- LINECT
- PAGEDEF
- PRMODE
- TRC

## Field Descriptions

The following table describes the data provided in the CA Spool Device Attribute panel:

Data Given	Column Name	Description
Device name	Device Synonym	Specifies your selected device synonym.
Real device name	Real Device	Specifies the actual CA View system device address.
User exit	User Exit	Specifies an optional user exit for the device synonym mentioned previously.

Data Given	Column Name	Description
Subsystem identifier	Subsystem ID	Specifies an optional CA Spool subsystem interface name.  This name, if specified here, overrides the CMASPOOL SARINIT parameter.
Auto-delete indicator	Auto-Delete	Specifies whether the product is to automatically purge the file if it is empty when the file is closed.  This one-character field can be either of the following options:  Y          Automatically purges the file  N          Does not automatically purge the file
Maximum number of lines	Max Lines	Specifies the maximum number of lines that can be printed online. Valid values for this optional field are 1 to 16,777,215.  <b>Note:</b> If this value is not coded, the value of CMAMAX is used, if CMAMAX is coded as zero, the online value of OUTLIM is used, if the online value of OUTLIM is coded as zero, there is no limit to the number of lines that can be printed online.
Retain time	Retain Time	Specifies the maximum number of hours CA Spool retains the file after it is printed.  Valid values for this optional field are 1 to 4095.
Use the CA View SYSOUT ID as the owner name	Use CA View Sysout ID as Owner	Specifies whether the CA View system uses the CA View SYSOUT ID of the output being printed as the CA Spool owner name.  This one-character field can be either of the following options:  Y          Uses the SYSOUT ID  N          Does not use the SYSOUT ID
Use CA View Print Attribute panel values	Use CA View Value	Specifies whether the field values in the box should be taken from the CA View Print Attribute Panel for the SYSOUT ID, instead of the CA Spool default values.  These one-character fields can be specified as either of the following options:  Y          Takes the value for the field from the CA View Print Attribute panel

Data Given	Column Name	Description
		N Specifies that the value for the field is not taken from the CA View Print Attribute panel  These fields are mutually exclusive with the fields of the same name in the adjacent Use Value Below column. (Do <i>not</i> specify the same field twice in these columns).
Use values specified in this box	Use Value Below	Specifies that the field values in the box be used instead of the CA Spool default values as follows:  CLASS            For the output print class COPY            For the FCB image name FCB              For the FCB image name FORM            For the form number HOLD            Takes the value for the field from the CA View Print Attribute panel  These fields are mutually exclusive with the fields of the same name in the adjacent Use CA View Value column. (Do <i>not</i> specify the same field twice in these columns.)

## Define External Printer Attributes

This panel allows you to establish all the attributes necessary for CA View to identify your EXTERNAL printer by synonym name. The following is an example of this panel:

```
CA View SAR ----- External Print Device Attribute Panel -----
Command ==>

Device Synonym      ---> ERIC3
External Print Parameter ==> Pid
(Real Device Name)
```

To display the External Print Device Attribute panel, select an EXTERNAL device from the Device Definition Selection List.

## Field Descriptions

The following table describes the data provided in the External Print Device Attribute panel:

Data Given	Column Name	Description
Device name	Device Synonym	Specifies your selected device synonym.
Real device name	External Print Parameter (Real Device Name)	Specifies the three-character printer ID (as defined with a EXTPRTn initialization parameter).

## Define JES Printer Attributes

This panel allows you to establish all the attributes necessary for CA View to identify your JES printer by synonym name. The following is an example of this panel:

```

CA View SAR ----- JES Printer Device Attribute Panel -----
Command ==>

Device Synonym ---> ERIC2

Real Device   ==>

Print Banner?      ==> YES      ( YES OR NO )
Connect Node?     ==> NO       ( YES OR NO )
AFP Resources Only? ==> NO       ( YES OR NO )
AFP Data Only?    ==> NO       ( YES OR NO )

```

To display the JES Printer Device Attribute panel, select a JES device from the Device Definition Selection List.



## Field Descriptions

The following table describes the data provided in the JES Printer Device Attribute panel:

<b>Device Synonym</b>	Specifies your selected device synonym.
<b>Real Device</b>	Specifies the actual CA View system device address.
<b>Print Banner?</b>	Specifies whether to print the CA View banner page.
<b>Connect Node?</b>	Specifies whether to print to a CA Connect node.
<b>AFP Resources Only?</b>	Downloads only the resources of an AFP report.
<b>AFP Data Only?</b>	Downloads only the report data of an AFP report.

## Define VTAM Attributes

The following panel allows you to establish all the attributes necessary for CA View to identify your VTAM printer by synonym name:

CA View SAR ----- VTAM Device Attribute Panel -----  
Command ==>  
  
Device Synonym ---> JORGEM  
  
Real Device ==> T1676A03  
  
User Exit ==>  
  
VTAM Logmode ==>  
  
Max Lines ==> 20050  
Online  
  
Auto New Line ==> N (add new-line even if data is 132 chars long)  
  
Driver Name ==>

To display the VTAM Device Attribute panel, select a VTAM device from the Device Definition Selection List.

## Field Descriptions

The following table describes the data provided in the VTAM Device Attribute Panel:

Data Given	Column Name	Description
Device name	Device Synonym	Specifies your selected device synonym.
Real device name	Real Device	Specifies the actual CA View system device address.
User exit	User Exit	Specifies an optional user exit for the device synonym mentioned previously.
VTAM logmode	VTAM Logmode	Specifies an optional VTAM logmode for the device synonym mentioned previously.
Maximum number of lines online	Max Lines Online	<p>Specifies the maximum number of lines that can be printed online. Valid values for this optional field are 1 to 16,777,215.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> If this value is not coded, the value of VPRTMAXO is used, if VPRTMAXO is coded as zero, the online value of OUTLIM is used, if the online value of OUTLIM is coded as zero, there is no limit to the number of lines which can be printed on-line.</p> <p>This field, if specified, overrides the VPRTMAXO SARINIT parameter.</p>
Automatically add a new line	Auto New Line	<p>Specifies whether CA View is to automatically add a new-line command at the end of data set lines that are 132 characters long, as well as at the end of all other lines.</p> <p>This one-character field can be either of the following:</p> <p>Y      Adds a new-line command</p> <p>N      Does not add a new-line command</p>
Device driver name	Driver Name	Specifies the name of the special device driver needed to print on the device synonym mentioned previously.

## Define Logical Views

If you have master authority, the Define View facility allows you to create and maintain public and global logical view definitions. Logical view definitions customize the way the product displays SYSOUT or a report by allowing you to manipulate the columns of a report, define column headings, assign colors to those columns or headings, and alternate colors throughout a report to make the report more readable. Also, logical view definitions define the criteria to extract index data from the SYSOUT or report.

The Define View facility provides added flexibility over the VIEW command in browse mode by allowing you to predefine logical view definitions and create global logical view definitions.

Global logical view definitions allow a single logical view definition to be used across many reports. These global logical view definitions are denoted by an asterisk (\*) suffix on the SYSOUT ID.

## Access the View Selection List

To access the View Selection List panel, enter *DEF VIEW* on the command line of your primary Selection panel.

For example:

Command ==> DEF VIEW

Press Enter to display the View Selection List.

CA View ALL ----- View Selection List -----			
Command ==>		Scroll ==> HALF	
Sel	View ID	Num	Acc Description
-	A125*	001	GBL ACCOUNTING REPORT #123 - VIEW
-	A125*	002	GBL ACCOUNTING REPORT #123 - FILTE
-	A125*	003	GBL ACCOUNTING REPORT #123 - (DIVI
-	A125*	004	GBL ACCOUNTING REPORT #125 - (DEPT
-	A238CRPT	001	PUB ACCOUNTING COST REPORT - FILTE
-	A238CRPT	002	PUB ACCOUNTING COST REPORT - (DIVI
-	A238CRPT	003	PUB ACCOUNTING COST REPORT - (COST
-	A482CRPT	001	PUB ACCOUNTING COST REPORT FILTERE
-	A432CRPT	002	PUB ACCOUNTING COST REPORT - (DIVI
-	A432CRPT	003	PUB ACCOUNTING COST REPORT - (COST
-	C346PRPT*	001	GBL CORPORATE PROFIT REPORT - SECU
-	C346PRPT*	002	GBL CORPORATE PROFIT REPORT - FILT
-	C346PRPT*	003	GBL CORPORATE PROFIT REPORT - VIEW
-	C346PRPT*	004	GBL CORPORATE PROFIT REPORT - (DIV
-	C346PRPT*	005	GBL CORPORATE PROFIT REPORT - (REG
-	C346PRPT*	006	GBL CORPORATE PROFIT REPORT - (SUM
-	D711PROD*	001	GBL DIVISION REPORT - FILTERED
-	D711PROD*	002	GBL DIVISION REPORT - SPECIAL FORM
-	D711PROD-R1	003	PUB DIVISION REPORT #1 - SECURED
-	D711PROD-R1	004	PUB DIVISION REPORT #1 - INDEXED

To access a logical view definition, use one of the following options:

- Enter a selection code in the Sel column to the left of the desired entry.
- Enter a command in the input command area.

To reposition the data in the selection list, use the standard scroll commands.

## Field Descriptions

The following table describes the data provided in the View Selection List.

Data Given	Column Name	Description
View ID	View ID	Identifies the name of the logical view.

View number	Num	Indicates the number of the logical view (from 1 to 255).
View access type	Acc	Indicates the type of logical view. The view type can be one of the following:  PUB          Private logical view GBL          Global logical view
View description	Description	Contains a description of the logical view.

## Selection Codes for View Selection List

To access a logical view definition in the View Selection List, enter a one-character selection code in the SEL column on the line in which the view ID appears and press Enter.

### Selection Codes and Descriptions

The following table lists and describes the selection codes you can use in the View Selection List.

Action	Selection Code	What the Product Does
Delete	D	Deletes the logical view definition and all references to it.  A delete confirmation panel appears if confirmation is set to ON.
Display View	S	Displays the View Definition panel for the selected view ID.

## Use the View Selection List Input Commands

The input commands available for use on the View Selection List are as follows:

### **CONFIRM**

Enables or disables display of the Delete Confirmation panel.

### **LOCATE (LOC)**

Locates the specified logical view.

### **REDISP (RED)**

Refreshes the display of logical views on the View Selection List.

### **SELECT (SEL)**

Selects a specific logical view definition for display, modification, or both.

## CONFIRM Command

To enable the display of the Confirm Delete panel when deleting a logical view definition, enter *CONFIRM ON* on the command line of the View Selection List, and then press Enter.

For example:

Command ==> CONFIRM ON

To disable the display of the Confirm Delete panel when deleting a logical view definition, enter *CONFIRM OFF* on the command line of the View Selection List and press Enter.

For example:

Command ==> CONFIRM OFF

The default is CONFIRM ON.

To bypass display of subsequent Confirm Delete panels, enter any nonblank character in the Set delete confirmation off field on the Confirm Delete panel.

## LOCATE Command

To locate a logical view in the View Selection List, do the following enter *LOCATE view-id view-number* on the command line and press Enter.

The view-number field is optional.

For example:

Command ==> LOC PAYRPT

If the specified logical View ID is not in the list, CA View scrolls to the entry that immediately precedes the specified identifier.

**Note:** If the ID contains quotes or spaces, it must be enclosed in single quotes. Any single quote in Report-id must be entered as a pair of single quotes because a non-paired single quote ends the ID. For example, if the value were JIM'S REPORT it must be entered as 'JIM'S REPORT'.

## REDISPLAY Command

Because many users can be creating, updating, and deleting logical view definitions simultaneously, the logical view data presented on the View Selection List can contain outdated information. The redisplay command refreshes the selection list data by rereading the logical view data from the database.

To refresh the display of logical views presented on the View Selection List, enter *REDISP* on the command line and press Enter.

For example:

Command ==> REDISP

You can cause a redisplay to occur automatically when you press Enter, by doing one of the following actions:

- Set the REDISP initialization parameter to YES.
- Enter *REDISP YES* or *REDISP ON* on the command line of the View Selection List.

To turn off the redisplay option, use one of the following options:

- Enter REDISP NO.
- Enter REDISP OFF.

The REDISP initialization parameter sets a default for all users, and the online REDISP command allows each user to alter the function for the online session.

## SELECT Command

To select an existing logical view definition for display or to create a new logical view definition, enter *SELECT view-id view-number* on the command line and press Enter.

If a new logical view definition is being created, the *view-id* and/or *view-number* fields can be omitted and entered later on the View Definition panel.

For example:

Command ==> SEL PAYRPT 1

This example selects the logical view definition number 1 for PAYRPT.

If the *view-id* specified on the SELECT command does not exist, CA View displays the attributes of a default native browse logical view.



## Access the View Definition Panel

Do one of the following in the View Selection List to display the View Definition panel:

- Enter S.
- Enter the *SELECT* command.

```

CA View ALL ----- View Definition -----
Command ==>

View ID      ==> PAYRPT
View Number  ==> 1
Filter Name  ==>
Secured      ==> N (Y/N)

Description  ==>

Display Attributes (Y/N):
  Default View ==> N      Lock Left Column ==> N
  Carriage Controls ==> Y

Data Extraction by Page:
  Pages to Exclude ==>      (Pages are excluded from top of file )
  Records to Exclude ==>    (Records are excluded from top of page)
  Records to Display ==>    (Leave blank for entire page)

To select the following, enter the 1-character code on the command line:
  H - Define primary heading      P - Define page indexing criteria
  C - Define column specifications L - Define color specifications

Enter END command to exit.
```

The View Definition panel displayed from the View Selection List using the Define View facility differs as follows from the View Definition panel displayed in browse mode:

- The View Number and View ID fields are modifiable.
- The Private field has been removed (private views cannot be created within define view).

## Retrieve Logical Views

If the view number or view ID is changed, the logical view definition is not retrieved for the specified logical view; nor is the previously specified logical view renamed. The view number and view ID are maintained with the related logical view information; you can save or replace them in the database by issuing the SAVE or REPLACE command. A logical view definition can only be retrieved by issuing the SELECT command from the View Definition panel, or by backing out of the View Definition panel, and reselecting another logical view from the View Selection List.

### Define Global Views

The View Definition panel also permits the definition of global views. A global view is designated by a View ID with a trailing asterisk (for example, PAY\*). A View ID of asterisk (View ID equal to \*), however, is not acceptable.

These global views are especially useful for reports generated by CA Deliver, where potentially hundreds or thousands of stacked reports are generated from a job or DD statement.

**Note:** For more information about defining a logical view definition, see the chapter "Creating Logical Views."

### Define New Logical Views

**To create a new logical view definition, do the following actions:**

1. Issue the *SELECT* command on the View Selection List.
2. Enter the appropriate logical view attributes, which can include primary heading specifications, column specifications, color specifications, and page indexing criteria on the View Definition panel.
3. Issue the *SAVE* command on the View Definition panel.

When the *SELECT* command on the View Selection List references a new logical view (a logical view that does not currently exist), you are presented with a View Definition panel that contains the attributes of a native browse logical view.

### Replicate Logical Views

**To replicate a logical view definition, do one of the following actions:**

- Select a logical view definition from the View Selection List
- Issue the *COPY* command.

## Change Logical Views

Do one of the following actions to change a logical view definition:

- Select a logical view definition from the View Selection List
- Retrieve a logical view definition with the SELECT command from the View Definition panel, changing the desired view information, and issuing the SAVE command.

Logical view definitions are not automatically saved. If a logical view definition is changed and not saved, a View Confirmation panel is displayed that allows you to SAVE or END without saving the logical view. If a temporary logical view was created, you can enter a specific view number to which the logical view is saved. The END key automatically identifies that the changes are to be ignored. A sample View Definition Confirmation panel follows:

```
CA View ALL ----- Confirm Change -----  
Command ==>  
  
View ID      ==> PAYRPT  
View Number  ==> 1  
  
INSTRUCTIONS:  
  
    Press ENTER key to save changes to view definition.  
  
    Enter END command to ignore changes to view definition.
```



# Chapter 9: Displaying and Deleting Database Elements

---

This section describes the Display commands and the Browse commands, and explains how to use these commands to locate, display, and delete elements in the database, including the following options:

- How to use the Display commands on the Display Selection panel
- How to use the Browse commands on the Browse panel
- How to use browse labels to mark records you reference often
- How to display, browse, and delete banner pages in the database
- How to display, browse, and delete online panels in the database

This section contains the following topics:

[Display Command](#) (see page 325)

[Display Selection Panel](#) (see page 326)

[Browse Labels](#) (see page 327)

[Browse Commands](#) (see page 328)

[Display and Delete Banner Pages from the Database](#) (see page 336)

[Display and Delete Online Panels from the Database](#) (see page 339)

## Display Command

The Display command is used to display and delete (but not change) banner pages and online panels in the database.

You enter the Display command on the Primary Selection Menu panel, although the Display command is *not* shown in the panel's list of commands, you can use in this menu.

## Display Selection Panel

The Display Selection panel displays a list of banner pages or online panels that are located in the database.

```
CA View ----- Display Selection Panel -----  
Command ==>  
  
  B - Display selection list of banner pages.  
  O - Display selection list of online panels.  
  
Operand for B,O:  
  Omit operand for complete selection list.  
  Specify identifier or generic identifier for limited selection list.  
  
Enter END command to exit
```

You can enter the following commands on the Display Selection panel:

### **BANNERS**

Displays a list of banner page members that you can browse or delete in the database.

Valid entries are B, BAN, and BANNER.

### **PANELS**

Displays a list of online panel members that you can browse or delete in the database.

Valid entries are O, PAN, PANEL.

### **END**

Saves changes that you have made on the panel, terminates the operation you are currently performing, and returns you to the previous panel.

## Command Stacking

You can stack the DISPLAY command on the command line of the Primary Selection Menu panel with the commands shown on the Display Selection panel.

### **Example**

```
DISPLAY  BANNER
```

Displays a complete list of banner page members in your database.

When you enter this command stack on the command line of the Primary Selection Menu panel, a complete list of banner page members in your database is displayed.

## Browse Labels

When you display a banner page or panel member, you can assign and reassign labels to records in the member as points of reference and search for text strings.

A *label* is a moveable tab that marks a specific record in a member you have displayed and are browsing. Use a label to mark a record you expect to reference often.

### Example

.TAB1

### More information:

[Browse Commands](#) (see page 328)

## Rules for Specifying Labels

When specifying labels, note the following conditions:

- A period must precede a label.
- A label can have 1–7 characters.
- You can specify more than one label per record.
- You can override a label by creating a label with the same name as the existing label.
- You can specify and use labels only as long as you are browsing a member. Labels are discarded when you stop browsing the member.

## Set a Label

You can set a label to a record in a member.

Follow these steps:

1. Go to the record where you want to set a label. (Be sure that the record is the first one shown at the top of the Browse panel).
2. Enter *.label* on the command line, and press Enter.

Where:

*.label* represents the actual name of the label you want to use. The label you specify is set to the first record at the top of the Browse panel.

Commands that you can use to move around in a member are described later.

## Browse Commands

The Browse panel displays when you enter the BANNERS or PANELS command on the command line of the Display Selection panel.

The following descriptions define the commands that you can enter on the command line of the Browse panel.

### **Col**

Displays column numbers at the top of a banner or online panel member.

Valid entries are as follows:

#### **Col, ColS**

Displays column numbers

#### **Col OFF**

Turns off the display of column numbers

**Note:** You can also use RESET to turn off column numbers.

### **DOWN**

Scrolls down the distance that is defined by the scroll field.

### **FIND**

Finds and displays the next instance of a character string in a member.

When a string is found, it is highlighted and the cursor is placed at the first character.

### **HEX**

Displays data in a member in hexadecimal format underneath standard EBCDIC format.

Hexadecimal data is shown vertically; you can insert a dash separator to improve legibility.

#### **HEX**

Turns on hexadecimal format

#### **HEX OFF**

Turns off hexadecimal format

Example of hexadecimal data:

-----

ABCDEF - 0123456EBCDIC

CCCCC464FFFFFFFCCCCC

1234560000123456523493



-----  
The first record of hexadecimal data contains the left digits of the two-digit hexadecimal representation of the EBCDIC characters.

The second record contains the right digits.

**LEFT**

Scrolls left a distance that is defined by the scroll field.

**LOCATE**

Goes to and displays a specific record or page in a member

Valid entries are LOCATE, LOC, and L.

Syntax: LOCATE parameter

Where parameter is one of the following values:

- An absolute record number (specify 0 to go to the top of a member and 999999 to go to the bottom of a member)
- A (signed) record number relative to the record at which the cursor is now located
- A previously assigned label

Examples:

LOC 450      Goes directly to record 450

LOC +20      Goes down 20 records

LOC .ERR      Goes to a record labeled .ERR

**RESET**

Turns off the display of column numbers.

Valid entries are RESET and RES.

**RFIND**

Searches for the same text string you specified when you last issued the FIND command.

**RIGHT**

Scrolls right the distance that is specified by the scroll field.

**UP**

Scrolls up the distance that is specified by the scroll field.

## FIND Browse Command

Use the FIND browse command to find and display an instance of a character string in a member you are browsing.

## Syntax

FIND parameter-string col-delimiter indicator limit-parameter

Where:

*parameter-string* represents one of the parameters described in the following table.

### Asterisk (\*)

Searches for the same string used when you last issued the FIND command.

Example: FIND \*

**Note:** FIND \* is functionally equivalent to the RFind command described later.

### Quoted string

Searches for a string that includes special characters or blanks.

Enclose the text string for which you want to search in either single or double quotation marks.

Example: FIND "go to"

The example, FIND '\*', finds an asterisk.

### Hexadecimal string

Searches for a string of hexadecimal characters enclosed in single or double quotation marks.

Example: FIND X'00'

You must specify only hexadecimal characters (0–9 and A–F), and you must specify an even number of characters.

You can specify the hexadecimal identifier X before or after the hexadecimal string of characters (enclosed in quotation marks).

Example: FIND "FFFF"X

### Picture string

Searches for a character or string that is represented by one or more of the following placeholders:

- = equal sign--any single character
- @ at sign--alphabetic characters
- # pound sign--numeric characters
- \$ dollar sign--special characters
- ~ logical not--non-blank characters
- . period--invalid display characters
- minus sign--non-numeric characters
- < less than--lowercase alphabetic characters

> greater than--uppercase alphabetic characters

You can specify the picture string identifier P before or after the picture string of characters (enclosed in quotation marks).

Examples:

**FIND P'.'**

Finds any invalid display character

**FIND P'###'**

Finds 123 as well as other 3-digit numbers, but not A23

**FIND '@1'P**

Finds A1, B1, but not A2, B3, and so on

### Text string

Represents a text string that is not case-sensitive.

You can specify the text string identifier T before or after the text string of characters (enclosed in quotation marks).

Example:

**FIND T'Total'**

Finds the text strings TOTAL, Total, and total, as well as TOTALS, Totals, and totals

You can omit the text string identifier T as shown in the example. This version of the FIND command works the same as the simple FIND command. (FIND T'This' and FIND This are functionally the same).

This version of FIND performs a case less search, that is, it ignores differences in case, treating 'This', 'THIS', and 'this' the same.

### Character string

A case-sensitive text string.

You can specify the text string identifier C before or after the text string of characters (enclosed in quotation marks).

This version of FIND performs a case--sensitive search, that is, it recognizes differences in case, treating 'This', 'THIS', and 'this' as three different text strings.

Example:

**FIND C'Total'**

Finds only the text strings Total and Totals, but not TOTAL, total, TOTALS, totals

Where

*col-delimiter* (in the preceding syntax) represents a single column or a set of optional columns to search for a text string. The following results are achieved depending on how you specify column numbers.

**Do not specify column numbers**

Searches every complete record in the member

Example:

**FIND DATE**

Finds all instances of 'DATE' in all records

**Specify a single column number**

Searches only that single column in the member

Example:

**FIND P'=@1' 1**

Finds labels .A1, .B1, .C1, and so on, in the first column of every record

**Specify a couple of column numbers, separated by a space**

Searches only those columns in the member between those you specified (inclusive)

Example:

**FIND '.'P 73 80**

Finds invalid characters only in columns 73–80

Where

*indicator* (in the preceding syntax) represents an optional navigation and restriction parameter. The parameter allows you to specify the direction to search or restrict the number of instances you want to find, as summarized in the following table.

**NEXT**

Finds the next instance of the text string you specify, either from the current cursor position (if the cursor is shown in the contents of a member) or from the top of the member (if the cursor is not shown in the contents of a member).

Example: FIND A365 NEXT

You do not need to specify NEXT, as text is searched in this direction by default.

**PREV**

Finds the previous instance of the text string you specify, either from the current cursor position (if the cursor is shown in the contents of a member) or from the top of the member (if the cursor is not shown in the contents of a member).

Example: FIND 2365 PREV

**FIRST**

Finds the first instance of the text string you specify, from the first record in a member until the text string is found, or until the last record in the member is reached.

Example:

**FIND P.' 73 80 FIRST**

Finds the first instance of an invalid display character between columns 73 and 80

**LAST**

Finds the last instance of the text string you specify, from the last record in a member until the text string is found, or until the first record in the member is reached.

Example:

**FIND '. 'P LAST**

Finds the last instance of an invalid display character anywhere

**ALL**

Finds all instances of the text string you specify, from the first record in a member until all text strings are found, or until the last record is reached.

Example:

**FIND '. 'P ALL**

Finds all instances of an invalid display character in all columns

If more than one instance of the text string you specify is found, the total number is displayed, the first text string found is highlighted, and the cursor is placed on its first character.

Where:

*limit-parameter* represents an optional parameter that allows you to restrict a search to only specific characters at the beginning or end of a word, any characters within a word, or only a complete word, as summarized in the following table.

**CHARS**

Searches for any instance of a text string within a word

Example:

**FIND DO CHARS**

Finds DO, DON'T ADO, ADOPT, 'DO', (DON'T), and ADO

**PREFIX**

Searches for specific instances of a text string at the beginning of a word only.

Example:

#### **FIND DO PREFIX**

Finds only DO, DON'T, 'DO', and (DON'T), but not ADO, ADOPT, and ADO

#### **SUFFIX**

Searches for specific instances of a text string at the end of a word only.

Example:

#### **FIND DO SUFFIX**

Finds only ADO, 'DO', and ADO-, but not DO, DON'T, ADOPT, and (DON'T)

#### **WORD**

Searches for a complete word only.

Example:

#### **FIND DO WORD**

Finds only DO and 'DO', but not DON'T, ADO, ADOPT, (DON'T), and ADO-

#### **More information:**

[RFIND Browse Command](#) (see page 335)

## **Syntax Rules**

Note the following conditions when using the FIND browse command:

- You can specify FIND command parameters (parameter strings, column delimiters, indicators, and limit parameters, which are described in this chapter) in any order.
- You can separate FIND command parameters by either spaces or commas.
- You can enclose text strings that you want to find in single quotation marks or double quotation marks.
- Always enclose text strings that contain special characters, such as an asterisk or a blank, in quotation marks.

#### **Examples**

In the following examples (which are all functionally equivalent), the user wants to find the suffix TION between columns 20 and 40 (inclusive):

```
F TION PREV SUFFIX 20 40
FIND PREV SUFFIX "TION" 20 40
F 'TION' 20,40 SUFFIX PREV
FIND 20,40,PREV,SUFFIX,TION
F PREV 20 40 'TION' SUFFIX
```

## RFIND Browse Command

You can use the RFINd browse command to search for the same text string you specified when you last issued the FIND browse command.

### **Syntax**

RFINd

## Display and Delete Banner Pages from the Database

1. Enter *DISPLAY* on the command line of the Primary Selection Menu panel.

**Note:** You can also enter DISP or DI.

```
CA View ALL --- Primary Selection for VIEW.SYSTEM1 -----
Command ==>

Sysout ID      ==> *
Select by      ==> R                      (R, I, IL, or IR)
Index Name     ==>                      Value ==>
               ==>                      ==>
               ==>                      ==>
               ==>                      ==>

Selection Criteria:
  Generation ==> *                      (*, ALL, specific (n), relative (-n),
                                         range (n:m or -n:m))

  Date       ==>                      (specific (mm/dd/yyyy), relative (-n),
                                         range(mm/dd/yyyy:mm/dd/yyyy or -n:m))

Selection Options:  Only specify to restrict selection
Exceptions ==>     X exceptions only, NX non exceptions only, AX/(blank) any
Permanent  ==>     P permanent only,  NP non permanent only,  AP/(blank) any

Enter END command to terminate this CA View session.
```

1. Press Enter to display the Display Selection panel.

```
CA View ----- Display Selection Panel -----
Command ==>

B - Display selection list of banner pages.
0 - Display selection list of online panels.

Operand for B,0:
  Omit operand for complete selection list.
  Specify identifier or generic identifier for limited selection list.

Enter END command to exit
```

1. Enter *B* (Banner) on the command line of the Display Selection Panel.



```

CA View ----- Display Selection Panel -----
Command ==> B

B - Display selection list of banner pages.
0 - Display selection list of online panels.

Operand for B,0:
Omit operand for complete selection list.
Specify identifier or generic identifier for limited selection list.

Enter END command to exit

```

1. Press Enter to display the Banner Page Selection List panel.

```

CA View ----- Banner Page Selection List ---- Row 00001 of 00004
Command ==>                                     Scroll ==> PAGE

Sel Name      -- Last Modified -- User
DEFAULT 12/03/2009 18:18:40 TBROWN
OLDBAN 12/03/2009 18:18:40 TBROWN
SRPTBAN 12/03/2009 18:18:40 TBROWN
TESTBAN 01/11/2009 08:22:45 JSMITH
***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****

```

1. Enter S (Select) in the Sel column on the Banner Page Selection List panel next to banner page TESTBAN.

```

CA View ----- Banner Page Selection List ---- Row 00001 of 00004
Command ==>                                     Scroll ==> PAGE

Sel Name      -- Last Modified -- User
DEFAULT 12/03/2009 18:18:40 TBROWN
OLDBAN 12/03/2009 18:18:40 TBROWN
SRPTBAN 12/03/2009 18:18:40 TBROWN
S TESTBAN 01/11/2009 08:22:45 JSMITH
***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****

```

1. Press Enter to display the contents of banner page TESTBAN.

Now you can browse the contents of TESTBAN with any browse command you choose.

2. When you have finished browsing, enter *END* on the command line, and press Enter to refresh the Banner Page Selection List panel.
3. Enter *D* (Delete) in the Sel column on the Banner Page Selection List panel next to banner page member TESTBAN.

```
CA View ----- Banner Page Selection List ---- Row 00001 of 00004
Command ==>                                     Scroll ==> PAGE

Sel  Name      -- Last Modified -- User
     DEFAULT   12/03/2009 18:18:40 TBROWN
     OLDBAN    12/03/2009 18:18:40 TBROWN
     SRPTBAN   12/03/2009 18:18:40 TBROWN
D    TESTBAN   01/11/2009 08:22:45 JSMITH
***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****
```

1. Press Enter to display the Confirm Delete panel.

```
CA View ----- Confirm Delete -----
Command ==>

Banner Page: TESTBAN

Set delete confirmation off

Press ENTER key to confirm delete request.
Enter END or CANCEL command to cancel delete request.
```

To bypass subsequent displays of Confirm Delete panels, enter any nonblank character in the Set delete confirmation off field. The CONFIRM input command can enable or disable the display of the Confirm Delete panels.

1. Press Enter to delete the banner page member TESTBAN from the database and display the Banner Page Selection List panel.
2. Enter *RETURN* on the command line, and press Enter to display the Primary Selection Menu panel.

## Display and Delete Online Panels from the Database

1. Enter *DISPLAY O* on the command line of the Primary Selection Menu panel.

**Note:** You can also enter DISP O and DI O.

```

CA View ALL --- Primary Selection for VIEW.SYSTEM1 -----
Command ==>

Sysout ID      ==> *
Select by      ==> R                      (R, I, IL, or IR)
Index Name     ==>                      Value ==>
               ==>                      ==>
               ==>                      ==>
               ==>                      ==>

Selection Criteria:
  Generation ==> *                      (*, ALL, specific (n), relative (-n),
                                         range (n:m or -n:m))

  Date       ==>                      (specific (mm/dd/yyyy), relative (-n),
                                         range(mm/dd/yyyy:mm/dd/yyyy or -n:m))

Selection Options:  Only specify to restrict selection
Exceptions ==>      X exceptions only, NX non exceptions only, AX/(blank) any
Permanent  ==>      P permanent only,  NP non permanent only, AP/(blank) any

Enter END command to terminate this CA View session.

```

1. Press Enter to display the Online Panel Selection List panel.

```

CA View ----- Online Panel Selection List --- Row 00001 of 00400
Command ==>                                     Scroll ==> PAGE

Sel  Name      -- Last Modified -- User
SARJCLB 06/12/2009 18:10:55 JSMITH
SARJCLO 06/12/2009 18:10:55 JSMITH
SARPISDB 05/24/2009 15:19:44 TBROWN
SARPISV2 05/24/2009 15:19:44 TBROWN
SARPTB   05/24/2009 15:19:44 TBROWN
SARPTBA1 05/24/2009 15:19:44 TBROWN
SARPTBA2 05/24/2009 15:19:44 TBROWN
SARPTBB1 05/24/2009 15:19:44 TBROWN
SARPTBC1 05/24/2009 15:19:44 TBROWN
SARPTBDA 05/24/2009 15:19:44 TBROWN
SARPTBDB 05/24/2009 15:19:44 TBROWN
SARPTBDC 05/24/2009 15:19:44 TBROWN
SARPTBDD 05/24/2009 15:19:44 TBROWN
SARPTBDE 05/24/2009 15:19:44 TBROWN
SARPTBDF 05/24/2009 15:19:44 TBROWN
SARPTBDG 05/24/2009 15:19:44 TBROWN
SARPTBDH 05/24/2009 15:19:44 TBROWN

```

1. Enter S (Select) In the Sel column on the Online Panel Selection List panel next to member SARJCLO.

```

CA View ----- Online Panel Selection List --- Row 00001 of 00400
Command ==> Scroll ==> PAGE

Sel Name      -- Last Modified -- User
S  SARJCLB    06/12/2009 18:10:55 JSMITH
   SARJCLO    06/12/2009 18:10:55 JSMITH
   SARPISDB   05/24/2009 15:19:44 TBROWN
   SARPISV2   05/24/2009 15:19:44 TBROWN
   SARPTB     05/24/2009 15:19:44 TBROWN
   SARPTBA1   05/24/2009 15:19:44 TBROWN
   SARPTBA2   05/24/2009 15:19:44 TBROWN
   SARPTBB1   05/24/2009 15:19:44 TBROWN
   SARPTBC1   05/24/2009 15:19:44 TBROWN
   SARPTBDA   05/24/2009 15:19:44 TBROWN
   SARPTBDB   05/24/2009 15:19:44 TBROWN
   SARPTBDC   05/24/2009 15:19:44 TBROWN
   SARPTBDD   05/24/2009 15:19:44 TBROWN
   SARPTBDE   05/24/2009 15:19:44 TBROWN
   SARPTBDF   05/24/2009 15:19:44 TBROWN
   SARPTBDG   05/24/2009 15:19:44 TBROWN
   SARPTBDH   05/24/2009 15:19:44 TBROWN

```

1. Press Enter to display the contents of online panel member SARJCLO.  
Now you can browse the contents of SARJCLO with any browse command you choose.
2. When you have finished browsing, enter *END* on the command line, and press Enter to display the Online Panel Selection List panel.
3. Enter *D* (Delete) in the Sel column on the Online Panel Selection List next to member SARJCLO.

```

CA View ----- Online Panel Selection List --- Row 00001 of 00400
Command ==> Scroll ==> PAGE

Sel Name      -- Last Modified -- User
D  SARJCLB    06/12/2009 18:10:55 JSMITH
   SARJCLO    06/12/2009 18:10:55 JSMITH
   SARPISDB   05/24/2009 15:19:44 TBROWN
   SARPISV2   05/24/2009 15:19:44 TBROWN
   SARPTB     05/24/2009 15:19:44 TBROWN
   SARPTBA1   05/24/2009 15:19:44 TBROWN
   SARPTBA2   05/24/2009 15:19:44 TBROWN
   SARPTBB1   05/24/2009 15:19:44 TBROWN
   SARPTBC1   05/24/2009 15:19:44 TBROWN
   SARPTBDA   05/24/2009 15:19:44 TBROWN
   SARPTBDB   05/24/2009 15:19:44 TBROWN
   SARPTBDC   05/24/2009 15:19:44 TBROWN
   SARPTBDD   05/24/2009 15:19:44 TBROWN
   SARPTBDE   05/24/2009 15:19:44 TBROWN
   SARPTBDF   05/24/2009 15:19:44 TBROWN
   SARPTBDG   05/24/2009 15:19:44 TBROWN
   SARPTBDH   05/24/2009 15:19:44 TBROWN

```

1. Press Enter to display the Confirm Delete panel.

```
CA View ----- Confirm Delete -----  
Command ==>  
  
Panel: SARJCLO  
  
Set delete confirmation off  
  
Press ENTER key to confirm delete request.  
Enter END or CANCEL command to cancel delete request.
```

To bypass subsequent displays of Confirm Delete panels, enter any nonblank character in the Set delete confirmation off field. The CONFIRM input command can enable or disable the display of the Confirm Delete panels.

1. Press Enter to delete the online panel member SARJCLO from the database and display the Online Panel Selection List panel.

Enter *RETURN* on the command line, and press Enter to display the Primary Selection Menu panel.



# Index

---

## ?

? selection code • 83, 93, 119

## 3

3270/AFP browser • 151, 152  
    finding pages and text in • 151  
    invoking • 151  
    limitations of • 152  
3800 printers, specifying attributes for • 195, 200, 211

## A

A (annotation) • 169  
A selection code • 291, 299  
ADD command • 283  
ADDRESS print attribute • 211  
administration • 278  
    and master authority • 278  
    menus and commands • 278  
administrationAdministration • 277  
AFP reports • 44, 249, 313  
    and cross indexing • 44  
    and cross-report indexing • 249  
    and JES printers • 313  
ALL mode • 30, 36, 37, 72, 75, 76, 77, 79, 80, 81, 99  
    overview of • 30  
    Primary Selection panel for • 36, 37  
    Sysout Selection List example • 76, 80, 81, 99  
    SYSOUT Selection List example for • 75, 77, 79  
    Sysout Selection List in • 72  
Alternating Color Specification panel • 264  
ANNOTATE command • 144, 169  
Annotation Definition panel • 173  
Annotation/Bookmark Selection List • 145, 171  
    displaying • 145  
    panel • 171  
annotations • 144, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 171, 173  
    adding • 144  
    and deleted reports • 167  
    archiving • 167  
    creating • 169, 171  
    definition of • 165  
    deleting • 171  
    locating • 171

    locating first occurrence of • 171  
    modifying • 173  
    private mode • 165, 166  
    public mode • 165, 166  
    sections • 166  
    selecting • 169, 171  
    turning off • 169  
    turning on • 169  
    using • 165, 168  
annotationsannotations • 165  
archival date and time field • 72, 87, 97  
archiving annotations • 167

## B

B (bookmark) • 169  
B selection code • 291, 299  
background printing • 178, 180, 181, 182, 183  
banner • 195, 208, 210  
    specifying for printing • 195, 208, 210  
Banner Page Selection List panel • 336  
banner pages • 200, 280, 313  
    assigning to users • 280  
    specifying • 200  
    specifying for JES printers • 313  
BANNER print attribute • 195, 200, 208, 210  
BANNERS • 328  
    browse command • 328  
batch mode • 178, 180, 181, 182, 183  
    printing • 178  
    printing in • 180, 181, 182, 183  
BNDW status • 73  
BOOKMARK command • 145  
BOOKMARK command commands • 169  
    BOOKMARK • 169  
bookmarks • 145, 165, 168, 169, 171  
    creating • 169, 171  
    definition of • 165  
    deleting • 171  
    inserting • 145  
    locating • 171  
    locating first occurrence of • 171  
    selecting • 169, 171  
    using • 165, 168  
bookmarksbookmarks • 165  
browse • 327, 328, 329, 334, 335

- 
- commands • 327, 328, 329, 334, 335
    - BANNERS • 328
    - DOWN • 328
    - FIND • 328, 329, 334
      - syntax rules for FIND syntax rules • 334
    - HEX • 328
    - LEFT • 328
    - LOCATE • 327, 328
    - RESET • 328
    - RFINd • 328, 335
    - RIGHT • 328
    - UP • 328
  - labels • 327
    - definition of • 327
    - rules for specifying • 327
    - setting to a record in a member • 327
  - Browse Facility Display screen • 125
  - browse labels • 126
  - browsing output • 83, 93, 117, 118, 119, 120, 124, 129, 153, 169
    - and annotations • 169
    - and bookmarks • 169
    - and logical views • 118
    - choosing a logical view for • 120
    - commands for • 129
    - on disk • 124
    - on tape • 124
    - selection code for ALL mode • 83
    - selection code for SARO mode • 93
    - selection codes for • 119
    - using filters for • 153
    - using the Browse Facility Display screen • 117
  - BUILDING print attribute • 211
  - Bundle Reprint Selection List • 219
  - bundles, reprinting CA Deliver • 219
  - BURST print attribute • 195, 200, 211
- ## C
- C (combined) • 169
  - C option • 231
  - C selection code • 83, 93, 291, 299
  - CA Balancing • 83, 93
  - CA Connect • 313
  - CA Deliver • 25, 30, 72, 97, 181, 182, 185, 219
    - bundles, reprinting • 219
    - overview of interface with • 25
    - overview of report access • 25
    - printing reports processed through • 181, 182, 185
    - retrieving reports from • 30
    - selecting reports processed by • 72, 97
  - CA Deliver Reprint Attribute panel • 199
  - CA Spool • 188, 305, 309
    - attributes, defining • 309
    - defining device type • 305
    - print subsystems • 188, 305
    - specifying a name for • 309
  - CA Spool Device Attribute panel • 309
  - CANCEL command • 292, 300
  - carriage control characters, displaying • 235, 272
  - CC selection code • 291, 299
  - character strings, finding • 135
  - CHARS print attribute • 195, 200, 211
  - CKPTLINE print attribute • 211
  - CKPTPAGE print attribute • 211
  - CKPTSEC print attribute • 211
  - class • 195, 198, 200, 206, 208, 210, 211
    - overriding for printing • 198, 206
    - specifying for printing • 195, 200, 208, 210, 211
  - CLASS print attribute • 195, 200, 208, 211
  - cleanup • 83, 93
    - selection code for ALL mode • 83
    - selection code for SARO mode • 93
  - Cn selection code • 291, 299
  - COLORMAP print attribute • 211
  - colors • 153, 156, 231, 239, 242, 247, 264
    - assigning to panels • 153
    - assigning to reports • 153
    - displaying panel for specifying • 231
    - displaying panel for specifying line • 231
    - for column headings • 247
    - for columns • 242
    - for primary headings • 239
    - specifying • 264
    - to use for filters • 156
  - Column Heading Specifications panel, using • 246, 247
  - column headings • 245, 271
    - defining in VIEW COLS mode • 271
    - specifying • 245
  - column lines • 130, 150
    - displaying • 130
    - removing • 150
  - columns • 156, 231, 239, 240, 242, 250, 253, 271, 272
    - displaying panel for specifying • 231
-



---

- extracting • 250
- position for extracting data for • 242
- position for extracting primary headings for • 239
- specifying • 240
- specifying for logical views • 272
- to include for filters • 156
- to use for page indexing • 253, 271
- COLUMNS command • 130
- commands • 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 61, 109, 111, 112, 130, 131, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 157, 169, 178, 179, 180, 181, 231, 263, 273, 279, 283, 285, 288, 292, 293, 296, 297, 300, 301, 304, 307, 308, 318, 319, 320, 325, 326, 328
  - ADD • 283
  - ANNOTATE • 144, 169
  - BOOKMARK • 145
  - browsecommandsbrowse • 328
  - CANCEL • 292, 300
  - COLUMNS • 130
  - CONFIRM • 109, 288, 296, 307, 318
  - COPY • 231, 301
  - CURSOR • 17
  - DEF DEV • 304
  - DEF DIST • 293
  - DEF SYSOUT • 285
  - DEF USER • 279
  - DELETE • 231, 283
  - DISPLAY • 325
  - END • 17, 326
  - FILTER • 145
  - FIND • 131
  - for filters • 157
  - GOTO • 145
  - HELP • 18
  - HEX • 146
  - I • 263
  - invoking system-wide • 17
  - J • 178, 180, 181
  - KEYS • 19
  - LIMIT • 147
  - LOCATE • 109, 147, 288, 307
  - MARK • 148
  - MODE • 61
  - NEXT • 149
  - P • 178, 179
  - PANELS • 326
  - PREV • 149
  - REDISPLAY • 111, 319
  - REPLACE • 231

- RESET • 150
- RETRIEVE • 20
- RETURN • 20
- SAVE • 231
- SCROLL • 21
- SELECT • 231, 297, 308, 320
- SUBMIT • 111
- SUBMIT CANCEL • 112
- system-wide • 16
- VIEW • 150
- WHERE • 150, 273
- COMPACT print attribute • 211
- COMSETUP print attribute • 211
- Confirm Change • 323
- CONFIRM command • 109, 288, 296, 307, 318
- Confirm Delete panel • 336
- confirming deletions • 116
- CONTROL print attribute • 211
- copies • 195, 200, 211
  - specifying for printing • 195, 200, 211
- COPIES print attribute • 195, 200, 211
- COPY command • 231, 301, 322
- copy group, specifying printer • 195, 200, 211
- COPYG print attribute • 195, 200, 211
- cross-report indexing • 44, 45, 46, 50, 249, 253
  - and AFP reports • 249
  - and Xerox reports • 249
  - overview of • 44
  - selecting by index • 46
  - selecting by report • 50
  - specifying page indexes for • 253
  - using • 45
- cross-report indexingcrossreport • 44
- cross-report indexingSee also page indexes • 249
- CURSOR command • 17
- cursor position, determining • 273

## D

- D selection code • 83, 93, 287, 291, 295, 299, 306
- database • 302, 303
  - increasing size of • 303
  - statistics • 302
  - utilization, viewing • 302
- Database Status panel • 302
- DATACK print attribute • 211
- DD selection code • 83, 93, 291, 299
- DEF DEV command • 304
- DEF DIST command • 293

---

- DEF DISTID command • 285
- DEF SYSOUT command • 285
- DEF USER command • 279
- DEFDIST control statement • 301
- Define Column Specifications panel • 241
- DEFSYS control statement • 301
- DEFUSER control statement • 284
- DELETE command • 231, 283
- delete confirmation • 109, 116, 288, 296
- deleting • 83, 93, 116, 290, 298, 309
  - disk space • 83, 93
    - selection code for ALL mode • 83
    - selection code for SARO mode • 93
  - files automatically • 309
  - output • 83, 93, 116
    - selection code for ALL mode • 83
    - selection code for SARO mode • 93
    - with no retrieval • 116
  - reports, user authority for • 290, 298
- DEPT print attribute • 211
- DEST print attribute • 187, 195, 208, 211
- destination • 195, 198, 206, 208, 210, 211
  - overriding for printing • 198, 206
  - specifying printer • 195, 208, 210, 211
- device • 303, 305, 309, 312, 313, 314
  - address, defining • 305
  - defining an output • 303
  - names, defining • 309, 312, 314
  - synonyms, defining • 305, 309, 312, 313
  - types, defining • 305
- DI selection code • 83, 93
- disk • 73, 87, 96, 97, 124, 178
  - and status • 96
  - output on • 73, 87, 97, 124, 178
- DISK status • 73
- DISPLAY command • 325
- Display Selection panel • 326, 336
- DIST IDs • 30, 204, 205, 206, 280, 284, 285, 290
  - adding for printing • 204
  - and EXP mode • 30
  - and private reports • 284
  - and SAR mode • 30
  - assigning to users • 280
  - defining for a SYSOUT ID • 285
  - definition of • 30
  - deleting for printing • 205
  - deleting special instructions for • 206
  - panels for printing • 204
  - special instructions for • 205

- specifying for a SYSOUT group • 290
- Distribution Definition Selection List • 294
- Dn selection code • 291, 299
- DOWN • 328
  - browse command • 328
- DPAGELBL print attribute • 211
- DSK2 status • 73
- DUPLEX print attribute • 211
- Dynamic Program Call interface, and external printing • 192

## E

- END • 326
  - command • 326
- END command • 17
- exceptional conditions • 75, 87
  - field • 75, 87
- EXP mode • 30, 38, 39, 97, 98, 100
  - overview of • 30
  - Primary Selection panel for • 38, 39
  - selecting reports in • 97
  - Sysout Selection List example • 100
  - Sysout Selection List example for • 98
  - Sysout Selection List in • 97
- Expanded Access Server for Tape and Robotics • 124
- Expanded Retention Option • 85, 95
  - selection codes • 85, 95
    - ALL mode • 85
    - SARO mode • 95
- EXPO mode • 30, 37, 38, 97, 100, 199
  - CA Deliver Reprint Attribute panel • 199
  - overview of • 30
  - Primary Selection panel for • 37, 38
  - selecting reports in • 97
  - Sysout Selection List example • 100
  - Sysout Selection List in • 97
- External Print Device Attribute panel • 311
- external printing • 189, 190, 192, 311
  - specifying attributes for • 311
  - using the Dynamic Program Call interface • 192
  - using the JES data set interface • 190
- external writer, specifying for printing • 195, 200, 305
- EXTPRT parameter • 190
- EXTPRTn parameter • 192
- extract option, for indexing • 253
- extracting fields from output • 83, 93
  - selection code for ALL mode • 83

---

- selection code for SARO mode • 93
- extracting lines/columns • 250

## F

- FCB print attribute • 195, 200, 211
- FILTER command • 145, 157, 158
  - CREATE • 157
  - EDIT • 158
  - OFF • 158
  - ON • 158
  - SELECT • 158
- Filter Definition Selection List panel • 154
- Filter Definition Specifications panel • 155
- filtering • 65, 67
- filters • 153, 154, 157, 158, 159, 160, 233
  - activating • 158
  - and security • 159
  - commands for using • 157
  - creating • 157
  - deactivating • 158
  - defining • 154
  - editing • 158
  - examples of • 160
  - invoking for a logical view • 233
  - permanent • 153
  - selecting • 158
  - temporary • 153
- filtersfilters • 153
- FIND • 328, 329, 334
  - browse command • 328, 329, 334
    - description of • 328, 329
    - syntax rules forFINDrulesforsyntax • 334
- FIND command • 131, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144
  - ALL parameter • 139
  - CHARS parameter • 142
  - FIRST parameter • 138
  - LAST parameter • 139
  - messages • 144
  - NEXT parameter • 138
  - PREFIX parameter • 142
  - SUFFIX parameter • 143
  - WORD parameter • 143
  - X parameter • 140
  - XALL parameter • 141
- finding text • 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 139, 140, 141, 144, 147, 150, 153
  - all occurrences • 139

- and assigning attributesSee filters • 153
- character strings • 135
- excluding text from display • 140
- hex strings • 133
- limiting columns for • 136
- limiting the display • 141
- limiting the records searched • 147
- messages • 144
- picture strings • 134
- quoted strings • 132
- repeating the FIND command • 150
- text strings • 135
- using BOOLEAN logicSee filters • 153

- FLASH COUNT print attribute • 211
- FLASH print attribute • 195, 200, 211
- FORM print attribute • 195, 200, 211
- FORMDEF print attribute • 211
- FORMDEF print attribute • 195, 200
- FORMLEN print attribute • 211
- forms • 195, 198, 200, 206, 211
  - overriding for printing • 198, 206
  - specifying names for • 195, 200, 211
- FSSDATA print attribute • 211

## G

- global views • 224, 322
- GOTO command • 145, 169

## H

- H option • 231
- headings • 231, 237, 238
  - defining primary • 238
  - displaying panel for defining primary • 231
  - specifying primary • 237
- HELP command • 18
- hex • 133, 146
  - mode • 146
  - strings, finding • 133
- HEX browse command • 328
- HEX command • 146
- highlight • 156, 239, 242, 247
  - to use for column headings • 247
  - to use for columns • 242
  - to use for filters • 156
  - to use for primary heading • 239
- HOLD print attribute • 195, 200, 211

---

## I

- I command • 263
- I selection code • 83, 93, 291, 299
- In selection code • 291, 299
- Index Name Selection List panel • 46
- index names • 44
  - and SYSOUT cross reference • 44
- Index Selection List panel • 46
- indexes • 249
  - overview of • 249
- indexesSee page indexes • 83
- INTRAY print attribute • 211
- INVALID LABEL message • 171
- IPDEST print attribute • 211

## J

- J command • 178, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186
  - in ALL mode • 180, 181
  - in EXP mode • 186
  - in EXPO mode • 182, 183
  - in SAR mode • 184, 185
  - in SARO mode • 180, 181
- J selection code • 83, 95, 106
- JA selection code • 95, 106
- JCLASS initialization parameter • 198
- JES • 75, 188, 190, 305, 312
  - data set interface, and external printing • 190
  - job ID field • 75
  - printers • 188, 305, 312
    - printing to • 305
    - specifying attributes for • 312
- JES Printer Device Attribute panel • 312
- JL selection code • 83, 95, 106
- job name field • 75

## K

- K selection code • 85, 96, 108
- KD selection code • 85, 96, 108
- KEYS command • 19

## L

- L option • 231
- L selection code • 83, 93
- labels • 327
  - definition of • 327
  - rules for specifying • 327
  - setting to a record in a member • 327

- labels, for browsing text • 126
- language, of panels • 280
- LEFT • 328
  - browse command • 328
- LI selection code • 83, 93
- LIMIT command • 147
- LINECT print attribute • 195, 200, 211
- lines • 72, 87, 97, 156, 175, 195, 200, 211, 250, 253, 271, 302, 309, 314
  - containing annotations • 175
  - extracting • 250
  - field • 72, 87, 97
  - per page to print • 195, 200, 211
  - specifying maximum for printing • 309
  - specifying maximum number to print • 314
  - to include for filters • 156
  - to use for page indexing • 253, 271
  - viewing total number of • 302
- LOAD status • 73
- loading • 83, 93, 115
  - output to disk • 115
  - reports from optical disk • 83, 93
    - selection code for ALL mode • 83
    - selection code for SARO mode • 93
  - reports from tape • 83, 93
    - selection code for ALL mode • 83
    - selection code for SARO mode • 93
- LOCATE • 327, 328
  - browse command • 327, 328
- LOCATE command • 109, 147, 288, 307
- location • 72, 73, 87, 97
  - field • 72, 87, 97
  - of output • 73, 87, 97
- logical views • 118, 120, 150, 223, 224, 227, 228, 229, 231, 233, 235, 266, 315, 321, 322
  - and browsing • 118
  - choosing for browsing • 120
  - creating • 227, 228, 229
  - creating with primary View Definition panel • 227
  - creating with VIEW COLS • 266
  - default • 235
  - defining • 315, 322
  - definition of • 223
  - deleting • 228
  - fields of View Definition (primary) panel • 231, 233
  - global • 224
  - modifying • 227, 228

---

- overview of • 118
- private • 224
- public • 224
- replicating • 322
- retrieving • 321
- security • 233
- types of • 224
- VIEW command • 150

logical viewsLogicalViews • 221

logical viewsSee also views • 221

LT selection code • 83, 93

LX selection code • 93

## M

M selection code • 83, 95, 106, 291, 299

MARK command • 148

marking text, for printing • 148

master authority • 278, 280

- assigning • 278
- assigning to users • 280

messages, for the FIND command • 144

migrating reports to optical disk • 83, 95, 106

- selection code for ALL mode • 83
- selection code for EXP and EXPO modes • 106
- selection code for SARO mode • 95

MM selection code • 291, 299

Mn selection code • 291, 299

MODE command • 61

modesSee user modes • 29

MODIFY print attribute • 195, 200, 211

MODIFY TRC print attribute • 211

## N

NAME print attribute • 211

native views • 221, 222

- definition of • 221
- examples of • 222

NEWCLSL initialization parameter • 198, 206

NEWDEST initialization parameter • 198, 206

NEWFORM initialization parameter • 198, 206

NEXT command • 149

NOTIFY print attribute • 211

## O

OFFSETXB print attribute • 211

OFFSETXF print attribute • 211

OFFSETYB print attribute • 211

OFFSETYF print attribute • 211

Online Panel Selection List • 339

online retrieval process • 25

OPEN status • 73

operators, use for filters • 156

OPTCDG print attribute • 200

OPTCDJ print attribute • 195, 211

optical disk • 73, 75, 77, 78, 79, 87, 97, 178

- identifying Sysout on • 75, 77, 78, 79
- output on • 73, 87, 97, 178

OUTBIN print attribute • 211

OUTDISP print attribute • 211

output devices, defining • 303

OVERLAY print attribute • 211

## P

P command • 178, 179, 181, 182, 183, 185

- in ALL mode • 179
- in EXP mode • 185
- in EXPO mode • 181, 182
- in SAR mode • 183
- in SARO mode • 179

P option • 231

P selection code • 83, 95, 106, 291, 299

PA selection code • 95, 106

page definition, specifying • 195, 200, 211

Page Index Selection List panel • 123, 261

page indexes • 45, 83, 93, 123, 262, 263, 264

- creating in batch • 262
- creating online • 262
- creating with the I command • 263
- limiting in cross-report indexing • 45
- modifying • 264
- selection code for creating in ALL mode • 83
- selection code for creating in SARO mode • 93
- selection lists for • 123

PAGE print attribute • 195, 200, 208, 210

PAGEDEF print attribute • 211

PAGEDF print attribute • 195, 200

pages • 72, 97, 147, 148, 151, 175, 195, 200, 208, 210, 236

- containing annotations • 175
- excluding from logical views • 236
- field • 72, 97
- finding with 3270/AFP browser • 151
- locating • 147
- marking for printing • 148
- specifying for printing • 195, 200, 208, 210

---

panels • 16, 36, 37, 38, 39, 46, 50, 53, 72, 86, 97, 120, 123, 125, 154, 155, 168, 171, 173, 199, 207, 209, 219, 227, 230, 238, 261, 264, 279, 294, 302, 309, 311, 312, 313, 316, 321, 323, 325, 326, 336, 339

- Alternating Color Specification • 264
- Annotation Definition • 173
- Annotation/Bookmark Selection List • 171
- Banner Page Selection List • 336
- Browse Facility Display • 125
- Bundle Reprint Selection List • 219
- bypassing • 53
- CA Deliver Reprint Attribute • 199
- CA Spool Device Attribute • 309
- Confirm Change • 323
- Confirm Delete • 336
- Database Status • 302
- Display Selection • 326, 336
- Distribution Definition Selection List • 294
- External Print Device Attribute • 311
- Filter Definition Selection List • 154
- Filter Definition Specifications • 155
- Index Name Selection List • 46
- Index Selection List • 46
- JES Printer Device Attribute • 312
- Online Panel Selection List • 339
- overview of product • 16
- Page Index Selection List • 123, 261
- Primary Heading Specifications • 238
- Primary Selection Menu • 325, 336, 339
- Primary Selection panel for EXP mode • 38
- Primary Selection panel for EXPO mode • 37
- Primary Selection panel for SAR mode • 39
- Primary Selection panel in ALL mode • 36, 37
- Print Attribute (optional) • 207, 209
- Report Browse (SARP7) • 168
- Report Selection List in EXP mode • 97
- Reprint Attribute (main) • 199
- SYSOUT Selection List • 46, 50
- Sysout Selection List in ALL mode • 72
- Sysout Selection List in SARO mode • 86
- Userid Definition • 279
- View Definition • 321
- View Definition (primary) • 227, 230
- View Selection • 120
- View Selection List • 50, 316
- VTAM Device Attribute • 313

PANELS command • 326

passwords, assigning user • 280

PCs • 188, 305

- printing to • 188
- specifying for downloading to • 305

PDK2 status • 73

PDSK status • 73

PERM status • 73

permanent status • 85, 96, 108

PF keys • 19, 23

- defining • 19
- using • 23

PI selection code • 83, 95, 106

picture strings, finding • 134

PIMSG print attribute • 211

Pn selection code • 291, 299

PORTNO print attribute • 211

PREV command • 149

Primary Heading Specifications panel • 238

- using • 238

primary headingsSee headings • 238

Primary Selection Menu panel • 325, 336, 339

Primary Selection panel • 36

- for user modes • 36

Print Attribute (Optional) panel • 207, 209

print attributes • 198, 203, 206

- overriding default • 198, 206
- selection codes for • 203

print attributesPrintAttributes • 193

printer devices • 187, 303

- defining system • 303
- specifying • 187

printing output • 83, 95, 106, 148, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 188, 189

- in batch mode • 178, 180, 181, 182, 183
- marking text for • 148
- overview of • 177
- selection code for ALL mode for • 83
- selection codes in EXP and EXPO mode for • 106
- selection codes in SARO mode for • 95
- synonym printer type • 188
- to CA Spool • 188
- to external printers • 189
- to JES printers • 188
- to PCs • 188
- to VTAM • 188
- using the P and J commands • 179

printing outputPrintingOutput • 177

priority, assigning to print job • 195, 200, 211

private mode annotations • 165, 166

private report viewing • 30, 284

---

- overview of • 284
- private reports • 30, 284
  - definition of • 30
  - overview of • 284
- private views • 224, 233
  - specifying • 233
- PRM2 status • 73
- PRMODE print attribute • 195, 200, 211
- PRSET print attribute • 200
- PRTOPTNS print attribute • 211
- PRTQUEUE print attribute • 211
- PRTY print attribute • 195, 200, 211
- PTAP status • 73
- PTERROR print attribute • 211
- PTMP status • 73
- public mode annotations • 165, 166
- public views, definition of • 224

## Q

- quoted strings, finding • 132

## R

- R selection code • 287, 291, 295, 299, 306
- RECORD print attribute • 195, 200, 208, 210
- records • 147, 148, 195, 200, 208, 210, 236, 239, 247, 271
  - excluding from logical views • 271
  - limiting in text search • 147
  - locating • 147
  - marking for printing • 148
  - specifying for printing • 195, 200, 208, 210
  - to display in logical views • 236
  - used for column headings • 247
  - used for primary headings • 239
- REDISPLAY command • 111, 319
- REPLACE command • 231
- Report Browse (SARP7) panel • 168
- report ID • 97
  - field • 97
- Report Selection List • 97
  - in EXP modeReportSelectionEXP • 97
  - in EXPO modeReportSelectionEXPO • 97
- report selectionSee selecting reports • 63
- Reprint Attribute (main) panel • 199
- reprinting reports, user authority for • 290, 298
- RESET browse command • 328
- RESET command • 150
- RESFMT print attribute • 211
- RETAIN print attribute • 211
- RETRIEVE command • 20
- retrieving reports • 82
  - in ALL mode • 82
- retrieving reportsSee also selecting reports • 82
- RETRY print attribute • 211
- RETURN command • 20
- RFIND browse command • 328, 335
- RFIND command • 150
- RIGHT • 328
  - browse command • 328
- ROOM print attribute • 211
- RR selection code • 291, 299
- RVIEW option • 290, 298

## S

- S selection code • 83, 93, 119, 287, 295, 306
- SAR mode • 30, 39, 40, 86, 87, 207, 209
  - overview of • 30
  - Primary Selection panel for • 39, 40
  - Print Attribute (optional) panels • 207, 209
  - selecting reports in • 86
  - Sysout Selection List example • 87
  - Sysout Selection List in • 86
- SARDBASE SET control statement • 303
- SARDBASE VERIFY control statement • 303
- SARFSS interface • 249
- SARO mode • 30, 39, 86, 87
  - overview of • 30
  - Primary Selection panel for • 39
  - selecting reports in • 86
  - Sysout Selection List example • 87
  - Sysout Selection List in • 86
- SAVE command • 231
- saving definitions • 231
- SCROLL command • 21
- scrolling • 21, 117, 235, 238, 272
  - of logical views • 235, 272
  - of primary headings • 238
- searching for textSee finding text • 131
- security • 159, 233
  - and filters • 159
  - of views • 233
- SELECT BY INDEX option • 46
- SELECT BY REPORT option • 50
- SELECT command • 231, 297, 308, 320
- selecting reports • 46, 63, 64, 72, 75, 76, 77, 79, 80, 81, 86, 87, 97, 98, 99, 100



- by page index • 46
- in ALL mode • 72, 75, 76, 77, 79, 80, 81, 99
  - example • 75, 76, 77, 79, 80, 81, 99
- in different user modes • 64
- in EXP mode • 97, 98, 100
  - example • 98, 100
- in EXPO mode • 97, 100
  - example • 100
- in SAR mode • 86, 87
  - example • 87
- in SARO mode • 86, 87
  - example • 87
- overview of • 63
- selection codes • 71, 83, 85, 95, 119, 203
  - for ALL mode • 83
  - for ALL mode and ERO • 85
  - for browsing output • 119
  - for print attributes • 203
  - for SARO mode and ERO • 95
- sorting • 65
- special strings • 132
- status • 85, 96, 108, 302
  - displaying online • 302
  - keeping in permanent • 85, 96, 108
  - removing from permanent • 85, 96, 108
- SUBMIT CANCEL command • 112
- SUBMIT command • 111
- synonyms • 188, 305, 308, 309, 312, 313
  - defining for CA Spool • 309
  - defining for external printer • 312
  - defining for JES printers • 313
  - defining for output devices • 305, 308
  - printer type • 188
  - specifying device • 309
- SYSAREA print attribute • 211
- SYSOUT group • 72, 87
  - ID field • 72, 87
- SYSOUT IDs • 233, 242, 290, 293, 298
  - defining for a DIST ID • 293
  - of logical views • 233, 242
  - specifying for a DIST ID • 290, 298
- SYSOUT Selection List panel • 46, 50, 72, 86, 97
  - in ALL modeSysoutSelectionALL • 72
  - in EXP mode • 97
  - in EXPO mode • 97
  - in SAR mode • 86
  - in SAR modeSysoutSelectionSAR • 86
  - in SARO modeSysoutSelectionSARO • 86
- SYSOUTS, viewing total number of • 302

## T

- tape • 73, 75, 77, 78, 79, 83, 85, 87, 93, 96, 97, 108, 115, 124, 178
  - and status • 85, 96, 108
  - identifying output on • 75, 77, 78, 79
  - loading output from • 83, 93, 115
  - mounts • 124, 178
  - output on • 73, 87, 97, 124, 178
- TAPE status • 73
- TEMP status • 73
- text • 151, 156, 239, 242, 247, 253
  - extracting for page indexes • 253
  - finding with 3270/AFP browser • 151
  - to include for filters • 156
  - to use for column headings • 247
  - to use for columns • 242
  - to use for primary heading • 239
- text strings, finding • 135
- TITLE print attribute • 211
- TSOCLS initialization parameter • 198, 206
- TSODEST initialization parameter • 198, 206
- TSOFORM initialization parameter • 198

## U

- UCS print attribute • 195, 200, 211
- UP • 328
  - browse command • 328
- user exit, for device synonym • 309, 314
- user IDs, assigning • 280
- user modes • 29, 36, 61, 63, 64, 280
  - and output selection lists • 64
  - assigning default to users • 280
  - assigning to users • 280
  - changing • 61
  - overview of • 29
  - overview of report retrieval for • 63
  - selecting • 36
- USERDATA print attribute • 211
- Userid Definition panel • 279
- users • 279, 282, 283
  - adding online • 282
  - defining • 279
  - deleting • 283

## V

- V selection code • 83, 93, 119
- VIEW COLS mode • 266, 270



---

- accessing • 266
- using • 270
- VIEW COLS modeViewCols • 266
- VIEW command • 150
- View Definition (primary) panel • 227
  - accessing • 227
- View Definition panel • 230, 321
- view number • 233
- VIEW print attribute • 195, 200
- View Selection List • 316
- View Selection List panel • 50
- View Selection menu • 120
- views • 166, 195, 200, 290, 298
  - annotations for • 166
  - restricting • 290, 298
  - specifying for printing • 195, 200
- viewsSee also logical views, native views • 118
- VIEWTAPE parameter • 124
- Vnnn selection code • 83, 93, 119
- VTAM Device Attribute panel • 313
- VTAM logmode • 314
- VTAM print subsystems • 188, 305
  - specifying for printing to • 305

## W

- WHERE command • 150, 273
- WRITER print attribute • 195, 200, 211

## X

- X selection code • 83, 93
- Xerox reports and cross-report indexing • 44, 249