

VisualAge Pacbase



Technical Support Information VisualAge Pacbase Additional Files Sources of multi-screen managers for targets other than UNIX

Version 3.0



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Note

Before using this document, read the general information under “Notices” on page v.

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<http://www.ibm.com/software/awdtools/vapacbase/productinfo.htm>

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This edition applies to the following licensed programs:

- VisualAge Pacbase Version 3.0

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Chapter 1. Generalities

Object:

These utilities allow to use the Multi-screens variant, either for the Standard Dialog module, or for the Pacbase Web Connection module.

The ZAR980 program formats the message.

A set of tools is delivered for each generation target:

Bull-Gcos7, Bull-Gcos8, Compaq-VMS, HP3000, IBM-CICS, ICL, IBM-IMS, Microfocus-DOS, Unisys-A series, Microfocus-Unix.

Version:

Available for all versions.

Platforms:

These components are independent of the development platform as they concern the generated applications.

Reference documentation:

Dialog reference manual

Pacbase Web Connection Developer's Guide

PAW Developer's Guide

Chapter 2. Micro Focus DOS.

Components nature:

COBOL sources

List of components:

zarmf1 : source of the ZAR980 cobol program

scrcofid : source of the keyboard management sub-program

scripar : source of the keyboard management sub-program

scrpeint : source of the keyboard management sub-program

scrsaisi : source of the keyboard management sub-program

Implementation:

Upload the text files on the host.

All these programs must be compiled (in .GNT or .EXE format for MS/DOS) with the following required compilation options:

ASSIGN "EXTERNAL"

SEQUENTIAL "LINE"

NOIBMCOMP

Functions

ZAR980 SUB-PROGRAM

This sub-program executes:

- The simulation of a synchronous screen:
 - full page entry (tabulation, cursor management),
 - message transmission using keys (<ENTER>, PF keys).
- Color management, and in particular that of the screen's background.

EMULATED FUNCTIONS

Transmission:

MNEMONIC	DESCRIPTION	KEY
ENTER	TRANSMIT equivalent	Ctrl-CR
CLEAR	Clear screen	Alt-F10
PA1	Not used	Alt-F01
PA2	- - -	Alt-F02
PA3	- - -	Alt-F03
PF1...PF10	PF keys	F01...F10
PF11...PF20		Shift-F01...F10
PF21...PF24		Ctrl-F01...F04

Tabulation:

MNEMONIC	DESCRIPTION	KEY
TAB	Forward tabulation	TAB
BACKTAB	Backward tabulation	Updt-TAB
NEWLINE	Return to the next line	ENTER / RETURN

Positioning:

MNEMONIC	DESCRIPTION	KEY
HOME	Positioning on the first input field	HOME or Ctrl-PGup
END	Positioning on the last input field	END or Ctrl-PGdn
BEG-FLD	Positioning on the first character of the field	Ctrl- <--
END-FLD	Positioning on the last character of the field	Ctrl- -->

Scrolling:

! MNEMONIC	! DESCRIPTION	! KEY
! UP	! Scrolling up	! ^
! DOWN	! Scrolling down	! v
! LEFT	! Scrolling left	! <--
! RIGHT	! Scrolling right	! -->

Action

! MNEMONIC	! DESCRIPTION	! KEY
! BACKSPACE	!Deletion of the preceding !character and one-position !cursor backspace	! BACKSPACE ! <----
! INS	!Character insertion	! INSERT
! DEL	!Deletion of one character	! DELETE
! ERASE-EOF	!Erase end-of-field	! Ctrl-END
! ERASE-INPUT	!Erase all input fields	! Ctrl-HOME
! RECOVER	!Redisplays the screen as it !was at the initial transaction	! ESCAPE

COLOR MANAGEMENT

Default values for color management, as well as certain key-board characteristics, can be modified by using a parameter file whose logical name is FPARAM. This sequential file will be read at the beginning of the transaction and default values will be replaced with those found in the file.

A different parameter file may be created for each dialogue.

The structure of this file is as follows:

```
+-----+
! Pos. ! Length ! Description                ! Values !
+-----+
! 1     ! 2     ! Dialogue code                !        !
!      !      !                               !        !
! 3     ! 1     ! Screen type : Monochrome ! 'M'    !
!      !      !                               ! (default) !
!      !      !                               ! Color ! 'C'    !
!      !      !                               ! Monochrome gradation ! 'G'    !
!      !      !                               !        !
! 4     ! 1     ! Color scr. backgr. White(*) ! 'W'    !
!      !      !                               ! (default) !
! 5     ! 1     ! Brush color : Black(*) ! 'N'    !
!      !      !                               ! (default !
! 6     ! 1     ! Backgr. color 25th line : !        !
!      !      !                               ! White(*) ! 'W'    !
!      !      !                               ! (default) !
! 7     ! 1     ! Brush color 25th line      ! 'W'    !
!      !      !                               ! (Default) !
!      !      !                               ! Black(*) ! 'N'    !
!      !      !                               ! (Default) !
! 8     ! 1     ! Clear screen at the        !        !
!      !      !                               ! (Default) !
!      !      ! (Faster display if Yes ! 'Y' or 'O' !
!      !      ! screen not cleared,      !        !
!      !      ! fixed fields are not    !        !
!      !      ! re-displayed)           !        !
!      !      !                               !        !
!      !      !                               !        !
+-----+
(*) Color values:  White = 'W', Black = 'N', Yellow = 'Y',
                  Green = 'G', Turquoise = 'T',
                  Blue = 'B', Red = 'R', Pink = 'P'.
```


Pos.	Length	Description	Values
9	1	Automatic carriage return at the end of field:	Yes 'Y' or 'O' (Default) No 'N'
10	1	Automatic carriage return at the end of the last input field :	No 'N' (Default) Yes 'Y' or 'O'
11	1	In insertion mode, the last character of a field may be lost if it is not a blank :	No 'N' (Default) Yes 'Y' or 'O'
12	1	Display color of the fields whose presentation attribute is "underlined":	Red (*) 'R' (Default)
13	1	Use of ASCII for character input :	up to 'FF' value 'Y' (Default) up to '7F' value 'N'
14	67	Not used	

(*) Color values: White = 'W', Black = 'N', Yellow = 'Y',
Green = 'G', Turquoise = 'T',
Blue = 'B', Red = 'R', Pink = 'P'.

Chapter 3. Bull Gcos7.

Components nature:

COBOL sources

List of components:

zarg7: source of ZAR980 Cobol program

Webg7: source of ZAR980 Cobol program for PACWEB

Presentation of the multi-screen variant

This language variant allows to obtain a transactional program used by QUESTAR, VIP 7700 and 7800 and, IBM 3270 screens.

This variant does not generate a physical description of the screen, as it is generated by a sub-program from a table containing a logical description of the screen; the standard sub-program is ZAR980.

The sub-program generates a map depending on the indicated screen type.

NOTE: A program generated with this variant is not compatible with a program generated with another variant.

SCREEN TYPE CODING

The user must fill in the screen type in the -P lines for the first screen of the dialogue; this value is transferred to the following screens via the communication area.

NOTE: If the dialogue does not contain a first screen, the field is initialized to zero in all the programs.

Chapter 4. Bull Gcos8.

Components nature:

COBOL sources

List of components:

zarg8: source of ZAR980 Cobol program

Webg8: source of ZAR980 Cobol program for PACWEB

Chapter 5. MVS/CICS.

Components nature:

COBOL sources

List of components:

zarcvs: source of MVS and VSE ZAR980 Cobol II program

webcvs: source of ZAR980 Cobol program for PACWEB

Presentation of the multi-screen variant

According to the type of terminal used, a sub-program ensures the formatting of the physical message for the Send and the reformatting of the logical message to be received.

The 'PRCGI' sub-program is provided for 3270-type terminals; the user has to write the 'PRUSER' sub-program for other types of terminals. Branching to one or the other is ensured in the program through the use of a variable.

Chapter 6. MVS/IMS.

Components nature:

COBOL program source

List of components:

zarims: source of ZAR980 Cobol program

Chapter 7. HP3000.

Components nature:

COBOL sources

List of components:

hpform: source of ZAR980 Cobol program

Chapter 8. UNISYS-A.

Components nature:

COBOL sources

List of components:

zarbur: source of ZAR980 Cobol program

Chapter 9. ICL.

Components nature:

COBOL sources

List of components:

zaricl: source of ZAR980 Cobol program



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