

# **User's Guide**

!DB®/QUICKCOMPARE for DB2

Version 500

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Threaded Environment for AS/400, Patent No. 5,504,898; Data Server with Data Probes Employing Predicate Tests in Rule Statements (Event Driven Sampling), Patent No. 5,615,359; MVS/ESA Message Transport System Using the XCF Coupling Facility, Patent No. 5,754,856; Intelligent Remote Agent for Computer Performance Monitoring, Patent No. 5,781,703; Data Server with Event Driven Sampling, Patent No. 5,809,238; Threaded Environment for Computer Systems Without Native Threading Support, Patent No. 5,835,763; Object Procedure Messaging Facility, Patent No. 5,848,234; Communications on a Network, Patent Pending; End-to-End Response Time Measurement for Computer Programs, Patent No. 5,999,705; Improved Message Queuing Based Network Computing Architecture, Patent Pending; User Interface for System Management Applications, Patent Pending.

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### Preface

This user's guide is designed to assist the database administrator and application programmer in using !DB®/QUICKCOMPARE for DB2 to manage the objects in the DB2 system. It is divided into 10 sections and includes an index.

- Getting Started

This section includes chapters that tell you about !DB/QUICKCOMPARE, the resources available in this guide, how you access !DB/QUICKCOMPARE, and how to use the online Help.

- Introducing Fundamentals

This section gives fundamental information and instruction about the !DB/QUICKCOMPARE Primary Menu, the object list panels, the pop-up menus available from the panels, and some basic ISPF commands that are useful in !DB/QUICKCOMPARE.

- Beginning a COMPARE

This section covers essential concepts about COMPAREs and provides instructions for creating a new COMPARE or modifying an existing one.

- Displaying Data

This section covers essential principles in displaying object lists and provides detailed information about using object lists that show objects and matches or objects and their references in CREATE statements.

- Working With Data

This section covers the functions available in !DB/QUICKCOMPARE to modify objects within the COMPARE catalog or to implement those changes.

- Resolving Problems

This section gives tips on resolving problems in !DB/QUICKCOMPARE and how to report problems to Candle Customer Support.

- Managing the System

This section explains the options available in Housekeeping for !DB/QUICKCOMPARE. It also gives instruction on changing default COMPARE keys, and on excluding attributes from the comparison of matches.

- Quick Start Instructions

This section provides a quick-reference of the instructions in this guide and a high-level example of using !DB/QUICKCOMPARE to synchronize objects on DB2 subsystems.

- Appendixes

The appendixes in this guide are primarily designed for the user who needs a quick reference.

- Glossary

The glossary provides brief definitions of terms specific to !DB/QUICKCOMPARE and selected DB2 terms.

# Adobe Portable Document Format

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## Introduction

Candle supplies documentation in the Adobe Portable Document Format (PDF). The Adobe Acrobat Reader prints PDF documents with the fonts, formatting, and graphics in the original document. To print a Candle document, do the following:

1. Specify the print options for your system. From the Acrobat Reader Menu bar, select **File > Print Setup...** and make your selections. A setting of 300 dpi is highly recommended as is duplex printing if your printer supports it.
2. To start printing, select **File > Print** on the Acrobat Reader Menu bar.
3. On the Print popup, select one of the **Print Range** options for
  - a single page
  - a range of pages
  - all of the document
4. (Optional) To fit oversize pages to the paper size currently loaded on your printer, select the **Shrink to Fit** option.

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## Printing problems?

Your printer ultimately determines the print quality of your output. Sometimes printing problems can occur. If you experience printing problems, potential areas to check are:

- settings for your printer and printer driver. (The dpi settings for both your driver and printer should be the same. A setting of 300 dpi is recommended.)
- the printer driver you are using. (You may need a different printer driver or the Universal Printer driver from Adobe. This free printer driver is available at [www.adobe.com](http://www.adobe.com).)
- the halftone/graphics color adjustment for printing color on black and white printers. (Check the printer properties under **Start > Settings > Printer**. For more information, see the online help for the Acrobat Reader.)
- the amount of available memory in your printer. (Insufficient memory can cause a document or graphics to fail to print.)

For additional information on printing problems, refer to the documentation for your printer or contact your printer manufacturer.

## Documentation Set

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### Introduction

Candle provides a complete set of documentation for !DB/QUICKCOMPARE. Each manual in this documentation set contains a specific type of information to help you use the product.

Candle welcomes your comments and suggestions for changes or additions to the documentation set. A user comment form, located at the back of each manual, provides simple instructions for communicating with Candle's Information Development department. You can also send email to **UserDoc@candle.com**. Please include the product name, version, and book title in the subject line. To order additional manuals, contact Candle Customer Support.

## Conventions

This guide uses the following conventions.

<b>Commands</b>	All command names, such as the CHG command are shown in uppercase. This includes commands for TSO, DB2, and !DB/QUICKCOMPARE.
<b>Function keys</b>	This guide does not refer to specific function keys, such as F10. Because these function keys are user-defined and can therefore vary, this guide instructs you to enter the command on the command line.  <b>Example:</b> Type <b>RETURN</b> on the command line and press Enter, or press the appropriate function key.
<b>Keyed data</b>	When you are given instructions to type or key data, the data to be keyed is shown in a bold font, such as <b>RETURN</b> .
<b>Panels and figures</b>	The panels and figures in this document are representations. Actual product panels may differ.
<b>Percent (%) sign</b>	A percent (%) sign, which supplies optimum performance, is shown in front of all CLISTs mentioned in the text. For example, a % sign precedes the reference to CLIST KTA which is written as %KTA. However, the use of the % is optional.
<b>Revision bars</b>	Revision bars (l) appear on the left margin to identify new or updated material.
<b>Select field</b>	The term Select field refers to the input area in front of a listed item on a panel or selection list. The S column on a panel or pop-up shows the location of the Select field.
<b>Selects</b>	All select names, such as the U (Update) select, are written with the letter to be used in the Select field followed by a brief explanation of the select in parentheses ( ).
<b>Variables</b>	If the data is a variable, the data is shown in an italic font, such as <i>dbname</i> . The variable name does not necessarily represent the correct number of characters allowed by the system, but instead serves as a descriptive name.

## Documentation Set

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### Introduction

Candle provides a complete set of documentation for !DB/QUICKCOMPARE. Each manual in this documentation set contains a specific type of information to help you use the product.

Candle welcomes your comments and suggestions for changes or additions to the documentation set. A user comment form, located at the back of each manual, provides simple instructions for communicating with Candle's Information Development department. You can also send email to **UserDoc@candle.com**. Please include the product name, version, and book title in the subject line. To order additional manuals, contact Candle Customer Support.

The documentation listed in the following table is available for !DB/QUICKCOMPARE.

Document Number	Document Name	Description
TI51-5840	!DB/Tools for DB2 Installation and Customization Guide	Gives the requirements and instructions to install all the !DB®/Tools for DB2.
TA54-5845	!DB/QUICKCOMPARE User's Guide	Provides instructions for performing tasks supported by !DB/QUICKCOMPARE.

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### Online documentation for BookManager

In addition to the printed versions, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE documentation is available in BookManager format. Subsequent maintenance releases of the product between major releases will contain updated BookManager documentation. See the *!DB/Tools Installation and Customization Guide* for information regarding the files.

For more information about using BookManager, see the appropriate IBM documentation as follows:

IF you want to ...	THEN see ...
put our book on a bookshelf,	<i>IBM BookManager BUILD/MVS Preparing Online Books</i>



<b>IF you want to ...</b>	<b>THEN see ...</b>
display our book,	<i>IBM BookManager READ/MVS Displaying Online Books</i>



### Version 500 Changes

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#### Overview

This section describes what is different between !DB/QUICKCOMPARE and previous versions of !DB/QUICKCOMPARE.

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#### Differences in this release

| Primarily, the Version 500 release of !DB/QUICKCOMPARE provides full  
| compatibility for DB2 Version 6. However, some DB2 enhancements are not  
| exploited by !DB/QUICKCOMPARE Version 500.

DB2 Version 6 contains enhancements for

- defining and manipulating data objects
- conducting e-business
- improving performance and availability of database applications
- managing the database environment
- increasing database and query capacity

This release of !DB/QUICKCOMPARE also continues to support fully earlier releases of DB2 and is also Y2K compliant.



# Getting Started



# Chapter 1. Resources for Using !DB/QUICKCOMPARE

---

## Introduction

This chapter contains prerequisites for using !DB/QUICKCOMPARE and an overview of how you can use !DB/QUICKCOMPARE. The chapter also provides different approaches you can use to find the information that matches your needs and preferences for using information.

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## Before You Begin to Use This Guide

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### Prerequisite actions before you begin to use this guide

Before you begin to use the instructions in this guide, you must have completed all installation procedures.

For instructions for these procedures, see the *!DB/Tools for DB2 Installation and Customization Guide*.



## Resources for Learning Topics in This Section

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### Overview

This unit lists the available resources in this guide for getting started with !DB/QUICKCOMPARE.

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### Resources in this guide

The chart lists the remaining resources within this section “Getting Started” on page 21.

Information You Want	Resources Available
Information on how you can find information that matches your needs	This chapter
An introduction to the power of !DB/QUICKCOMPARE	“Introduction to !DB/QUICKCOMPARE” on page 37
Instructions for accessing !DB/QUICKCOMPARE	“Accessing and Exiting !DB/QUICKCOMPARE” on page 55
Instructions for using online Help and an overview of how to use Help and this guide to find the information you want	“Using Online Help” on page 65

## Overview of the Chapter

### Organization of information in the chapter

Because you can use !DB/QUICKCOMPARE and the information that supports it in multiple ways, this chapter includes different perspectives for beginning to use !DB/QUICKCOMPARE. It also includes guidelines to help you use information in the way you prefer. For example, certain guidelines apply if you prefer to begin using products and look at sources only if you have a question. Other guidelines apply if you are a new user and want introductory information before you begin using the product.

### Organization of information and your needs

Review the chart to select the units in this chapter that serve your needs and preferences for using information.

	Introduction	Quick Start	Processes	Primary Menu	New User	Experienced User	Problems	Managing
	p.27	p.29	p.30	p.32	p.33	p.34	p.36	
If you prefer to use quick-reference instructions	√	√						
If you prefer to look for instructions for specific processes	√		√					
If you prefer to begin using products and look at information only for answers to questions	√			√				
If you are a new user of !DB/QUICKCOMPARE	√				√			
If you are an experienced user of !DB/QUICKCOMPARE	√					√		
If you have a problem to resolve	√						√	
If you need to perform a task to manage your system	√							√

## Introduction to Finding the Information You Want

---

### Overview

The unit shows how you can use the devices in the guide to increase your productivity and to avoid looking through information that does not match your needs.

### Background about the terms unit, chapter, and section in this guide

This guide is organized in small, task-based units containing one or more pages. Each unit has its own title (such as the title of this unit “Introduction to Finding the Information You Want”) and its own overview so you can reduce the amount you read to determine whether the unit has information that matches your needs.

A chapter consists of a series of units on the same, specific topic. A section consists of a series of chapters that deal with the same, broad topic. A tab with the title of the section also precedes the section so that you can locate sections easily. If you need background knowledge to be able to perform tasks in a section, the background is in the chapter that begins the section.

### Using devices in the guide to locate information

The chart shows which device to use to locate the type of information you want.

<b>Task You Want to Perform</b>	<b>Device to Use</b>
Evaluate ways for using !DB/QUICKCOMPARE to meet your needs	Scan the table of contents. (In this guide, the table of contents includes titles of units so you can see the tasks covered in a chapter.)
Locate instructions for performing a task	Scan the table of contents for the name of the task.
	Scan the index for the name of the task.
Locate quick reference information	Scan the the table of contents for the titles of the appendixes (located at the end of the book).

---

**Using this guide to determine if information matches your needs**

The chart lists which device in the guide to use to determine if information matches your needs.

<b>Task You Want to Perform</b>	<b>Device to Use</b>
Determine which chapter in a section matches your needs	Scan the unit “Resources for Learning about Topics in this Section” (included in the beginning pages of the first chapter within a section).
Determine if background is required for a chapter in a section	Read the introduction for the chapter or the beginning page of each chapter.
Determine if a chapter matches your needs or if you have to perform pre-requisites before using the instructions in a chapter	Read the introduction and table of contents for the chapter (located on the first page of each chapter).
Determine which unit in a chapter matches your needs or if you need to use several units to perform a task	Scan the unit “Overview of the Chapter” (located in the beginning pages of each chapter).

## Finding Sources If You Prefer Quick Reference

---

### Overview

This unit covers sources to use if you prefer quick-reference style information.

### Background about the Quick Start Instructions section

The section “Quick Start Instructions for !DB/QUICKCOMPARE” on page 307 serves as an abridged guide. Although it covers all functions, it does not include step-by-step instructions. It can be useful to you in these cases:

- You prefer to use information that is presented in quick-reference style.
- You prefer to use online Help instead of printed instructions, but you want an overview of all tasks you can perform before you begin to use !DB/QUICKCOMPARE and its online Help.
- You have previously used !DB/QUICKCOMPARE, but you use it infrequently and want a brief reminder.

### Information if you prefer quick-reference style information

If you prefer quick-reference style information, review the chart for sources that are available to help you.

Information You Want	Source To Use
Brief steps for all processes available with !DB/QUICKCOMPARE	The section with the tab “Quick Start Instructions” on page 305
Quick-reference charts of frequently used information	Appendixes such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “General Selects Available from Panels” on page 373</li> <li>• “General Commands Available from Panels” on page 381</li> <li>• “Objects Available on Panels” on page 389</li> <li>• “Methods for Changing Objects” on page 395</li> </ul>

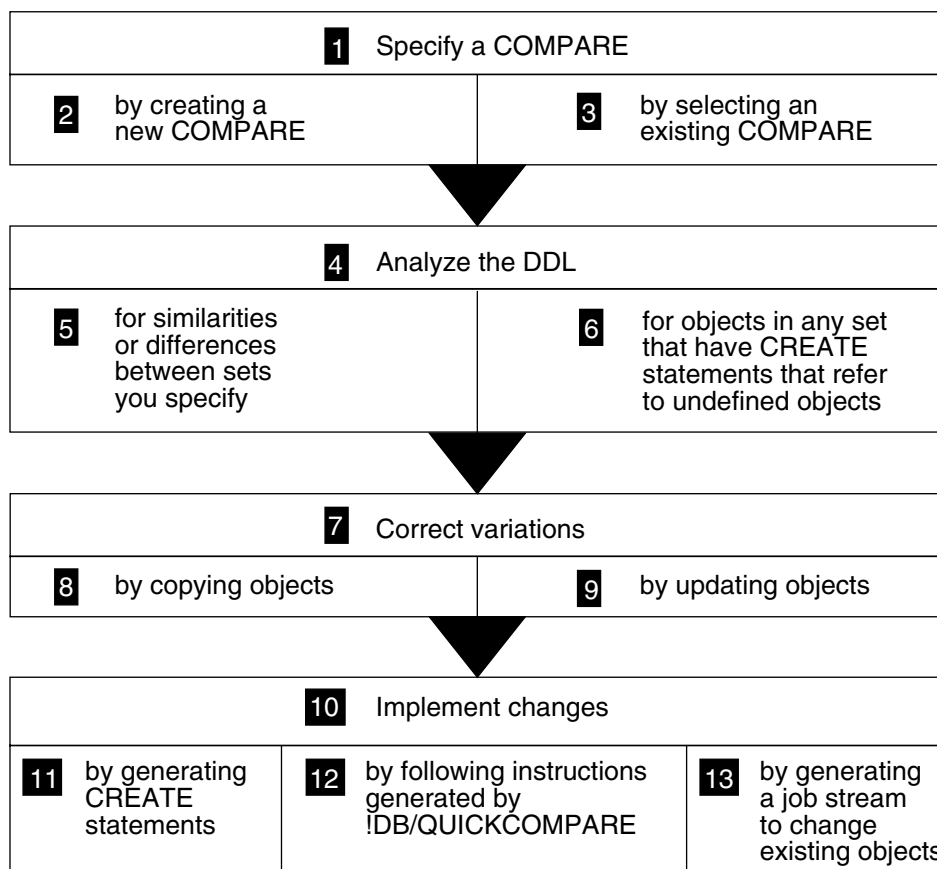
## Finding Sources about Basic Processes

### Overview

This unit covers the basic processes possible with !DB/QUICKCOMPARE and provides a list of the sources available to help you learn how to use them quickly.

### Basic processes possible with !DB/QUICKCOMPARE

The illustration shows the processes you can perform with !DB/QUICKCOMPARE and the sources of information. For example, if you want to perform the process identified with **1**, see the chapter “Beginning to Use !DB/QUICKCOMPARE” on page 119.



---

**Basic processes possible with !DB/QUICKCOMPARE (continued)**

This list shows the sources of information for basic processes possible with !DB/QUICKCOMPARE.

- 1** “Beginning to Use !DB/QUICKCOMPARE” on page 119 and “Displaying and Interpreting Object Lists” on page 157
- 2** “Creating a New COMPARE” on page 131
- 3** “Managing an Existing COMPARE” on page 141 (if you want to modify an existing COMPARE.)
- 4** “Beginning to Use !DB/QUICKCOMPARE” on page 119 and “Displaying and Interpreting Object Lists” on page 157
- 5** “Using Comparisons of Objects and Matches” on page 191
- 6** “Using Comparisons of Objects and Their References” on page 201
- 7** “Changing Objects” on page 213
- 8** The unit “Copying an Object” on page 220
- 9** The unit “Updating an Object” on page 224
- 10** “Changing Objects” on page 213
- 11** The unit “Generating Statements to Create Objects” on page 238
- 12** The unit “Generating a Job Stream to Change Existing Objects” on page 240

## Finding Sources about Options on the Primary Menu

### Overview

This unit provides sources for finding information in this guide if you want to use the options on the !DB/QUICKCOMPARE Primary Menu. (For sources for the processes available with a new or existing COMPARE, see “Finding Sources about Basic Processes” on page 30.)

### Options available from the !DB/QUICKCOMPARE Primary Menu

The illustration shows the available options on the !DB/QUICKCOMPARE Primary Menu. The list shows the source of information for the options. (Each chapter also includes a unit “Determining What to Do Next” that reviews options for using a new or existing COMPARE.)

```

Primary Menu ----- DB/QUICKCOMPARE -----
Cmd ==>                                     99/08/20 08:05

      Option ==>

          1 - New COMPARE
          2 - List of COMPAREs
          3 - Housekeeping (H)
          X - Exit

First Customer Ship                Version: 500 Maint. Level: 0000  PSP: 0
----- (C) Copyright CANDLE Corp. 1994 - 1999 -----
    
```

- 1** The chapter “Creating a New COMPARE” on page 131 and the unit “Determining What to Do Next” on page 140
- 2** The chapter “Managing an Existing COMPARE” on page 141 and the unit “Determining what to do next” on page 146
- 3** The chapter “!DB/QUICKCOMPARE Housekeeping Options” on page 267



## Finding Sources When You Begin to Use !DB/QUICKCOMPARE

### Overview

This unit lists sources to refer to if you are using !DB/QUICKCOMPARE for the first time.

### Information if you are a new user of !DB/QUICKCOMPARE

If you have never used !DB/QUICKCOMPARE, review the chart for sources that can help you use the product successfully while you increase your experience.

Information You Want	Source to Use
Detailed instructions for accessing !DB/QUICKCOMPARE	The chapter “Accessing and Exiting !DB/QUICKCOMPARE” on page 55
Introductory information to aids within !DB/QUICKCOMPARE that can help you access lists of the functions available on menus and panels	The section with the tab “Introducing Fundamentals” on page 81
Introductory information to displaying and interpreting object lists	The chapter “Beginning to Use !DB/QUICKCOMPARE” on page 119 and the section with the tab “Displaying Data” on page 155
Introductory information to changing objects and generating statements to implement those changes	The chapter “Changing Objects” on page 213, the chapter “Generating Statements and Implementing Changes” on page 233, and the appendix “Methods for Changing Objects” on page 395
Quick reference information such as brief definitions of commands and selects or charts showing the available commands and selects on matched objects panels	The appendixes such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “General Selects Available from Panels” on page 373</li> <li>• “General Commands Available from Panels” on page 381</li> <li>• “FAST Access Commands Available” on page 387</li> </ul>

## Finding Sources If You Have Used !DB/QUICKCOMPARE Before

---

### Overview

This unit lists sources if you have used !DB/QUICKCOMPARE before and are looking for devices to increase your productivity.

---

### Information if you are an experienced user of !DB/QUICKCOMPARE

If you are an experienced user of !DB/QUICKCOMPARE, review the chart for reminders of the aids to productivity that are available with the guide or online Help.

Task You Want to Perform	Source to Use
Locate prerequisites and procedures for a specific command, select, or process	Table of contents for the guide Index for the guide
Locate the values accepted by !DB/QUICKCOMPARE on a specific menu or panel	Online Help for the menu or panel
Determine the availability of commands or selects on matched objects panels	The titles of appendixes listed in the table of contents

## Finding Sources to Resolve Problems

---

### Overview

This unit lists the tasks to resolve any problems that may occur when using !DB/QUICKCOMPARE.

---

### Resolving problems

The chart lists sources for solutions to problems.

<b>Task You Want to Perform</b>	<b>Source to Use</b>
Display additional information about an error message	The unit “Displaying Online Information about Messages” on page 113. The chapter “Problem Resolution” on page 257.
Display online Help	The chapter “Using Online Help” on page 65 The unit “Displaying Online Help Information” on page 112
Display panel IDs	The unit “Displaying Additional Information” on page 114.
Recover from an error in using selects	The unit “Recovering from Errors in Processing a Select” on page 94.
Review instructions for contacting Candle Customer Support	The chapter “Problem Resolution” on page 257.

## Finding Sources for Managing the System

---

### Overview

This unit lists the tasks to manage the !DB/QUICKCOMPARE system.

---

### Managing the system

The chart lists sources for managing the system.

<b>Task You Want to Perform</b>	<b>Source to Use</b>
Change the default COMPARE keys for all COMPARE or for a specific COMPARE	The chapter “Changing the Default COMPARE Key” on page 283
Copy, delete, or rename and existing COMPARE	The unit “Copying, Deleting, or Renaming an Existing COMPARE” on page 144
Exclude (or include) attributes from the comparison of matches for all COMPAREs or for an existing COMPARE	The chapter “Excluding Attributes From Comparison of Matches” on page 293
Modify the change ID or description for a COMPARE	The unit “Modifying the Change ID or Description for a COMPARE” on page 146
Modify the set ID or data sets for a COMPARE	The chapter “Modifying the Set ID or Data Sets for a COMPARE” on page 147
Purge all changes to object from a COMPARE	The chapter “Purging All Changes to Objects from a COMPARE” on page 151
Update the data set names for !DB/QUICKCOMPARE (and the other !DB/Tools products)	The chapter “!DB/QUICKCOMPARE House-keeping Options” on page 267
Configure !DB/QUICKCOMPARE for another DB2 subsystem	The chapter “!DB/QUICKCOMPARE House-keeping Options” on page 267

## Chapter 2. Introduction to !DB/QUICKCOMPARE

---

### Introduction

This chapter demonstrates the features !DB/QUICKCOMPARE provides to help you manage change efficiently and effectively. It includes features to aid productivity. (It does not include instructions on specific functions.)

### Chapter contents

Overview of This Chapter .....	38
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Objects and Analysis: the Power of !DB/QUICKCOMPARE	42
Controlling Analysis and Your Organization .....	44
Controlling Analysis and Your Organization-An Example ..	46
Viewing Summaries of Analysis .....	48
Viewing Detailed Analysis .....	50
Correcting Variations .....	52
Generating Statements to Implement Changes to Objects ...	54

## Overview of This Chapter

---

### Background about !DB/QUICKCOMPARE and your organization

Most system administrators, database administrators, and application developers face increasing demands for productivity and for reduction in errors that result in downtime. At the same time, more users clamor for more applications or for enhancements to existing applications. Rapid prototyping brings more versions of applications in a briefer time and often more user sites to test them. Systems are now distributed, and administrators face the challenges of maintaining essential consistency of operation in an environment of multiple systems, some of which are remote.

In this age of proliferation of causes of variation, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE offers methods for administrators to manage change efficiently and effectively. This chapter provides a brief introduction to these features.

---

### Organization of this chapter

This chapter introduces the features available for analysis of variations, correction of variations, and generation of statements to implement the corrections. (It does not provide the names of commands or selects or instructions for using or accessing features.)

---

### Reminder about sources for instructions

If you want to determine the sources of information most appropriate for tasks you want to perform, see “Resources for Using !DB/QUICKCOMPARE” on page 23.

---

**Organization of information and your needs**

Review the chart to locate the introduction to features that you want.

	<b>Flexibility</b>	<b>Objects and Analysis</b>	<b>Control of Analysis</b>	<b>Control-Examples</b>	<b>Summaries of Analysis</b>	<b>Detailed Analysis</b>	<b>Correction</b>	<b>Implementation</b>
	p.40	p.42	p.44	p.46	p.48	p.50	p.52	p.54
Options for DDL and sets and management of COMPAREs	√							
Objects in the COMPARE catalog		√						
Options for analysis of objects for your organization		√						
Options for control of analysis for your organization			√	√				
Methods for viewing analysis and determining variations					√	√		
Methods for correcting variations by using functions in !DB/QUICKCOMPARE							√	
Methods for implementing changes to existing systems or for creating new systems								√

## Flexibility of !DB/QUICKCOMPARE

---

### Overview

This unit reviews how !DB/QUICKCOMPARE allows you to control change in the ways that your organization needs.

---

### Analysis of multiple sets of DDL

Unlike other products, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE can analyze multiple sets of DDL (Data Definition Language). Because of this flexibility, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE can respond to your organization's needs. For example, with !DB/QUICKCOMPARE, you can perform comparisons of DDL from these types of sources:

- Multiple subsystems, including local or remote subsystems
  - Different versions that occur with rapid prototyping or across time
  - Diverse user sites
  - Stages of development, such as the initial DDL from a CASE tool and the subsequent versions of DDL at user sites
- 

### Acceptance of multiple sources for DDL

With !DB/QUICKCOMPARE, you can analyze any DB2-compliant DDL. The only requirement is that the DDL must be stored in an MVS data set. However, the DDL can be taken from a variety of sources. For example, you can use these sources for DDL:

- CASE tools
- !DB®/WORKBENCH for DB2
- Host DB2 systems
- Distributed DB2 systems



---

## **!DB/QUICKCOMPARE and your organization's naming conventions**

With !DB/QUICKCOMPARE, you can not only analyze DDL according to the needs of your organization, but you can also use names that reflect your organization's naming conventions. For example, you not only determine what data sets you include in each set of DDL you want !DB/QUICKCOMPARE to analyze, but you also provide the names for each set.

With !DB/QUICKCOMPARE, you can follow your organization's naming conventions for these items that identify a COMPARE:

- Identifier for the COMPARE
- Identifier for the change management system (optional)
- Description for the COMPARE
- Identifier for each set

---

## **Management of !DB/QUICKCOMPARE**

!DB/QUICKCOMPARE lets you work in the way you need. For example, you can create a new COMPARE on one day and resume your analysis on another day. !DB/QUICKCOMPARE provides several methods for managing COMPAREs. With !DB/QUICKCOMPARE, you can perform these operations:

- Create a new COMPARE
- Select from a list of existing COMPAREs
- Modify an existing COMPARE (For example, you can delete or add a set.)

---

## **Diversity of tasks performed by !DB/QUICKCOMPARE**

With !DB/QUICKCOMPARE, you can perform these tasks within one product:

- Analyze sets of DDL and modify that analysis, if necessary
- Correct variations to objects by copying or updating objects
- Implement those corrections by generating statements to create new objects or modify existing ones

## Objects and Analysis: the Power of !DB/QUICKCOMPARE

---

### Overview

This unit highlights the safety of analysis by !DB/QUICKCOMPARE and the power available to you to analyze the information you need about objects.

---

### Safety of the analysis with the COMPARE catalog

!DB/QUICKCOMPARE allows you to analyze the changes that occur in an active information system without risk to the data in the DB2 catalog. All analysis occurs with the COMPARE catalog (the catalog of objects used with !DB/QUICKCOMPARE) and not with the DB2 catalog.

---

### Analysis available with !DB/QUICKCOMPARE

!DB/QUICKCOMPARE performs two types of analysis of the objects in the sets of DDL. With !DB/QUICKCOMPARE, you can use either type or both types of analysis:

- Similarities and differences among objects in sets of DDL associated with a COMPARE
  - All incomplete objects whose CREATE statements include references to undefined objects (For example, DDL contains the CREATE statement to create a table space in stogroup SGP001, but the DDL does not contain the CREATE statement for SGP001.)
- 

### Power to display information your organization needs

With !DB/QUICKCOMPARE, you have the combined power of the two types of analysis and the variety of objects analyzed with the COMPARE catalog. The combination means that you can display the information you need for your organization. These examples for table spaces are typical of the panels you can display:

- A list of all table spaces (with their attributes) that are different (This panel is one of four possible panels showing similarities or differences for table spaces.)
- A list of all table spaces (with their attributes) that are incomplete because they refer to a stogroup that is undefined
- A list of all table spaces (with their attributes) that are incomplete because they refer to a database that is undefined

---

**!DB/QUICKCOMPARE objects and your organization**

With !DB/QUICKCOMPARE, you can analyze a variety of objects and display information specific to the objects.

<b>Your Organization's Need for Analysis</b>	<b>Examples of Types of Objects</b>
Objects whose attributes provide information about the physical organization of the database	Stogroup (SG) Database (DB) Table space (TS) Table space partition (TP) Index partition (IP) Volume (VO)
Objects subject to frequent change	Table (TB) Column (CO) Index (IX) Unique column (UC) Primary column (PC) Index column (IC) View (VW)
Objects for referential relationships	Constraint name (CN) RI column (RI)
Objects showing alternate names	Alias Synonym

## Controlling Analysis and Your Organization

---

### Overview

This unit shows how you can use functions available with !DB/QUICKCOMPARE to perform analysis of similarities and differences to fit the needs of your organization.

---

### Background about incomplete objects and the COMPARE key

Although the COMPARE key has substantial effect on analysis of matches, it has limited effect on the analysis of incomplete objects. For example, the COMPARE key affects color and order of objects, but does not affect the analysis itself. (Regardless of the value for the COMPARE key, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE displays for incomplete objects only those objects whose CREATE statements refer to objects that are undefined.)

---

### Control of analysis and the COMPARE key

!DB/QUICKCOMPARE provides the COMPARE key, a device for searching that offers flexibility in controlling analysis of similarities and differences. You can use the default value for the COMPARE key for each of the types of objects, or you can define a COMPARE key that matches specific needs of your organization. You can specify that !DB/QUICKCOMPARE searches for similarities in objects or in any of the attributes for each object. You can also search for similarities in more than one object or attribute at a time.

Further, you can use !DB/QUICKCOMPARE substrings to control the search so that you can compare objects that are actually the same but have different names. For example, if the naming conventions for your organization require that all tables in the test environment begin with the letter *T* and all in the production department with the letter *P*, you can use substrings to ignore the first character in all names of tables. In this way, you can correctly analyze similarities and differences.

---

### Productivity and defining the COMPARE key

When you use functions to define the COMPARE key for an object, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE provides a panel listing the abbreviations for the name of the object or for any of its attributes. In this way, you can easily see all possible values to use when defining the COMPARE key to fit your organization's needs. For example, you can define the COMPARE key for databases to be the database name (DB), the stogroup (SG), bufferpool (BP), or ROSHARE (RO) values.

---

## COMPARE key and results of analysis

With analysis of DDL in sets to determine similarities and differences among objects, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE can display panels showing full matches, partial matches, nonmatches, and total objects (a combination of the three) for each type of object. The DB-Total Objects panel shows the level of detailed results of analysis available with !DB/QUICKCOMPARE.

```

DB-Total Objects----- DB/QUICKCOMPARE -----Row 1 of 9
Cmd ===>                                     CScroll ===>PAGE

COMPARE Key: DB 1                               COMPARE ID: PRODNY
Cmds:      DO (Menu)  CEDT  CKEY  CNEW  FAST  GUPD  ISUM
           LCMP  LKEY  LUPD  PCUR  PRNT  SUMM
Sels:      ? (Menu)  C Copy  U Update
-----
S SET_ID DATABASE STOGROUP BPOOL  RO SHARE
- UTEST APCCDB02 SGP001 BP0  OWNER 2 ]
- PROD  APCCDB02 SGP002 BP32 OWNER   ]
- UTEST APCCDB03 SGP001  BP0   OWNER 3 ]
- PROD  APCCDB03 SGP001  BP0   OWNER
- UTEST APCCDB05 SGP001  BP0   OWNER 4

```

- 1** Value current for the COMPARE key for the object
- 2** A partial match consisting of objects from two sets that have the same value for the COMPARE key (DATABASE) but different values for one or more attributes (STOGROUP and BPOOL)
- 3** Full match consisting of objects from two sets that have the same value for the COMPARE key (DATABASE) and the same values for all attributes
- 4** A nonmatch (The set PROD does not contain a database with the name APCCDB05.)

## Controlling Analysis and Your Organization-An Example

### Overview

This unit provides a brief example of how you can use the COMPARE key to focus analysis on the information you need and the effect you can achieve by combining values in the definition for the COMPARE key.

### Analysis for your organization and the examples

The examples are simple ones, but they show the power available to focus analysis of DDL to provide the information you need. Further, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE works not with the few objects shown in the examples, but with the multitude of objects necessary in an active DB2 system.

In general, you want to focus your analysis on objects that do not match or that match partially. The examples show objects that are partial matches so you can see how your changing the COMPARE key affects these matches and reclassifies the objects you want to be regrouped as nonmatches. The power to focus analysis is possible because you can easily perform these actions:

- Define the COMPARE key to match your needs.
- Display the analysis on a panel appropriate for ease of use in your interpretation of variation and—once you have determined how you want to correct variation—of use of commands and selects to copy or update an object.

### Characteristics of the examples

These values for the COMPARE exist for the examples:

- In the first example, RO
- In the second, SG
- In the third, RO concatenated with SG

The example uses these same objects:

S	SET_ID	DATABASE	STOGROUP	BPOOL	RO SHARE
-	UTEST	APCCDB01	SGP210	BP16	READ
-	PROD	APCCDB01	SGP210	BP24	READ
-	UTEST	APCCDB02	SGP001	BP0	OWNER
-	PROD	APCCDB02	SGP002	BP32	OWNER
-	UTEST	APCCDB03	SGP220	BP16	READ
-	PROD	APCCDB03	SGP220	BP2	OWNER
-	UTEST	APCCDB04	SGP001	BP0	READ
-	PROD	APCCDB04	SGP001	BP32	OWNER

---

### Example of using RO as the COMPARE key

The example shows the results if you use the RO (ROSHARE) attribute as the COMPARE key to analyze the objects.

S	SET ID	DATABASE	STOGROUP	BPOOL	RO SHARE
-	UTEST	APCCDB02	SGP001	BP0	OWNER
-	PROD	APCCDB02	SGP002	BP32	OWNER
-	PROD	APCCDB03	SGP220	BP2	OWNER
-	PROD	APCCDB04	SGP001	BP32	OWNER
-	UTEST	APCCDB01	SGP210	BP16	READ
-	PROD	APCCDB01	SGP210	BP24	READ
-	UTEST	APCCDB03	SGP220	BP16	READ
-	UTEST	APCCDB04	SGP001	BP0	READ

---

### Example of using SG as the COMPARE key

The example shows the results if you use the SG (stogroup) attribute as the COMPARE key to analyze the object. (To see the databases with stogroups that do not match, you can access the SG-Nonmatch panel or the SG-Total Objects panel.)

S	SET ID	DATABASE	STOGROUP	BPOOL	RO SHARE
-	UTEST	APCCDB02	SGP001	BP0	OWNER
-	UTEST	APCCDB04	SGP001	BP0	READ
-	PROD	APCCDB04	SGP001	BP32	OWNER
-	UTEST	APCCDB01	SGP210	BP16	READ
-	PROD	APCCDB01	SGP210	BP24	READ
-	UTEST	APCCDB03	SGP220	BP16	READ
-	PROD	APCCDB03	SGP220	BP2	OWNER

---

### Example of using RO concatenated with SG as the COMPARE key

The example shows the results if you concatenate two values for the key and use both the RO and SG attributes as the COMPARE key to analyze the objects. (To see the database with both stogroups and ROSHARE values that do not match, you can access the SG-Match panel or the SG-Total Objects panel.)

S	SET ID	DATABASE	STOGROUP	BPOOL	RO SHARE
-	UTEST	APCCDB02	SGP001	BP0	OWNER
-	PROD	APCCDB04	SGP001	BP32	OWNER
-	UTEST	APCCDB01	SGP210	BP16	READ
-	PROD	APCCDB01	SGP210	BP24	READ

## Viewing Summaries of Analysis

### Overview

This unit shows how you can use !DB/QUICKCOMPARE to view a summary of either of the two types of analysis—analysis of similarities and differences among objects and analysis of incomplete objects. (You can also use !DB/QUICKCOMPARE to display detailed analysis; for an introduction, see “Viewing Detailed Analysis” on page 50.)

### Productivity and summaries of analysis

The summaries provide an overview of the relationships among objects in the DDL and provide an efficient method for determining what you want to investigate in greater detail. They also provide selects to use to access panels showing more detailed analysis. For example, on the Summary panel, you can display the SG-Nonmatch panel by using the N (Nonmatch) select with STOGROUP.

### Summary of similarities and differences and incomplete objects

The Summary panel shows the quantity of each type of match resulting from the analysis of similarities and differences. It also shows the name and quantity of incomplete objects. For example, for stogroups, the DDL contains a total of three stogroups. Of the three, one stogroup does not have the same value for the COMPARE key as any other stogroup (nonmatch), and two are exactly alike (full match).

```

Summary ----- DB/QUICKCOMPARE -----
Cmd ==>                                     CScroll ==> PAGE

COMPARE ID: PRODNY
Cmds:   DO (Menu)  CEDT  CHG   CNEW  CRE  FAST  ISUM
        LCMP  LKEY  NRPT  PRPT  PCUR  TRPT
Sels:   ? (Menu)  F Full match      N Nonmatch
        P Partial match  T Total objects
-----

```

<u>S</u>	<u>OBJECT TYPE</u>	<u>NONMATCH</u>	<u>PARTIAL MATCH</u>	<u>FULL MATCH</u>	<u>TOTAL OBJECTS</u>	<u>INCOMPLETE OBJECTS</u>
-	STOGROUP	1	0	2	3	
-	DATABASE	4	4	4	12	
-	TABLESPACE	2	8	5	15	6
-	TSPARTITION	0	0	0	0	
-	TABLE	16	3	21	40	14
-	COLUMN	165	28	211	404	
-	INDEX	8	13	32	53	16



---

## Summary of incomplete objects

The panel shows the name and quantity of incomplete objects on the Incomplete Objects Summary panel. For example, there are 4 table spaces whose CREATE statements refer to databases that are undefined and 2 table spaces refer to stogroups that are undefined.

```

Incomplete Objects Summary ----- DB/QUICKCOMPARE -----
Cmd ==>                                     CScroll ==> PAGE

COMPARE ID: TESTCMP1
Cmds: DO (Menu)  CEDT  CHG   CRE   FAST  PCUR  SUMM
Sels: ? (Menu)  L Display
-----
S OBJECT TYPE                NUMBER OF          UNDEFINED REFERENCE
- TABLESPACE                 INCOMPLETE OBJECTS FOR THE INCOMPLETE OBJECT
- TABLESPACE                4                   DATABASE
- TABLESPACE                2                   STOGROUP
- TABLE                     14                  TABLESPACE
- INDEX                      8                   TABLE
- INDEX                      8                   STOGROUP
- INDEXCOLUMN                16                  COLUMN
-----

```

## Viewing Detailed Analysis

### Overview

The unit shows how you can use !DB/QUICKCOMPARE to view detailed analysis of similarities and differences or of incomplete objects. (You can also use !DB/QUICKCOMPARE to display summaries of the two types of analysis; for an introduction, see “Viewing Summaries of Analysis” on page 48.)

### Productivity and access to matched object panels

!DB/QUICKCOMPARE provides FAST access commands to increase your productivity when using matched objects panels showing similarities and differences. You can access panels showing detailed information by using a command on the command line. The command consists of the abbreviation for the type of object (such as SG for stogroup), followed by the letter for the type of match (such as SGF for full matches, SGP for partial matches, SGN for nonmatches, and SGT for total objects).

If you do not know the abbreviations for each type of object, you can use the FAST command to display a list. The FAST access commands are available from any panel where the FAST command is displayed on the panel.

### Detailed analysis of similarities and differences

The DB-Partial Match panel is typical of the matched objects panels that show similarities and differences. (The highlighting indicates attributes that are different.)

```

DB-Partial Match----- DB/QUICKCOMPARE -----Row 1 of 6
Cmd ==>                                         CScroll ==> PAGE

COMPARE Key: DB                                COMPARE ID: PRODNY
Cmds:      DO (Menu)  CEDT   CKEY   CNEW   FAST   GUPD  ISUM
           LCMP  LKEY  LUPD  PCUR   PRNT   SUMM
Sels:      ? (Menu)  C Copy  U Update
-----
S SET_ID DATABASE STOGROUP BPOOL  RO
- UTEST  ARRCDB01 SGP001  BP24  READ
- PROD   ARRCDB01 SGP002  BP24  READ
- UTEST  ARRCDB02 SGP001  BP0   OWNER
- PROD   ARRCDB02 SGP002  BP0   OWNER
- UTEST  ARRCDB03 SGP002  BP0   OWNER
- PROD   ARRCDB03 SGP002  BP0   READ

```

## Detailed analysis of undefined objects

When you are on the Incomplete Objects Summary panel and use the select to display a panel for detailed analysis, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE displays a panel showing undefined objects. For example, on the Incomplete Objects Summary panel, if you use the select with a database that is incomplete because it refers to 3 undefined stogroups, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE displays a panel similar to this one.

```

DB-With Undefined SG----- DB/QUICKCOMPARE ----- Row 1 of 3
Cmd ==>                                         CScroll ==> PAGE

COMPARE Key: DB                                COMPARE ID: PRODNY
Cmds:    DO (Menu)  CEDT  CKEY  CNEW  FAST  GUPD  ISUM
         LCMP  LKEY  LUPD  PCUR  PRNT  SUMM
Sels:    ? (Menu)  C Copy  U Update
-----
 S  SET ID  DATABASE  STOGROUP  BPOOL  RO
-  UTEST  ARRCDB01  SGP001  BP24  READ
-  UTEST  ARRCDB02  SGP001  BP0   OWNER
-  PROD   ATTCDB01  SGP001  BP0   OWNER

```

## Correcting Variations

---

### Overview

This unit introduces the methods !DB/QUICKCOMPARE provides for correcting variations in objects.

---

### Productivity and correction of variations

With !DB/QUICKCOMPARE, you can make a correction to variations when you determine the variation. For example, a database that refers to an incorrect stogroup could cause these results in the analysis:

- As a database listed on the DB With Undefined SG panel
- As a database listed on the DB-Partial Match panel and showing stogroup as the only different attribute

When you correct the variation by updating the name of the stogroup, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE automatically corrects the analysis. For example, if, on the DB With Undefined SG panel, you update the stogroup value so it is the name of a defined stogroup, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE also automatically reclassifies the database as a full match.

---

### Productivity and the process of using functions to correct variation

When you use functions to correct variation, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE provides a panel listing each object or attribute you can copy or update, and where appropriate, shows the current value.

---

### Correction of variation and your organization

With !DB/QUICKCOMPARE you can change the objects on the matched objects panels or the undefined objects panels. You have these choices for changing objects:

- Copying an object
- Updating attribute(s) for objects
- Deleting a column
- Inserting a column
- Moving a column

---

## Productivity and updates to objects

You can rapidly make changes to the number of objects that you need whether it is to one object or all objects in the set. !DB/QUICKCOMPARE provides these functions to help you increase productivity (and avoid errors) in updating objects:

- One or more attributes for a selected object
- All objects on the object list
- All objects in the sets

---

## Productivity hierarchy of objects and updates

!DB/QUICKCOMPARE follows the standard DB2 objects in implementing change, and you can use this feature to increase your productivity. For example, if you want to change the value for stogroup only for one table space and its related values, use the update function on a table space panel. If however, you want to change the value for stogroup wherever the value exists in the COMPARE, use the update function on a stogroup panel.

## Generating Statements to Implement Changes to Objects

---

### Overview

This unit reviews the options you have for generating statements to implement the changes to objects you have made with !DB/QUICKCOMPARE.

---

### Productivity and your organization's needs

With increasing pressures for productivity, it is important to use your effort to produce multiple results. With !DB/QUICKCOMPARE, you can correct variations in the DDL associated with the COMPARE and the type of statements you need.

<b>Task Your Organization Wants to Perform</b>	<b>How !DB/QUICKCOMPARE Aids Productivity</b>
Create a new user site to test an application	Generates CREATE statements that include all copies and updates that you made
Synchronize existing systems	Generate a job stream containing statements to implement all updates that you made and, if appropriate, create any new objects you made (For example, if you copy a table, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE generates statements to create the table.)  !DB/QUICKCOMPARE generates reports detailing the changes.

---

### Submitting the statements

!DB/QUICKCOMPARE generates statements that you can submit in the way you and your organization prefer.

# Chapter 3.

## Accessing and Exiting !DB/QUICKCOMPARE

---

### Introduction

This chapter contains information on prerequisites and procedures for accessing !DB/QUICKCOMPARE, including instructions for accessing !DB/QUICKCOMPARE from OMEGAMON II for DB2. It also contains instructions for exiting !DB/QUICKCOMPARE.

### Chapter contents

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## Overview of the Chapter

### Overview

This chapter contains instructions for accessing !DB/QUICKCOMPARE. It also includes instructions for accessing !DB/QUICKCOMPARE from OMEGAMON II for DB2.

### Background about methods for access from OMEGAMON II

You can access !DB/QUICKCOMPARE from OMEGAMON II for DB2 in two ways:

- From the CUA interface of OMEGAMON II
- From the primary option menu for OMEGAMON II for DB2 under ISPF

### Determining units to use

Review the descriptions of tasks in the left column to locate the row for the task appropriate for you. Then, locate the page number of the units that you need for your task.

	Prerequisites	Directly	From !DB/Tools Menu	From ISPF Version	From CUA Interface	Exiting
	p.57	p.58	p.60	p.59	p.62	p.64
Access !DB/QUICKCOMPARE directly	√	√				
Access !DB/QUICKCOMPARE from the !DB/Tools Product Selection Menu	√		√			
Access !DB/QUICKCOMPARE from OMEGAMON II for DB2 under ISPF	√			√		
Access !DB/QUICKCOMPARE from the CUA interface for OMEGAMON II for DB2	√				√	
Exit !DB/QUICKCOMPARE						√



## Prerequisites and Guidelines for Accessing !DB/QUICKCOMPARE

---

### Overview

This unit includes prerequisites and guidelines for success in accessing !DB/QUICKCOMPARE. It is necessary if you are accessing !DB/QUICKCOMPARE directly or from OMEGAMON II for DB2.

---

### Prerequisites

Before you can use the instructions in this chapter, be sure that the !DB/Tools CLIST library is allocated in the SYSPROC concatenation. If you plan to access !DB/QUICKCOMPARE from OMEGAMON II for DB2, be sure the CLISTS for OMEGAMON II for DB2 are also allocated in the SYSPROC concatenation. For more information about installation of !DB/Tools, see the *!DB/Tools for DB2 Installation and Customization Guide*.

---

### General guidelines for successful access

For improved performance when accessing a CLIST, use a “%” in front of a CLIST name.

## Accessing !DB/QUICKCOMPARE Directly

---

### Overview

Use this unit if you do not have any of the other !DB/Tools or if you want to access !DB/QUICKCOMPARE without using the Candle !DB/Tools Product Selection Menu. Be sure you have also reviewed the unit “Prerequisites and Guidelines for Accessing !DB/QUICKCOMPARE” on page 57.

---

### Accessing the product directly

Follow these steps to access !DB/QUICKCOMPARE directly.

Step	Action
1	Type the appropriate value on the command line. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● If you are on the TSO Command Processor panel (option 6 from the standard ISPF/PDF primary option menu), type <b>%KTA</b>.</li> <li>● If you are on any other ISPF panel, type <b>TSO %KTA</b>.</li> </ul>
2	Press Enter. <b>Result:</b> The system displays the !DB/QUICKCOMPARE Primary Menu.

## Accessing !DB/QUICKCOMPARE from the Product Selection Menu

---

### Overview

Use this unit if you want to access !DB/QUICKCOMPARE using the Candle !DB/Tools Product Selection Menu. Be sure you have also reviewed the unit “Prerequisites and Guidelines for Accessing !DB/QUICKCOMPARE” on page 57.

### Accessing !DB/QUICKCOMPARE from the Product Selection Menu

Follow these steps to access !DB/QUICKCOMPARE using the Candle !DB/Tools Product Selection Menu.

Step	Action
1	Type the appropriate value on the command line: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If you are on the TSO Command Processor panel (option 6 from the standard ISPF/PDF primary option menu), type <b>%KTC</b></li> <li>• If you are on any other ISPF panel, type <b>TSO %KTC</b></li> </ul>
2	Press Enter. <b>Result:</b> The system displays the Candle !DB/Tools Product Selection Menu.
3	Type <b>6</b> in the Select Product ID field.
4	Press Enter. <b>Result:</b> The system displays the !DB/QUICKCOMPARE Primary Menu.

## Accessing !DB/QUICKCOMPARE from OMEGAMON II Under ISPF

---

### Overview

Use this unit if you want to access !DB/QUICKCOMPARE and you are currently using OMEGAMON II for DB2 under ISPF. Be sure you have also reviewed the unit “Prerequisites and Guidelines for Accessing !DB/QUICKCOMPARE” on page 57.

---

### Requirements for accessing !DB/QUICKCOMPARE from OMEGAMON II for DB2 under ISPF

To access !DB/QUICKCOMPARE using the instructions in this unit, you must access OMEGAMON II under ISPF by using the CLIST KO2SPF. For more information on using the CLIST, see the Candle manual *How to Use OMEGAMON to Tune DB2*.

---

### Accessing !DB/QUICKCOMPARE from OMEGAMON II for DB2 under ISPF

Follow these steps to access !DB/QUICKCOMPARE if you are currently using OMEGAMON II for DB2 under ISPF.

Step	Action
1	On the primary options menu for OMEGAMON II for DB2, type <b>3</b> in the OPTION field.
2	Press Enter. <b>Result:</b> The system displays the Candle !DB/Tools Product Selection Menu.
3	Type <b>6</b> in the Select Product ID field.
4	Press Enter. <b>Result:</b> The system displays the !DB/QUICKCOMPARE Primary Menu.

### **If a problem occurs when accessing from the primary option menu**

If you access !DB/QUICKCOMPARE from the primary option menu and if the system displays a Help panel instead of the !DB/Tools Product Selection Menu, see the appendix *Requirements for Access to !DB/Tools from OMEGAMON II for DB2* in the *!DB/Tools for DB2 Installation and Customization Guide*.

## Accessing !DB/QUICKCOMPARE from OMEGAMON II's CUA Interface

---

### Overview

Use this unit if you want to access !DB/QUICKCOMPARE and you are currently using the CUA interface for OMEGAMON II for DB2. Be sure you have also reviewed the unit “Prerequisites and Guidelines for Accessing !DB/QUICKCOMPARE” on page 57.

---

### Requirements for accessing !DB/QUICKCOMPARE from the CUA interface

If you are using the default function key for the CUA/TSO option available from the CUA interface of OMEGAMON II for DB2, you can use the default function key to display a pop-up to log in to TSO and then access ISPF.

For general information about the CUA interface of OMEGAMON II for DB2, see the Candle manual *OMEGAMON II for DB2 User's Guide*.

---

### Accessing !DB/QUICKCOMPARE from the CUA interface for OMEGAMON II for DB2

After you have logged into TSO and accessed ISPF, follow these steps to access !DB/QUICKCOMPARE.

Step	Action
1	Type the appropriate value on the command line: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● If you are on the TSO Command Processor panel (option 6 from the standard ISPF/PDF primary option menu), type <b>%KTC</b></li> <li>● If you are on any other ISPF panel, type <b>TSO %KTC</b></li> </ul>
2	Press Enter. <b>Result:</b> The system displays the Candle !DB/Tools Product Selection Menu.
3	Type <b>1</b> in the Select Product ID field.
4	Press Enter. <b>Result:</b> The system displays the !DB/QUICKCOMPARE Primary Menu.

---

## **Toggling between !DB/QUICKCOMPARE and OMEGAMON II for DB2**

If you access !DB/QUICKCOMPARE using this method, you can use the default function key while in !DB/QUICKCOMPARE as a toggle key between the OMEGAMON II and !DB/QUICKCOMPARE sessions.

## Exiting !DB/QUICKCOMPARE

---

### Exiting the product

Follow these steps to end a session and exit !DB/QUICKCOMPARE.

Step	Action
1	Display the Primary Menu for !DB/QUICKCOMPARE.
2	<p>Press End.</p> <p><b>Result:</b> The result varies based on your previous action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If you accessed !DB/QUICKCOMPARE from OMEGAMON II for DB2, the system ends all other sessions and returns to your original panel or menu in OMEGAMON II (either the CUA panel or the primary options menu for OMEGAMON II).</li> <li>• If you accessed !DB/QUICKCOMPARE from the Candle !DB/Tools Product Selection Menu, the system displays the Candle !DB/Tools Product Selection Menu.</li> <li>• If you accessed !DB/QUICKCOMPARE directly, the system displays the ISPF panel from which you accessed !DB/QUICKCOMPARE.</li> </ul>

---

### Exiting !DB/Tools from the !DB/Tools Product Selection Menu

If you want to exit !DB/Tools as well as !DB/QUICKCOMPARE, follow these steps on the !DB/Tools Product Selection Menu.

Step	Action
1	Type <b>X</b> on the command line.
2	Press Enter.



## Introduction

This chapter provides an introduction to how to use online Help and the general and specific information available from Help. It provides a description of the types of information available in online Help.

## Chapter contents

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Accessing and Exiting Help	67
Elements of a Help Panel	68
Displaying Information With More:	69
Using Reference Phrases	70
Using Standard Types of Help	71
Standard Types of Help	72

## Overview of the Chapter

### Organization of information in the chapter

This chapter covers the online Help information available in !DB/QUICKCOMPARE. It provides instructions for accessing, exiting, and moving through Help, and for using Help panels. It also reviews the types of Help information and the types of Help panels in !DB/QUICKCOMPARE.

### Organization of information and your needs

Review the chart to locate the information appropriate for the task you want to perform.

	Accessing and Exiting Help	Elements of a Help Panel	Displaying With More:	Using Reference Phrases	Using Standard Types of Help	Standard Types of Help
	p.67	p.68	p.69	p.70	p.71	p.72
Review instructions for accessing Help	√					
Review the parts of a typical Help panel		√				
Display additional Help information			√	√	√	
Review the standard types of Help						√

## Accessing and Exiting Help

---

### Overview

This unit contains instructions for accessing and exiting online Help for !DB/QUICKCOMPARE.

---

### Accessing Help

To access Help for !DB/QUICKCOMPARE, perform this step.

Step	Action
1	<p>On any !DB/QUICKCOMPARE product panel, type <b>HELP</b> on the command line and press Enter, or press the appropriate function key.</p> <p><b>Result:</b> The system displays Help for !DB/QUICKCOMPARE.</p>

---

### Exiting Help

To exit Help and return to !DB/QUICKCOMPARE , perform this step.

Step	Action
1	<p>On any !DB/QUICKCOMPARE Help panel, type <b>END</b> on the command line and press Enter, or press the appropriate function key.</p> <p><b>Result:</b> The system displays the !DB/QUICKCOMPARE panel from which you accessed Help.</p>

## Elements of a Help Panel

### Overview

This unit contains information about the elements of a typical !DB/QUICKCOMPARE Help panel.

### Elements of a typical Help panel

The illustration shows frequently used elements of a Help panel. Underlining indicates highlighted reference phrases.

```

----- 1 Tasks for the Summary Panel -----
Cmd ==> 2

Task You Want to Perform                                Function to Use
-----
Create a new COMPARE                                  CNEW command
Discard current changes to objects                      4 PCUR command
Display a list of existing COMPAREs                    LCMP command
Display a list of all COMPARE keys                     LKEY command
Display a summary of INCOMPLETE OBJECTS              ISUM command
Display all objects ( FULL MATCHES and              T (TOTAL OBJECTS) select
PARTIAL MATCHES and NONMATCHES )
Display objects that do not match on the                N (NONMATCH) select
COMPARE key
Display objects that match on the COMPARE              F (FULL MATCH) select
key and have the same attributes
Display objects that match on the COMPARE              P (PARTIAL MATCH) select
key, but have different attributes

-----
OVERVIEW   DISPLAY 5                                GLOSSARY   INDEX   HELP FOR HELP

```

- 1** Title of the topic of the Help panel
- 2** ISPF command line
- 3** Item indicating you can display more information on the topic (see “Displaying Information With More:” on page 69)
- 4** A reference phrase you can tab to and select for more information (A reference phrase is written in highlighted capital letters. See “Using Reference Phrases” on page 70.)
- 5** Options for the Standard types of Help for !DB/QUICKCOMPARE (if applicable)

## Displaying Information With More:

---

### Overview

This unit contains information about displaying more information about a topic in !DB/QUICKCOMPARE Help.

---

### Background information about More:

The values shown with More: show you which ways you can move to get additional information for the topic. Additional information for the topic can be in any of four directions (forward, backward, right, and left).

---

### Determining how to access additional information

Use the chart to determine how to access additional information indicated by More:.

<b>Task You Want to Perform</b>	<b>Required Symbol for More:</b>	<b>Action</b>
Move forward	<b>More:</b> +	Type <b>DOWN</b> on the command line and press Enter, or press the appropriate function key.
Move backward	<b>More:</b> -	Type <b>UP</b> on the command line and press Enter, or press the appropriate function key.
Move right	<b>More:</b> >	Type <b>RIGHT</b> on the command line and press Enter, or press the appropriate function key.
Move left	<b>More:</b> <	Type <b>LEFT</b> on the command line and press Enter, or press the appropriate function key.

## Using Reference Phrases

---

### Overview

This unit provides information about accessing additional Help information using reference phrases.

---

### Accessing additional Help information using a reference phrase

To display additional Help information available through a reference phrase, perform these steps.

Step	Action
1	Tab to the reference phrase.
2	Press Enter. <b>Result:</b> The system displays Help information for the reference phrase you selected.

---

### Returning to the previous Help panel from a reference phrase

To return to the previous Help panel from a reference phrase, perform these steps.

Step	Action
1	Press Enter.

## Using Standard Types of Help

---

### Overview

This unit contains information about how to use the standard types of Help available in !DB/QUICKCOMPARE.

---

### Accessing additional Help information using the standard types of Help

To display additional Help information available through the options for the standard types of Help, perform these steps.

Step	Action
1	Tab to the option for the standard types of Help.
2	Press Enter. <b>Result:</b> The system displays Help information for the standard type of Help you selected.

---

### Making another selection

After you have accessed another type of Help, you can perform one of these actions:

- Select another standard type of Help
- Select a reference phrase (if a reference phrase appears on the panel)
- Display additional information about a topic (If More: appears on the panel)

## Standard Types of Help

---

### Overview

This unit contains information about the standard types of Help available in !DB/QUICKCOMPARE.

---

### Background information about the types of Help available

!DB/QUICKCOMPARE displays Help for the most common use of a panel first. For example, the first Help panel displayed for the List of COMPAREs panel is task-oriented. You can access other types of Help panels from the initial Help panel if appropriate. For example, from the task-oriented Help panel for the List of COMPAREs panel, you can access information about display fields.

---

### Help panels for tasks

Help panels for tasks are the initial Help for most product panels. Help panels for tasks show the tasks you can perform using the commands and selects on the panel. The illustration shows a typical Help panel for tasks.

```

----- Tasks for the List of COMPAREs Panel -----
Cmd ==>

Task You Want to Perform                Function to Use
-----
Copy an existing COMPARE                 C (COPY) select
Create a new COMPARE                     CNEW command
Delete an existing COMPARE               D (DELETE) select
Edit an existing COMPARE                 E (EDIT) select
Locate a specific COMPARE ID             LOC command
Purge object changes since the COMPARE   P (PURGE) select
was created
Rename an existing COMPARE and change    R (RENAME) select
the description
Display a summary of MATCHES             S (SUMMARY) select

-----
DISPLAY                                GLOSSARY    INDEX    HELP FOR HELP
    
```



---

## Help panels for overview

Help panels for overview show broad processes you perform using a panel or series of panels (for example, creating a new COMPARE). The illustration shows a typical Help panel for overview.

```
----- Overview for the New COMPARE Panel -----  
Cmd ==>  
  
Description    Use the New COMPARE panel to create a new COMPARE.  
  
Prerequisites  You must specify the values to identify the new COMPARE  
                and you must specify the data set names for the sources  
                for the DDL of the sets you want DB/QUICKCOMPARE to  
                analyze.  
  
Process        Follow this process to create a new COMPARE.  
                1. Type the values on the panel to identify the new  
                   COMPARE and press ENTER.  
                   Result: The system displays the Create Set pop-up.  
                2. Follow the instructions on the pop-up to specify  
                   the Set ID and the sources for the DDL for each set  
                   you want DB/QUICKCOMPARE to analyze.  
  
-----  
ENTRY                GLOSSARY    INDEX    HELP FOR HELP
```

## Initial Help panels for fields

Initial Help panels for fields highlight the display or entry fields on a likeness of the product panel and allow you to access detailed Help for a field. The illustration shows a typical initial Help panel for fields.

```
----- Display Fields on the List of COMPAREs Panel -----
Cmd ==>

COMMANDS: DO (Menu)    CNEW  LOC
SELECTS:  ? (Menu)    C Copy  D Delete  E Edit   P Purge
          R Rename    S Summary

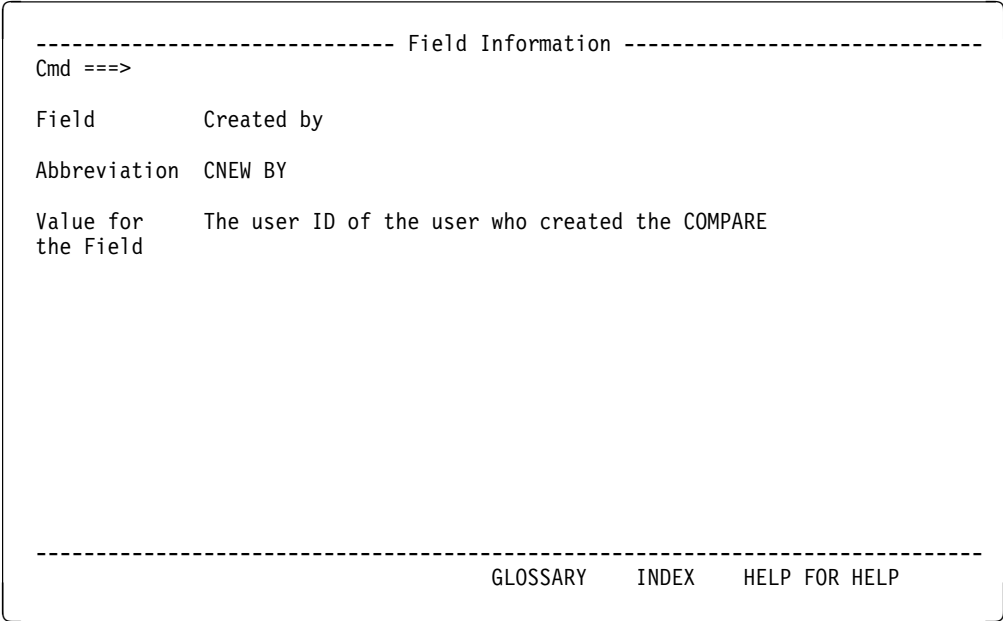
-----
  COMPARE  CNEW      CNEW/CEDT  DATE      CHANGE
S ID      BY        BY          CNEW/CEDT  ID        DESCRIPTION
-----

-----
TASK                               GLOSSARY  INDEX    HELP FOR HELP
```

---

### Detailed Help panels for fields

Detailed Help panels for fields show specific information about individual fields (for example, the name of the field, its abbreviation, and valid values). The illustration shows a typical detailed Help panel for fields.



---

## Initial Help panels for glossary

Initial Help panels for glossary highlight the terms contained in the glossary and allow you to access the definition of a term. The illustration shows a typical initial Help panel for glossary.

```
----- !DB/QUICKCOMPARE Glossary -----  
Cmd ==>  
Tab to the reference phrase on the panel for the glossary term you  
want to display and press ENTER. Press ENTER to return to Help.  
  
  ALIAS                MATCHES                UNIQUE COLUMN  
  CHANGE ID           NONMATCH                VOLUME  
  COLUMN              OBJECTS                VIEW  
  COMPARE             PARTIAL MATCH  
  COMPARE ID          PRIMARY COLUMN  
  COMPARE KEY         RI COLUMN  
  CONCATENATION OPERATOR SET ID  
  CONSTRAINT NAME     STOGROUP  
  DATABASE            SUBSTRING  
  DDL                 SYNONYM  
  FULL MATCH          TABLE  
  INCOMPLETE OBJECTS  TABLE SPACE  
  INDEX               TABLE SPACE PARTITION  
  INDEX COLUMN        TOTAL OBJECTS  
  INDEX PARTITION     UNDEFINED OBJECTS  
-----
```

Detailed Help panels for glossary

Detailed Help panels for glossary show specific information about glossary terms (for example, information about matches). The illustration shows a typical detailed Help panel for glossary.

```
----- Information about Matches -----  
Cmd ==>  
  
Description  !DB/QUICKCOMPARE compares all objects in all sets using  
              the COMPARE key. If two or more objects have the same  
              value for the COMPARE key, it compares all other  
              attributes for the object.  
  
Example      If !DB/QUICKCOMPARE compares all databases in all sets  
              using the COMPARE key for databases and there are no  
              matches, it does not do the comparison of attributes  
              for databases. The chart shows the types of matches.  
  
              Objects Match on   Objects Match on   Examples of Types  
              the COMPARE Key?   All Attributes?   of Matches for DB  
              -----  
              Yes                Yes                DB-Full match  
              Yes                No                 DB-Partial match  
              No                 (No analysis     DB-Nonmatch  
                               performed)  
-----
```

## Help panels for index

Help panels for index highlight the entries contained in the index and allow you to access the appropriate Help panel for an entry. The illustration shows a typical Help panel for index.

```

KTAHINX ----- !DB/QUICKCOMPARE Index -----
Cmd ==>
Tab to the reference phrase for the item in the      More:  +
index you want to display and press ENTER. Press
ENTER to return to Help.

A              Commands (continued)  Commands (continued)
ALIAS          DO                     PRPT
ALTER STATEMENTS FAST                SUMM
              GUPD                   TRPT
C              INS                    COMPARE
COLUMN        ISUM                   COMPARE KEY
Commds        LCMP                   CONCATENATION OPERATOR
  CAN         LKEY                    CONSTRAINT NAME
  CEDT        LOC                     CREATE STATEMENTS
  CHG         LPRN
  CKEY        LUPD                    D
  CNEW        NRPT                    DATABASE
  CRE         PCUR                    DDL
  CRST

-----

F13=Help      F14=Split  F15=Exit     F16=Glossary F17=Index   F19=Bkwd
F20=Fwd       F21=Swap   F22=Left    F23=Right   F24=Cancel
    
```

---

## Help panels for Help for Help

Help panels for Help for Help show specific information about using online Help (for example, accessing additional Help information). The illustration shows a typical Help panel for Help for Help.

```

----- Help for DB/QUICKCOMPARE Help -----
Cmd ==>
Press ENTER to exit Help for Help.

Accessing      To access OPTIONS, such as OVERVIEW or TASK, tab to the
Options        highlighted reference phrase for the option and press ENTER.

Accessing      To access detailed information about a term or phrase in the
Detailed       text of a Help panel, tab to the highlighted reference phrase
Information    for the term or phrase and press ENTER.

Accessing      More: indicates more information on the same topic. To access
Information    the information, type the command on the command line or press
with More:    the appropriate function key.

                Direction of the Information  Symbol with More:  Command to Use
                -----
                Forward                        +                  DOWN
                Backward                       -                  UP
                Right                          >                 RIGHT
                Left                           <                 LEFT
                -----

```

## Standard Types of Help



# Introducing Fundamentals



# Chapter 5. Using the Primary Menu and Panels

---

## Introduction

The chapter provides an introduction to the !DB/QUICKCOMPARE Primary Menu. It also contains an introduction to the elements of a typical panel and how to use a select or command on a panel.

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## Resources for Learning about Topics in This Section

---

### Overview

This unit lists resources available for learning fundamental operations necessary to use !DB/QUICKCOMPARE. It includes information about the resources in this guide and in !DB/QUICKCOMPARE online Help.

---

### Resources in this guide

This section of the guide introduces you to the fundamentals of operating !DB/QUICKCOMPARE. The chart lists resources within this section “Introducing Fundamentals.”

Information You Want	Resource Available
General information and procedures for using the !DB/QUICKCOMPARE Primary Menu and general panels	This chapter
Overview of panels providing selection lists and instructions for accessing the selection lists available in !DB/QUICKCOMPARE (The selection lists provide options available from panels, such as commands or selects.)	“Using Selection Lists from Panels” on page 97
A quick review of ISPF functions that are used frequently within !DB/QUICKCOMPARE	“Using ISPF Facilities within !DB/QUICKCOMPARE” on page 105

---

## Resources available with online Help

With !DB/QUICKCOMPARE, the online lists of options and the online Help provide specific information that you need for the task you want to do. For example, online Help provides information that explains how to use specific commands.

To access Help, type **HELP** on the command line and press Enter, or press the appropriate function key. The illustration shows the Help panel for the List of COMPAREs panel.

```

Cmd ==>

----- Tasks for the List of COMPAREs Panel -----
Press F1 to view Help for Help.

Task You Want to Perform                Function to Use
-----
Copy an existing COMPARE                 C (COPY) select
Create a new COMPARE                     CNEW command
Delete an existing COMPARE               D (DELETE) select
Edit an existing COMPARE                 E (EDIT) select
Locate a COMPARE ID by using the command  LOC command
with the COMPARE ID on the command line
Purge object changes since the COMPARE   P (PURGE) select
was created
Rename an existing COMPARE and change    R (RENAME) select
the description
Display a summary of the COMPARE         S (SUMMARY) select

-----

```

---

## Resources available for quick reference

As you begin to use commands and selects, you can find these appendixes useful as a quick reference:

- “Dictionary of General Selects” on page 369
- “General Selects Available from Panels” on page 373
- “Dictionary of General Commands” on page 377
- “General Commands Available from Panels” on page 381
- “Access to General Panels” on page 385
- “FAST Access Commands Available” on page 387

## Overview of the Chapter

---

### Organization of information in the chapter

The chapter contains introductory information about the !DB/QUICKCOMPARE Primary Menu and about typical panels. In both cases, the information is presented in this order:

- An illustration showing frequently used elements
- Information about methods for accessing selections available from the menu or panel

---

### Organization of information and your needs

Review the chart to select information for the task you want to perform. Then, locate the page numbers of the units that you need.

	Primary Menu	Option	Panel	Selects	Commands	Errors
	p.87	p.88	p.89	p.90	p.92	p.94
Use the !DB/QUICKCOMPARE Primary Menu	√	√				
Use a function on a panel			√	√	√	
Apply a select to a specific object			√	√		
Apply a command			√		√	
Review options for recovering from an error						√

## Overview of the !DB/QUICKCOMPARE Primary Menu

### Elements of the Primary Menu

The illustration shows frequently used elements of the Primary Menu.

```

1 Primary Menu ----- DB/QUICKCOMPARE ----- 2
Cmd ==> 3 4 99/08/20 09:30

Option ==> 5
6 {
    1 - New COMPARE
    2 - List of COMPAREs
    3 - Housekeeping (H)
    X - Exit

First Customer Ship 7 Version: 500 Maint. Level: 0000 PSP: 0
----- (C) Copyright CANDLE Corp. 1994 - 1999 -----

```

- 1** Location for the title
- 2** Location for the display of short messages, if any
- 3** Location for entry of an ISPF command
- 4** Location for the display of long messages if any (If a short message is displayed, you can use the HELP command to display more detailed information about the condition)
- 5** Location for entry of the selection from the menu
- 6** Available selections
- 7** Location for the version number and the date

## Using an Option from the Primary Menu

---

### Overview

This unit contains information on using an option from the Primary Menu.

---

### Making a selection from the Primary Menu

Follow these steps to use an option available from the Primary Menu.

Step	Action
1	Type the character for the option you want in the Option field. <b>Example:</b> Type <b>2</b> to use the option to use a previously created COMPARE.
2	Press Enter. <b>Example:</b> !DB/QUICKCOMPARE displays the List of COMPAREs panel.



## Overview of General Panels

### Elements of a typical panel

Panels vary in design; however, the illustration shows frequently used elements of a typical panel.

```

1 List of COMPAREs ----- DB/QUICKCOMPARE ----- 2 ROW 1 of 6
Cmd ==> 3 Scroll ==> PAGE
4
Cmds: DO (Menu) CNEW LOC 5
Sels: ? (Menu) C Copy D Delete E Edit 6
      P Purge R Rename S Summary
-----
S COMPARE CNEW CNEW/CEDT DATE CHANGE
  ID BY BY CNEW/CEDT ID DESCRIPTION
-----
- CHGCP01 Tddb43 Tddb31A 10/21/99 XDA0012 COMPARE KTE PRODUCTION VS.
- CHGCP01A Tddb43 Tddb43 10/28/99 XDA0012 COMPARE APDBP01 TO APDBT01
- PRODNY TSL251 TSNY16 03/12/99 XDB0016 DEMO COMPARE
- PRODTST Tddb12 Tddb12 07/01/99 XDD0019 DB2/PLANTBL VS D23A/PLANTBL
- SMPLCMP STDB11 STDB11 01/04/99 XDD0019 IDENTIFY COLUMN ATTR. DIFF.
- TESTDB2 Tddb28 Tddb34 02/04/99 XDD0013 COMPARE TEST VS. PRODUCTION
***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****

```

- 1** Location for the title
- 2** Location for the statistics for the current list, such as the line count (The system also displays in this area any messages that occur.)
- 3** Location for entry of a !DB/QUICKCOMPARE or ISPF command
- 4** Location for the display of long messages (if any)
- 5** Commands available on the panel (Commands are functions that you use on the command line.)
- 6** Selects available on the panel (Selects are functions that you use in a select field.)

## Using a Select on a Panel

---

### Overview

This unit provides information about using a select.

---

### Background about selects

You can use a select to access functions available for a specific object. For example, on the List of COMPAREs panel, you can use the E (Edit) select in the Select field for a specific COMPARE. When you use the select, the system displays the COMPARE Edit panel and the existing values (such as the sets) for the COMPARE you selected.

!DB/QUICKCOMPARE also allows you to apply a function to a single object. When you use a select, you act only on the object you specified. For example, if you use the D (Delete the set) select, you delete only the set you select.

---

### Background about hierarchy of objects and the U (Update) select

With !DB/QUICKCOMPARE and the U (Update) select, hierarchy of the object affects the result. For example, if you use the U (Update) select to change the value of stogroup on a table spaces panel, you affect the stogroup value for the selected table space. If, however, you use the U (Update) select to change the value of stogroup on a stogroup panel, you change the value for all objects that refer to the stogroup that you changed.

---

## Using a select with an object

!DB/QUICKCOMPARE allows you to specify an object and the function you want to use with it. Follow these instructions to use a select that acts on a specific object.

Step	Action
1	Move the cursor to the line with the object you want.
2	Type the character for the selection you want in the Select field. <b>Example:</b> On the DB-Partial Match panel, type <b>C</b> in the Select field for the object you want to update.
3	Press Enter. <b>Result:</b> The system processes the select for the object and displays the Copy Object panel.
4	Type the value(s) you want in the field(s).
5	Press Enter. <b>Example:</b> The system processes the select and copies the object you selected.

---

## Additional information about availability of selects

For information about how to display the selection list that lists the selects available from a typical panel, see “Using Selection Lists to Access Selects Available from Panels” on page 100.

## Using a Command on a Panel

---

### Overview

This unit provides information about using commands on a panel.

---

### Background about commands in !DB/QUICKCOMPARE

You can use a command to access functions available for the COMPARE you are currently using. For example, on the Summary panel, you can use the CEDT command. When you use the command, the system displays the COMPARE Edit panel and the existing values (such as the sets) for the COMPARE you were using.

!DB/QUICKCOMPARE also allows you to apply a function to multiple objects associated with a panel by using a command on the command line. Some commands in !DB/QUICKCOMPARE, such as the LCMP command, perform general operations such as displaying a List of COMPAREs. Other commands, such as the GUPD command, have effects on objects.

With !DB/QUICKCOMPARE, the effect of a command on objects can vary. The GUPD command, for example, has effects on all objects in all sets associated with the COMPARE. The LUPD command, on the other hand, has effects only on the objects associated with the panel. For the effects that commands in !DB/QUICKCOMPARE have on data, see “Dictionary of General Commands” on page 377.

---

## Using a command with objects on a panel

Follow these instructions to use a command on a panel.

Step	Action
1	On the panel, type the command on the command line. <b>Example:</b> On the DB-Nonmatch panel, type <b>GUPD</b> on the command line.
2	Press Enter. <b>Example:</b> The system displays the Global Update panel so that you can change the values for one or more attributes.
3	Press Enter. <b>Result:</b> The system updates all objects in all sets associated with the COMPARE.

---

## Additional information about the availability of commands

For information about how to display the selection list that lists commands available from a panel and provides a brief definition of each command, see “Using Selection Lists to Access Commands Available from Panels” on page 103.

## Recovering from Errors in Processing a Select

---

### Overview

This unit contains information about how to display more information about an error and methods available to recover from an error in processing of selects.

---

### Displaying more information about an error message

If there is an error in the processing of any entry, the system displays an error message in the upper right corner of the panel. Perform this step to display more information about the error.

Step	Action
1	Type <b>HELP</b> on the command line and press Enter, or press the appropriate function key.  <b>Result:</b> The system displays more detailed information about the problem in using the select.

---

### Determining the appropriate method to use to resolve the error

Review the chart to determine the appropriate method to use to resolve the error. For example, if you have made an error and no longer want to use the select, you must blank out the character in the Select field before you press Enter.

IF you want to ...	THEN ...
No longer use the select	Blank out the select. Press Enter.
Use another select for the object	Type a different select. Press Enter.

## Returning to a Panel

---

### Overview

This unit shows how to use the END command to return to a previous panel. It also covers background about the availability of the END command.

---

### Background about the END command and some panels

Using the END command to access a previous panel is not available in all cases. When the END command is not available, the system displays a message. In this case, you can use a command to access the previous panel.

---

### Returning to a previous panel

Review the information in this chart for the action to end the current panel and return to a previous panel.

Task You Want to Perform	Action
End the current panel (other than the Summary panel) and return to the previous panel that you were using	Type <b>END</b> on the command line and press Enter, or press the appropriate function key.  <b>Result:</b> The system ignores any select you have used on the panel and processes the END command. It then displays the panel you were using previously.
End the Summary panel and return to the panel from which you <u>first</u> accessed the Summary panel.	Type <b>END</b> on the command line and press Enter, or press the appropriate function key.  <b>Result:</b> The system ignores any select you have used on the panel and processes the End command. It then displays a pop-up for you to confirm that you want to exit the COMPARE.

## Returning to ISPF

---

### Overview

This unit shows how to use the RETURN command to return to ISPF. It also covers background about the RETURN command used with a current COMPARE.

---

### Background about the RETURN command and changes to the current COMPARE

When you use the RETURN command when working with a COMPARE, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE saves any changes made to the current COMPARE. For example, if you had updated objects, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE saves those changes.

If you want to cancel these changes, use the PCUR command before using the RETURN command. When you use the PCUR command, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE removes all changes to objects made in the current session and displays the List of COMPAREs panel. You can then use the RETURN command to exit the product and return to ISPF.

---

### Returning to ISPF

Review the information in this chart for the action to end the current panel and return to ISPF.

Task You Want to Perform	Action
End the current panel and return to ISPF	Type <b>RETURN</b> on the command line and press Enter, or press the appropriate function key.  <b>Result:</b> The system ignores any selects you have used on the panel and the processes the RETURN command. It then returns you to ISPF.



# Chapter 6. Using Selection Lists from Panels

---

## Introduction

This chapter provides an introduction to the elements of frequently used selection lists available from panels. It also contains information about using each of these selection lists.

## Chapter contents

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Overview of Selection Lists Available from a Panel .....	99
Using Selection Lists to Access Selects Available from Panels .....	100
Using Selection Lists to Access Commands Available from Panels .....	103

## Overview of the Chapter

---

### Organization of information in this chapter

The chapter contains an introduction for using selection lists available from panels. The chapter uses as examples those selection lists that provide a quickly accessible definition of common functions available on the panel. The chapter includes an illustration showing common elements in selection lists. It also includes instructions about accessing each of the selection lists and about using the selection lists, and about supporting information for the selection lists, if applicable.

---

### Background about selection lists in this chapter

When you use a selection list that provides definitions or aids to using functions, you can review the functions available and use the functions on the selection list. If you already know the name of the function, you do not need to access the selection list to use the function.

---

### Selection lists covered in this chapter

This chapter covers some of the selection lists that are available from panels within !DB/QUICKCOMPARE. This chapter covers these selection lists:

- Selects available from the panel
- Commands available from the panel

## Overview of Selection Lists Available from a Panel

---

### Elements of selection lists available from panels

The selection lists in this chapter vary in appearance and in the location on the panel where they are displayed. Most of the selection lists have these two elements in common.

```

Available Selects ----- DB/QUICKCOMPARE -----
Option ==> 1

2
F - Display full matches to key
N - Display nonmatches to key
P - Display partial matches to key
T - Display total objects

```

- 1** A location for entry of your choice (In addition to the location for entry of your choice, the DO selection list also provides select fields.)
- 2** Additional information or choices for the panel such as the selects that are available from the panel

---

### If you want to return to the panel

If you decide you do not want to perform the tasks available from the selection list and you want to return to the original panel, type **END** in the option field or command line on the selection list and press Enter, or press the appropriate function key.

## Using Selection Lists to Access Selects Available from Panels

---

### Overview

This unit contains information about the selection list that lists all selects that you can use with objects on the panel and that provides a brief explanation of the select. The unit provides instructions for accessing and using the selection list. It also includes information about selects.

---

### Method for accessing the selection list

If you want to use the selection list that lists the selects available from the panel, follow these steps.

Step	Action
1	On the panel, type ? in the Select field for an object.
2	Press Enter. <b>Result:</b> The system displays a selection list that allows you to choose from all the selects that you can use on the panel.

---

### Method for using the selection list

If you want to select from the selection list, follow these steps.

Step	Action
1	On the selection list, type the appropriate value for the select you want in the Option field.
2	Press Enter. <b>Result:</b> The system applies the select to the object or displays the panel for the process you want to use.

---

## Additional information

For additional information about the operation of the selects listed on the menu, see one of the following sources:

- Online Help
- “Dictionary of General Selects” on page 369

---

## Reminder about purposes of selects and effects

If you need a reminder about the purposes and effects of selects, see the unit “Using a Select on a Panel” on page 90.

---

## Important information about additional selects available on views

The following two selects are available only for views:

- Browse all attributes (B)
- Show differences (S)
- Delete view (D)

The *Browse all attributes (B)* and the *Show differences (S)* selects result in displays that are much different from displays resulting from selects on other object panels. The *Delete view (D)* select deletes the view selected.

The *Browse all attributes (B)* select results in a display of details about each attribute for the a view. The display highlights any attribute where the sets in the COMPARE do not match. The illustration shows an example of the display that results from the *Browse all attributes (B)*select.

```

VW-Partial matches----- DB/QUICKCOMPARE -----
Cmd ==>
CScreen ==> PAGE

View Name: SYSIBM. PACKSTMT          COMPARE Key: VW||'.'||VWC

Cmds:   DO (Menu)  CEDT  CNEW  FAST  ISUM  LCMP  LKEY  PCUR  SUMM
-----

ATTR ATTR VALUE
SEL  *

FRO  SYSPACKSTMT A , PACKAGE P

WHE  A.LOCATION = P.LOCATION AND A.COLLID = P.COLLID AND A. NAME = P.NAME
      AND A.CONTOKEN = P.CONTOKEN

```

**Important Information about additional selects available on views (continued)**

The *Show differences (S)*select results in a display detailing the differences between the attributes that cause a partial match of the two sets in a COMPARE. The illustration is an example of the display that results from the *Show differences (S)* select.

```

VW-Partial matches----- DB/QUICKCOMPARE -----
Cmd ==>                                     CScroll ==> PAGE

COMPARE Key: VW||'|'|VWC

Cmds:    DO (Menu)  CEDT  CNEW  FAST  ISUM  LCMP  LKEY  PCUR  SUMM
-----

SET ID  ATTR ATTR VALUE
PROD  WHE  A.LOCATION = P.LOCATION AND A.COLLID = P.COLLID AND A.NAME =
        P.NAME AND A.CONTOKEN = P.CONTOKEN

TESTSET WHE  A.LOCATION = P.LOCATION AND A.COLLID = P.COLLID AND A.NAME =
P.NAME
    
```

## Using Selection Lists to Access Commands Available from Panels

---

### Overview

This unit contains information about the selection lists that list all of the commands that you can use from the panel and that provide a brief explanation of each command. It provides instructions for accessing and using the selection list.

### Methods for accessing the selection list

If you want to use the selection list that lists the commands available from the panel, follow these steps.

Step	Action
1	On the panel, type <b>DO</b> on the command line.
2	Press Enter. <b>Result:</b> The system displays a selection list that allows you to select from all commands that you can use on the panel.

### Method for using the selection list

If you want to select from the selection list, follow these steps.

Step	Action
1	On the selection list, perform the appropriate action: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Type the command on the command line.</li> <li>● Type <b>S</b> in the Select field for the command you want.</li> </ul>
2	Press Enter. <b>Result:</b> The system applies the command to the objects or displays the panel for the process you want to use.

### **Additional information about commands**

For additional information about the operation of the commands listed on the menu, see one of the following sources:

- Online Help
- “Dictionary of General Commands” on page 377
- “General Selects Available from Panels” on page 373

---

### **Reminder about the purposes and effects of commands**

If you need a reminder about the purposes and effects of commands, see the unit “Using a Command on a Panel” on page 92.



# Chapter 7. Using ISPF Facilities within !DB/QUICKCOMPARE

---

## Introduction

!DB/QUICKCOMPARE uses ISPF facilities. This chapter reviews the ISPF functions that are frequently used within !DB/QUICKCOMPARE. The chapter also covers variations to ISPF within !DB/QUICKCOMPARE.

## Chapter contents

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Altering the Number of Lines Being Scrolled .....	110
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Displaying Additional Information .....	114

## Overview of the Chapter

---

### Organization of the chapter

This chapter reviews commonly used ISPF operations that are in !DB/QUICKCOMPARE.

---

### Organization of information and your needs

Review the chart to select information appropriate for the task you want to perform.

	Common Operations	Scrolling Operations	Scrolling Values	Online Help	Messages	Additional Information
	p.107	p.108	p.111	p.112	p.113	p.114
Altering values for scrolling			√			
Displaying Help				√		
Displaying Help for messages					√	
Displaying the function keys available						√
Displaying the panel ID						√
Scrolling on panels		√				
Using TSO commands in !DB/QUICKCOMPARE	√					

---

### ISPF versions supported by !DB/QUICKCOMPARE Version 500

!DB/QUICKCOMPARE Version 500 does not support ISPF Versions 3.1 and 3.2. !DB/QUICKCOMPARE supports ISPF Versions 3.3 and above.

## Performing Common Operations with !DB/QUICKCOMPARE

---

### Overview

This unit contains instructions to create another ISPF session and to use TSO commands from within !DB/QUICKCOMPARE.

---

### Using TSO commands from a !DB/QUICKCOMPARE panel

You can run a CLIST and other TSO commands from any !DB/QUICKCOMPARE panel. Review the information in the chart for the actions to perform. You cannot, however, run two sessions of !DB/QUICKCOMPARE.

Task You Want to Perform	Action
Run a CLIST or another TSO command	Type <b>TSO</b> <i>commandname</i> on the command line. Press Enter.

## Controlling the Operation of Scrolling

---

### Overview

!DB/QUICKCOMPARE uses many functions that are standard for scrolling with ISPF. If you are unfamiliar with ISPF scrolling, review this unit for information about options for scrolling. (For information about altering the number of lines with scrolling, see the unit “Altering the Number of Lines Being Scrolled” on page 110.)

---

### Scrolling backward or forward through a list

Review the instructions in the chart for the actions to scroll backward and forward through a list.

Task You Want to Perform	Action
Display a section closer to the beginning of the list	Type <b>UP</b> on the command line and press Enter, or press the appropriate function key.
Display a section farther down from the beginning of the list	Type <b>DOWN</b> on the command line and press Enter, or press the appropriate function key.

---

### Scrolling to the left or right on a list

For information about scrolling to the left or right, review the chart.

Task You Want to Perform	Action
Display a section that is to the right of the list	Type <b>RIGHT</b> on the command line and press Enter, or press the appropriate function key.
Display a section that is to the left of the list	Type <b>LEFT</b> on the command line and press Enter, or press the appropriate function key.

---

### Scrolling to the beginning of a list

For information about scrolling to the beginning of a list, review the chart for two of the possible actions.

Task You Want to Perform	Action
Display a section that is at the beginning of the list	Type <b>TOP</b> (for Maximum Scroll Up) on the command line and press Enter, or press the appropriate function key.
	Type <b>M</b> on the command line and press the function key that you assigned for the UP command.

---

### Scrolling to the end of a list

For information about scrolling to the end of a list, review the information in the chart for two of the possible actions.

Task You Want to Perform	Action
Display the section that is at the end of the list	Type <b>BOTTOM</b> (for Maximum Scroll Down) on the command line and press Enter, or press the appropriate function key.
	Type <b>M</b> on the command line and press the function key that you have assigned for the DOWN command.

## Altering the Number of Lines Being Scrolled

---

### Overview

Although !DB/QUICKCOMPARE uses several ISPF functions, some scrolling functions are specific to !DB/QUICKCOMPARE. This unit covers those specific operations. (For general information about scrolling, see “Controlling the Operation of Scrolling” on page 108.)

---

### Background about recognizing types of scrolling

The panel indicates the type of scrolling that is available from the panel.

- Scroll
- CScroll

---

### Altering the number of lines being scrolled if Scroll is displayed

Review the chart for the action to perform if you are using a panel that displays Scroll and you want to alter the number of lines that the program uses when it scrolls.

Task You Want to Perform	Action
Alter the number of lines the program uses when it scrolls	Type the appropriate value in the scroll field. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>P</b> (Page) for scrolling by full page</li> <li>● <b>D</b> (Data) for scrolling by data (one line less than page)</li> <li>● <b>H</b> (Half) for scrolling by half page</li> <li>● <b>C</b> (Cursor) for cursor scrolling</li> <li>● <b>&lt;n&gt;</b> for scrolling by a specified number of lines</li> </ul> Press Enter. <p><b>Result:</b> The system uses the number of lines you specified when scrolling on all panels, including the one you are currently using.</p>

---

## Background about the page value and CScroll

With !DB/QUICKCOMPARE, you can scroll to the left or right to see data as well as up and down. When you scroll to the right to see additional data, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE continues to display the two or more columns that are essential to interpreting the data you are scrolling. For example, if you are looking at data about table spaces in the sets you have compared, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE continues to display the columns for Set ID, table space name, and database name.

To maintain the display of these columns essential for interpretation, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE automatically defines the page value so that you see the maximum amount of data without overwriting these columns.

---

## Altering the number of lines being scrolled if CScroll is displayed

Review the chart for the action to perform if you are using a panel that displays CScroll and you want to alter the number of lines that the program uses when it scrolls. (With CScroll, the cursor and data values are not available.)

Task You Want to Perform	Action
Alter the number of lines the program uses when it scrolls	Type the appropriate value in the scroll field. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>P</b> (Page) for scrolling by full page</li> <li>● <b>H</b> (Half) for scrolling by half page</li> <li>● <b>&lt;n&gt;</b> for scrolling by a specified number of lines</li> </ul> Press Enter. <p><b>Result:</b> The system uses the number of lines you specified when scrolling on all panels, including the one you are currently using.</p>

## Displaying Online Help Information

---

### Overview

This unit contains information about accessing online Help information for !DB/QUICKCOMPARE and the ISPF facilities.

---

### Displaying Help information

Review this chart for the action to display Help information.

<b>Information You Want</b>	<b>Action</b>
Help available from !DB/QUICKCOMPARE	Type <b>HELP</b> on the command line and press Enter, or press the appropriate function key.
Help available for ISPF facilities	On the panel displaying Help information for !DB/QUICKCOMPARE, type <b>HELP</b> on the command line and press Enter, or press the appropriate function key.



## Displaying Online Information about Messages

---

### Overview

This unit contains information about !DB/QUICKCOMPARE messages that are displayed on a menu or panel.

---

### Displaying information about messages

Review this chart for the action to display information about messages.

Information You Want	Action
Information about a short message that is displayed on the menu or panel	Type <b>HELP</b> on the command line and press Enter, or press the appropriate function key.  <b>Result:</b> The system displays a message with more information about the condition.

## Displaying Additional Information

---

### Overview

The unit contains information about how to control the display of panel identifier and the assignment of function keys. It also includes other information about displaying data and the PFSHOW command.

---

### Displaying information about panel identifiers

Review this chart for the action to perform to display the type of information you want.

Information You Want	Action
Panel identifier (information you need if you contact Candle Customer Support with a question about a specific panel)	Type the appropriate value on the command line: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To display the panel identifier, type <b>PANELID</b>.</li> <li>● To suppress the panel identifier, type <b>PANELID OFF</b>.</li> </ul> Press Enter. <b>Result:</b> The system changes the display, including the display on the panel you are currently using.

### Displays of data and assignments for function keys

If you use the PFSHOW command, the assignment of keys listed at the bottom of the menu or panel can cover up the last two lines of text. For example, if you have used the PFSHOW command and you display the selection list for commands, you may not see the last two commands that are available on the panel.

Review this chart for the action to perform to display the type of information you want.

Information You Want	Action
Assignment of function keys	<p>Type the appropriate value on the command line:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To display the key assignments, type <b>PFSHOW</b>.</li> <li>● To suppress the key assignments, type <b>PFSHOW OFF</b>.</li> </ul> <p>Press Enter.</p> <p><b>Result:</b> The system changes the display, including the display on the panel you are currently using.</p>

## Displaying Additional Information

# Beginning a COMPARE



# Chapter 8. Beginning to Use !DB/QUICKCOMPARE

---

## Introduction

The chapter introduces the two types of analysis possible with !DB/QUICKCOMPARE. It does not show how to use the variety of features available with !DB/QUICKCOMPARE, but focuses on examples to show the differences in consequences of your actions depending upon the type of analysis you are performing. (This chapter is a prerequisite for all remaining chapters in this guide.)

## Chapter contents

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Types of Analysis: Effects of Changes to Objects . . . . .	126
Options Available for Types of Analysis . . . . .	128
Reviewing Options for Beginning to Use a COMPARE . . . . .	129

## Resources for Learning about Topics in This Section

---

### Overview

This unit lists the available resources for learning about essential concepts for using a COMPARE whether you are creating a new COMPARE or managing an existing COMPARE.

---

### Resources in this guide

The chart lists sources available within this section “Beginning a COMPARE.”

<b>Information You Want</b>	<b>Resources Available</b>
General introduction to the interrelationships between the two types of analysis possible with !DB/QUICKCOMPARE	This chapter
Prerequisites and instructions for creating a new COMPARE	“Creating a New COMPARE” on page 131.
Prerequisites and instructions for changing a COMPARE or its sets	“Managing an Existing COMPARE” on page 141.



## Overview of the Chapter

---

### Organization of the chapter

This chapter does not show how to use the variety of features available with !DB/QUICKCOMPARE. It does provide essential background and introduces the two types of analysis available with !DB/QUICKCOMPARE. It focuses on how the effects of your actions vary depending on the type of analysis you are performing.

---

### Organization of information and your needs

Review the chart to select appropriate information for the task you want to perform.

	<b>Introduction to Analysis</b>	<b>Changes to COMPARE Key</b>	<b>Changes to Objects</b>	<b>Available Options</b>	<b>Determining</b>
	p.122	p.124	p.126	p.128	p.129
Review how the effects of your actions vary depending on the type of analysis you are performing	√	√	√		
Review the functions available for the two types of analysis				√	
Use !DB/QUICKCOMPARE	√	√	√	√	√

## Introduction to Types of Analysis and Displayed Objects

---

### Overview

This unit is the first in a series that demonstrates how the effects of your actions vary with the type of analysis you are performing. It shows how !DB/QUICKCOMPARE displays objects according to the type of analysis you are using.

---

### Characteristics of the examples

These characteristics exist for the examples:

- The same DDL is the source for the objects that appear both on the DB-Partial Match panel and the DB With Undefined SG panel.
  - SGP001 is undefined. (A CREATE statement exists, however, for SGP002.)
  - The highlighting on the DB-Partial Match panel indicates different values
- 

### Discussion of the examples

The two examples show how !DB/QUICKCOMPARE displays the same objects differently depending upon the type of analysis you are using. For example, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE displays the databases ARRCDB01 and ARRCDB02 in the UTEST set on both the DB-Partial Match panel and the DB With Undefined SG panel. On the other hand, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE does not display the databases named ARRCDB03 on the DB With Undefined SG panel because they refer to stogroup SGP002, which is defined.

## An example of analysis of objects and matches

The example shows an analysis of objects and their matches and the resulting matched object panel. In the example, the matched objects panel shows the databases that have the same value for database. For example, the sets UTEST and PROD contain three databases with the same names (ARRCDB01, ARRCDB02, and ARRCDB03).

```
DB-Partial Match----- DB/QUICKCOMPARE -----Row 1 of 6
Cmd ==>                                     CScroll ==> PAGE

COMPARE Key: DB                               COMPARE ID: PRODNY
Cmds:      DO (Menu)  CEDT  CKEY  CNEW  FAST  GUPD  ISUM
           LCMP  LKEY  LUPD  PCUR  PRNT  SUMM
Sels:      ? (Menu)  C Copy  U Update
-----
```

S	SET ID	DATABASE	STOGROUP	BPOOL	RO	SHARE
-	UTEST	ARRCDB01	SGP001	BP24	READ	
-	PROD	ARRCDB01	SGP002	BP24	READ	
-	UTEST	ARRCDB02	SGP001	BP0	OWNER	
-	PROD	ARRCDB02	SGP002	BP0	OWNER	
-	UTEST	ARRCDB03	SGP002	BP0	OWNER	
-	PROD	ARRCDB03	SGP002	BP0	READ	

## Example of an analysis of objects and references

The example shows an analysis of objects and their references and the resulting undefined objects panel. In example, the undefined objects panel shows the databases that refer to undefined stogroups. (One database, ATTCDB01, was not part of the results of the analysis shown on the DB-Partial Match panel.)

```
DB-With Undefined SG----- DB/QUICKCOMPARE ----- Row 1 of 3
Cmd ==>                                     CScroll ==> PAGE

COMPARE Key: DB                               COMPARE ID: PRODNY
Cmds:      DO (Menu)  CEDT  CKEY  CNEW  FAST  GUPD  ISUM
           LCMP  LKEY  LPRN  LUPD  PCUR  PRNT  SUMM
Sels:      ? (Menu)  C Copy  U Update
-----
```

S	SET ID	DATABASE	STOGROUP	BPOOL	RO	SHARE
-	UTEST	ARRCDB01	SGP001	BP24	READ	
-	UTEST	ARRCDB02	SGP001	BP0	OWNER	
-	PROD	ATTCDB01	SGP001	BP0	OWNER	

## Types of Analysis: Effects of Changes to a COMPARE key

---

### Overview

This unit continues the series on how the effects of your actions vary with the type of analysis. The unit shows the differences in the effect of changing the COMPARE key. (The unit “Introduction to Types of Analysis and Displayed Objects” on page 122 is a prerequisite for this unit.)

---

### Background about the two types of analysis and the COMPARE key

You can control how !DB/QUICKCOMPARE performs analysis of objects and their matches by using !DB/QUICKCOMPARE's COMPARE key. With the COMPARE key, you define the objects or attributes !DB/QUICKCOMPARE uses when determining similarities and differences between objects. Changing the COMPARE key can have substantial effect on which objects are displayed on matched objects panels, but no effect on which objects are displayed on undefined objects panels. (The color for highlighted attributes can vary, and so can the order of the objects displayed.)

---

### Characteristics of the examples

These characteristics exist for the examples:

- The DDL for the two examples is the same as is shown in the unit “Introduction to Types of Analysis and Displayed Objects” on page 122
- In both examples, the objects you analyze are databases
- In both examples, you change the COMPARE key from DB to BP
- In the first example, you see the results for matched objects
- In the second example, you see the results for undefined objects

---

**Example of matched objects after the changes to COMPARE key**

The example shows the objects and their matches before the change to the value for the COMPARE key from DB to BP. (In this case, the primary change is to ordering of objects according to the COMPARE key.)

```

DB-Partial Match----- DB/QUICKCOMPARE -----Row 1 of 6
Cmd ===>                                     CScroll ===> PAGE

COMPARE Key: BP                               COMPARE ID: PRODNY
Cmds:      DO (Menu)  CEDT  CKEY  CNEW  FAST  GUPD  ISUM
           LCMP  LKEY  LUPD  PCUR  PRNT  SUMM
Sels:      ? (Menu)  C Copy  U Update
-----
S  SET ID  DATABASE  STOGROUP  BPOOL  RO
-  UTEST  ARRCDB02  SGP001   BP0    OWNER
-  PROD   ARRCDB02  SGP002   BP0    OWNER
-  UTEST  ARRCDB03  SGP002   BP0    OWNER
-  PROD   ARRCDB03  SGP002   BP0    READ
-  PROD   ATTCDB01  SGP001   BP0    OWNER
-  UTEST  ARRCDB01  SGP001   BP24   READ
-  PROD   ARRCDB01  SGP002   BP24   READ

```

---

**Example of undefined objects after the changes to COMPARE key**

The example shows the objects and their references after the change to the value for COMPARE key. (The change to the COMPARE key does not affect which objects are displayed.)

```

DB-With Undefined SG----- DB/QUICKCOMPARE ----- Row 1 of 3
Cmd ===>                                     CScroll ===> PAGE

COMPARE Key: BP                               COMPARE ID: PRODNY
Cmds:      DO (Menu)  CEDT  CKEY  CNEW  FAST  GUPD  ISUM
           LCMP  LKEY  LUPD  PCUR  PRNT  SUMM
Sels:      ? (Menu)  C Copy  U Update
-----
S  SET ID  DATABASE  STOGROUP  BPOOL  RO
-  UTEST  ARRCDB02  SGP001   BP0    OWNER
-  PROD   ATTCDB01  SGP001   BP0    OWNER
-  UTEST  ARRCDB01  SGP001   BP24   READ

```

## Types of Analysis: Effects of Changes to Objects

---

### Overview

This unit demonstrates how changes to objects affect the two types of analysis. It completes the series showing how the effects of your actions varies with the type of analysis. (The unit “Introduction to Types of Analysis and Displayed Objects” on page 122 is a prerequisite for this unit.)

---

### Background about the two types of analyses and changes to objects

When you change objects, you can also affect the results of analysis. For example, when you update an object on a panel showing matched objects, you also can affect the panel showing undefined objects. You can make a change from either panel and can affect objects displayed on the other panel.

---

### Characteristics of the examples

These characteristics exist for the examples:

- The DDL for the example is the same as is shown in the unit “Types of Analysis: Effects of Changes to a COMPARE key” on page 124
- In both examples, the objects you analyze are databases
- In both examples, you update the objects so that the stogroup SGP001 is now SGP002 (a stogroup that is defined)
- In the first example, you see the results for matched objects
- In the second example, you see the results for undefined objects

### Example of matched objects after the object change

The example shows the objects that remain on the panel after you change the value from SGP001 to SGP002.

```

DB-Partial Match----- DB/QUICKCOMPARE -----Row 1 of 6
Cmd ==>                                         CScroll ==> PAGE

COMPARE Key: BP                                COMPARE ID: PRODNY
Cmds:    DO (Menu)  CEDT  CKEY  CNEW  FAST  GUPD  ISUM
         LCMP LKEY  LUPD  PCUR  PRNT  SUMM
Sels:    ? (Menu)  C Copy  U Update
-----
S SET ID DATABASE STOGROUP  BPOOL  RO
- UTEST  ARRCDB02 SGP002  BP0    OWNER
- PROD   ARRCDB02 SGP002  BP0    OWNER
- UTEST  ARRCDB03 SGP002  BP0    OWNER
- PROD   ARRCDB03 SGP002  BP0    READ
- PROD   ATTCDB01 SGP002  BP0    OWNER

```

### Example of undefined objects after the object changes

The example shows the objects that remain after you change the objects on the DB-Partial Matches panel. (No objects are displayed.)

```

DB-With Undefined SG----- DB/QUICKCOMPARE ----- Row 1 of 3
Cmd ==>                                         CScroll ==> PAGE

COMPARE Key: BP                                COMPARE ID: PRODNY
Cmds:    DO (Menu)  CEDT  CKEY  CNEW  FAST  GUPD  ISUM
         LCMP LKEY  LUPD  PCUR  PRNT  SUMM
Sels:    ? (Menu)  C Copy  U Update
-----

```

## Options Available for Types of Analysis

---

### Overview

This unit presents the options for tasks you can perform with objects.

---

### Options for tasks you can perform with objects

Review the chart to determine the tasks you can perform with object lists (or their summaries) that !DB/QUICKCOMPARE displays when you analyze objects and their matches or objects and their references.

<b>Task You Want to Perform</b>	<b>Available for Objects and Matches</b>	<b>Available for Objects and References</b>
Control analysis of objects and matches	√	
Copy an object	√	√
Delete a column	√	√
Display a summary of the analysis of the entire COMPARE	√	√
Display panels showing analysis by selecting an object from a summary panel	√	√
Display panels showing analysis by using a command	√	
Display panels to insert or move a column	√	√
Generate a job stream containing statements to implement changes to objects in the DB2 catalog	√	√
Print reports about partial matches, non-matches, or all matches	√	
Update attributes for one or more objects	√	√



## Reviewing Options for Beginning to Use a COMPARE

---

### Overview

This unit contains sources of information about tasks you can perform.

---

### Options available when you begin to a use !DB/QUICKCOMPARE

Review the chart to determine the source that best fits the task you want to perform when you begin to use !DB/QUICKCOMPARE.

<b>Task You Want to Perform</b>	<b>Source to Use</b>
Create a new COMPARE	“Creating a New COMPARE” on page 131
Perform a comparison among sets in a COMPARE to determine similarities and differences	“Displaying and Interpreting Object Lists” on page 157 “Using Comparisons of Objects and Matches” on page 191
Perform a comparison of the DDL in all sets in a COMPARE to determine objects whose CREATE statements refer to undefined objects	“Displaying and Interpreting Object Lists” on page 157 “Using Comparisons of Objects and Their References” on page 201



## Chapter 9. Creating a New COMPARE

---

### Introduction

This chapter provides prerequisites and instructions for creating a new COMPARE.

### Chapter contents

Overview of the Chapter .....	132
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General Information about Creating a New COMPARE ..	136
Beginning to Create a New COMPARE .....	137
Creating Sets and Completing the COMPARE .....	138
Determining What to Do Next .....	140

## Overview of the Chapter

---

### Organization of information in this chapter

This chapter lists prerequisites and provides instructions for creating a new COMPARE. It also includes general information about the components of a COMPARE.

---

### Organization of information and your needs

Review the chart to select information for the task you want to perform.

	Prerequisites	General	Beginning	Complete	Determine
	p.133	p.136	p.137	p.138	p.140
Review prerequisites for a COMPARE	√				
Review general information, such as recovery from errors		√			
Review values required to identify a COMPARE			√		
Review how to specify sets for comparison and their DDL				√	
Review options available once you have created the COMPARE					√
Create a new COMPARE	√		√	√	

## Prerequisites for a COMPARE

---

### Overview

This unit reviews the prerequisites for values (required and optional) for identifying the COMPARE and the sources you can use for the DDL (data definition language) you want !DB/QUICKCOMPARE to analyze. It also includes prerequisites such as the maximum amount of DDL that you can analyze.

---

### Background about the COMPARE

When you create a COMPARE, you specify the DDL that you want !DB/QUICKCOMPARE to analyze. You also provide values to identify the COMPARE according to the conventions of your organization.

---

### Values to identify the COMPARE

When you create the COMPARE, you provide these values:

Value Need	Requirements for Characters
The name that you want to use for the COMPARE ID	<b>Type:</b> alphanumeric (and #, \$, @) <b>First character:</b> alphabetical (and #, \$, @) only <b>Maximum:</b> 8
The description of the COMPARE	<b>Type:</b> any character <b>Maximum:</b> 33
The Change ID value that associates this COMPARE with the change management system for your organization (optional)	<b>Type:</b> any character <b>Maximum:</b> 8
The names that you want to use for the Set ID for the sets of DDL that you want !DB/QUICKCOMPARE to analyze (!DB/QUICKCOMPARE displays the Set ID for each set in an analysis so that you can easily recognize the sources of the DDL.)	<b>Type:</b> alphanumeric (and #, \$, @) <b>First character:</b> alphabetical (and #, \$, @) only <b>Maximum:</b> 8

## Sources for the DDL

!DB/QUICKCOMPARE can analyze DDL containing CREATE and ALTER statements. !DB/QUICKCOMPARE ignores DROP statements in the DDL. !DB/QUICKCOMPARE analyzes the input in positions 1 to 72. If the syntax of the DDL is incorrect, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE displays the error file. !DB/QUICKCOMPARE cannot, however, determine if the DDL has been changed if you used it in a previously created COMPARE.

!DB/QUICKCOMPARE can analyze any DB2-compliant DDL. The DDL must be stored in an MVS data set, but can be taken from these sources:

- CASE tools
- !DB/WORKBENCH
- Host DB2 systems
- Distributed DB2 systems

---

## Quantity of number of sets and total quantity of DDL

!DB/QUICKCOMPARE can analyze as many sets of DDL as your organization needs. For example, you can compare 10 or more sets of DDL from different test sites.

Although there is no limit in the number of sets, the total quantity of data in all sets cannot exceed the memory limit for your TSO session. If the sets you specify use more than this quantity of memory, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE displays a message. Candle Corporation recommends that you run !DB/QUICKCOMPARE with a minimum of 6 megabytes of memory above the line.

### **Names for sources for the DDL of a set**

With !DB/QUICKCOMPARE you can specify the sources for the DDL for a set by typing the name of one or more data sets.

---

### **Additional issues related to naming data sets**

These principles also apply to naming data sets successfully.

- Set your TSO defaults so that the prefix is set to ON. (In this way, you avoid having all users get the same data set name.)
- Provide fully qualified data set names. (If you do not use quotation marks, the system uses the high level qualifier of DD ISPPROF.)

## General Information about Creating a New COMPARE

---

### Overview

This unit covers general information about creating a new COMPARE such as information about availability of commands or about methods for recovering from errors that can occur when creating a COMPARE.

---

### Availability of commands

When you begin to create a COMPARE, the only function that is available to you is the **CAN** command, which lets you remove all the values you have provided. Once you have completed the creation of the COMPARE, you have access to functions for working with the new COMPARE.

---

### If you make an error when creating a COMPARE

If you make an error when creating a COMPARE, you have two options:

Condition	Action to Perform
You want to remove all values you have provided.	Type <b>CAN</b> on the command line. Press Enter.
You want to modify some of the values you provided in an earlier step in the process. (For example, you made an error such as omitting a data set from a set.)	Continue with the instructions in the guide until you save the COMPARE.  <b>Result:</b> The system saves the COMPARE and makes commands available from the panel.  Type <b>CEDT</b> on the command line. Press Enter.  <b>Result:</b> The system displays the COMPARE Edit panel.  Use the functions available on the COMPARE Edit panel to correct the error and complete the COMPARE. For detailed instructions, see “Managing an Existing COMPARE” on page 141.



## Beginning to Create a New COMPARE

---

### Overview

This unit covers the preliminary steps for creating a new COMPARE. It includes procedures for identifying the COMPARE and applying any identification conventions that your organization requires. Before using the procedures, be sure you have reviewed the field prerequisites for the COMPARE ID, Change ID (optional), and the description covered in “Prerequisites for a COMPARE” on page 133.

### Methods to begin to create a new COMPARE

To create a new COMPARE, access the New COMPARE panel. You have two options for accessing the panel:

- By using the option 1 on the !DB/QUICKCOMPARE Primary Menu
- By using the CNEW command on any panel that supports the function

### Identifying the new COMPARE

Follow these steps to identify the new COMPARE. (The use of the Change ID is optional.)

Step	Action
1	On the New COMPARE panel, type the name you want to use for the COMPARE in the COMPARE ID field.
2	If your organization uses tracking codes for change management, type the code in the Change ID field.
3	Type the description for the new COMPARE in the Description field.
4	Press Enter. <b>Result:</b> The system displays the Create Set panel.

## Creating Sets and Completing the COMPARE

---

### Overview

This unit covers those steps in the process of creating a new COMPARE that are required to create each set to be associated with the COMPARE and to specify the data sets containing the DDL for each set. Before using the procedures, be sure you have reviewed the prerequisites for the Set ID and the data sets for the set covered in “Prerequisites for a COMPARE” on page 133.

---

### Background about controlling the Create Set panel

You use the Create Set panel each time you want to create a set. When you have provided the Set ID and have specified the DDL sources for the set, you have two choices:

<b>Condition</b>	<b>Action to Perform</b>	<b>System Response</b>
You want to create another set	Press Enter.	The system displays the Create Set panel for you to use to create another set.
You are currently creating the last set you want to associate with the COMPARE	Use the END command or press the appropriate function key.	The system saves the COMPARE and displays all values and sets associated with the COMPARE.

---

## Background about order of sets on panels

When you create a set, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE lists the set on the panel. The order of the creation of the sets determines the order of the displayed sets. For example, if you create sets named UTOKYO, ULONDON, and finally ULA, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE always displays the sets in this order:

```

UTOKYO
ULONDON
ULA

```

---

## Creating sets and saving the COMPARE

Perform the steps for each set you want to create.

Step	Action
1	On the Create Set panel, type the name you want to use for the set in the Set ID field.
2	Type the name of each fully qualified data set on a separate line in the Data Set(s) field.
3	When the list of data sets for the DDL for the set is complete, perform the appropriate action: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● If you want to create another set, press Enter.</li> <li>● If you do not want to create another set, type <b>END</b> and press Enter, or press the appropriate function key.</li> </ul>

## Determining What to Do Next

---

### Overview

This unit reviews the options available for using a new COMPARE for the task you want to perform. It also includes sources to use if you want further information.

---

### Options available

Once you have saved the COMPARE, you have access to commands that provide several options.

<b>Task You Want to Perform</b>	<b>Command to Use</b>	<b>Available Source</b>
Correct an error with the new COMPARE	CEDT	“Managing an Existing COMPARE” on page 141
Select from a list of existing COMPAREs (including the COMPARE you created) and perform a task for the type of object	LCMP	For matched objects, see “Using Comparisons of Objects and Matches” on page 191 For incomplete objects, see “Using Comparisons of Objects and Their References” on page 201
Display a summary of matched objects and incomplete objects (objects that refer to an undefined object)	SUMM	“Using Comparisons of Objects and Matches” on page 191

# Chapter 10. Managing an Existing COMPARE

---

## Introduction

This chapter provides instructions for managing an existing COMPARE by performing such tasks as deleting or renaming a COMPARE, changing the data sets associated with a COMPARE, or purging a COMPARE. (The chapter does not, however, repeat basic information about COMPAREs covered in “Creating a New COMPARE” on page 131.)

## Chapter contents

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Copying, Deleting, or Renaming an Existing COMPARE . . . . .	144
Modifying the Change ID or Description for a COMPARE . . . . .	146
Modifying the Set ID or Data Sets for a COMPARE . . . . .	147
Purging All Changes to Objects from a COMPARE . . . . .	151
Determining What to Do Next . . . . .	154

## Overview of the Chapter

---

### Organization of information in the chapter

The chapter covers methods provided in !DB/QUICKCOMPARE to manage your COMPARE. It includes instructions for such tasks as copying or renaming a COMPARE and for changing a Set ID or the data sets associated with the set.

---

### Reminder about prerequisites and the Create Set panel

This chapter does not include a description of prerequisites. It also does not include instructions for using the Create Set panel, which is used when you create a new COMPARE and when you use the CRST command.

For a reminder about prerequisites, see “Prerequisites for a COMPARE” on page 133. For a reminder about how to use the Create Set panel, see “Creating Sets and Completing the COMPARE” on page 138.

---

**Organization of information and your needs**

Review the chart to select information for the task you want to perform.

	<b>Copy, Delete, or Rename</b>	<b>Modify Identification</b>	<b>Modify Sets</b>	<b>Purge a COMPARE</b>
	p.144	p.146	p.147	p.151
Add a set to a COMPARE			√	
Change a Change ID or description		√		
Change a COMPARE ID (the name of a COMPARE)	√			
Change a Set ID or its data sets			√	
Copy a COMPARE	√			
Delete a COMPARE	√			
Delete a set			√	
Perform frequent analyses of the same sets of DDL without recreating the COMPARE				√
Remove all changes to objects, but maintain the COMPARE ID, Change ID, Description, Set ID, and data set names.				√
Rename a COMPARE	√			

## Copying, Deleting, or Renaming an Existing COMPARE

---

### Overview

This unit covers values required for copying, deleting, or renaming a COMPARE, how to access the panel to perform these functions, and the basic procedures to follow.

---

### Background about values you provide for the task you want to perform

Review the chart to determine the values you provide to use the functions to copy, delete, or rename an existing COMPARE. (The phrase *Required when* indicates that you must provide the value when using the function.)

<b>Task You Want to Perform</b>	<b>Function to Use</b>	<b>Values for the Function</b>
Copy an existing COMPARE	C (Copy) select	COMPARE ID for the copied COMPARE (Required when copying) Change ID Description
Delete an existing COMPARE	D (Delete) select	Y or N (in response to a message asking if you want to delete the COMPARE)
Rename an existing COMPARE	R (Rename) select	COMPARE ID for the new COMPARE (Required when renaming) Change ID Description



---

## Accessing functions to copy, delete, or rename an existing COMPARE

The List of COMPAREs panel provides the functions for copying, deleting, or renaming an existing COMPARE. You can access these functions in two ways:

- By using option 2 on the !DB/QUICKCOMPARE Primary Menu
- By using the LCMP command on a panel that supports the command

---

## Locating the correct COMPARE

You can use the LOC command (or the L command) followed by the name of the COMPARE to locate a specific COMPARE. The LOC command is available only on the List of COMPAREs panel.

---

## Copying, deleting, or renaming a COMPARE

Follow these steps to copy, delete, or rename an existing COMPARE.

Step	Action
1	In the List of COMPAREs panel, type the appropriate select in the Select field: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• To copy the COMPARE, type <b>C</b></li><li>• To delete the COMPARE, type <b>D</b></li><li>• To rename the COMPARE, type <b>R</b></li></ul>
2	Press Enter. <b>Result:</b> !DB/QUICKCOMPARE displays a panel with instructions for the select you used.
3	Type the values required for the select you used.
4	Press Enter. <b>Result:</b> !DB/QUICKCOMPARE processes the select and displays the result of the processing on the List of COMPAREs panel.

## Modifying the Change ID or Description for a COMPARE

---

### Overview

The unit covers values required for modifying the Change ID or description of a COMPARE, how to access these functions, and the basic procedures to follow.

---

### Background about changing values that identify a COMPARE

You can use the instructions in this unit to change the values for the Change ID or Description field for an existing COMPARE. If you want to change the COMPARE ID (the name of the COMPARE itself), see “Copying, Deleting, or Renaming an Existing COMPARE” on page 144.

---

### Accessing functions to modify the Change ID and Description values

The COMPARE Edit panel provides the functions that let you change the values in the Change ID and Description fields. You can access these edit functions in two ways:

- By using the CEDT commands on a panel that supports the functions.
  - By using the E (Edit) select on the List of COMPAREs panel.
- 

### Modifying the Change ID and Description values

If you want to change the Description field or the Change ID field, follow these steps.

Step	Action
1	On the COMPARE Edit panel, type over the characters in the field(s) with the new values.
2	Press Enter. <b>Result:</b> !DB/QUICKCOMPARE processes your changes and displays the results on the COMPARE Edit panel.

---

### Determining what to do next

If you want to change the sets associated with the COMPARE, remain on the COMPARE Edit panel and follow the instructions in the unit “Modifying the Set ID or Data Sets for a COMPARE” on page 147.

---

## Modifying the Set ID or Data Sets for a COMPARE

---

### Overview

The unit covers values required for modifying the Set ID or data sets for a COMPARE, how to access these functions, and the basic procedures to follow.

---

### Background about the relationship between changes to objects and sets

To maintain the integrity of the analysis, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE requires that you remove all changes made to objects and COMPARE keys before you create a new set or delete or update an existing set. These changes to objects and COMPARE keys occur when you use such functions as the INS, LUPD, GUPD, or CKEY commands or the C (Copy), D (Delete), M (Move) or U (Update) selects.

When you have used any of the commands or selects that copy or change objects and when you begin to create a new set or delete or update an existing set, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE displays the message:

**Deletes all object changes made after initial creation of the COMPARE.**

**Do you want to continue? ==> Y/N**

Review the chart to determine your options and how your action determines how the system responds.

Value You Use	System Response
N	The system redisplay the COMPARE Edit panels. (It does not delete any changes to objects.)
Y	The system deletes all changes to objects and displays the appropriate prompts or panels for the CRST command or the B (Browse), D (Delete), E (Edit) or U (Update) selects.

**Background about availability of selects affecting sets and data sets**

Review the chart to determine the availability of selects affecting sets and data sets.

	Available for sets only	Available for data sets only
B (Browse)		✓
D (Delete)	✓	
E (Edit)		✓
U (Update)	✓	

---

**Background about values you provide for functions**

Review the chart to determine the values you provide to use the functions to create, delete, or update a set associated with a COMPARE.

<b>Task You Want to Perform</b>	<b>Function to Use</b>	<b>Values for the Function</b>
Create a new set for the COMPARE	CRST command	Set ID Names of data sets to be the source for the DDL
Delete a set from the COMPARE	D (Delete) select	Y or N (in response to a message asking if you want to delete the set)
Add, delete, or modify data sets for the COMPARE	U (Update) select	Names of the additional data sets (if any)
Modify the Set ID	U (Update) select	Set ID
Browse a data set in a set	B (Browse) select	N/A
Edit a data set in a set	E (Edit) select	The edits to the DDL you want to perform

---

### If you need a reminder about the Create Set panel

The CRST command displays the same Create Set panel that you use when creating a new COMPARE. If you need a reminder about using the panel, see “Creating a New COMPARE” on page 131.

---

### Accessing functions to modify sets in a COMPARE

The COMPARE Edit panel supports several functions needed to edit a COMPARE including functions to create, delete, or update a set, and functions to browse or edit data sets in a set. You can access these functions in two ways:

- By using the CEDT commands on a panel that supports the functions.
- By using the E (Edit) select on the List of COMPAREs panel.

---

### Modifying the Set ID or data sets

Follow these steps to create, delete, or update sets associated with a COMPARE. (The steps also result in the deletion of all object changes made since you created the COMPARE.)

Step	Action
1	On the COMPARE Edit panel, perform the appropriate action: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To create a set, type <b>CRST</b> on the command line.</li> <li>● To delete a set, type <b>D</b> in the Select field of a set.</li> <li>● To update a set, type <b>U</b> in the Select field of a set.</li> <li>● To browse a data set, type <b>B</b> in the Select field of a data set.</li> <li>● To edit a data set, type <b>U</b> in the Select field of a data set.</li> </ul>
2	Press Enter. <b>Result:</b> !DB/QUICKCOMPARE displays a message asking if you want to continue.
3	On the panel, type <b>Y</b> in the field.
4	Press Enter. <b>Result:</b> !DB/QUICKCOMPARE deletes all object changes made since you created the COMPARE, if any, and displays a panel with instructions for the command or select you used.
5	Follow the instructions on the panel.
6	Press Enter. <b>Result:</b> !DB/QUICKCOMPARE processes the command or select and displays the result of processing on the COMPARE Edit panel.

## Purging All Changes to Objects from a COMPARE

---

### Overview

The unit covers values required for purging all changes to objects from a COMPARE, how to access these functions, and the basic procedures to follow.

---

### Background about the P (Purge) select

When you exit a COMPARE, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE logs all changes you have made to objects and the COMPARE key and logs any excluded objects. The next time you open that COMPARE, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE will apply all the changes in the log to the COMPARE.

When you issue the EXIT command, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE displays the following message:

**Are you sure you want to save changes and exit this compare? ==> Y/N**

If you type **Y**, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE will save your changes to the log and exit the COMPARE. If you type **N**, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE will return you to the COMPARE.

If you want to stop work on a COMPARE without logging the changes you made during the session, type either **PCUR** or **QUIT** on the command line. !DB/QUICKCOMPARE displays the following message:

**Are you sure you want to to discard all changes made so far in this session and exit this compare? ==> Y/N**

If you type **Y**, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE will exit the compare without saving the session's changes. If you type **N**, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE will return you to the COMPARE.

If you want to run a COMPARE you have changed without those changes, you can use the P (Purge) select to remove the changes from the log. When you purge the COMPARE, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE performs these actions:

- Deletes all changes to objects that are made using functions such as the INS, GUPD, or LUPD commands or the C (Copy), D (Delete), M (Move) or U (Update) selects
- Removes any changes to the COMPARE key and restores the default value
- Puts attributes you have excluded back into the COMPARE

Purging does not involve removing data from your data sets.

---

## Background about using the P (Purge) select to avoid repetitive tasks

If you frequently need to perform a comparison of the same sets of DDL, you can avoid repetitive steps in creating a COMPARE each time by using the P (Purge) select. With the P (Purge) select, you can analyze the DDL, make necessary changes to objects, generate statements, and then purge the COMPARE.

When you are ready to use the new version of the DDL, you make the new version of the data sets accessible (or use JCL to automate the process). The new version of the DDL in the data sets must, of course, have the same name as those used in the COMPARE that you are going to purge. When you use functions such as the S (Summary) select, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE reads the new version of the DDL into the COMPARE you previously purged.

---

## Background about values you provide for the task you want to perform

Review the chart to determine the values you provide to use the function to purge the object changes from an existing COMPARE.

<b>Task You Want to Perform</b>	<b>Function to Use</b>	<b>Values for the Function</b>
Purge an existing COMPARE	P (Purge) select	Y or N (in response to a message asking if you want to delete all changes to objects)

---

## Accessing the function to purge object changes

The List of COMPAREs panel provides the function for purging object changes since you created the COMPARE. You can access these functions in two ways:

- By using option 2 on the !DB/QUICKCOMPARE Primary Menu.
- By using the LCMP command on a panel that supports the command.



---

**Using the P (Purge) select to avoid repetitive tasks**

Follow these steps to purge object changes from a COMPARE and to analyze new DDL.

Step	Action
1	On the List of COMPAREs panel, type <b>P</b> in the Select field.
2	Press Enter. <b>Result:</b> !DB/QUICKCOMPARE displays a message asking if you want to continue.
3	On the panel, type <b>Y</b> in the field.
4	Press Enter. <b>Result:</b> !DB/QUICKCOMPARE deletes all object changes made since you created the COMPARE and continues to display the List of COMPAREs panel.
5	Type <b>S</b> in the Select field.
6	Press Enter. <b>Result:</b> !DB/QUICKCOMPARE uses the COMPARE ID, Set IDs, and the data set names associated with each set, reads in the new versions of DDL for the sets, and displays the Summary panel.

## Determining What to Do Next

---

### Overview

This unit reviews the options available for using an existing COMPARE for the task you want to perform. It also includes sources to use if you want further information.

---

### Options available

Once you have completed all modifications you want to make to an existing COMPARE, you have access to commands that provide several options.

<b>Task You Want to Perform</b>	<b>Command to Use</b>	<b>Available Source</b>
Display a list of incomplete objects (objects that refer to an undefined object)	ISUM	“Using Comparisons of Objects and Their References” on page 201
Select from a list of existing COMPAREs (including the COMPARE you created)	LCMP	For matched objects, see “Using Comparisons of Objects and Matches” on page 191  For incomplete objects, see “Using Comparisons of Objects and Their References” on page 201
Display a list of matched objects and incomplete objects (objects that refer to an undefined object)	SUMM	“Using Comparisons of Objects and Matches” on page 191

# Displaying Data



# Chapter 11. Displaying and Interpreting Object Lists

---

## Introduction

This chapter provides background and examples for using the COMPARE key to control analysis of matches shown on matched objects panels. It also covers how the COMPARE key affects the display of the undefined objects panels. (This chapter is a prerequisite for the other chapters in this section.)

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## Resources for Learning about Topics in This Section

---

### Overview

This unit lists resources available for learning about options that display data.

---

### Relationship among this chapter and other chapters

The chapters in this section “Displaying and Interpreting Object Lists” do not repeat terminology and broad concepts covered in “Beginning to Use !DB/QUICKCOMPARE.”

---

### Resources for quick reference

For the abbreviations for objects and their attributes, see “Objects Available on Panels” on page 389.

---

### Resources in this guide

The chart lists sources available within this section “Displaying Data.”

Information You Want	Resources Available
General introduction to how COMPARE keys affect the analysis of matches and the display of both matched objects and undefined objects	This chapter
Instructions for accessing and interpreting the summary of matched objects and references	“Using the Summary of Matches and References” on page 185
Instructions for accessing and interpreting matched objects	“Using Comparisons of Objects and Matches” on page 191
Instructions for accessing and interpreting undefined objects	“Using Comparisons of Objects and Their References” on page 201

## Overview of the Chapter

---

### Organization of this chapter

This chapter covers the functions of COMPARE keys and shows the differences in the effect of COMPARE keys on matched objects panels and on undefined objects panels. It provides examples of using the COMPARE key to control the analysis of matches.

---

### Background about the COMPARE key and this chapter

You can use the COMPARE keys to perform simple or complex analysis of similarities and differences between sets of DDL. For example, you could begin to use the COMPARE key by using the default values. Once you have experimented with the COMPARE key and have become familiar with its effect on analysis, you can concatenate multiple attributes as the COMPARE key for an object or use substrings to exclude extraneous issues in names for objects.

---

### Organization of information and your needs

You can also use this chapter for information about simple or complex analysis by selecting the units of information appropriate for your needs. This unit provides three charts to help you select the information you want:

- Information to interpret analysis
- Information to use functions with COMPARE keys
- Information to control analysis

### Information to interpret analysis

Review the chart to select appropriate information about interpreting analysis using the COMPARE key.

	Object Lists	Types of Matches	Color	Objects	Order	Analysis	Exclusions	Defaults	Controlling	Concatenation	Substrings
	p.162	p.168	p.166	p.168	p.169	p.164	p.172	p.174	p.175	p.179	p.181
Interpret effects of COMPARE keys on appearance of objects on matched objects panels and undefined objects panels	√	√	√	√	√						
Interpret effects of COMPARE keys on matched objects panels	√	√	√	√	√	√		√		√	√
Interpret effects of COMPARE keys on undefined objects panels	√	√	√	√	√						
Interpret effects of excluded attributes on matched objects panels							√				
Interpret types of matches		√									

### Information to use functions needed for COMPARE keys

Review the chart to select appropriate information about using functions needed for COMPARE keys.

	Object Lists	Types of Matches	Color	Objects	Order	Analysis	Exclusions	Defaults	Controlling	Concatenation	Substrings
	p.162	p.168	p.166	p.168	p.169	p.164	p.172	p.174	p.175	p.179	p.181
Change the COMPARE key used for an object									√		
Display COMPARE keys for all objects									√		
Review default values for COMPARE key								√			



---

**Information to control analysis**

Review the chart to select appropriate information about controlling analysis using the COMPARE key.

	Object Lists	Types of Matches	Color	Objects	Order	Analysis	Exclusions	Defaults	Controlling	Concatenation	Substrings
	p.162	p.168	p.166	p.168	p.169	p.164	p.172	p.174	p.175	p.179	p.181
Change the analysis of matches displayed on matched objects panels		√				√		√	√	√	√
Control COMPARE keys to exclude extraneous issues in names of objects		√									√
Use more than one attribute as a COMPARE key										√	

## Types of Object Lists and Analysis in !DB/QUICKCOMPARE

### Overview

This unit contains information about the two types of object lists you can display using !DB/QUICKCOMPARE to analyze sets of DDL. It also reviews the two types of analysis that result in these object lists. It also contains an example of each object list panel and shows the frequently used elements on the two types of panels.

### Matched objects panels

!DB/QUICKCOMPARE performs an analysis of similarities and differences between sets of DDL associated with the COMPARE. Based on that analysis, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE can display object lists that show all of the objects and their matches, including full matches, partial matches, non-matches and total objects. The DB-Partial Match panel is an example of a matched objects panel.

```

1      2
DB-Partial Match----- DB/QUICKCOMPARE -----Row 1 of 6
Cmd ==>                                     CScroll ==> PAGE

COMPARE Key: DB 3                                COMPARE ID: PRODNY
Cmds:   DO (Menu)  CEDT  CKEY  CNEW  FAST  GUPD  ISUM
        LCMP  LKEY  LUPD  PCUR  PRNT  SUMM
Sels:   ? (Menu)  C Copy  U Update
-----
S SET_ID DATABASE STOGROUP BPOOL  RO
- UTEST ARRCDB01 SGP001 BP24  READ
- PROD  ARRCDB01 SGP002 BP24  READ
- UTEST ARRCDB02 SGP001 BP0   OWNER
- PROD  ARRCDB02 SGP002 BP0   OWNER
- UTEST ARRCDB03 SGP002  BP0   OWNER
- PROD  ARRCDB03 SGP002  BP0   READ

```

- 1** Object
- 2** Type of match
- 3** Value current for the COMPARE key for the object

## Undefined objects panels

!DB/QUICKCOMPARE analyzes all CREATE statements in the DDL associated with the COMPARE. It determines which objects are incomplete because their CREATE statements refer to objects that are undefined. Based on the analysis, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE can display object lists that show all undefined objects. The DB With Undefined SG panel is an example of an undefined objects panel.

```

1                               2
DB-With Undefined SG----- DB/QUICKCOMPARE ----- Row 1 of 3
Cmd ==>                               CScroll ==> PAGE

COMPARE Key: DB 3                               COMPARE ID: PRODNY
Cmds:      DO (Menu)  CEDT  CKEY  CNEW  FAST  GUPD  ISUM
           LCMP  LKEY  LUPD  PCUR  PRNT  SUMM
Sels:      ? (Menu)  C Copy  U Update
-----
S  SET_ID  DATABASE  STOGROUP  BPOOL  RO
-  UTEST   ARRCDB01  SGP001  BP24   READ
-  UTEST   ARRCDB02  SGP001  BP0    OWNER
-  PROD    ATTCDB01  SGP001   BP0    OWNER

```

- 1** Object that is incomplete
- 2** Object that is undefined
- 3** Value current for the COMPARE key for the object

## COMPARE Keys and Types of Matches

---

### Overview

This unit contains information about the COMPARE key and its effect on the analysis performed by !DB/QUICKCOMPARE. It also shows an example with a full match, partial match, and nonmatch.

---

### Background about effect of COMPARE keys on analysis

!DB/QUICKCOMPARE first performs the comparison of all sets using the COMPARE key. If two or more objects have the same value for the COMPARE key, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE then compares all attributes for the object.

On the other hand, if no other object has the same value for the COMPARE key, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE does not analyze similarities or differences between attributes, but just classifies the object as a nonmatch. The chart summarizes the types of analysis used for each type of match. For example, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE classifies two objects in two sets as being full matches when the objects have the same values for the COMPARE key and have exactly the same attributes.

Types of Matches	Objects Match on the COMPARE Key?	Objects Match on All Attributes?
Full Match	Yes	Yes
Partial Match	Yes	No
Nonmatch	No	No analysis performed

---

### Background about total object panels and matches

The total objects panels are a combination of full matches, partial matches, and nonmatches for an object. For example, you can display such panels as the DB-Total Objects panel or VO-Total Objects panel.

---

### Characteristics of the example

The example shows a total objects panel for databases. The symbol (I) is used to indicate two or more objects that !DB/QUICKCOMPARE has classified as a match or one object that !DB/QUICKCOMPARE has classified as a nonmatch.

**Example of types of matches**

The example shows partial matches, full matches, and nonmatches. (The highlighting indicates attributes that are different.)

```

DB-Total Objects----- DB/QUICKCOMPARE -----Row 1 of 9
Cmd ==>                                         CScroll ==>PAGE

COMPARE Key: DB 1                               COMPARE ID: PRODNY
Cmds:   DO (Menu)  CEDT  CKEY  CNEW  FAST  GUPD  ISUM
        LCMP  LKEY  LUPD  PCUR  PRNT  SUMM
Sels:   ? (Menu)  C Copy  U Update
-----
S SET_ID DATABASE STOGROUP BPOOL  RO SHARE
- UTEST APCCDB01 SGP210  BP16 READ 2 ]
- PROD  APCCDB01 SGP210  BP24 READ  ]
- UTEST APCCDB02 SGP001 BP0  OWNER ]
- PROD  APCCDB02 SGP002 BP32 OWNER ]
- UTEST APCCDB03 SGP001  BP0   OWNER 3 ]
- PROD  APCCDB03 SGP001  BP0   OWNER  ]
- UTEST APCCDB04 SGP210  BP32  READ  ]
- PROD  APCCDB04 SGP210  BP32  READ  ]
- UTEST APCCDB05 SGP001  BP0   OWNER 4 ]
    
```

- 1** Value current for the COMPARE key for the object
- 2** A partial match consisting of objects from two sets
- 3** Full match consisting of objects from two sets
- 4** A nonmatch (The set PROD does not contain a database with the name APCCDB05.)

## COMPARE Keys and Color of Objects

---

### Overview

This unit provides background and examples of how COMPARE keys affect color. (The unit “COMPARE Keys and Types of Matches” on page 164 is a prerequisite for this unit.)

---

### Background about color and nonmatches

!DB/QUICKCOMPARE displays all objects that have a unique value for the COMPARE key in blue. Blue is used for nonmatches when the objects are displayed on nonmatches panels, on total objects panels, on undefined objects panels, or on column functions panels.

---

### Background about color and groups of matches

The full match and partial matches panels display groups of objects that have the same value for the COMPARE key. !DB/QUICKCOMPARE displays these groups in alternating colors. It displays the first group on the panel in green; the second, in white. These colors are used when the objects are displayed on full or partial matches panels, on total objects panels, on undefined objects panels, or on column functions panels.

---

### Background about color and differences in attributes

When !DB/QUICKCOMPARE determines objects that match using the COMPARE key, but that have one or more attributes that differ; it displays the objects in reverse video. !DB/QUICKCOMPARE uses the same color for the reverse video as the color of the group. For example, the first group of partial matches on the panel is shown in green, and differences in attributes for that group are shown in reverse video in green.

---

### Example of use of color

The example shows how !DB/QUICKCOMPARE uses color to signify the type of match and group of matches. (The highlighting indicates the attributes that are different.)

```

DB-Total Objects----- DB/QUICKCOMPARE -----Row 1 of 9
Cmd ===>                                     CScroll ===>PAGE

COMPARE Key: DB 1                                COMPARE ID: PRODNY
Cmds:   DO (Menu)  CEDT  CKEY  CNEW  FAST  GUPD  ISUM
        LCMF  LKEY  LUPD  PCUR  PRNT  SUMM
Sels:   ? (Menu)  C Copy  U Update
-----
S SET ID DATABASE STOGROUP BPOOL  RO SHARE
- UTEST APCCDB01 SGP210  BP16 READ 2 ]Green
- PROD  APCCDB01 SGP210  BP24 READ
- UTEST APCCDB02 SGP001 BP0  OWNER ]White
- PROD  APCCDB02 SGP002 BP32 OWNER
- UTEST APCCDB03 SGP001  BP0   OWNER 3 ]Green
- PROD  APCCDB03 SGP001  BP0   OWNER
- UTEST APCCDB04 SGP210  BP32  READ  ]White
- PROD  APCCDB04 SGP210  BP32  READ
- UTEST APCCDB05 SGP001  BP0   OWNER 4 ]Blue
    
```

- 1** Value current for the COMPARE key for the object
- 2** A partial match consisting of objects from two sets
- 3** Full match consisting of objects from two sets
- 4** A nonmatch (The set PROD does not contain a database with the name APCCDB05.)

## COMPARE Keys and Objects

---

### Overview

This unit reviews the relationship between COMPARE keys and objects.

---

### COMPARE keys and types of object lists

You can use functions to display a list of all COMPARE keys or to change COMPARE keys when you are using either matched objects panels or undefined objects panels; however, COMPARE keys have different effects on the two types of object lists. Review the chart to determine the differences in the effects of the COMPARE key.

Types of Object List	COMPARE Key Controls Analysis?	COMPARE Key Controls Order of Objects?	COMPARE Key Controls Color of Objects?
Matched objects panels	Yes	Yes	Yes
Undefined objects panels	No	Yes	Yes

### COMPARE keys and operation with objects

Each type of object has its own COMPARE key. For example, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE supports a COMPARE key for such objects as stogroups, databases, index columns, and views.

---

### Options for values for COMPARE keys

You can either use the default values for the COMPARE key for each object or you can define a COMPARE key for an object. When you define a COMPARE key, use the abbreviation for either of these choices of values:

- Name of the object, such as DB for a database
- Name of any of the attributes for the object, such as SG, BP, or RO for a database



## COMPARE Keys and Order of Objects

### Overview

This unit contains information about the order of objects displayed on both matched objects panels and on undefined objects panel.

### Alphabetical order and the COMPARE key

The COMPARE key determines the order of objects on the panel. !DB/QUICKCOMPARE places the objects in groups in alphabetical order according to the values for the COMPARE key. The example shows how !DB/QUICKCOMPARE places the objects on the DB-Partial Match panel in alphabetical order according to the values for database (DB), the COMPARE key used to analyze the database in this example.

```

DB-Partial Match----- DB/QUICKCOMPARE -----
Cmd ==>                                     CScroll ==> PAGE
1
COMPARE Key:  DB                               COMPARE ID:  PRODNY
Cmds:   DO (Menu)  CEDT  CKEY  CNEW  FAST  GUPD  ISUM
        LCMP  LKEY  LUPD  PCUR  PRNT  SUMM
Sels:   ? (Menu)  C Copy  U Update
-----
2
S SET_ID DATABASE STOGROUP BPOOL  RO
- UTEST APCCDB01 SGP210  BP16  READ
- PROD  APCCDB01 SGP210  BP24  READ
- UTEST APCCDB02 SGP001  BP0   OWNER
- PROD  APCCDB02 SGP002  BP32  OWNER

```

- 1** Value current for the COMPARE key
- 2** Column that determines alphabetical order for the objects when DB is the COMPARE key

## COMPARE Key and Changes to Analysis

### Overview

This unit contains examples of changes made to the COMPARE key and the resulting analysis. (The unit “COMPARE Keys and Types of Matches” on page 164 is a prerequisite for this unit.)

### Characteristics of the examples

These values for the COMPARE key exist:

- In the first example, DB
- In the second, RO (ROSHARE)
- In the third, SG (Stogroup)

### Example using DB for the COMPARE key

The example shows the databases with partial matches before changing the value for the COMPARE key for databases. The value for the COMPARE key for databases is DB.

```

DB-Partial Match----- DB/QUICKCOMPARE -----Row 1 of 4
Cmd ==>                                     CScroll ==> PAGE

COMPARE Key: DB                               COMPARE ID: PRODNY
Cmds:    DO (Menu)  CEDT   CKEY   CNEW   FAST   GUPD   ISUM
          LCMP  LKEY  LUPD  PCUR  PRNT  SUMM
Sels:    ? (Menu)  C Copy  U Update
-----
S SET_ID DATABASE STOGROUP BPOOL  SHARE
- UTEST APCCDB01 SGP210  BP16  READ
- PROD  APCCDB01 SGP210  BP24  READ
- UTEST APCCDB02 SGP001  BP0   OWNER
- PROD  APCCDB02 SGP002  BP32  OWNER
    
```

### Example using RO as the COMPARE key

The example shows the RO results for databases with partial matches when you use the value of the COMPARE key. The groups of matches are now in reverse order.

```

DB-Partial Match----- DB/QUICKCOMPARE -----Row 1 of 4
Cmd ==>                                     CScroll ==> PAGE

COMPARE Key: RO                               COMPARE ID: PRODNY
Cmds:    DO (Menu)  CEDT  CKEY  CNEW  FAST  GUPD  ISUM
         LCMP LKEY  LUPD  PCUR  PRNT  SUMM
Sels:    ? (Menu)  C Copy  U Update
-----
S SET_ID DATABASE STOGROUP BPOOL  RO SHARE
- UTEST APCCDB02 SGP001  BP0   OWNER
- PROD  APCCDB02 SGP002  BP32  OWNER
- UTEST APCCDB01 SGP210  BP16  READ
- PROD  APCCDB01 SGP210  BP24  READ
    
```

### Example using SG as the COMPARE key

The example shows the results for databases with partial matches when you use SG as the COMPARE Key. (In this case, using SG as the COMPARE key results in the objects in one group of matches becoming nonmatches. They are no longer displayed on the DB-Partial Matches panel.)

```

DB-Partial Match----- DB/QUICKCOMPARE -----Row 1 of 2
Cmd ==>                                     CScroll ==> PAGE

COMPARE Key: SG                               COMPARE ID: PRODNY
Cmds:    DO (Menu)  CEDT  CKEY  CNEW  FAST  GUPD  ISUM
         LCMP LKEY  LUPD  PCUR  PRNT  SUMM
Sels:    ? (Menu)  C Copy  U Update
-----
S SET_ID DATABASE STOGROUP BPOOL  RO SHARE
- UTEST APCCDB01 SGP210  BP16  READ
- PROD  APCCDB01 SGP210  BP24  READ
    
```

## COMPARE Key and Excluded Attributes

### Overview

This unit contains examples of changes made to excluded attributes when using a substring for the COMPARE key, and the resulting analysis. (The unit “COMPARE Keys and Types of Matches” on page 164 is a prerequisite for this unit.) For background information about excluded attributes, see the chapter “Excluding Attributes From Comparison of Matches” on page 293.

### Characteristics of the examples

The value for the COMPARE key is DB->4. (Skip the first 4 characters of the database name and use the remaining characters of the database name as the COMPARE key.) These attributes are excluded:

- In the first example, none
- In the second, database

### Example using DB->4 for the COMPARE key and no excluded attributes

The example shows the databases with partial matches before excluding the database attribute. The value for the COMPARE key for databases is DB->4. The three matched groups match on the COMPARE key (the last four characters of the database name). However, the database names are highlighted as being different.

```

DB-Partial Match----- DB/QUICKCOMPARE -----Row 1 of 6
Cmd ==>                                                    CScroll ==> PAGE

COMPARE Key: DB->4                                           COMPARE ID: PRODNY
Cmds:   DO (Menu)  CEDT  CKEY  CNEW  FAST  GUPD  ISUM
        LCMP LKEY  LUPD  PCUR  PRNT  SUMM
Sels:   ? (Menu)  C Copy  U Update
-----
S SET ID DATABASE STOGROUP BPOOL  SHARE
- UTEST TESTDB01 SGP210  BP16  READ
- PROD  PROddb01 SGP210  BP24  READ
- UTEST TESTDB02 SGP001  BP0   OWNER
- PROD  PROddb02 SGP002  BP32  OWNER
- UTEST TESTDB03 SGP003  BP0   READ
- PROD  PROddb03 SGP003  BP0   READ
    
```

---

**Example using DB->4 as the COMPARE key and excluding the DB attribute**

The example shows the results for databases with partial matches after excluding the database attribute. (In this case, excluding the database attribute results in one group of matches becoming full matches. They are no longer displayed on the DB-Partial Matches panel.) The two remaining matched groups match on the COMPARE key (the last 4 characters of the database name). The database names are not highlighted as being different.

```

DB-Partial Match----- DB/QUICKCOMPARE -----Row 1 of 4
Cmd ==>                                                    CScroll ==> PAGE

COMPARE Key: DB->4                                           COMPARE ID: PRODNY
Cmds:   DO (Menu)  CEDT  CKEY  CNEW  FAST  GUPD  ISUM
        LCMP  LKEY  LUPD  PCUR  PRNT  SUMM
Sels:   ? (Menu)  C Copy  U Update
-----
S SET_ID DATABASE STOGROUP BPOOL  RO
- UTEST TESTDB01 SGP210  BP16  READ
- PROD  PROddb01 SGP210  BP24  READ
- UTEST TESTDB02 SGP001  BP0   OWNER
- PROD  PROddb02 SGP002  BP32  OWNER

```

## Reviewing Default Values for COMPARE Keys

### Overview

This unit covers the default values for each object analyzed by !DB/QUICKCOMPARE. (For information about the ||'. '|| operator, see the unit “Concatenating Attributes for a COMPARE Key” on page 179.)

### Default values for the COMPARE keys for objects

Review the chart to determine the default COMPARE keys for each type of object.

Object Type	Default COMPARE Key
Alias	AL  '. '  ALC
Column	TB  '. '  TBC  '. '  CO
Constraint name	TB  '. '  TBC  '. '  CN
Database	DB
Index	IX  '. '  IXC
Index column	IX  '. '  IXC  '. '  CO
Index partition	IX  '. '  IXC  '. '  P#
Primary column	TB  '. '  TBC  '. '  CO
RI column	TB  '. '  TBC  '. '  CN  '. '  CO
Stogroup	SG
Synonym	SY  '. '  SYC
Table	TB  '. '  TBC
Table space	DB  '. '  TS
Table space partition	DB  '. '  TS  '. '  P#
Unique column	TB  '. '  TBC  '. '  CO
Volume	SG  '. '  VO
View	VW  '. '  VWC

### For information about changing the default COMPARE keys for objects

For information about changing the default COMPARE keys for each type of object, see the chapter “Changing the Default COMPARE Key” on page 283.

## Controlling the COMPARE Keys

### Overview

This unit contains information about changing the COMPARE key. It also contains the method to use to access the List of All Keys panel as well as an illustration of the panel. (For information about using more than one value for the COMPARE key, see the unit “Concatenating Attributes for a COMPARE Key” on page 179. For information about using substrings, see the unit “Specifying a Substring as a COMPARE Key” on page 181.)

### Background about options for changing the COMPARE key

You use the COMPARE key panel to change the COMPARE keys. You access the COMPARE Key panel in two ways:

- The CKEY command available on any object list panel
- The U (Update) select available on the List of All Keys panel

### Displaying a list of COMPARE keys for all objects

You can use the LKEY command to display a list of COMPARE keys. For example, the List of All Keys panel shows that the current COMPARE key for stogroups is SG. In the illustration, some of the COMPARE keys have been changed from their default values.

```

List of All Keys ----- DB/QUICKCOMPARE -----
Cmd ==>                               Scroll ==> PAGE

Cmds:   DO (Menu)  CNEW  FAST  LCMP  SUMM
Sels:   ? (Menu)  U Update

-----
S OBJECT_TYPE      KEY FOR COMPARE
- STOGROUP         SG
- DATABASE         DB
- TABLESPACE     TS->1:6
- TABLE          DB|.|. |TS|.|. |CO
- INDEX           IX|.|. |IXC
- CONSTRAINTNAME  CN
- COLUMN          TB|.|. |TBC|.|. |CO
- UNIQUECOLUMN    TB|.|. |TBC|.|. |CO
- PRIMARYCOLUMN   TB|.|. |TBC|.|. |CO
- INDEXCOLUMN     IX|.|. |IXC|.|. |CO
- RICOLUMN        TB|.|. |TBC|.|. |CN|.|. |CO
- INDEXPARTITION  IX|.|. |IXC|.|. |P#
- TABLESPACEPARTITION TS|.|. |P#
- VOLUME          SG|.|. |VO
- ALIAS           AL|.|. |ALC
- SYNONYM         SY|.|. |SYC
- VIEW           VW|.|. |VWC

```

## Background about the panel for changing the COMPARE key

The COMPARE Key panel provides a list of abbreviations for each attribute, and you can use any of the abbreviations as the COMPARE key.

```

COMPARE Key for DB----- DB/QUICKCOMPARE -----
Cmd ==>

1
Key Definition DB _____

Type the letters for the COMPARE key for DB in the Key Definition field.
Then press ENTER.  Examples: DB or DB|'|DBC or DBC->2:4

For more information about COMPARE keys, press HELP.

Attribute          Letters for          Attribute          Letters for
-----          COMPARE Key          -----          COMPARE Key
DATABASE           DB                   STOGROUP           SG
DB CREATOR         DBC                   BPOOL              BP
    
```

**1** Field for entry of the the COMPARE key

**2** Options for COMPARE keys for the object



---

## Changing the COMPARE key

Follow these steps to change the COMPARE key for an object.

Step	Action
1	Perform the appropriate action: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● On the List of All Keys panel, type <b>U</b> in the Select field.</li> <li>● On any object list panel, type <b>CKEY</b> on the command line.</li> </ul>
2	Press Enter. <b>Result:</b> !DB/QUICKCOMPARE displays the COMPARE Key panel.
3	Type the new value for the COMPARE key in the Key Definition field.
4	Press Enter. <b>Result:</b> !DB/QUICKCOMPARE redisplay the previous panel and analyzes the DDL using the new key.

After you change the COMPARE key for a particular COMPARE ID, you can either save the changes by saving the session or disregard the changes by quitting the session. If you save the changes and later reopen that COMPARE, it will use the new values. The new values remain in effect unless you purge the COMPARE. Purging removes the changes to the COMPARE key and restores the default values.

---

## Difference between changing the COMPARE key and excluding attributes

When you are constructing and manipulating COMPAREs, keep in mind the difference between changing the COMPARE key and excluding attributes. These two actions affect different analyses and displays.

The definition of the COMPARE key determines only whether the sets in the COMPARE match on the respective object. Changes you make to the COMPARE key, therefore (either online by the methods described in this chapter or by editing certain datasets as explained in “Changing Default COMPARE Keys for a Specific COMPARE” on page 289), affect only what constitutes a match or a non-match.

Changes to the COMPARE key have no effect on whether a match is partial or full. After identifying matches based on the COMPARE key, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE then compares the sets that match based on all the attributes that apply to the object. Objects with the same values for all these attributes have a full match. Objects with differing values for any of these attributes have a partial match.

If you want !DB/QUICKCOMPARE to disregard attributes that have no significance to your analysis, you must exclude those attributes from the COMPARE. If you exclude all attributes for an object that have differing values, the partial match will become a full match. No online method exists for excluding attributes. To exclude attributes, you must edit the appropriate dataset as described in “Excluding Attributes From Comparison of Matches” on page 293.

## Concatenating Attributes for a COMPARE Key

---

### Overview

This unit provides background and shows examples of concatenating attributes for a COMPARE key.

---

### Background about the operator for concatenating objects

You can use more than one attribute at a time for the COMPARE key. To indicate that you want to concatenate attributes, use this operator between the abbreviations for the attributes.

||'.'|

---

### Characteristics of the examples

These values for the COMPARE key exist for the examples on the DB-Partial Match panel:

- In the first example, RO
- In the second, SG
- In the third, RO concatenated with SG

The example uses these same objects:

<u>S</u>	<u>SET_ID</u>	<u>DATABASE</u>	<u>STOGRUP</u>	<u>BPOOL</u>	<u>RO</u> <u>SHARE</u>
-	UTEST	APCCDB01	SGP210	BP16	READ
-	PROD	APCCDB01	SGP210	BP24	READ
-	UTEST	APCCDB02	SGP001	BP0	OWNER
-	PROD	APCCDB02	SGP002	BP32	OWNER
-	UTEST	APCCDB03	SGP220	BP16	READ
-	PROD	APCCDB03	SGP220	BP2	OWNER
-	UTEST	APCCDB04	SGP001	BP0	READ
-	PROD	APCCDB04	SGP001	BP32	OWNER

---

### Example of using RO as the COMPARE key

The example shows the results if you use the RO (ROSHARE) attribute as the COMPARE key to analyze the objects.

<u>S</u>	<u>SET_ID</u>	<u>DATABASE</u>	<u>STOGROUP</u>	<u>BPOOL</u>	<u>RO SHARE</u>
-	UTEST	APCCDB02	SGP001	BP0	OWNER
-	PROD	APCCDB02	SGP002	BP32	OWNER
-	PROD	APCCDB03	SGP220	BP2	OWNER
-	PROD	APCCDB04	SGP001	BP32	OWNER
-	UTEST	APCCDB01	SGP210	BP16	READ
-	PROD	APCCDB01	SGP210	BP24	READ
-	UTEST	APCCDB03	SGP220	BP16	READ
-	UTEST	APCCDB04	SGP001	BP0	READ

---

### Example of using SG as the COMPARE key

The example shows the results if you use the SG (stogroup) attribute as the COMPARE key to analyze the object.

<u>S</u>	<u>SET_ID</u>	<u>DATABASE</u>	<u>STOGROUP</u>	<u>BPOOL</u>	<u>RO SHARE</u>
-	UTEST	APCCDB02	SGP001	BP0	OWNER
-	UTEST	APCCDB04	SGP001	BP0	READ
-	PROD	APCCDB04	SGP001	BP32	OWNER
-	UTEST	APCCDB01	SGP210	BP16	READ
-	PROD	APCCDB01	SGP210	BP24	READ
-	UTEST	APCCDB03	SGP220	BP16	READ
-	PROD	APCCDB03	SGP220	BP2	OWNER

---

### Example of using RO||'.'||SG as the COMPARE key

The example shows the results if you concatenate two values for the key and use both the RO and SG attributes as the COMPARE keys to analyze the objects.

<u>S</u>	<u>SET_ID</u>	<u>DATABASE</u>	<u>STOGROUP</u>	<u>BPOOL</u>	<u>RO SHARE</u>
-	UTEST	APCCDB02	SGP001	BP0	OWNER
-	PROD	APCCDB04	SGP001	BP32	OWNER
-	UTEST	APCCDB01	SGP210	BP16	READ
-	PROD	APCCDB01	SGP210	BP24	READ

## Specifying a Substring as a COMPARE Key

---

### Overview

This unit contains background and examples for using substrings available with !DB/QUICKCOMPARE

---

### Background about using substrings with !DB/QUICKCOMPARE

You can use a substring as a value for a COMPARE key by using operators available with !DB/QUICKCOMPARE. These substrings are particularly useful if naming conventions in your organization have resulted in the same objects having different names. For example, you might begin the name of the table the name of all tables generated by the CASE tools with the letter *C* and then begin the names of the tables with the letter *T* when you move the tables to the test environment.

In these cases, when you use !DB/QUICKCOMPARE to analyze similarities, these objects are displayed as nonmatches. By using substrings, you can correctly display these tables as matches.

---

### Background about operators for substrings with !DB/QUICKCOMPARE

Review the chart to determine the analysis you want !DB/QUICKCOMPARE to perform.

<b>Analysis You Want !DB/QUICKCOMPARE to Perform</b>	<b>Operator Available in !DB/QUICKCOMPARE</b>	<b>Example Using TB</b>
Ignore <i>n</i> characters	-> <i>n</i>	TB->4
Analyze only the first <i>n</i> characters beginning at the point specified	: <i>n</i>	TB:5

---

### Background about using substrings together

You can use two or more substrings together. When you combine substrings, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE processes each substring in turn and then processes the result of the prior analysis in the next analysis.

## Background about substrings versus excluded attributes

Using substrings, you can change a COMPARE key so that a search disregards a portion of an attribute included in the COMPARE key definition. Your search will result in either a match or a nonmatch. Whether a match is full or partial is determined by the attributes of the matched objects. If all the attributes are the same, the match is full; if any attributes differ, the match is partial.

You can change a partial match to a full match by disregarding attributes that have no significance to your analysis. To disregard those attributes, you must exclude them. Excluding an attribute is not the same as disregarding a portion of an attribute in the COMPARE key. Excluding an attribute tells !DB/QUICKCOMPARE to ignore all characters in the attribute from the attribute analysis of matched objects.

### Characteristics of the examples

Each of the examples shows the original data consisting of names of tables for objects that are nonmatches. The examples show the COMPARE key using substrings and the matches that !DB/QUICKCOMPARE displays when you use the substring. In the examples, brackets indicate groups of matches.

### Examples of effects of substrings on matches

Review the chart for examples of using substrings to display the analysis of matches that you want.

Original Nonmatches	Value for New COMPARE Key	Resulting Matches
TAB1TEST TAB1PROD TAB2TEST TAB2PROD TAB3TEST TAB3PROD	TB->4  (Example: TAB1 <u>TEST</u> )	TAB1PROD ] TAB2PROD ] TAB3PROD ] TAB1TEST ] TAB2TEST ] TAB3TEST ]
TAB1TEST TAB1PROD TAB2TEST TAB2PROD TAB3TEST TAB3PROD	TB:4  (Example: <u>TAB1</u> TEST)	TAB1PROD ] TAB1TEST ] TAB2PROD ] TAB2TEST ] TAB3PROD ] TAB3TEST ]
UTB10603 UTB10911 UTB21003 UTB21004 UTB30912 UTB30604	TB:4  (Example: <u>UTB10603</u> )	UTB10603 ] UTB10911 ] UTB21003 ] UTB21004 ] UTB30912 ] UTB30604 ]
UTB10603 UTB10911 UTB21003 UTB21004 UTB30912 UTB30604	TB->7  (Example: UTB1060 <u>3</u> )	UTB10603 ] UTB21003 ] UTB21004 ] UTB30604 ]
UTB10603 UTB10911 UTB21003 UTB21004 UTB30912 UTB30604	TB->4:3  (Example: UTB10 <u>603</u> )	UTB10603 ] UTB30604 ] UTB10911 ] UTB30912 ] UTB21003 ] UTB21004 ]

## Specifying a Substring as a COMPARE Key



# Chapter 12.

## Using the Summary of Matches and References

---

### Introduction

This chapter provides instructions for using the summary showing objects and their matches and objects and their references. Before using the instructions in this chapter, review “Beginning to Use !DB/QUICKCOMPARE” on page 119 and “Displaying and Interpreting Object Lists” on page 157.

### Chapter contents

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Interpreting the Summary Showing Matched Objects and References . . . . .	188
Determining What to Do Next . . . . .	190

## Overview of the Chapter

### Organization of information in the chapter

The chapter contains information about the Summary panel.

### Organization of information and your needs

Review the chart to select information appropriate for the task you want to perform.

	Display Summary	Interpreting Summary	Determining
	p.187	p.188	p.200
Display the summary of the analysis of all objects and matches and all objects and references	√		
Interpret the summary of the analysis of all objects and matches and all objects and references		√	
Determine actions you want to perform after completing the analysis			√

### Reminder about the analysis of incomplete objects

If you need a reminder about terminology or the analysis that !DB/QUICKCOMPARE performs to determine objects and their matches and objects and their references, see “Beginning to Use !DB/QUICKCOMPARE” on page 119.

## Displaying the Summary Showing Matched Objects and References

---

### Overview

This unit contains information about displaying the summary showing matched objects and objects and their references in all sets of DDL associated with the COMPARE.

---

### Displaying the Summary panel

You can display the summary of the analysis of objects and their matches and objects and their references in two ways. Follow these steps.

Step	Action
1	Perform the appropriate action: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● On the List of COMPAREs panel, type <b>S</b> in the Select field.</li> <li>● On any panel that supports the command, type <b>SUMM</b> on the command line.</li> </ul>
2	Press Enter. <b>Result:</b> !DB/QUICKCOMPARE analyzes the DDL for the COMPARE and displays the Summary panel showing all objects and their matches and all objects and their references.

---

### If !DB/QUICKCOMPARE displays an error file

If !DB/QUICKCOMPARE analyzes the DDL and determines that it cannot load the DDL, it displays an error file. The error file lists the name of the set and the data set name, and it highlights the statement's error with an exclamation point (!).

## Interpreting the Summary Showing Matched Objects and References

### Overview

This unit contains background about the Summary panel. It also contains an illustration showing the frequently used elements of the panel.

### Background about objects displayed on the Summary panel

With the Summary panel, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE displays a list of all of the types of objects that are in the COMPARE catalog. !DB/QUICKCOMPARE displays the type of object even if no objects exist in the DDL for the COMPARE.

### Elements of the Summary panel

The Summary panel shows the quantity of each type of match. The illustration shows the major elements of the Summary panel. For example, for stogroups, the DDL contains a total of three stogroups. Of the three, one does not have the same value for the COMPARE key as any other stogroup, and two are exactly alike.

```

Summary ----- DB/QUICKCOMPARE -----
Cmd ==>                                     CScroll ==> PAGE
1
COMPARE ID: PRODNY
Cmds:   DO (Menu)  CEDT  CHG   CNEW  CRE   FAST  ISUM
        LCMP  LKEY  NRPT  PRPT  PCUR  TRPT
Sels:   ? (Menu)  F Full match  N Non-match
        P Partial match  T Total objects
-----
2 3 4 PARTIAL 5 FULL 6 TOTAL 7 INCOMPLETE
S OBJECT TYPE      NONMATCH  MATCH  MATCH  OBJECTS  OBJECTS
- STOGROUP         1          0       2       3
- DATABASE         4          4       4      12
- TABLESPACE     2          8       5      15
- TSPARTITION     0          0       0       0
- TABLE          16         3      21      40
- COLUMN          165        28     211     404
- INDEX           8          13     32      53
- IXPARTITION     0          0       0       0
- ALIAS           0          11     6       17
- SYNONYM         26         0      11      37
- UNIQUECOLUMN    0          13     32      45
- PRIMARYCOLUMN   0          19     41      60
- RICOLUMN        0          0       0       0
    
```

---

**Elements of the Summary panel (continued)**

The list defines the frequently used elements of the Matches Summary panel.

- 1** Name of the COMPARE (the COMPARE ID)
- 2** Each object analyzed by !DB/QUICKCOMPARE
- 3** The number of objects that do not match when compared using the COMPARE key
- 4** The number of objects that match when compared using the COMPARE key, but that have one or more attributes that are different
- 5** The number of objects that match when compared using the COMPARE key and that also have the same attributes
- 6** The number of total objects (including all full and partial matches and all nonmatches)
- 7** The number of incomplete objects (incomplete objects whose CREATE statement references more than one undefined object are counted only once on the Summary panel)

## Determining What to Do Next

---

### Overview

This unit reviews the options available for displaying objects and their matches or displaying another more detailed summary of objects and references. It also includes sources to use if you want further information.

---

### Options available

Once you have analyzed the summary of objects and matches and objects and references, you have access to commands that provide several options.

<b>Task You Want to Perform</b>	<b>Function to Use</b>	<b>Available Source</b>
Display a list of objects and their matches	F (Full Matches) select P (Partial Matches) select N (Nonmatches) select T (Total objects) select	“Using Comparisons of Objects and Matches” on page 191
Display a list of incomplete objects (objects that refer to an undefined object)	ISUM command	“Using Comparisons of Objects and Their References” on page 201

# Chapter 13. Using Comparisons of Objects and Matches

---

## Introduction

This chapter provides instructions for using comparisons of objects and their matches. Before using the instructions in this chapter, review “Beginning to Use !DB/QUICKCOMPARE” on page 119, “Using the Summary of Matches and References” on page 185, and “Displaying and Interpreting Object Lists” on page 157.

## Chapter contents

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## Overview of the Chapter

---

### Organization of information in the chapter

The chapter contains information about the matched objects panels, and reports for matched objects panels.

---

### Organization of information and your needs

Review the chart to select information appropriate for the task you want to perform.

	Display Matched Objects	Interpreting Matched Objects	Reports	Determining
	p.193	p.196	p.198	p.200
Display and interpret detailed information about matched objects panels	√	√		
Use reports of objects and matches			√	
Determine options for performing changes you want to make after completing the analysis				√

---

### Reminder about the analysis of incomplete objects

If you need a reminder about terminology or the analysis that !DB/QUICKCOMPARE performs to determine objects and their matches, see “Beginning to Use !DB/QUICKCOMPARE” on page 119.



## Displaying Matched Objects Panels

---

### Overview

This unit contains information about the methods to use to display the matched objects panels either directly or from the Summary panel.

---

### Background about displaying objects and their matches

You can access object panels that show objects and their matches in two ways:

- Selects on the Summary panel
  - Commands on the command line
- 

### Displaying matched object panels from the Summary panel

Follow these steps to select matched object panels from the Summary panel.

Step	Action
1	On the Summary panel, type the appropriate select in the Select field. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● For full matches, type <b>F</b></li> <li>● For partial matches, type <b>P</b></li> <li>● For nonmatches, type <b>N</b></li> <li>● For total objects, type <b>T</b></li> </ul> <b>Example:</b> To display total objects for databases, type <b>T</b> in the Select field for databases.
2	Press Enter. <b>Result:</b> !DB/QUICKCOMPARE displays a panel showing the object and the type of match.

---

### Background about displaying matched objects panels using commands

You can access directly the panels showing the objects and their matches on any panel that supports the FAST command. (If you do not know the abbreviation for the object, you can use the FAST command to display a panel listing abbreviations for objects.) To access the matched objects panels, type the abbreviation for the object followed by the letter for the type of match. The chart shows the letter required for the type of match and examples.

Type of Match	Required Letter	Examples
Full Match	F	SGF, DBF, TSF
Partial Match	P	SGP, DBP, TSP
Nonmatch	N	SGN, DBN, TSN
Total Objects	T	SGT, DBT, TST

---

### Displaying matched object panels using commands

Follow these steps to display matched objects panels from any panel that supports the FAST command.

Step	Action
1	On a panel that supports the FAST command, type the abbreviation for the object and the letter for the type of match.  <b>Example:</b> On the DB-Partial Matches panel, type <b>TSP</b> on the command line.
2	Press Enter.  <b>Result:</b> !DB/QUICKCOMPARE displays a panel showing the object and type of match for the command you used.

---

**Resources for quick reference**

You can find these appendixes helpful as quick reference, “General Commands Available from Panels” on page 381 and “FAST Access Commands Available” on page 387.

## Interpreting Matched Objects Panels

### Overview

This unit contains an illustration showing the frequently used elements of a typical matched object panel.

### Reminder about color and alphabetical order for matched objects panels

If you need a reminder about color and alphabetical order on matched object panels, see “Displaying and Interpreting Object Lists” on page 157.

### Elements of a matched objects panel

Although the panels that show objects and matches vary in the data displayed, the organization of the panels is the same. The illustration shows major elements of these panels. The illustration shows the total objects panel, which provides examples of all types of matches.

```

1 DB-Total 2 Objects----- DB/QUICKCOMPARE -----Row 1 of 9
Cmd ===>                                     CScroll ===>PAGE

COMPARE Key: DB 3                               COMPARE ID: PRODNY
Cmds:   DO (Menu)  CEDT  CKEY  CNEW  FAST  GUPD  ISUM
        LCMP LKEY  LUPD  PCUR  PRNT  SUMM
Sels:   ? (Menu)  C Copy  U Update
-----
S SET ID DATABASE STOGROUP BPOOL  RO SHARE
- UTEST APCCDB01 SGP210  BP16 READ  ] 4
- PROD  APCCDB01 SGP210  BP24 READ  ]
- UTEST APCCDB02 SGP001 BP0  OWNER
- PROD  APCCDB02 SGP002 BP32 OWNER
- UTEST APCCDB03 SGP001  BP0   OWNER  ] 5
- PROD  APCCDB03 SGP001  BP0   OWNER  ]
- UTEST APCCDB04 SGP210  BP32  READ
- PROD  APCCDB04 SGP210  BP32  READ
- UTEST APCCDB05 SGP001  BP0   OWNER 6
    
```

---

**Elements of a matched objects panel (continued)**

The list defines the frequently used elements of the an object match panel.

- 1** Type of object
- 2** Type of match (either full match, partial match, nonmatch, or total objects.)
- 3** Current value for the COMPARE key
- 4** Example of a partial match
- 5** Example of a full match
- 6** Example of a nonmatch

## Using Reports for Matched Objects Panels

---

### Overview

This unit contains information about the three reports generated by !DB/QUICKCOMPARE and the method to use to access the displays of the reports.

---

### Background about options for reports

You can print reports generated by !DB/QUICKCOMPARE by using ISPF facilities for print. You have three types of reports available from the Summary panel.

<b>Report You Want to Print</b>	<b>Command to Use</b>
All matches for all objects for the COMPARE	TRPT
Nonmatches for all objects for the COMPARE	NRPT
Partial matches for all objects for the COMPARE	PRPT

---

**Using a report**

Follow these steps.

Step	Action
1	On the Summary panel, type the appropriate command on the command line. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● To print a report of all objects and matches, type <b>TRPT</b></li><li>● To print a report of nonmatches, type <b>NRPT</b></li><li>● To print a report of partial matches, type <b>PRPT</b></li></ul>
2	Press Enter. <b>Result:</b> !DB/QUICKCOMPARE prints the report for the command you entered.

## Determining What to Do Next

---

### Overview

This unit provides an overview of functions available for making and performing changes.

---

### Resources for performing options available

When you complete your analysis of all objects on matched objects panels and are ready to make changes to objects in the COMPARE catalog, see “Changing Objects” on page 213.

---

### Options available for performing changes

Review the chart for options available.

<b>Task You Want to Perform</b>	<b>Functions Available</b>
Copy an object	C (Copy) select
Change an existing object in the DB2 catalog by generating a job stream containing statements	CHG command
Create a new object by generating CREATE statements	CRE command
Create a report of the changes you have made	CHG command
Delete a column	D (Delete) select
Display a panel allowing you to insert a new column or move a column	N (Columns) select E (Unique Columns) select Y (Primary Columns) select
Update objects	U (Update) select LUPD command GUPD command



# Chapter 14. Using Comparisons of Objects and Their References

---

## Introduction

This chapter provides instructions for using comparisons of objects and their references. Before using the instructions in this chapter, review “Beginning to Use !DB/QUICKCOMPARE” on page 119 and “Displaying and Interpreting Object Lists” on page 157.

## Chapter contents

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Interpreting Undefined Objects Panels . . . . .	207
Determining What to Do Next . . . . .	209

## Overview of the Chapter

### Organization of information in the chapter

The chapter contains information about the Incomplete Objects Summary panel and undefined objects panels.

### Reminder about the analysis of incomplete objects

If you need a reminder about the terminology or the analysis that !DB/QUICKCOMPARE performs to determine the incomplete objects, see “Beginning to Use !DB/QUICKCOMPARE” on page 119.

### Organization of information and your needs

Review the chart to select information appropriate for the task you want to perform.

	Displaying the Summary	Interpreting the Summary	Displaying Object List Panel	Interpreting Object List Panel	Determining What to Do Next
	p.203	p.204	p.206	p.207	p.209
Display and interpret the summary of the analysis of all incomplete objects	√	√			
Display and interpret the detailed information about undefined objects			√	√	
Determine how to perform changes you want to make in response to your analysis					√

## Displaying the Summary Showing Incomplete Objects

---

### Overview

This unit contains information about displaying the summary of incomplete objects in all sets of DDL associated with a COMPARE.

---

### Displaying the Incomplete Objects Summary panel

Follow these steps.

Step	Action
1	On any panel that supports the command, type <b>ISUM</b> on the command line.
2	Press Enter.  <b>Result:</b> !DB/QUICKCOMPARE analyzes the DDL for the COMPARE and displays the Incomplete Objects Summary panel showing all objects that are incomplete.

---

### If !DB/QUICKCOMPARE displays an error file

If !DB/QUICKCOMPARE analyzes the DDL and determines that it cannot load the DDL, it displays an error file. The error file lists the name of the set and the data set name, and it highlights the statement's error with an exclamation point (!).

## Interpreting the Summary Showing Incomplete Objects

---

### Overview

This unit provides background information about the Incomplete Objects panel. It also contains an illustration showing the frequently used elements of the panel.

---

### Background about objects displayed on the Incomplete Objects Summary panel

With the Incomplete Objects Summary panel, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE displays only those objects that are incomplete. For example, if CREATE statements for all table spaces contain references to stogroups and databases that are defined, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE does not list table spaces on the panel.

---

### Background about objects with different incomplete references

With the Incomplete Objects Summary panel, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE displays each type of incomplete reference on a separate line. For example, if the DDL included 6 table spaces that were incomplete, with 4 of the 6 referring to an undefined database and 2 of the 6 referring to an undefined stogroup, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE displays the information:

<u>OBJECT TYPE</u>	<u>NUMBER OF INCOMPLETE OBJECTS</u>	<u>UNDEFINED REFERENCE FOR THE INCOMPLETE OBJECT</u>
TABLESPACE	4	DATABASE
TABLESPACE	2	STOGROUP

## Elements of the Incomplete Objects Summary panel

The panel shows the name and quantity of incomplete objects and the illustration shows the major elements of the Incomplete Objects Summary panel. For example, there are 4 table spaces whose CREATE statements refer to databases that are undefined.

```

Incomplete Object Summary----- DB/QUICKCOMPARE -----
Cmd ===>                                     CScroll ===> PAGE

Cmds:   DO (Menu)  CEDT  FAST  CHG  CRE  LCMP  PCUR  SUMM
Sels:   ? (Menu)  L Display
-----
1 OBJECT TYPE           2 NUMBER OF           3 UNDEFINED REFERENCE
   TABLESPACE           INCOMPLETE OBJECTS FOR THE INCOMPLETE OBJECT
-   TABLESPACE         4                   DATABASE 4
-   TABLESPACE         2                   STOGROUP □
-   TABLE              14                  TABLESPACE
-   INDEX               8                   TABLE
-   INDEX               8                   STOGROUP
-   INDEXCOLUMN        16                  COLUMN
-----

```

- 1** Each object that is incomplete (The CREATE statements for the object contain references to objects that are undefined.)
- 2** Number of objects that are incomplete because of references to a specific object that is undefined
- 3** Specific object that is undefined
- 4** Example of an object whose CREATE statements refer to more than one undefined object

## Displaying Undefined Objects Panels

---

### Overview

This unit provides background and instructions about displaying undefined objects panels.

---

### Background about displaying object lists

You can access object lists showing undefined objects by using the **L** (List) select on the Incomplete Objects Summary panel.

---

### Displaying an undefined objects panel

Follow these steps.

Step	Action
1	On the Incomplete Objects Summary panel, type <b>L</b> in the Select field. <b>Example:</b> Type <b>L</b> in the Select field for table spaces with undefined databases.
2	Press Enter. <b>Result:</b> !DB/QUICKCOMPARE displays a panel showing the objects that are undefined (such as the TS with Undefined DB panel).

## Interpreting Undefined Objects Panels

---

### Overview

This unit provides background about undefined objects. This unit also provides background on how !DB/QUICKCOMPARE uses color with undefined objects and how !DB/QUICKCOMPARE determines the alphabetical order of undefined objects.

---

### Background about undefined objects

With all of the undefined objects panels, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE displays only those objects that are undefined. The undefined objects panels do not maintain groups of matches.

For example, if you display matched objects panels, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE classifies two databases as partial matches because they can have the same value for the COMPARE key but have different stogroups. If a stogroup for the set PRODA is defined and for the set TESTA is not, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE displays only the database for set TESTA on the undefined objects panel.

---

### Background about color and undefined objects

!DB/QUICKCOMPARE displays groups of objects that match in alternating bands of green and white. With panels displaying objects and matches, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE displays at least two objects in each band of green or white. This use of color is applied to panels showing full matches, partial matches, or total objects.

With undefined objects panels, however, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE can display one object in green or white. This use of one object in white or green indicates two facts:

- The object is member of a group of partial matches.
- The object is the only member that has an undefined reference.

## Background about alphabetical order

Although the COMPARE key does not affect the analysis of undefined objects, it does determine alphabetical order of objects. For example, if the COMPARE key for databases is DB, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE displays the objects on the DB with Undefined SG panel in alphabetical order according to the names of the database.

## Elements of an undefined panel

Although the panels showing undefined objects vary in the data that is displayed, the organization of the panels are the same. The example shows major elements of these panels.

```

1 DB-With Undefined SG----- 2 DB/QUICKCOMPARE ----- Row 1 of 3
Cmd ==> CScroll ==> PAGE

COMPARE Key: DB                                COMPARE ID: PRODNY
Cmds:      DO (Menu)  CEDT  CKEY  CNEW  FAST  GUPD  ISUM
           LCMP  LKEY  LUPD  PCUR  PRNT  SUMM
Sels:      ? (Menu)  C Copy  U Update
-----
S  SET_ID  DATABASE  STOGROUP  BPOOL  RO  SHARE
-  UTEST   APCCDB01  SGP001   BP0    OWNER
-  UTEST   APP1DB01  SGP001   BP0    OWNER
-  PROD    APP1DB01  SGP001   BP0    OWNER
-  UTEST   APP2DB01  SGP001   BP0    OWNER
***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****
    
```

- 1** Object type that is incomplete
- 2** Type that is undefined
- 3** Specific objects (database in this example) that are undefined



## Determining What to Do Next

---

### Overview

This unit provides an overview of functions available for making and implementing changes.

---

### Resources for performing options available

When you complete your analysis of all objects on object-match panels, and are ready to make changes to objects in the !DB/QUICKCOMPARE catalog, see “Changing Objects” on page 213.

---

### Options available for performing changes

Review the chart for options available.

<b>Task You Want to Perform</b>	<b>Functions Available</b>
Copy an object	C (Copy) select
Change an existing object in the DB2 catalog by generating a job stream containing statements	CHG command
Create a new object by generating CREATE statements	CRE command
Create a report of the changes you have made	CHG command
Delete a column	D (Delete) select
Display a panel allowing you to insert a new column or move a column	N (Columns) select E (Unique Columns) select Y (Primary Columns) select
Update objects	U (Update) select LUPD command GUPD command

## Determining What to Do Next

# Working with Data



## Introduction

This chapter provides background and instructions for copying or updating objects on either matched objects panels or on undefined objects panels. It also covers deleting, inserting and moving columns.

## Chapter contents

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## Resources for Learning about Topics in This Section

---

### Overview

This unit lists resources available for learning about methods for changing objects and implementing those changes once you have completed your analysis of the DDL in the COMPARE.

---

### Resources in this guide

The chart lists sources available for copying and updating objects, for implementing these changes, and for planning how best to implement the changes you want to make.

Information You Need	Resources Available
General instructions for copying or updating objects	This chapter
General instructions for deleting, inserting, or moving columns	This chapter
General instructions for implementing changes	“Generating Statements and Implementing Changes” on page 233.

---

### Types of panels and this chapter

This chapter is applicable to changes that you make to objects on these types of panels:

- Matched objects panels (such as the DB-Full Matches panel)
- Undefined objects panels (such as DB With Undefined SG panel)
- Column Functions panels (such as the Table Column Functions panel)

## Overview of the Chapter

### Organization of this chapter

This chapter covers background about how to use !DB/QUICKCOMPARE to change objects. It reviews methods for copying and updating objects. For instructions for generating CREATE statements or a job stream containing statements and for using the report for changes, see “Generating Statements and Implementing Changes” on page 233.

### Organization of information and your needs

Review the chart to locate the information appropriate for the task you want to perform.

	Planning	Consequences	Copying Objects	Updating Objects	Deleting Columns	Inserting Columns	Moving Columns
	p.216	p.218	p.220	p.224	p.226	p.228	p.230
Plan changes to objects so that you can use !DB/QUICKCOMPARE to match your needs	√						
Copy an object	√	√	√				
Modify attribute(s) for one or more objects	√	√		√			
Delete a column	√	√			√		
Insert a new column	√	√				√	
Move a column	√	√					√

## Planning How to Use !DB/QUICKCOMPARE for Your Tasks

---

### Overview

This unit covers options available for using !DB/QUICKCOMPARE after you have determined what objects and attributes you need to change or what objects you want to create. It also introduces the resources for planning how you want to use !DB/QUICKCOMPARE.

---

### Background about functions for using objects with !DB/QUICKCOMPARE

You can use !DB/QUICKCOMPARE not only to analyze the DDL you have associated with the COMPARE, but also to correct the problems you identify in objects or attributes in the COMPARE catalog. !DB/QUICKCOMPARE provides these functions:

- Copying an object
- Updating attribute(s) for one or more objects
- Deleting a column
- Inserting a column
- Moving a column

---

### Background about functions for implementing changes to objects

!DB/QUICKCOMPARE also supports implementation of the changes that you make to objects. With !DB/QUICKCOMPARE, you can use functions to generate:

- CREATE statements to create new objects with the values you provided using !DB/QUICKCOMPARE
- JCL containing statements to modify existing objects to have the values you modified using !DB/QUICKCOMPARE



## **Background about changing column type for a column**

Changing the column type for a column may require additional actions beyond using the job stream generated by !DB/QUICKCOMPARE. If you plan to change the column type of a column, make sure you investigate the actions required.

## Background about Consequences from Changes to Objects

---

### Overview

This unit provides background and an example of consequences from changes to objects.

---

### Background about consequences from changes to objects

When you copy an object or update an attribute, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE automatically performs these actions:

- Changes the object or attribute in the COMPARE catalog
  - Changes related objects in the COMPARE catalog if necessary (For example, copying a column affects the table.)
  - Analyzes the updated object to determine similarities or differences between matches
  - Analyzes the updated object to determine the existence of undefined objects
  - Redisplays the panel to reflect the new analysis
- 

### Background about implications from object changes

A single object change to objects on a list can have wide spread effect throughout the COMPARE catalog. These effects are typical:

- Change the quantity of types of matches on the Summary panel or the Incomplete Objects Summary panel
  - Change the objects listed on two or more matched objects panels
- 

### Background about hierarchy and object changes

Hierarchy affects the consequences of object changes. For example, if you change a stogroup name on one of the database panels, the change affects databases and dependent table spaces. If, however, you change a stogroup name on one of the stogroup panels, the change is made throughout the set (any object referencing the stogroup is updated to reference the new stogroup name).

---

## Characteristics of the example

These characteristics exist for the example:

- You have two sets containing databases that are partial matches.
- The single difference between the two is the name of the stogroup. (One of the databases incorrectly refers to a non-existent stogroup; it should instead refer to a stogroup that is already defined in the DDL for the set.)

---

## Example showing implications of changes to objects

The chart provides a view of the implications of a single change to the name of a stogroup on the DB-Partial Matches panel. It shows the effects on panels that show a summary of the matched objects and the incomplete objects and on specific matched objects panels.

For example, the Summary panel originally listed 3 full matches and 7 partial matches. Once you update the name of the stogroup, the panel lists 4 full matches and six partial matches.

<b>Name of Panel</b>	<b>Original Data on the Panels</b>	<b>Data Following the Change to Stogroup</b>
Summary	3 Full matches 7 Partial matches	4 Full matches 6 Partial matches
DB-Full Match	3 groups of full matches	4 groups of full matches
DB-Partial Match	7 groups of partial matches	6 groups of partial matches
Incomplete Objects Summary	3 incomplete databases	2 incomplete databases
DB With Undefined SG	3 databases	2 databases

## Copying an Object

---

### Overview

This unit provides background about prerequisites and implementation of changes using the C (Copy) select. It also covers instructions for copying objects. (The units “Planning How to Use !DB/QUICKCOMPARE for Your Tasks” on page 216 and “Background about Consequences from Changes to Objects” on page 218 are prerequisites for this unit.)

---

### Background about prerequisites for copying objects

When you copy an object, you must provide a unique name. You can copy an object on these types of object list panels:

- An matched objects panel (such as the DB-Total Objects panel)
  - An undefined objects panel (such as the DB With Undefined SG panel)
- 

### Background about hierarchy and copying objects

Hierarchy affects the consequences of copying certain objects. For example, if you copy a table, you copy all of the columns in that table. (However, you do not copy any indexes on the table.) Review the chart for information about hierarchy and copying objects.

Object You Copy	Related Objects Copied Automatically by !DB/QUICKCOMPARE
Stogroup	Volumes
Table space	Table space partitions (if partitioned)
Table	Columns Constraint names Primary columns RI columns Unique columns
Index	Index columns Index partitions (if partitioned)
Constraint name	RI columns
Views	Views

---

**Background about implementation of copied objects**

These principles apply to implementation of copies you have made of objects.

<b>Task You Want to Perform</b>	<b>Required Action</b>
Copy an existing object and create a new object	Use !DB/QUICKCOMPARE to copy the object and then use the CHG or CRE command.
Copy an object (such as a column) and alter an existing object (such as a table)	Use !DB/QUICKCOMPARE to copy the object and then use the CHG command.

---

## Copying an object

Follow these steps to copy an object.

Step	Action
1	On any object list panel, type <b>C</b> in the Select field.
2	Press Enter. <b>Result:</b> !DB/QUICKCOMPARE displays the Copy Object panel.
3	Type the name for the copied object in the Name field.
4	Press Enter. <b>Result:</b> !DB/QUICKCOMPARE copies the object, displays any changes to matches or undefined objects, and displays the message <b>Copy complete.</b>

---

## Additional information for copying columns

When you copy a column, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE copies the column and inserts the column in the last position in the table. If you want to move the column, you can use the Move (M) select available on one of the Column Functions panels.

For example, to move a table column, use the Move (M) select on the Table Columns Functions panel.

---

**Determining what to do next**

Review the chart to determine sources for implementing the changes you have made.

<b>Task You Want to Perform</b>	<b>Source to Use</b>
Use functions to generate CREATE statements that reflect all changes made for all objects in the set (including objects you copied)	“Generating Statements to Create Objects” on page 238
Use functions to change existing objects and create objects you copied	“Generating a Job Stream to Change Existing Objects” on page 240

## Updating an Object

---

### Overview

This unit provides background about prerequisites and implementation of changes using update functions. It also contains instructions for updating an object. (The units “Planning How to Use !DB/QUICKCOMPARE for Your Tasks” on page 216 and “Background about Consequences from Changes to Objects” on page 218 are prerequisites for this unit.)

---

### Background about prerequisites for updating objects

You can update an object on these object list panels:

- A matched objects panel (such as the DB-Total Objects panel)
  - An undefined objects panel (such as the DB With Undefined SG panel)
- 

### Background about object lists and actions to object lists

An object list consists of all the objects listed on the panel, including those objects that you can see only if you perform a task such as using the DOWN command. For example, if you can see 22 rows of data when you first display a panel and if you can see an additional 100 rows of data if you continue to use the DOWN command, the object list consists of 122 rows of data. If you use a command (such as the LUPD command) that affects the object list, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE acts on all 122 rows.

---

### Background about functions and effects on objects

Review the chart to determine the effects on objects of functions available for updating objects with !DB/QUICKCOMPARE.

Quantity of Objects You Want to Update	Function to Use
One or more attributes for an object	U (Update) select
One or more attributes for all objects displayed on the object list	LUPD command
One or more attributes for all objects of that type in all the sets	GUPD command



---

## Background about changing column type for a column

Changing the column type for a column may require additional actions beyond using the job stream generated by !DB/QUICKCOMPARE. If you plan to change the column type of a column, make sure you investigate the actions required.

---

## Updating an object

Follow these steps to update the attribute(s) for an object.

Step	Action
1	On any object list panel, perform the appropriate action: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To update attribute(s) for one object, type <b>U</b> in the Select field.</li> <li>● To update attribute(s) for all objects displayed on an object list, type <b>LUPD</b> on the command line.</li> <li>● To update attribute(s) for all objects of that type in all sets, type <b>GUPD</b> on the command line.</li> </ul>
2	Press Enter. <b>Result:</b> !DB/QUICKCOMPARE displays a panel that provides instructions for the function you used and that lists the attributes you can change for the object.
3	Type the value(s) you want to be the new value(s).
4	Press Enter. <b>Result:</b> !DB/QUICKCOMPARE updates the object(s), displays any changes to matches or the undefined objects, and displays the message <b>Update complete.</b>

---

## Determining what to do next

Review the chart to determine how to implement the changes you have made.

Task You Want to Perform	Source to Use
Generate a job stream containing statements for updates on objects	“Generating a Job Stream to Change Existing Objects” on page 240
Generate CREATE statements that reflect all changes made for all objects in the set	“Generating Statements to Create Objects” on page 238

## Deleting a Column

---

### Overview

This unit provides background about prerequisites and implementation of changes using the D (Delete) select. It also covers instructions for deleting the different types of columns. (The units “Planning How to Use !DB/QUICKCOMPARE for Your Tasks” on page 216 and “Background about Consequences from Changes to Objects” on page 218 are prerequisites for this unit.)

---

### Background about deleting columns that require additional actions

You can use !DB/QUICKCOMPARE to delete many types of columns and then use the CHG command to generate a job stream containing statements to implement those changes. However, you may need to perform additional actions to implement the changes fully. For a list of objects requiring additional actions to implement, see “Planning How to Use !DB/QUICKCOMPARE for Your Tasks” on page 216 or “Methods for Changing Objects” on page 395.

---

### Background about implementation of deleted columns

To delete a column and alter an existing table, use !DB/QUICKCOMPARE to delete the column and then use the CHG command.

---

### Background about the types of columns you can delete

You can use !DB/QUICKCOMPARE to delete different types of columns. You can delete a column on these types of object match panels:

- Columns
- Index columns
- Primary columns
- RI columns
- Unique Columns

---

## Deleting a column

Follow these steps to delete a column.

Step	Action
1	On any object list panel that supports deleting columns, type <b>D</b> in the Select field.
2	Press Enter. <b>Result:</b> !DB/QUICKCOMPARE displays a panel that asks if you are sure you want to delete the column.
3	Type <b>Y</b> in response to the question to delete the column.
4	Press Enter. <b>Result:</b> !DB/QUICKCOMPARE deletes the column, updates the parent object, displays any changes to matches or the undefined objects, and displays a message.

---

## Determining what to do next

Review the chart to determine sources for implementing the changes you have made.

Task You Want to Perform	Source to Use
Use functions to generate CREATE statements for an object in which you deleted a column	“Generating Statements to Create Objects” on page 238
Use functions to change existing objects	“Generating a Job Stream to Change Existing Objects” on page 240

## Inserting a Column

---

### Overview

This unit provides background about prerequisites and implementation of changes using the INS command. It also covers instructions for inserting the different types of columns. (The units “Planning How to Use !DB/QUICKCOMPARE for Your Tasks” on page 216 and “Background about Consequences from Changes to Objects” on page 218 are prerequisites for this unit.)

---

### Background about prerequisites for inserting columns

When you insert a column, you must provide a name that is unique within the parent object, and has not been deleted from the parent object. For example, the name for a newly inserted column must be unique within the table, and must not match the name of a column that has been deleted from the table.

---

### Background about implementation of inserted columns

To insert a column and alter an existing table, use !DB/QUICKCOMPARE to insert the column and then use the CHG command.

---

### Background about the types of columns you can insert

You can use !DB/QUICKCOMPARE to insert different types of columns. You can insert a column on these types of column functions panels:

- Table Column Functions
- Index Column Functions
- Primary Column Functions
- RI Column Functions
- Unique Column Functions

---

## Inserting a column

Follow these steps to insert a column.

Step	Action
1	<p>On any of the Column Functions panels, type the appropriate value in the Select field.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To insert a column for the table or index, type <b>N</b>.</li> <li>● To insert a primary column for the table, type <b>Y</b>.</li> <li>● To insert an RI column for the constraint name, type <b>N</b>.</li> <li>● To insert a unique column for the table, type <b>E</b>.</li> </ul>
2	<p>Press Enter.</p> <p><b>Result:</b> !DB/QUICKCOMPARE displays a panel that lists the selected type of columns for the object.</p>
3	<p>Type <b>INS</b> on the command line followed by the column number at which to insert the column.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> To insert a column as column number 5, type <b>INS 5</b>.</p>
4	<p>Press Enter.</p> <p><b>Result:</b> !DB/QUICKCOMPARE displays a panel that lists the attributes you can specify for the column.</p>
5	<p>Type the values you want for the new column.</p>
6	<p>Press Enter.</p> <p><b>Result:</b> !DB/QUICKCOMPARE inserts the column, updates the parent object, displays any changes to matches or the undefined objects, and displays a message.</p>

---

## Determining what to do next

Review the chart to determine sources for implementing the changes you have made.

Task You Want to Perform	Source to Use
Use functions to generate CREATE statements for an object in which you inserted a column	“Generating Statements to Create Objects” on page 238
Use functions to change existing objects	“Generating a Job Stream to Change Existing Objects” on page 240

## Moving a Column

---

### Overview

This unit provides background about prerequisites and implementation of changes using the Move (M) select. It also covers instructions for moving the different types of columns. (The units “Planning How to Use !DB/QUICKCOMPARE for Your Tasks” on page 216 and “Background about Consequences from Changes to Objects” on page 218 are prerequisites for this unit.)

---

### Background about prerequisites for moving columns

When you move a column, you must specify where to place the column in relation to the other columns in the parent object. You can place the column before or after any other columns on the list. For example, you may want to move a column of type VARCHAR to the last position in the table. In this case you would select the column to be moved and then place it after the last column on the list.

---

### Background about moving columns that require additional actions

You can use !DB/QUICKCOMPARE to move many types of columns and then use the CHG command to generate a job stream containing statements to implement those changes. However, you may need to perform additional actions to implement the changes fully. For a list of objects requiring additional actions, see “Planning How to Use !DB/QUICKCOMPARE for Your Tasks” on page 216 or “Methods for Changing Objects” on page 395.

---

### Background about implementation of moved columns

To move a column and alter an existing object, use !DB/QUICKCOMPARE to move the column and then use the CHG command.

---

### Background about the types of columns you can move

You can use !DB/QUICKCOMPARE to move different types of columns. You can move a column on these types of column functions panels:

- Table Column Functions
- Index Column Functions
- Primary Column Functions
- RI Column Functions
- Unique Column Functions

---

## Moving a column

Follow these steps to move a column.

Step	Action
1	<p>On any Column Functions panel, type the appropriate value in the Select field.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To move a column for the table or index, type <b>N</b>.</li> <li>● To move a primary column for the table, type <b>Y</b>.</li> <li>● To move an RI column for the constraint name, type <b>N</b>.</li> <li>● To move a unique column for the table, type <b>E</b>.</li> </ul>
2	<p>Press Enter.</p> <p><b>Result:</b> !DB/QUICKCOMPARE displays a panel that lists the selected type of columns for the object.</p>
3	Type <b>M</b> in the Select field of the column you want to move.
4	<p>Press Enter.</p> <p><b>Result:</b> !DB/QUICKCOMPARE highlights the column you are moving.</p>
5	<p>Type the appropriate value in the Select field.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To move the column after a column on the list, type <b>A</b>.</li> <li>● To move the column before a column on the list, type <b>B</b>.</li> </ul>
6	<p>Press Enter.</p> <p><b>Result:</b> !DB/QUICKCOMPARE moves the column, updates the parent object, displays any changes to matches or the undefined objects, and displays a message.</p>

---

## Determining what to do next

Review the chart to determine sources for implementing the changes you have made.

Task You Want to Perform	Source to Use
Use functions to generate CREATE statements for an object in which you inserted a column	“Generating Statements to Create Objects” on page 238
Use functions to change existing objects	“Generating a Job Stream to Change Existing Objects” on page 240

## Discarding Changes to Objects

---

### Overview

This unit reviews the background about when you can discard changes to objects and options for discarding changes to objects.

---

### Background about timing for discarding object changes

You can discard changes to objects at any time. These examples reflect when you might use one of the options for discarding changes to objects.

- When you have made errors in changing data and you prefer to discard all changes
  - When you have used the CHG or CRE command to generate statements to reflect the changes you have made and you now want to use the DDL as a base for other changes
- 

### Options for discarding changes to objects

Review the chart to determine which of the two options for discarding object changes is applicable to your needs.

Object Changes You Want to Discard	Function to Use	Availability of the Function
All object changes since you last accessed one of these panels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New COMPARE</li> <li>• List of COMPAREs</li> <li>• COMPARE Edit</li> </ul>	PCUR command	Summary panel Incomplete Objects Summary panel Any object list panel
All object changes since the COMPARE was created	P (Purge) select	List of COMPAREs panel

---

### Reminder about the P (Purge) select

If you need a reminder about how you can use the P (Purge) select to reduce tasks if you regularly analyze the same sets of DDL, see “Purging All Changes to Objects from a COMPARE” on page 151.



# Chapter 16. Generating Statements and Implementing Changes

---

## Introduction

This chapter covers implementing changes by these methods:

- Generating CREATE statements for all objects in a set
- Generating a job stream containing ALTER statements (and DROP and CREATE statements, DB2 commands, and DB2 utility commands, if applicable)

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## Overview of the Chapter

---

### Organization of this chapter

This chapter covers background about how to use !DB/QUICKCOMPARE generate CREATE statements or to generate a job stream containing the appropriate DB2 commands, utilities, and statements. (The chapter “Changing Objects” on page 213 is a prerequisite for this chapter.)

---

### Organization of information and your needs

Review the chart to locate the information appropriate for the task you want to perform.

	Overview of Generating	Overview of CHG and CRE	Creating Objects	Changing Objects
	p.235	p.236	p.238	p.240
Create new objects that include the changes you made using !DB/QUICKCOMPARE	√	√	√	
Modify existing objects to include the changes you made using !DB/QUICKCOMPARE	√	√		√
Create files containing reports of the changes you made using !DB/QUICKCOMPARE	√	√		√

## Overview of Generating Statements and Implementing Changes

---

### Overview

This unit provides an overview of generating statements and implementing changes using !DB/QUICKCOMPARE.

---

### Options available for generating statements and implementing changes

There are three tasks you can perform to generate statements and implement changes in !DB/QUICKCOMPARE. Review the chart for options for generating statements and implementing changes.

<b>Task You Want to Perform</b>	<b>Panel Required</b>	<b>Function on Panel</b>
Change an existing object by generating a job stream containing Change Engine commands and statements. See “Background about the two step job stream” on page 242	Summary panel or Incomplete Objects panel	CHG
Create new objects by generating CREATE statements	Summary panel or Incomplete Objects panel	CRE

## Overview of Using the CRE and CHG Command

---

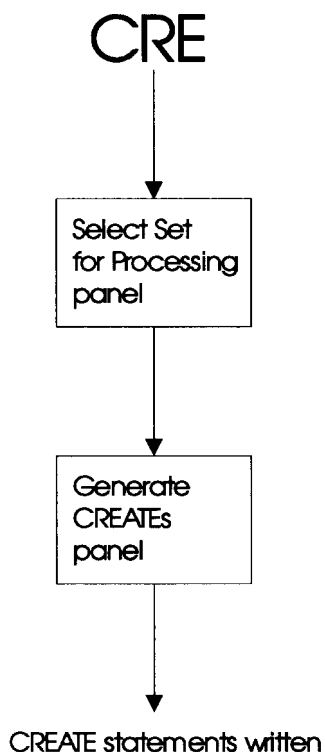
### Overview

This unit provides a graphical overview of using the CRE and CHG commands to generate statements and implement changes.

---

### Overview of using the CRE command

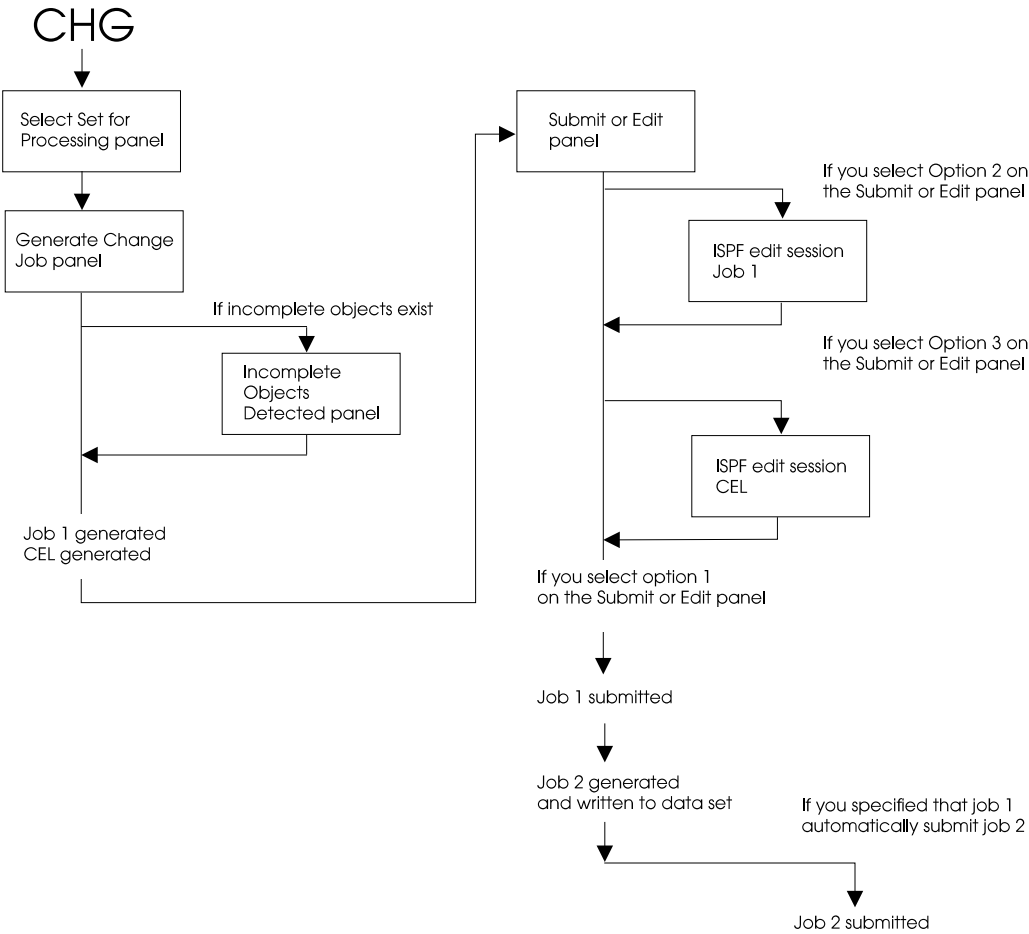
Review the illustration for an overview of using the CRE command.



Caption:TA300A01

Overview of using the CHG command

Review the illustration for an overview of using the CHG command.



## Generating Statements to Create Objects

---

### Overview

This unit provides background and instructions for generating statements to create objects including the changes you have made to objects. (The chapter “Changing Objects” on page 213 is a prerequisite for this unit.)

---

### Background about prerequisites for generating CREATE statements

You can use the CRE command to generate CREATE statements for objects in a set, including objects with changes you have made using the C (Copy) D (Delete), M (Move), or U (Update) selects or the LUPD, GUPD, or INS commands. You can use the CRE command on these panels:

- Summary panel
- Incomplete Objects Summary panel

---

## Generating CREATE statements

Follow these steps to generate CREATE statements for all objects in a set.

Step	Action
1	On the Summary panel or Incomplete Objects Summary panel, type <b>CRE</b> on the command line.
2	Press Enter. <b>Result:</b> !DB/QUICKCOMPARE displays a panel that includes a list of the sets in the COMPARE.
3	Type an <b>S</b> in the Select field of the set for which you want to generate CREATE statements.
4	Press Enter. <b>Result:</b> !DB/QUICKCOMPARE displays a panel that includes a field for the name of the data set for the generated statements.
5	Type the name in the Data Set field.
6	Press Enter. <b>Result:</b> !DB/QUICKCOMPARE generates CREATE statements for all objects in the selected set, including all changes to all objects in the set and stores the statements in the data set you specified.

## Generating a Job Stream to Change Existing Objects

---

### Overview

This unit provides background and instructions for generating a job stream containing ALTER statements (and DROP and CREATE statements, if appropriate) for changes you have made to objects. The job stream updates objects in the DB2 catalog to reflect the changes you made in !DB/QUICKCOMPARE. (The chapter “Changing Objects” on page 213 is a prerequisite for this unit.)

---

### Prerequisites for generating a job stream for changes

You can use the CHG command to generate a job stream containing ALTER statements (and DROP and CREATE statements, DB2 commands, and DB2 utility commands, if appropriate) for object changes you have made using the C (Copy), D (Delete), M (Move) or U (Update) selects or the LUPD, GUPD, or INS commands. You can use the CHG command on these panels:

- Summary panel
  - Incomplete Objects Summary panel
- 

### Background about the !DB/Tools Change Engine

The !DB/QUICKCOMPARE CHG command begins the process of generating the job stream for changes by using the !DB/Tools Change Engine. The !DB/Tools Change Engine is a component of the !DB/Tools product set that reads a description of a change in a format called Change Engine Language, verifies that all needed objects exist in the DB2 catalog, and produces the job stream that contains ALTER statements (and DROP and CREATE statements, DB2 commands, and DB2 utility commands, if appropriate).

---

### Background about the Change Engine Language

The Change Engine Language (CEL) is very similar to SQL. While Candle Corporation does not recommend that you change the CEL input into the !DB/Tools Change Engine, you can read this file and learn a great deal about what the change encompasses.

---

### Background about using !DB/WORKBENCH utility profiles

If you have !DB/WORKBENCH installed, you can use a utility profile so that the job stream for changes contains the values you want for the utilities needed to perform the changes. For information about !DB/WORKBENCH utility profiles, see the *!DB/WORKBENCH User's Guide*

---



---

## Background about generating DB2 commands and DB2 utility commands

The CHG command can generate DB2 commands and DB2 utility commands under these circumstances:

- You specify a change that requires data to be unloaded and reloaded (For example, if you move a column within a table, you generate DB2 utility commands.)
- The !DB/WORKBENCH utility profile you use specifies that certain utilities should be run as part of implementing changes

---

## Background about prerequisites for submitting the job stream for changes

Before you generate the job stream for changes, make sure you have met these prerequisites.

- !DB/QUICKCOMPARE is installed on the MVS system where the changes will take place.
- !DB/QUICKCOMPARE is installed on the DB2 subsystem where the changes will take place. (For information on installing !DB/QUICKCOMPARE on an additional subsystem, see the chapter “!DB/QUICKCOMPARE Housekeeping Options” on page 267 and the *!DB/Tools Installation and Customization Guide*.)
- You have the proper DB2 authority to ALTER, CREATE, and DROP objects on the DB2 subsystem where the changes will take place.
- The DB2 subsystem where the changes will take place uses IBM standard LOAD and UNLOAD utilities. (You can use other utilities by using !DB/WORKBENCH to modify the utility profile for the job stream for changes.)

## Background about the two step job stream

The job stream for implementing changes is a two step process. The first job performs these functions:

- Collects grants, views, plans, and packages from the DB2 catalog
- Creates the Change Engine Language for the !DB/Tools Change Engine
- Starts the !DB/Tools Change Engine, which processes the Change Engine Language and verifies the changes made to the objects in the COMPARE catalog against the DB2 catalog
- Builds (and optionally submits) the second job

The second job performs these functions:

- Implements the changes
- Reapplies the grants and views collected by the first job
- Rebinds any plans and packages that were affected
- Runs any utilities that were specified in the utility profile
- Issues any DB2 commands necessary

---

## Background about prerequisites for incomplete objects

If the objects you are changing refer to objects that are undefined in the DB2 subsystem where the changes take place, the job stream to implement the changes will fail. !DB/QUICKCOMPARE checks for incomplete objects two times while it generates the job stream for changes:

- After you specify the set to use for the changes (If one or more objects you are changing are incomplete, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE displays a panel cautioning you. The panel provides instructions for resolving incomplete objects.)
- After completion of the first job in the job stream (During this job, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE verifies that all needed objects exist in the DB2 subsystem where the changes will take place.)

---

## Caution about incomplete objects and changes that require additional actions

If the first job does not end successfully, the second job is not built. The first job will not build the second job if it detects one or more incomplete objects. (The objects refer to objects that do not exist on the DB2 subsystem.)

**Background about execution of statements**

The chart shows the purpose of the two jobs in the job stream for generating changes and the file containing Change Engine Language, and indicates whether they can be saved or edited.

	Can be Executed Immediately	Can be Saved and Executed Later	Can be Edited Before Executing
Job to start the !DB/Tools Change Engine to collect and verify data; build the job to implement changes	√		√
File containing Change Engine Language that describes changes to the !DB/Tools Change Engine	√ (it is used by the !DB/Tools Change Engine in the job to collect and verify)	√	√
Job to implement changes	√ (if submitted by job to collect and verify)	√	√

---

## Generating the job stream for changes

Follow these steps to generate the job stream for object changes you have made.

Step	Action
1	On the Summary panel or Incomplete Objects Summary panel, type <b>CHG</b> on the command line.
2	Press Enter  <b>Result:</b> !DB/QUICKCOMPARE displays the Select Set for processing panel, which includes a list of the sets in the COMPARE.
3	Type an <b>S</b> in the Select field of the set for which you want to implement the changes.
4	Press Enter.  <b>Result:</b> !DB/QUICKCOMPARE displays the Generate Change Job panel.
5	Complete the fields in the panel with the appropriate information.  <b>Note:</b> You can tell !DB/QUICKCOMPARE to use a utility profile different from the default by typing the the name of an available utility profile in the Utility Profile Name field.
6	Press Enter  <b>Result:</b> !DB/QUICKCOMPARE generates the JCL and CEL and displays the Submit or Edit panel. This panel shows the CEL data set member name in the upper right-hand corner.
7	Select the appropriate options to edit either the JCL or the CEL: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Select Option 2 to edit the JCL</li><li>● Select Option 3 to edit the CEL</li></ul>
8	Edit either the JCL or CEL as appropriate for your situation. See “Changes to statements in the CEL” on page 246 for information about editing statements in the CEL
9	Press Enter.  <b>Result:</b> !DB/QUICKCOMPARE redisplay the Submit or Edit panel. When you have completed editing the JCL and/or the CEL, select Option 1 to submit the job.

---

**Generating the job stream for changes (continued)**

<b>Step</b>	<b>Action</b>
10	<p>Press Enter.</p> <p><b>Result:</b> The !DB/Tools Change Engine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Parses the CEL for validity. Since !DB/QUICKCOMPARE produced the CEL, this step should run without error. !DB/QUICKCOMPARE produces a parse report.</li><li>● Verifies dependent DB2 objects. !DB/QUICKCOMPARE produces a verification report.</li><li>● Generates the job stream that actually implements the change. !DB/QUICKCOMPARE produces a generation report. Use this report to understand the impact of the changes.</li><li>● Submits the generated job stream for actual implementation of the changes.</li></ul>

## Changes to statements in the CEL

The following table shows some of the statements in the CEL. You edit the statements in one of the following ways:

- Through the Utility Profile Management Option on Housekeeping panel (See “!DB/QUICKCOMPARE Housekeeping Options” on page 267 for more information.)
- Through the Edit JCL option on the Edit or Submit panel (See “Generating the job stream for changes” on page 244 for more information.)

You should rely on the default value for any statement that you cannot access by either method.

Field Name	Description
\$\$SRC_SYSTEM	Do not change.
\$\$SRC_STATUSTB	Do not change.
\$\$SRC_SQLID	This is the SQLID source.
\$\$SRC_SUBSYS	The subsystem ID for the source system.
\$\$SRC_DBMS_VER	The version of DB2 that you are using on the source system.
\$\$SRC_PRODUCT_PLAN	The !DB/QUICKCOMPARE plan name for bound on the source system.
\$\$SRC_DB2LOAD	The DB2 Load Library name on the source system.
\$\$SRC_PRODUCT_LOAD	The !DB/QUICKCOMPARE product load library name. If you have shared DASD, you do not need to change this field.
\$\$SRC_QUOTE	This value comes from DB2. Do not change this value unless the system requires a change in the way DB2 displays quotes.
\$\$SRC_DECIMAL	This value comes from DB2. Do not change this value unless the system requires a change in the way DB2 displays periods and commas.
\$\$SRC_SKL_DSN_1	The source !DB/Tools skeletons library name. If you have shared DASD, you do not need to change this field.
\$\$TGT_SKL_DSN_1	The target !DB/Tools skeletons library name. If you have shared DASD, you do not need to change this field.
\$\$SRC_MSG_DSN_1	The source !DB/Tools messages library name. If you have shared DASD, you do not need to change this field.
\$\$TGT_MSG_DSN_1	The target !DB/Tools messages library name. If you have shared DASD, you do not need to change this field.
\$\$SRC_TBL_DSN_1	The source !DB/Tools control library name. If you have shared DASD, you do not need to change this field.
\$\$TGT_TBL_DSN_1	The target !DB/Tools control library name. If you have shared DASD, you do not need to change this field.

---

**Changes to statements in the CEL (continued)**

Field Name	Description
\$\$SRC_SYSOOT	The SYSOOT hold class on the source system.
\$\$SRC_JOBCD1 \$\$SRC_JOBCD2 \$\$SRC_JOBCD3 \$\$SRC_JOBCD4	The job card for any generated JCL on the source system. Make the appropriate edits for your situation.
\$\$SRC_UTILPROF_MBR	The utility profile member name on the source system. This value for this field should not be DUMMY.
\$\$SRC_UTILSKEL_MBR	Do not change.
\$\$SRC_UTILPROF_DSN	The utility profile dataset name on the source system.
\$\$TGT_DBMS	Do not change.
\$\$TGT_SYSTEM	Do not change.
\$\$TGT_STATUSTB	Do not change.
\$\$TGT_SQLID	This is the SQLID source on the target system.
\$\$TGT_DBMS_VER	The version of DB2 that you are using on the target system.
\$\$TGT_PRODUCT_PLAN	The !DB/QUICKCOMPARE plan name for bound on the target system.
\$\$TGT_DB2LOAD	The DB2 Load Library name on the target system.
\$\$TGT_PRODUCT_LOAD	The !DB/QUICKCOMPARE product load library name. If you have shared DASD, you do not need to change this field.
\$\$TGT_SYSOOT	The SYSOOT hold class on the target system.
\$\$TGT_JOBCD1 \$\$TGT_JOBCD2 \$\$TGT_JOBCD3 \$\$TGT_JOBCD4	The job card for any generated JCL on the target system. Make the appropriate edits for your situation.
\$\$TGT_UTILPROF_MBR	The utility profile member name on the target system. This value for this field should not be DUMMY.
\$\$TGT_UTILSKEL_MBR	Do not change.
\$\$TGT_SUBSYS	The subsystem ID for the target system.
\$\$TGT_UTILPROF_DSN	The utility profile dataset name for the target system.

---

**Verifying successful execution of the job stream for changes**

When the job stream for changes is completed, be sure to verify that the job was successful by checking the return code. The valid return code is 0.

## Restarting a Change Job

---

### Overview

This unit tells you how to restart a job if it fails before it is complete.

---

### Background on generated CEL

The CEL that you generate in !DB/QUICKCHANGE® for DB2 consists of 3 parts:

**Before** This consists of the verify step, the image copy step, and the DSN1COPY/UNLOAD step, depending on what you specified when you generated the CEL.

**Note:** If you do not have an image copy in this step, !DB/Tools Change Engine does not generate utilities for the After step.

The UNLOAD step allocates the following datasets:

- UPDS - the internal control PDS that tells the UNLOAD job what to change
- RPDS - the PDS that holds the DB2 LOAD utility control card for the RAW dataset
- CPDS - the PDS that holds the DB2 LOAD utility control card for the CNV dataset
- CNV - the sequential dataset that contains the converted data after the unload
- RAW - the sequential dataset that contains the uncovered data after the unload

**SQLEXEC** The SQLEXEC consists of dropping and creating objects.



---

**Background on generated CEL (continued)**

**After** This consists of KTNTRID and the submit, the RELOAD/DSN1COPY, the image copy, and other steps based on what you specified when you generated the CEL.

**Note:** If you do not have an image copy in the Before step, !DB/Tools Change Engine does not generate utilities for this step.

When the After step completes, it deletes the datasets the CEL allocated in the Before step.

All the utilities that !DB/Tools Change Engine generates use values from the source and target utility profiles.

**Specific rules for restarting a job**

Use the following table to decide how to restart your job.

IF your job ends in this step ...	THEN ...
Before	Add a comma to the job card followed by <b>RESTART=stepname</b> .
SQLEXEC	<p>Use your best judgement as to whether the cause of the job's ending is acceptable. Consider the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Generally, a job failure is acceptable if you can restart your job from the next step following SQLEXEC and later manually create the object that failed. For example, if CREATE ALIAS fails, and is the last statement in your SQLEXEC step, you can continue the job and manually create the alias after the job runs.</li> <li>● There are some SQLCODES for their respective SQL statements that will not prevent the completion of a job. See “Acceptable SQLCODEs for the SQLEXEC step” for more information.</li> </ul>

---

**Specific rules for restarting a job (continued)**

<b>IF your job ends in this step .</b>	<b>THEN ...</b>
After	<p>If there is a DSN1COPY in the CEL:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● If the KTNTRID step does not run after you have corrected the problem, then add a comma to the job card followed by <b>RESTART=KTNTRID.</b></li><li>● If the KTNTRID step runs, then add a comma to the job card followed by <b>RESTART=SUBMIT.</b></li></ul> <p>If there is not a DSN1COPY in the CEL, then add a comma to the job card followed by <b>RESTART=stepname.</b></p>

---

**Acceptable SQLCODEs for the SQLEXEC step**

The following table lists the acceptable SQLCODEs for their respective SQL statements in the SQLEXEC step.

SQL Statement	SQLCODE
CREATE INDEX	+111, +610
ALTER INDEX	+610
DROP STOGROUP	-204
DROP TABLESPACE	-204
DROP TABLE	-204
DROP VIEW	-204
DROP ALIAS	-204
DROP SYNONYM	-204
DROP INDEX	-204, +625
DROP PRIMARY KEY	-204, -539
DROP FOREIGN KEY	-204
ADD FOREIGN KEY	+162

**Note:** The SQLCODE 000 is always acceptable.

## Restoring DB2 Objects

---

### Overview

This unit tells you how to restore DB2 objects after a job you have submitted fails to complete.

---

### Restoring DB2 objects and data

If a job fails that you cannot restart, you will need to restore your objects and data to the state they were in before the unsuccessful run. The method you use depends on whether you have an image copy in the extract from before the unsuccessful run. If you do, use the following procedure:

Step	Action
1	Do one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Use the <i>Lazarus</i> feature of !DB/WORKBENCH to restore the objects. See <i>!DB/WORKBENCH User's Guide</i> for more information.</li> <li>● Provided you have not run a new extract since the unsuccessful run, use the current extract.</li> </ul>
2	Use the !DB/WORKBENCH disaster recovery (DISASTER REC) utility to restore the DDL and data. See <i>!DB/WORKBENCH User's Guide</i> for more information.

If you do not have an image copy in the extract from before the unsuccessful run, use the following procedure:

Step	Action
1	Restore the objects you have created by using the RPDS and RAW datasets and running the !DB/WORKBENCH OUTDDL facility against the unchanged version. See <i>!DB/WORKBENCH User's Guide</i> for more information.



# Resolving Problems





**Introduction**

This chapter contains an introduction to resources available and instructions for responding to error and problem messages and providing information to Candle Customer Support.

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## Overview of the Chapter

---

### Organization of information in this chapter

The chapter provides an overview of how to resolve problems that can occur when using !DB/QUICKCOMPARE. It includes the resources available, an explanation of easily resolved problems, and instructions on how to contact Candle Support Service if you need assistance in diagnosing the problem.

---

### Organization of information and your needs

Review the chart to select information appropriate for the task you want to perform.

	Support	Easily Resolved Problems	Aid in Diagnostics
	p.259	p.260	p.262
Review resources available to resolve problems	√		
Review the information you need to diagnose and remedy easily resolved problems		√	
Review the information you need to provide to Candle Customer Support to help diagnose a problem			√

## Support for Resolution of Problems

---

### Overview

This unit provides an introduction to the three primary sources of assistance for resolution of problems: online Help (including examples), this chapter, and Candle Customer Support.

---

### Online Help available to resolve problems

If an error or problem occurs, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE provides an error message that is displayed in the upper right corner of the menu or panel. Type **HELP** on the command line, or press the appropriate function key, to display the long text for the message. A number precedes the long text of error message.

---

### Example of online information available to resolve problems

The chart lists two examples of the levels of detail of online information available from !DB/QUICKCOMPARE. The example is typical of the error messages that include instructions on how to recover from the error.

Initial Display When the Error Occurs	Display When You Use the HELP Command
Invalid select.	KTA103A Use one of the listed selects.

---

### Assistance available from Candle Customer Support

If the error message instructs you to call Candle Customer Support or if you encounter a problem requiring assistance, call Candle Customer Support. The toll free number from within North America is 1-800-328-1811. For international numbers, see the unit “Introduction” on page 417. Every effort will be made to resolve your problem immediately.

To help Candle Customer Support resolve your problem quickly, see the unit “Providing Information to Aid in Problem Diagnosis” on page 262 for information to have on hand when you call.

## Diagnosing Easily Resolved Problems

---

### Overview

This unit provides an introduction to problems that you can resolve easily. It describes symptoms, indicates the cause of the problem, and tells you how to resolve it.

---

### Problems you cannot resolve and reoccurring problems

If you cannot resolve a problem described in this unit, or if the problem reoccurs, call Candle Customer Support. See the units “Support for Resolution of Problems” on page 259 and “Providing Information to Aid in Problem Diagnosis” on page 262 for instructions on contacting Candle Customer Support.

---

### Responding to an error file

If !DB/QUICKCOMPARE detects a syntax error in the DDL for a set when you use the S (Summary) Select, the ISUM command, or the SUMM command, it displays an error file. The error file uses an exclamation point (!) to highlight the position within the statement where the error was found.

<b>IF !DB/QUICKCOMPARE displays ...</b>	<b>THEN resolve the problem by ...</b>
an error file when you use the S (Summary) Select or the SUMM command.	issuing an ISPF FIND command for the exclamation point (!) to find the error in the error file. Then edit the DDL in the data set for the set to resolve the error.

---

**Responding to an error message**

The chart shows the messages !DB/QUICKCOMPARE displays for easily resolved problems, describes the problems associated with the messages, and tells you how to resolve the problems.

<b>IF !DB/QUICKCOMPARE displays ...</b>	<b>THEN resolve the problem by ...</b>
an error message indicating a load error, an invalid data set name or an invalid member name	making sure that the data sets and data set members for the sets in the COMPARE exist. For a list of data sets and members, access the COMPARE Edit panel for the COMPARE.
an error message indicating that a duplicate object was found	editing the DDL so that every object in each set has a unique name within the set.
an error message indicating that a missing object was detected or that an ALTER statement was found for an object that is not contained in the set	editing the DDL so that the CREATE statement for an object appears before any ALTER statements for the object.
a message indicating a storage allocation failure	making sure you have a TSO region size of at least 6MB. Also, make sure you are not running other applications which require large amounts of memory.
a series of messages indicating a null file pointer	making sure your TSO profile PREFIX option is on.

## Providing Information to Aid in Problem Diagnosis

---

### Overview

This unit covers the information typically requested by Candle Customer Support when you call. To help Candle Customer Support resolve problems quickly, please have on hand as much of the information as possible.

---

### Providing general information about the !DB/Tools products installed

When you call Candle Customer Support, be prepared to answer these questions regarding general information about the !DB/Tools products installed at your site.

- What is the maintenance level of the product? (You can find the maintenance level on the Primary Menu.)
  - What are the names and versions of the !DB/Tools products installed at your site?
  - Are all of the !DB/Tools installed into the same product data sets or are they installed into separate product data sets?
- 

### Providing information about the specific problem

When you call Candle Customer Support, be prepared to answer these questions regarding information about the specific problem you are experiencing.

- Have you been able to recreate the problem?
- Has the failing panel, command, or select ever worked correctly?
- When did the failing panel, command, or select begin failing?
- Are all users experiencing the same problem?
- Does the problem occur with all objects?
- What are the steps to recreate the problem?

---

**Providing supporting hard copy information for the problem**

When you call Candle Customer Support, be prepared to provide the following hard copy information for the specific problem you are experiencing.

- A print of the error or ABEND message showing the message, module, and offset
- A print (or electronic copy) of the DDL files used in the sets for the COMPARE
- A print (or electronic copy) of all output from the CHG and CRE commands, with errors indicated
- A print of any invalid data on a panel
- The PANELIDs of any panels being displayed when the problem occurs
- The name of the command or select being executed when the problem occurs
- A print of the COMPARE Edit panel for the COMPARE being used when the problem occurs





# Managing the System



# Chapter 18. !DB/QUICKCOMPARE Housekeeping Options

---

## Introduction

This chapter provides instructions, an overview of the options available to use Housekeeping within !DB/QUICKCOMPARE, and prerequisite authority and values needed to use the Housekeeping options.

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## Resources for Learning about Topics in This Section

---

### Overview

This unit lists resources available for managing the system when using !DB/QUICKCOMPARE, including changing the default COMPARE keys and excluding attributes from the comparison of matches. It includes information about the resources in this guide, in !DB/QUICKCOMPARE online Help, and in the *!DB/Tools Installation and Customization Guide*.

---

### Resources in this guide

This section of the guide introduces you to resolving problems and managing the system when you are using !DB/QUICKCOMPARE. The chart lists resources within this section “Problem Resolution.”

Information You Want	Resource Available
Overview of tasks and panels for managing the !DB/QUICKCOMPARE system	This chapter
General information, tasks, and procedures for changing the default COMPARE keys	“Changing the Default COMPARE Key” on page 283
General information, tasks, and procedures for excluding attributes from the comparison of matches	“Excluding Attributes From Comparison of Matches” on page 293

## Other Sources of Support for Managing the System

---

### Overview

This unit provides an introduction to another primary source of assistance for managing the system (particularly for configuring !DB/QUICKCOMPARE on additional subsystems).

---

### Configuring !DB/QUICKCOMPARE on additional DB2 subsystems

Configuring !DB/QUICKCOMPARE on an additional DB2 subsystem requires you to bind two plans. See the *!DB/Tools Installation and Customization Guide* for information about configuring !DB/QUICKCOMPARE on additional DB2 subsystems.

## Overview of the Chapter

---

### Background about !DB/QUICKCOMPARE Housekeeping options

With the !DB/QUICKCOMPARE Housekeeping options, you can customize !DB/QUICKCOMPARE and configure it on DB2 subsystems. During the installation of !DB/QUICKCOMPARE, certain values for the Housekeeping options are provided. You can change the values to meet your specifications.

---

### Organization of information in this chapter

The chapter focuses on the Housekeeping options available in !DB/QUICKCOMPARE. It provides general instructions on accessing the Housekeeping options. It includes an overview of the options available and a series of units on the authority required and the values you will need to provide when you use the options.

---

### Organization of the chapter and your needs

Review the chart to select information appropriate for the task you want to perform. Then locate the page number of the units of information that you need for your task.

	Introduction	Overview	Accessing	Data Sets	Configuration	Printing	DB2 Subsystem	Change Engine	Utility
	p.271	p.272	p.273	p.274	p.275	p.276	p.277	p.279	p.281
Access Housekeeping			√						
Review introductory information about Housekeeping	√								
Review overview of options available using Housekeeping		√							
Use the option for configuring					√				
Use the option for printing						√			
Use the option for production data set information				√					
Use the option for the specific DB2 subsystem							√		
Use the option for the !DB/Tools Change Engine						√			
Use the option for utility profiles							√		

## Introduction to !DB/QUICKCOMPARE Housekeeping Options

---

### Overview

You perform housekeeping tasks to maintain the integrity of your system. This unit contains information about performing these administrative tasks using !DB/QUICKCOMPARE Housekeeping options. It includes reasons for performing housekeeping tasks.

---

### Reasons for performing housekeeping tasks

These are common reasons for performing housekeeping tasks.

- You have renamed the data sets containing the !DB/Tools products.
  - You want to be able to make changes on a DB2 subsystem on which !DB/QUICKCOMPARE is not currently installed.
  - You want to change the configuration of the !DB/Tools Change Engine.
  - You want to change the data set for utility profiles.
  - You want to change the default utility profile.
- 

### Considerations when configuring on another DB2 subsystem

Configuring !DB/QUICKCOMPARE on another DB2 subsystem requires you to bind two plans. See the *!DB/Tools Installation and Customization Guide* for information about configuring !DB/QUICKCOMPARE on additional DB2 subsystems.

## Overview of !DB/QUICKCOMPARE Housekeeping and Your Tasks

---

### Overview

This unit surveys the !DB/QUICKCOMPARE Housekeeping options available for displaying information, customizing your system, and using !DB/QUICKCOMPARE. It provides information about the tasks for the options.

---

### Options available for displaying information

This chart lists the options available for displaying information.

<b>Task You Want to Perform</b>	<b>Option to Select</b>
Display information about the configuration for all the !DB/Tools	Option 1 (Global Configuration Information)
Display information about the configuration for the !DB/Tools Change Engine	Option 4 (!DB/Tools Change Engine Configuration)
Display information about the data set for utility profiles and the default utility profile	Option 5 (Utility Profile Management)
Display information about the production data sets used by all the !DB/Tools	Option 0 (Global Data Set Information)
Display information for printing for all the !DB/Tools	Option 2 (Global Print Options)
Display information specific to the DB2 subsystem	Option 3 (DB2 Specific Information)



## Accessing !DB/QUICKCOMPARE Housekeeping Options

---

### Overview

This unit contains information about accessing the options for !DB/QUICKCOMPARE Housekeeping. It includes information on accessing the menu for !DB/QUICKCOMPARE Housekeeping options and methods for accessing the Housekeeping options.

---

### Authority required to make changes

To make changes to values on the panels available from the Housekeeping menu, you must have R/W (Read/Write) access to the profile data set.

---

### Information displayed with the !DB/QUICKCOMPARE Housekeeping options menu

The !DB/QUICKCOMPARE Housekeeping options menu has housekeeping options that are listed by option number. You select the option you want from the menu.

---

### Information about the options available on the menu

These options are not available with !DB/QUICKCOMPARE:

- 6 (Display !DB/Tools Profile configuration)
  - 7 (Set !DB/Tools Profile configuration)
  - 8 (Local (!DB/QUICKCOMPARE) Profile Information)
- 

### Accessing the !DB/QUICKCOMPARE Housekeeping options menu

Follow these steps to access the Housekeeping options menu from the !DB/QUICKCOMPARE Primary Menu.

Step	Action
1	On the !DB/QUICKCOMPARE Primary Menu, perform one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Type <b>3</b> in the Option field.</li> <li>● Type <b>H</b> in the Option field.</li> </ul>
2	Press Enter.

## Changing !DB/Tools Global Data Set Information

---

### Overview

This unit contains introductory information on the !DB/QUICKCOMPARE Housekeeping option for displaying information for the production !DB/Tools data sets.

---

### Background

The option displays the names of the production !DB/Tools data sets. The data sets contain global !DB/Tools product data for your MVS system. Changing this data may require a change to the DB2 subsystem and auxiliary and user profile data to ensure concurrency; therefore, be careful when making any changes to the data.

---

### Values required for production data sets

The chart contains the values that are required for the production data sets and a description of the value you provide on the panel.

Field Name	Description
CLIST Data Set	Contains product CLISTs
CNTL Data Set	Contains product JCL and other control information
LOAD Data Set	Contains !DB/Tools LOAD modules
DBRM Data Set	Contains DBRMs required to BIND the product plan
MSGs Data Set	Contains the product ISPF messages
PANELS Data Set	Contains the product panels
TABLES Data Set	Contains the product ISPF command and data tables
SKELS Data Set	Contains the product ISPF skeletons
UTIL Data Set	Contains the product utility profiles

## Changing !DB/Tools Configuration Information

---

### Overview

This unit contains introductory information on the !DB/QUICKCOMPARE Housekeeping option for displaying information about the configuration for the !DB/Tools.

---

### Values required for configuration

The chart contains the values that are required for the configuration and a description of the value you provide on the panel.

Field Name	Description
Permanent?	Indicates if changes are permanent or for the current session only (Y=Yes,N=No)
VIO Symbolic Name	Symbolic name for virtual I/O (It is specific for the current MVS system.)
Temp Disk Symbolic Name	Symbolic name for temporary disk files
SYSOUT Hold Class	The hold class for your installation (The default is X.)
Max BLKSIZE for VIO	The maximum blocksize to use when allocating VIO datasets (To have the system determine the blocksize, specify 0.)
Enable Edit Recovery?	Indicates whether Edit Recovery should be enabled (Y=Yes, N=No)
Return = Exit?	Indicates whether the =x command exits !DB/QUICKCOMPARE or goes to the !DB/QUICKCOMPARE Primary Menu (Y=Exits !DB/QUICKCOMPARE, N=Returns to the !DB/QUICKCOMPARE Primary Menu.)

## Changing !DB/Tools Options for Printing

### Overview

This unit contains introductory information on the !DB/QUICKCOMPARE Housekeeping option for displaying information for printing.

### Values required for printing

The chart contains the values that are required for printing and a description of the value you provide on the panel.

Field Name	Description
Permanent?	Indicates if changes are permanent or for the current session only (Y=Yes, N=No)
Print Class	The JES output class where the output from the PRNT command is to be placed (A-Z,0-9)
Lines per page	The number of print lines per page for printed output
Special Forms ID	The special forms to use for the output from the PRNT command (This may be any value allowed by your installation for JES output.)
Destination ID	The JES Printer ID or destination for printed output (This may be any value allowed by your installation for JES output.)
Printer to User ID	The print destination user ID for printed output (This may be any value allowed by your installation for JES output.)
Writer	The JES Writer name (This may be any value allowed by your installation for JES output.)
Allow User ID and Destination ID	Indicates whether to allow both the User ID and Destination ID to be input by the user on PRNT commands (Y=Yes, N=No)

## Changing DB2 Subsystem Specific Information

---

### Overview

This unit contains introductory information on the !DB/QUICKCOMPARE Housekeeping option for changing information for profile data items specific to a single DB2 subsystem.

### Background

The option for specific DB2 subsystem information allows you to change values for fields for profile data items specific to a single DB2 subsystem. Values for the fields are required for operation of !DB/Tools. Unqualified changes of the values may affect the integrity of your system; therefore, be careful when changing values.

### Values required for the specific DB2 subsystem

The chart contains the values that are required for the DB2 subsystem and a description of the value you provide on the panel.

Field Name	Description
Extract ID	Identifier of the current DB2 subsystem or extract set
Extract Description	Text description of the extract
MVS ID	ID of the current MVS system (This ID is for local documentation only.)
DB2 Subsystem ID	ID of the current DB2 subsystem (This ID is used for communications with DB2.)
DB2 Version	DB2 version for the current DB2 subsystem (Valid versions of DB2 are 220, 230, 310, and 410.)
DB2 Location Name	Location of the local DB2 subsystem for DB2 version 2.3 and higher
DSNTIAUL Plan Name	Name of the plan for DSNTIAUL

**Values required for information for the specific DB2 subsystem (continued)**

<b>Field Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
Real Catalog Prefix	If the prefix specified for Catalog Prefix is for a shadow catalog, this is the prefix of the actual DB2 catalog.
DSNTIAD Plan Name	Name of the plan for DSNTIAD
Catalog Prefix	Prefix of the DB2 catalog
DSNZPARMs Member Name	Name of the member which contains DSNZPARMs
DB/Tools Database	Name of the database which contains the DB/Tools objects
DB/Tools Qualifier	Name of the Authid to be used as the QUALIFIER of the !DB/Tools tables (DSPSTATS and SPCSTATS)
Collection ID Prefix	Prefix for constructing collection id for packages. The value specified for Catalog Prefix will be appended to the collection id prefix to form the collection id. The value specified here must match the value specified in the installation BIND Jobs. If the values do not match, functions conversing with DB2 will receive SQLCODE -805.
DB2 DSNLOAD Data Set	Name of the DB2 DSNLOAD data set
DB2 DSNEXIT Data Set	Name of the DB2 DSNEXIT data set
DB2 RUNLIB Data Set	Name of the DB2 RUNLIB data set
Data Set Containing DSNHDECP	Name of the data set that contains DSNHDECP
Data Set Containing DSN1COPY	Name of the data set that contains DSN1COPY
Data Set Containing DSNTIAD	Name of the data set that contains DSNTIAD
Data Set Containing DSNTIAUL	Name of the data set that contains DSNTIAUL
Data Set Containing DSNTIAD	Name of the data set that contains DSNTIAD
Data Set Containing DSNZPARAM	Name of the data set that contains the DSNZPARMs member

## Changing !DB/Tools Change Engine Configuration

---

### Overview

This unit contains introductory information on using the !DB/QUICKCOMPARE Housekeeping option for !DB/Tools Change Engine configuration to configure the !DB/Tools Change Engine.

---

### Background

The option for configuration information allows you to change values that are used to configure your system. Unqualified changes of the values may affect the integrity of your system; therefore, be careful when changing values.

---

### Values required for !DB/Tools Change Engine configuration

The chart contains the values that are required for the !DB/Tools Change Engine and a description of the value you provide on the panel.

Field Name	Description
CEL PDS Name	The fully qualified name of the data set that contains the !DB/Tools Change Engine Language (CEL) for the jobs that implement the changes
JCL PDS Name	The fully qualified name of the data set that contains the JCL for the jobs that implement the changes

**Values required for configuration information (continued)**

<b>Field Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
RPT PDS Name	The fully qualified name of the data set that contains the reports generated by the job that implements the changes
Tracker Table	The name of the table in DB2 that contains information about the jobs that implement the changes created using the Change Engine (CE)
LOAD library with APF module	The name of the APF authorized load library that contains the APF module the Change Engine (CE) uses when it creates the jobs that implement the changes
PLAN Name	The name of the plan for the !DB/Tools Change Engine (CE)
Max number of Threads	A number from 1 to 999 (The value specifies the maximum number of threads that the !DB/Tools Change Engine (CE) can have connected to DB2 at one time. The default is 5.)
Max number of Tasks	A number from 1 to 999 (The number specifies the maximum number of tasks that the !DB/Tools Change Engine (CE) can have in an operating system at one time. The default is 5.)
Max number of Tapes	A number from 1 to 99 (The number specifies the maximum number of tape units that the !DB/Tools Change Engine (CE) can use at one time. The default is 4.)



## Changing Utility Profile Configuration

---

### Overview

This unit contains introductory information on using the !DB/QUICKCOMPARE Housekeeping option for utility profile configuration to specify the PDS for utility profiles and the default utility profile.

---

### Background

Use the Utility Profile Configuration panel to specify the PDS for utility profiles and the default utility profile you want to use for the process for implementing the changes.

You cannot create new utility profiles in !DB/QUICKCOMPARE. You can, however, select from among those available for your installation. The following section explains how.

---

### Displaying a list of utility profiles

If you are using the PDS for utility profiles for the !DB/Tools and you want to display a list of the utility profiles, follow this process.

Step	Action
1.	Type ? in the Utility Profile Name field.
2	Press ENTER. <b>Result:</b> !DB/QUICKCOMPARE displays a list of the utility profiles.
3	Type S in the Select field for the profile you want to use as the default utility profile.
4	Press ENTER. <b>Result:</b> !DB/QUICKCOMPARE redisplay the Utility Profile Configuration panel with the utility profile you selected.

**Note:** When you are generating a change using the CHG command, you can change the utility profile by typing the name of another available utility profile in the Utility Profile Name field of the Generate Change Job panel. See “Generating the job stream for changes” on page 244 for details.

### Values required for configuration information

The chart contains the values that are required for the utility profiles and a description of the value you provide on the panel.

<b>Field Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
Utility Profile PDS name	The name of the PDS that contains the utility profiles
Utility Profile Name	The name of the utility profile that you want to use for the process for implementing changes

# Chapter 19. Changing the Default COMPARE Key

---

## Introduction

This chapter provides background and examples for changing the default COMPARE keys to control analysis of matches shown on matched objects panels. It covers how to change the default COMPARE keys for all COMPAREs and for a specific COMPARE.

## Chapter contents

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Changing Default COMPARE Keys for All COMPAREs ..	286
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## Overview of the Chapter

### Organization of information in this chapter

This chapter lists prerequisites and provides instructions for changing the default COMPARE keys for all COMPAREs and for a specific COMPARE.

### Organization of information and your needs

Review the chart to select information for the task you want to perform.

	Overview	Changing for All COMPAREs	Changing for a Specific COMPARE
	p.285	p.286	p.289
Review background information about changing default COMPARE keys	√		
Review information and the procedure for changing default COMPARE keys for all COMPAREs		√	
Review information and the procedure for changing default COMPARE keys for a specific COMPARE			√

## Overview of Changing the Default COMPARE Keys

---

### Overview

This unit contains information about changing the default COMPARE keys used by !DB/QUICKCOMPARE.

---

### Background about changing the default COMPARE keys

You can change the default COMPARE keys to better suit your needs and analysis. You can change the default COMPARE keys for all COMPAREs or for a specific COMPARE.

---

### Consequences of changing default COMPARE keys

Changes to default COMPARE keys affect these COMPAREs:

- Existing COMPAREs that do not have any object changes (objects in the COMPARE have not been copied, moved, or updated)
  - Existing COMPAREs that do not have any COMPARE key changes (the COMPARE keys in the COMPARE have not been updated)
  - New COMPAREs created after the defaults are changed
- 

### Affect of P (Purge) select on default COMPARE keys

When you issue the P (Purge) select for a COMPARE, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE discards all object changes and resets the COMPARE keys to the default values currently in effect for the COMPARE.

---

### Reminder about objects and attributes

For the names and abbreviations for objects and their attributes, see “Objects Available on Panels” on page 389.

---

## Changing Default COMPARE Keys for All COMPAREs

---

### Overview

This unit contains information about changing the default COMPARE keys for all COMPAREs. The unit “Changing the Default COMPARE Key” on page 283 is a prerequisite for this unit.

---

### Background about changing default COMPARE keys for all COMPAREs

You can change the default COMPARE keys for all COMPAREs. For example, your site's naming conventions may prefix all objects with a different letter depending on whether they are from a test or a production system. In this case, changing the default COMPARE keys for all COMPAREs would allow you to make the appropriate modification at one time and in one place so that !DB/QUICKCOMPARE correctly matches the objects.

You change the default COMPARE key for all COMPAREs by editing a member in the !DB/QUICKCOMPARE toolkit data set. For instructions on changing the default COMPARE keys for all COMPAREs, see the unit “Changing Default COMPARE Keys for All COMPAREs” on page 286.

---

### Overriding the defaults for all COMPAREs

The defaults set up for all COMPAREs can be overridden for a specific COMPARE if you or another user performs one of these actions:

- Changes the default COMPARE keys for a specific COMPARE (For instructions on changing the default keys for a specific COMPARE, see the unit “Changing Default COMPARE Keys for a Specific COMPARE” on page 289.)
  - Updates the COMPARE keys online by using the CKEY command or the U (Update) select (For instructions on updating the COMPARE keys online, see the unit “Controlling the COMPARE Keys” on page 175.)
- 

### Prerequisites for changing the default COMPARE keys for all COMPAREs

Before you attempt to change the default COMPARE keys for all COMPAREs, make sure you have READ/WRITE authority on the !DB/QUICKCOMPARE toolkit data set. The default name for this data set is 'hilev.TOOLKIT.'.

---

## Reminder about objects and attributes

For the names and abbreviations for objects and their respective attributes, see the matrix in “Objects Available on Panels” on page 389.

---

## Procedure for changing default COMPARE keys for all COMPAREs

To change the default COMPARE keys for all COMPAREs, follow these steps.

Step	Action
1	Edit the member \$DEFAULT in in ' <i>hilev</i> .TOOLKIT.', the !DB/QUICKCOMPARE toolkit data set.
2	<p>Locate the .KEYS line in the member \$DEFAULT. In the section beginning with that line, each default key is listed as a comment in the following format:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>KTA_KEY_object=key expression</b></p> <p>where</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>object</i> is the name of the object for which the COMPARE key is defined on the line</p> <p>and</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>key expression</i> is the definition of the COMPARE key, which includes the abbreviations of the attributes and the values for the those attributes (if any)</p>
3	Find the line with the object for which you want to change the key and delete the first two characters (the period and the asterisk) so that the line is no longer a comment.
4	<p>Modify or type over the existing key expression to change the key. See the units about changing the COMPARE key in in “Displaying and Interpreting Object Lists” on page 157 for additional information.</p> <p>For example, if you want all COMPAREs to disregard the first character in the name of the object DATABASE, you would type the following:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>KTA_KEY_DATABASE=DB-&gt;1</b></p>

**Procedure for changing default COMPARE keys for all COMPAREs (continued)**

<b>Field Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
5	<p>Save the changes to the member \$DEFAULT.</p> <p><b>Result:</b> The changes you made are reflected the next time you or another user uses the S (Summary) select from the List of COMPAREs panel to select any COMPARE that has no override defined.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> If the COMPARE has any overrides saved in the log, you will need to purge the log before your changes to the default key take effect.</p>

**Important**

Changing the COMPARE key affects only non-match displays. You cannot change a partial match to a full match by changing the COMPARE key.



## Changing Default COMPARE Keys for a Specific COMPARE

---

### Overview

This unit contains information about changing the default COMPARE keys for a specific COMPARE. The units “Changing the Default COMPARE Key” on page 283 and “Changing Default COMPARE Keys for All COMPAREs” on page 286 are prerequisites for this unit.

---

### Background about changing default COMPARE keys for a specific COMPARE

You can change the default COMPARE keys for a specific COMPARE. Changing the default COMPARE keys for a specific COMPARE allows you to override any defaults set up for all COMPAREs.

The easiest way to change the default COMPARE key for a specific COMPARE is to use either the LKEY or CKEY commands to make the changes online. (See “Controlling the COMPARE Keys” on page 175 for details.) The online method allows you to evaluate the effect of the changes before you save them.

You can also change the default COMPARE key for a specific COMPARE by editing a member in the !DB/QUICKCOMPARE override data set. This method, which is described in this section, is a convenient method to use if you want to exclude objects for the COMPARE at the same time you are changing the COMPARE key. Keep in mind, however, that saving changes to the override member saves the change to the log.

---

### Overriding the default COMPARE keys for a specific COMPARE

The defaults set up for a specific COMPARE can be overridden if you or another user updates the COMPARE keys online by using the CKEY command or the U (Update) select and then saves the changes to the log. (For instructions on updating the COMPARE keys online, see the unit “Controlling the COMPARE Keys” on page 175.)

---

### Prerequisites for changing the default COMPARE keys for a specific COMPARE

Before you attempt to change the default COMPARE keys for a specific COMPARE, make sure you have READ/WRITE authority on the !DB/QUICKCOMPARE override data set. The default name for this data set is '*hilev.OVERRIDE*'.

### Reminder about objects and attributes

For the names and abbreviations for objects and their respective attributes, see the matrix in “Objects Available on Panels” on page 389.

### Procedure for changing default COMPARE keys for a specific COMPARE

To change the default COMPARE keys for a specific COMPARE, follow these steps.

Step	Action
1	Find the name of the override PDS by Local Profile Information option (Option 8) on the !DB/QUICKCOMPARE Housekeeping Menu. The name of the override data set is listed in the Overlay Data Set field. (You can also find the name of the override PDS by browsing the member \$GLOBAL in the !DB/QUICKCOMPARE toolkit dataset ('hilev.toolkit') and by issuing a Find command on KTAOVPDS.)
2	Create a new member for the COMPARE you are working on in the the override member by copying the member \$MDLDFLT from the !DB/QUICKCOMPARE toolkit to the !DB/QUICKCOMPARE override dataset.  Rename the member you copied using the same name as the COMPARE ID for the COMPARE whose default COMPARE keys you are overriding. (If you have already created an override member for the COMPARE, edit the member at this step.)
3	Locate the .KEYS line in the member \$DEFAULT. In the section beginning with that line each default key is listed as a comment in the following format:  <b>KTA_KEY_object=key expression</b>  where  <i>object</i> is the name of the object for which the COMPARE key is defined on the line  and  <i>key expression</i> is the definition of the COMPARE key, which includes the abbreviations of the attributes and the values for the those attributes (if any)
3	Find the line with the object for which you want to change the key and delete the first two characters (the period and the asterisk) so that the line is no longer a comment.

---

**Procedure for changing default COMPARE keys for a specific COMPARE (continued)**

<b>Field Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
4	<p>Modify or type over the existing key expression to change the the key. See the units about changing COMPARE keys in “Displaying and Interpreting Object Lists” on page 157 for additional information.</p> <p>For example, if you want all compares to disregard the first character in the name of the object DATABASE, you would type the following:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>KTA_KEY_DATABASE=DB-&gt;1</b></p>
5	<p>Save the changes to the override member.</p> <p><b>Result:</b> The changes you made are reflected the next time you or another user uses the S (Summary) select from the List of COMPAREs panel, provided the COMPARE has no overrides saved to the log.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> If the COMPARE had previous overrides saved to the log, you will need to purge the log before your new overrides take effect.</p>

---

**Important**

Changing the COMPARE key affects only non-match displays. You cannot change a partial match to a full match by changing the COMPARE key.

## Changing Default COMPARE Keys for a Specific COMPARE

## Chapter 20.

# Excluding Attributes From Comparison of Matches

---

### Introduction

This chapter provides background and examples for excluding attributes from the comparison of matches shown on the matched objects panels. It covers how to exclude attributes from comparison for all COMPAREs and for a specific COMPARE.

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## Overview of the Chapter

---

### Organization of information in this chapter

This chapter lists prerequisites and provides instructions for excluding attributes from comparison of matches for all COMPAREs and for a specific COMPARE.

---

### Organization of information and your needs

Review the chart to select information for the task you want to perform.

	Overview	Changes to Analysis	Excluding for All COMPAREs	Excluding for a Specific COMPARE
	p.295	p.298	p.300	p.302
Review background information about excluding attributes from the comparison of matches	√			
Review information about changes to analysis caused by excluding attributes		√		
Review information and the procedure for excluding attributes for all COMPAREs			√	
Review information and the procedure for excluding attributes for a specific COMPARE				√

## Excluding Attributes From Comparison of Matches

---

### Overview

This unit contains information about excluding attributes from the analysis of matches performed by !DB/QUICKCOMPARE.

---

### Background about excluding attributes from the comparison of matches

You can exclude attributes that have no significance to your analysis of matches. !DB/QUICKCOMPARE first performs the comparison of all sets using the COMPARE key. If two or more objects have the same value for the COMPARE key, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE then compares all other attributes for the object. When you exclude an attribute, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE ignores the values for the attribute.

---

### Consequences of excluding an attribute

When you exclude an attribute, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE ignores the values for that attribute wherever it appears. For example, if you exclude BPOOL from comparison, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE ignores the values for BPOOL on the Database, Table Space, and Index panels.

---

### Color of column headings for an excluded attribute

!DB/QUICKCOMPARE displays the column headings for excluded attributes in green instead of blue.

---

### Reminder about objects and attributes

For the names and abbreviations for objects and their respective attributes, and where they appear, see the matrix in “Objects Available on Panels” on page 389.

### **Background about excluding attributes for all COMPAREs**

You can exclude attributes for all COMPAREs. Excluding attributes for all COMPAREs allows you to create a site-specific default. For example, your site may not be concerned with differences in BPOOL or primary quantity.

You exclude attributes for all COMPAREs by editing a member in the !DB/QUICKCOMPARE toolkit data set. For instructions on excluding attributes for all COMPAREs, see the unit “Excluding Attributes for All COMPAREs” on page 300.

---

### **Background about excluding attributes for a specific COMPARE**

You can exclude (or include) attributes for a specific COMPARE. Excluding (or including) attributes for a specific COMPARE allows you to override any defaults set up for all COMPAREs.

You exclude and include attributes for a specific COMPARE by editing a member in the !DB/QUICKCOMPARE override data set. For instructions on changing the default COMPARE keys for a specific COMPARE, see the unit “Excluding Attributes for a Specific COMPARE” on page 302.



---

**Background about the effect of excluded attributes**

The chart shows the effects of excluding attributes for all COMPAREs and for a specific COMPARE.

<b>Excluded for All COMPAREs?</b>	<b>Excluded for a Specific COMPARE?</b>	<b>Attribute Excluded?</b>
Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	No	No
Yes	No variable specified	Yes
No	Yes	Yes
No	No	No
No	No variable specified	No

## Excluded Attributes and Changes to Analysis

### Overview

This unit contains examples of changes made to excluded attributes and the resulting analysis. (The unit “Excluding Attributes From Comparison of Matches” on page 295 is a prerequisite for this unit.)

### Characteristics of the examples

The value for the COMPARE key is DB for all examples. These attributes are excluded:

- In the first example, none
- In the second, stogroup
- In the third, BPOOL

### Example using no excluded attributes

The example shows the databases before excluding any attributes.

```

DB-Partial Match----- DB/QUICKCOMPARE -----Row 1 of 4
Cmd ==>                                     CScroll ==> PAGE

COMPARE Key: DB                                COMPARE ID: PRODN
Cmds:   DO (Menu)  CEDT  CKEY  CNEW  FAST  GUPD  ISUM
        LCMP LKEY  LUPD  PCUR  PRNT  SUMM
Sels:   ? (Menu)  C Copy  U Update
-----
S SET ID DATABASE STOGROUP BPOOL  SHARE
- UTEST APCCDB01 SGP210  BP16  READ
- PROD  APCCDB01 SGP210  BP24  READ
- UTEST APCCDB02 SGP001  BP0   OWNER
- PROD  APCCDB02 SGP002  BP32  OWNER
    
```

### Example of excluding the SG attribute

The example shows the results for databases with partial matches when you exclude the stogroup attribute. (In this case, excluding stogroup results in the stogroup values in one group of matches being treated as though they are equal even though they are different. They are no longer highlighted on the DB-Partial Matches panel.)

```
DB-Partial Match----- DB/QUICKCOMPARE -----Row 1 of 4
Cmd ==>                                     CScroll ==> PAGE

COMPARE Key: DB
Cmds:   DO (Menu)  CEDT  CKEY  CNEW  FAST  GUPD  ISUM
        LCMP  LKEY  LUPD  PCUR  PRNT  SUMM
Sels:   ? (Menu)  C Copy  U Update
-----
```

S	SET ID	DATABASE	STOGROUP	BPOOL	RO	SHARE
-	UTEST	APCCDB01	SGP210	BP16	READ	
-	PROD	APCCDB01	SGP210	BP24	READ	
-	UTEST	APCCDB02	SGP001	BP0	OWNER	
-	PROD	APCCDB02	SGP002	BP32	OWNER	

### Example of excluding the BPOOL attribute

The example shows the results for databases with partial matches when you exclude the BPOOL attribute from comparison. (In this case, excluding BPOOL results in one group of matches becoming full matches. They are no longer displayed on the DB-Partial Matches panel. Also, the BPOOL values for the remaining group are treated as though they are equal even though they are different. They are no longer highlighted on the DB-Partial Matches panel.)

```
DB-Partial Match----- DB/QUICKCOMPARE -----Row 1 of 4
Cmd ==>                                     CScroll ==> PAGE

COMPARE Key: DB
Cmds:   DO (Menu)  CEDT  CKEY  CNEW  FAST  GUPD  ISUM
        LCMP  LKEY  LUPD  PCUR  PRNT  SUMM
Sels:   ? (Menu)  C Copy  U Update
-----
```

S	SET ID	DATABASE	STOGROUP	BPOOL	RO	SHARE
-	UTEST	APCCDB02	SGP001	BP0	OWNER	
-	PROD	APCCDB02	SGP002	BP32	OWNER	

## Excluding Attributes for All COMPAREs

---

### Overview

This unit contains information about excluding attributes for all COMPAREs. The units “Excluding Attributes From Comparison of Matches” on page 295 and “Excluded Attributes and Changes to Analysis” on page 298 are prerequisites for this unit.

---

### Background about excluding attributes for all COMPAREs

You can set up defaults for excluding and including attributes for all COMPAREs. The defaults you set up here can be overridden for a specific COMPARE if you or another user excludes or includes attributes for a specific COMPARE. For instructions on excluding and including attributes for a specific COMPARE, see the unit “Excluding Attributes for a Specific COMPARE” on page 302.)

---

### Prerequisites for excluding attributes for all COMPAREs

Before you attempt to change the default COMPARE keys for all COMPAREs, make sure you have READ/WRITE authority on the !DB/QUICKCOMPARE toolkit data set. The default name for this data set is '*hilev*.TOOLKIT.'

---

### Reminder about objects and attributes

For the names and abbreviations for objects and their respective attributes, and where they appear, see the matrix in “Objects Available on Panels” on page 389.

---

**Procedure for excluding or including attributes for all COMPAREs**

To exclude or include attributes for all COMPAREs, follow these steps:

Step	Action
1	Edit the member \$DEFAULT in 'hilev.toolkit, the !DB/QUICKCOMPARE toolkit data set.
2	<p>In the EXCLUDE section of the member \$DEFAULT on the appropriate <i>KTA_EXCLUDE_attribute</i> line for each attribute you are excluding or including, do the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● change from =N to =Y to exclude</li> <li>● change from =Y to =N to include</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Excluding an attribute in the member \$DEFAULT removes it entirely from all COMPAREs except those for which overrides have been defined. !DB/QUICKCOMPARE will exclude the attribute from analysis for every object to which it applies.</p>
3	<p>Save the changes to the member \$DEFAULT.</p> <p><b>Result:</b> The changes you made are reflected the next time you or another user uses the S (Summary) select from the List of COMPAREs panel.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> If the COMPARE has changes saved to the log, you will need to purge the log before the new defaults take effect.</p>

---

**Important**

Excluding an attribute removes it completely from the analysis of matches. Excluding an attribute affects only the partial match and full match displays. You cannot change a non-match to a match by excluding an attribute.

## Excluding Attributes for a Specific COMPARE

---

### Overview

This unit contains information about excluding and including attributes for a specific COMPARE. The units “Excluding Attributes From Comparison of Matches” on page 295 and “Excluded Attributes and Changes to Analysis” on page 298 are prerequisites for this unit.

---

### Background about excluding attributes for a specific COMPARE

You can set up defaults for excluding and including attributes for a specific COMPARE. The defaults you set up here override those set up for all COMPAREs. (For instructions on excluding or including attributes for all COMPAREs, see the unit “Excluding Attributes for All COMPAREs” on page 300.)

---

### Prerequisites for excluding attributes for a specific COMPARE

Before you attempt to exclude or include attributes for a specific COMPARE, make sure you have READ/WRITE authority on the !DB/QUICKCOMPARE override data set. The default name for this data set is '*hilev.OVERRIDE*'.'

---

### Reminder about objects and attributes

For the names and abbreviations for objects and their attributes, and where they appear, see “Objects Available on Panels” on page 389.

---

**Procedure for excluding or including attributes for a specific COMPARE**

To include or exclude attributes for a specific COMPARE, follow these steps:

<b>Step</b>	<b>Action</b>
1	Find the name of the override PDS by Local Profile Information option (Option 8) on the !DB/QUICKCOMPARE Housekeeping Menu. The name of the override data set is listed in the Overlay Data Set field. (You can also find the name of the override PDS by browsing the member \$GLOBAL in the !DB/QUICKCOMPARE toolkit dataset ('hilev.toolkit') and by issuing a Find command on KTAOVPDS.)
2	<p>Create a new member for the COMPARE you are working on in the the override member by copying the member \$MDLDFLT from the !DB/QUICKCOMPARE toolkit to the !DB/QUICKCOMPARE override dataset.</p> <p>Rename the member you copied using the same name as the COMPARE ID for the COMPARE whose default COMPARE keys you are overriding. (If you already created an override member for the COMPARE, edit the member at this step.)</p>
3	<p>In the EXCLUDE section of the override member, on the appropriate <i>KTA_EXCLUDE_attribute</i> line for each attribute you are excluding or including, do the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● change from =N to =Y to exclude</li> <li>● change from =Y to =N to include</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Excluding an attribute removes it entirely from the COMPARE. !DB/QUICKCOMPARE excludes the attribute from analysis for every object to which it applies.</p>
4	<p>Save the changes to the override member.</p> <p><b>Result:</b> The changes you made are reflected the next time you or another user uses the S (Summary) select from the List of COMPAREs panel provided the COMPARE has no changes saved to the log.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> If the COMPARE has previous overrides saved to the log, you will need to purge the log before your new overrides take effect.</p>

**Important**

Excluding an attribute removes it completely from the analysis of matches. Excluding an attribute affects only the partial match and full match displays. You cannot change a non-match to a match by excluding an attribute.



# Quick Start Instructions



# Chapter 21. Quick Start Instructions for !DB/QUICKCOMPARE

---

## Introduction

This chapter provides instructions for using !DB/QUICKCOMPARE in a quick-reference style. It does not include step-by-step instructions or detailed examples.

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## Resources for Learning about Topics in This Section

---

### Overview

This unit lists the resources available if you want a compact overview of !DB/QUICKCOMPARE. It includes information about the resources in this guide.

---

### Resources in this guide

This section of the guide introduces you to resolving problems and managing the system when you are using !DB/QUICKCOMPARE. The chart lists resources within this section “Introducing Fundamentals.”

Information You Want	Resource Available
General information and overview for using !DB/QUICKCOMPARE	This chapter
A high-level example of using !DB/QUICKCOMPARE to synchronize systems	“Using !DB/QUICKCOMPARE to Synchronize Systems—An Example” on page 339

---

**Other resources for quick reference**

As you begin to use commands and selects, you can find these appendixes useful as a quick reference:

- “Dictionary of General Selects” on page 369
- “General Selects Available from Panels” on page 373
- “Dictionary of General Commands” on page 377
- “General Commands Available from Panels” on page 381
- “Access to General Panels” on page 385
- “FAST Access Commands Available” on page 387

## Overview of the Chapter

---

### Background about the chapter

This chapter serves as an abridged guide to using !DB/QUICKCOMPARE. Although it covers all functions, it does not include step-by-step instructions or detailed examples. It can be useful to you in these cases:

- You prefer to use information that is presented in quick-reference style.
- You prefer to use online Help instead of printed instructions, but you want an overview of all tasks you can perform before you begin to use !DB/QUICKCOMPARE and its online Help.
- You have previously used !DB/QUICKCOMPARE, but you use it infrequently and want a brief reminder.

### Organization of this chapter

Each topic covered in this chapter includes the resources listed in the chart.

Heading for the Resource	Purpose of the Resource
For detailed information	Provides the name of the chapter in this guide that covers the topic in detail
Helpful reference	Provides the name of the appendix that can serve as a reference for this task
Methods to access the panels for the options	Lists the function you use to access a panel or selection list and perform one of the options available. (The appendix “Access to General Panels” on page 385, however, can serve as a resource for instructions for accessing commonly used panels.)
Options available	Lists the functions available to perform the tasks covered in the unit

### Helpful references for this chapter

Two appendixes are helpful for all the topics in this chapter:

- “General Selects Available from Panels” on page 373
- “General Commands Available from Panels” on page 381

### Organization of information and your needs

Review the chart to select information appropriate for the task you want to perform.

	Standard Operations	Prerequisites	COMPAREs	Introduction to Analysis	COMPARE Key—Matches	COMPARE Key Operations	Analysis—Matches	Analysis—Incompletes	Object Changes	Introduction—Statements	Implementation
	p.312	p.313	p.316	p.319	p.321	p.324	p.327	p.330	p.332	p.334	p.336
Create a new COMPARE	√	√	√								
Copy, delete, or rename a COMPARE	√	√	√								
Edit the description, Change ID, Set ID, or data sets for a COMPARE	√	√	√								
Analyze the similarities and differences between sets associated with a COMPARE	√			√	√	√	√				
Analyze the references to objects and determine objects whose CREATE statements include references to undefined objects	√			√				√			
Copy an object or update one or more attributes for a single object, all objects in the object list, or all objects in the set	√								√		√
Generate statements for copied or updated objects	√									√	√

## Standard Operations with !DB/QUICKCOMPARE

---

### Overview

This unit covers accessing !DB/QUICKCOMPARE, using selects or commands, and scrolling with !DB/QUICKCOMPARE. (In this unit only, the source for detailed information is included with each topic.)

---

### Accessing or exiting !DB/QUICKCOMPARE

The CLIST required to access !DB/QUICKCOMPARE is KTA. If you need detailed instructions about accessing or exiting !DB/QUICKCOMPARE, see “Accessing and Exiting !DB/QUICKCOMPARE” on page 55.

---

### Using selects or commands

With !DB/QUICKCOMPARE, you can use one select at a time on a panel or selection list. If you can select more than one item, the panel or selection list includes a specific instruction. If you accidentally select more than one item on a panel that does not support use of more than one select, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE processes the first select and displays a message. You cannot use a select and a command at the same time. If you need detailed instructions about using selects or commands, see “Using the Primary Menu and Panels” on page 83.

---

### Scrolling with !DB/QUICKCOMPARE

When a panel displays the term *CScroll* instead of *Scroll*, the cursor and data values are not available. (You can, however, use Page, *n*, or Half as a value for *CScroll*.) If you need detailed information about the available values for scrolling, see “Controlling the Operation of Scrolling” on page 108.

---



## Prerequisites for Creating or Modifying a COMPARE

---

### Overview

This unit contains background about a COMPARE and the DDL sources for a COMPARE. This unit contains an overview of the prerequisites for creating a COMPARE. This unit also covers the values you need to use the available options for modifying a COMPARE.

---

### For detailed information

For detailed information about the prerequisites for creating or modifying a COMPARE, see “Creating a New COMPARE” on page 131.

---

### Background about a COMPARE

A COMPARE consists of the sets of DDL (data definition language) you want to analyze. You specify the DDL you want !DB/QUICKCOMPARE to analyze by providing the name of the data sets.

---

### Background about sources of DDL

With !DB/QUICKCOMPARE, you can analyze any DB2-compliant DDL. The only requirement is that the DDL must be stored in an MVS data set. However, the DDL can be taken from a variety of sources. For example, you can use these sources for DDL:

- CASE tools
- !DB/WORKBENCH
- Host DB2 systems
- Distributed DB2 systems

---

**Overview of prerequisites**

When you create a COMPARE, you provide all the values listed in the chart. When you modify a COMPARE, you provide one or more of these values.

Value Need	Requirements for Characters
The name that you want to use for the COMPARE ID	<b>Type:</b> alphanumeric (and #, \$, @) <b>First character:</b> alphabetical (and #, \$, @) only <b>Maximum:</b> 8
The description of the COMPARE	<b>Type:</b> any character <b>Maximum:</b> 33
The Change ID value that associates this COMPARE with the change management system for your organization (optional)	<b>Type:</b> any character <b>Maximum:</b> 8
The names that you want to use for the Set ID for the sets of DDL that you want !DB/QUICKCOMPARE to analyze (!DB/QUICKCOMPARE displays the Set ID for each set in an analysis so that you can easily recognize the sources of the DDL.)	<b>Type:</b> alphanumeric (and #, \$, @) <b>First character:</b> alphabetical (and #, \$, @) only <b>Maximum:</b> 8

---

**Prerequisites for options available for creating or modifying a COMPARE**

Some !DB/QUICKCOMPARE options require that you specify new values. Review the chart to determine the values you need to provide for the task you want to perform.

In the chart, the letter *R* indicates the value is required; the letter *O* indicates an optional value. For example, to copy a COMPARE, you must provide a unique COMPARE ID for the new COMPARE. On the other hand, when you copy a COMPARE, providing a new Change ID is optional.

	<b>COMPARE ID</b>	<b>Change ID</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Set ID</b>	<b>Data Set Name</b>
Copy a COMPARE	R	O	O		
Create a COMPARE	R	O	R	R	R
Create a set				R	R
Rename a COMPARE	R	O	O		
Update the set				O	O

## Options for Creating or Modifying a COMPARE

---

### Overview

This unit covers the methods to access the panels and the available options for creating or modifying a COMPARE.

---

### For detailed information

These sources in the guide are available for detailed information.

<b>Information Needed</b>	<b>Source to Use</b>
Options for creating a COMPARE	“Creating a New COMPARE” on page 131
Functions such as deleting a COMPARE or updating sets in a COMPARE	“Managing an Existing COMPARE” on page 141
How to use the P (Purge) select to avoid repetitive tasks if you frequently perform a COMPARE on the same DDL	The unit “Purging All Changes to Objects from a COMPARE” on page 151

---

**Methods to access the panels for the options**

Review the chart to determine how to access panels that you need. These panels provide available options for creating or modifying a COMPARE.

<b>Panel You Want to Access</b>	<b>Method for Access</b>
COMPARE Edit panel	CEDT command
	E (Edit) select on the List of COMPAREs panel
List of COMPAREs panel	Option 2 on the !DB/QUICKCOMPARE Primary Menu
	LCMP command
New COMPARE panel	Option 1 on the !DB/QUICKCOMPARE Primary Menu
	CNEW command

---

**Options available for creating or modifying a COMPARE**

Review the chart to locate the task you want to perform. Then determine the required panel and the function to use to perform that task. For example, to copy a COMPARE, you need to access the List of COMPAREs panel and then use the C (Copy) select.

<b>Task You Want to Perform</b>	<b>Panel Required</b>	<b>Function on Panel</b>
Browse a data set	COMPARE Edit panel	B (Browse) select
Copy a COMPARE	List of COMPAREs panel	C (Copy) select
Create a COMPARE	New COMPARE panel	—
Create a set	COMPARE Edit panel	CRST command
Delete a COMPARE	List of COMPAREs panel	D (Delete) select
Delete a set	COMPARE Edit panel	D (Delete) select
Edit a data set	COMPARE Edit panel	E (Edit) select
Purge all changes to objects (used if you frequently perform a COMPARE on the same DDL)	List of COMPAREs panel	P (Purge) select
Rename a COMPARE	List of COMPAREs panel	R (Rename) select
Update or modify a set	COMPARE Edit panel	U (Update) select

## Introduction to Types of Analysis with !DB/QUICKCOMPARE

---

### Overview

This unit contains information about the types of analysis and the types of objects you can analyze using !DB/QUICKCOMPARE. It also contains background about the safety of the analysis using !DB/QUICKCOMPARE.

---

### For detailed information

For detailed information about the types of analysis you can perform, see “Beginning to Use !DB/QUICKCOMPARE” on page 119.

---

### Types of analysis available with !DB/QUICKCOMPARE

With !DB/QUICKCOMPARE, you can analyze the DDL you specify as sets in two ways.

Type of Analysis	Analysis Performed by !DB/QUICKCOMPARE
Objects and their matches	Similarities and differences among objects in sets of DDL you have associated with a COMPARE
Objects and their references	All incomplete objects whose CREATE statements include references to undefined objects (objects that do not have CREATE statements in the DDL)

### Safety of your analysis with !DB/QUICKCOMPARE

!DB/QUICKCOMPARE allows you to analyze the changes that frequently occur in an active information system. You can analyze changes without risk to the integrity of your data because all analysis occurs within the COMPARE catalog and not in the DB2 catalog.

---

**Types of objects analyzed by !DB/QUICKCOMPARE**

The chart lists the objects analyzed by !DB/QUICKCOMPARE and the abbreviations for the objects. !DB/QUICKCOMPARE uses these abbreviations both in the panel titles and in the commands:

Type of Object	Abbreviation
Alias	AL
Column	CO
Constraint name	CN
Database	DB
Index	IX
Index column	IC
Index partition	IP
Primary column	PC
RI column	RI
Stogroup	SG
Synonym	SY
Table	TB
Table space	TS
Table space partition	TP
Unique column	UC
Volume	VO
View	VW

---

**Helpful reference**

For all attributes (and their abbreviations) for each object analyzed by !DB/QUICKCOMPARE, see “Objects Available on Panels” on page 389.



## Analysis of Matches in COMPARE Keys

---

### Overview

This unit contains background about the COMPARE key, the method to use to access the panel for the option, and available options for using the COMPARE key. (For information about defaults for COMPARE keys for objects and for operators you can use, see “Operations and Defaults With COMPARE Keys” on page 324.)

---

### For detailed information

For detailed information on COMPARE keys, see “Displaying and Interpreting Object Lists” on page 157.

---

### Background about the principles for using the COMPARE key

These principles apply to using a COMPARE key:

- You can specify these values as your COMPARE key: the abbreviation for the object name or for any attributes for objects.
- The COMPARE key determines the alphabetical order of the objects displayed. (For example, if you use TS as the COMPARE key on the TB-Partial Matches panel, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE lists the groups of partial matches for tables in the alphabetical order for the TS name.)
- Changing a COMPARE key affects the analysis of matches; it does not affect the analysis of incomplete objects.

---

**Background about the affect of COMPARE keys on analysis**

!DB/QUICKCOMPARE first performs the comparison of all sets using the COMPARE key. If two or more objects have the same value for the COMPARE key, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE then performs the comparison against all the other attributes for the object. The chart shows the types of matches resulting from an analysis of databases.

<b>Types of Matches</b>	<b>Objects Match on the COMPARE Key?</b>	<b>Objects Match on Other Attributes?</b>
Full Match	Yes	Yes
Partial Match	Yes	No
Nonmatch	No	No analysis performed

---

**Method to access the panel for the option**

Review the chart to determine how to access panel that you want. This panel provides the options to display or change a COMPARE key.

<b>Panel You Want to Access</b>	<b>Method for Access</b>
List of All Keys panel	LKEY command

---

**Options available for using the COMPARE keys**

Review the chart to locate the task you want to perform. Then determine the required panel and the function to use to perform the task. For example, if you want to display the COMPARE keys for all objects, use the LKEY command.

<b>Task You Want to Perform</b>	<b>Panel or Required</b>	<b>Function to Use</b>
Display the current COMPARE keys for all objects	Any panel supporting the LKEY command	LKEY command
Update a COMPARE key for an object	Any panel supporting the CKEY command	CKEY command
	List of All Keys panel	U (Update) select

## Operations and Defaults With COMPARE Keys

---

### Overview

This unit covers the available operators that you can specify and the default values for the objects. (For general information about using COMPARE keys, see “Analysis of Matches in COMPARE Keys” on page 321.)

---

### For detailed information

For detailed information about the defaults and operators, see “Displaying and Interpreting Object Lists” on page 157.

---

### Background about the values you can use for a COMPARE key

You have these options for defining a COMPARE key.

- A single value (such as the abbreviation for an object name or for any of the attributes for the object)
  - A substring (requires specific operators)
  - Two or more values together, including a substring if appropriate (requires specific operators)
- 

### Operator available for concatenation

You can define a COMPARE key to have more than one attribute at a time with !DB/QUICKCOMPARE. To indicate that you want to concatenate attributes, use the following operator between the abbreviations for the attributes:

||'. '||

---

**Operators available for substrings in !DB/QUICKCOMPARE**

Review the chart for operators you can use with substrings in !DB/QUICKCOMPARE.

<b>Operator</b>	<b>Key</b>	<b>Example with TB Names</b>
<i>-&gt;n</i>	Ignore <i>n</i> characters	To use table name as the COMPARE key but ignore the first 4 characters, use the value:  <b>TB-&gt;4</b>
<i>:n</i>	Use only the first <i>n</i> characters	To use table name as the COMPARE key, but analyze only the first 3 characters in the table name, use this value:  <b>TB:3</b>
<i>-&gt;n:n</i>	Ignore <i>n</i> characters; then use only the next <i>n</i> characters	To use table name as the COMPARE key, but ignore the first 4 characters and analyze only the next 3 characters, use the value:  <b>TB-&gt;4:3</b>
<i>:n-&gt;n</i>	Use only the first <i>n</i> characters; then ignore <i>n</i> characters	To use table name as the COMPARE key, but analyze the first 3 characters in the table name and then ignore the next 2 characters, use the value:  <b>TB:3-&gt;2</b>

---

**Default values for the COMPARE key for objects**

Review the chart to determine the default COMPARE keys for each type of object.

Object Type	Default COMPARE Key
Alias	AL  '. '  ALC
Column	TB  '. '  TBC  '. '  CO
Constraint name	TB  '. '  TBC  '. '  CN
Database	DB
Index	IX  '. '  IXC
Index column	IX  '. '  IXC  '. '  CO
Index partition	IX  '. '  IXC  '. '  P#
Primary column	TB  '. '  TBC  '. '  CO
RI column	TB  '. '  TBC  '. '  CN  '. '  CO
Stogroup	SG
Synonym	SY  '. '  SYC
Table	TB  '. '  TBC
Table space	DB  '. '  TS
Table space partition	DB  '. '  TS  '. '  P#
Unique column	TB  '. '  TBC  '. '  CO
Volume	SG  '. '  VO
View	VW  '. '  VW

---

**For information about changing the default COMPARE keys for objects**

For information about changing the default COMPARE keys for each type of object, see the chapter “Changing the Default COMPARE Key” on page 283.

## Analysis of Matches in Sets of DDL

---

### Overview

This unit contains background about the total objects panels and commands that allow fast access to matched objects panels. This unit covers the methods to use to access the panels for analyzing matches. It also covers the available options for analyzing matches.

---

### For detailed information

For detailed information on the analysis of matches in sets of DDL, see the chapter “Using Comparisons of Objects and Matches” on page 191.

---

### Background about the total objects panels and matches

The total objects panels provide a combination of all matches for the object.

- Full matches
- Partial matches
- Nonmatches

You can display the total objects panels for each of the types of objects. For example, you can display such panels as the DB-Total Objects panel or VO-Total Objects panel.

---

## Background about the FAST command

You can display the objects and their matches by using the selects on the Summary panel. You can also directly access these panels from any panel that supports the FAST command. (If you do not know the abbreviation for the object, use the FAST command to display a panel listing the abbreviations for objects.)

To access the matched objects panel, type the abbreviation for the object followed by the letter for the type of match. The chart shows the required letter for the type of match and examples.

Type of Match	Required Letter	Examples
Full match	F	SGF, DBF, TSF
Partial match	P	SGP, DBP, TSP
Nonmatch	N	SGN, DBN, TSN
Total objects	T	SGT, DBT, TST

---

## Methods to access the panels for options

Review the chart to determine how to access the panels that you want. These panels provide the options available for analyzing matches.

Panel You Want to Access	Method to Access
FAST Access panel	FAST command
Summary panel	SUMM command
	S (Summary) select on the List of COMPAREs panel



---

**Options available for analyzing matches**

Review the chart to locate the task you want to perform. Then determine the required panel and the function to use to perform that task.

<b>Task You Want to Perform</b>	<b>Panel Required</b>	<b>Function on the Panel</b>
Display a summary of the quantity of types of matches for each object	Any panel supporting the SUMM command	SUMM command
	List of COMPAREs panel	S (Summary) select
Display either a Full Match, Partial Match, Nonmatch, or Total Objects panel for an object	FAST panel	Abbreviation for the object followed by the letter for the type of match (F, P, N, or T)
	Any panel that supports the FAST command	Abbreviation for the object followed by the letter for the type of match (F, P, N, or T)
	Summary panel	F (Full Match) P (Partial Match) N (Nonmatch) or T (Total) select
Print a report listing the nonmatches for all objects in all sets	Summary panel	NRPT
Print a report listing all partial matches for all objects in all sets	Summary panel	PRPT command
Print a report listing the total objects (all types of matches for all objects in all sets)	Summary panel	TRPT command

---

**Helpful reference**

For a list of all FAST access commands, see “Access to General Panels” on page 385.

## Analysis of Incomplete Objects in Sets of DDL

---

### Overview

This unit contains background about incomplete and undefined objects. It covers the method to access the Incomplete Objects Summary panel and the available options for analyzing incomplete objects.

---

### For detailed information

For detailed information about the analysis of incomplete objects in sets of DDL, see the chapter “Using Comparisons of Objects and Their References” on page 201.

---

### Background about incomplete and undefined objects

With !DB/QUICKCOMPARE you can determine the objects whose CREATE statements include references to undefined objects (objects that do not have CREATE statements in the set of DDL). When you display the Incomplete Objects Summary panel, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE lists each type of undefined object and its quantity on a separate line.

For example, if the DDL included 6 table spaces that were incomplete, with 4 of the 6 referring to an undefined database and 2 of the 6 referring to an undefined stogroup, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE displays this information:

<u>Object Type</u>	<u>Number of Incomplete Objects</u>	<u>Undefined Reference for the Incomplete Object</u>
Table space	4	Database
Table space	2	Stogroup

---

**Methods to access the Incomplete Objects Summary panel**

Review the chart to determine how to access the Incomplete Objects Summary panel.

<b>Panel You Want to Access</b>	<b>Method for Access</b>
Incomplete Objects Summary panel	ISUM command

---

**Options available for analyzing incomplete objects**

Review the chart to locate the task you want to perform. Then determine the required panel and the function to use to perform that task.

<b>Task You Want to Perform</b>	<b>Panel Required</b>	<b>Function on Panel</b>
Display a summary of the quantity of incomplete objects that are missing a reference	Any panel supporting the ISUM command	ISUM command
Display the undefined objects for a specific object	Incomplete Objects Summary panel	L (List) select

## Introduction to Implementation: Object Changes

---

### Overview

This unit contains background about the implementation of the results of analysis using changes to objects.

---

### For more information

For more information on the implementation of the results of analysis, see the chapter “Changing Objects” on page 213.

---

### Actions available with objects with !DB/QUICKCOMPARE

If your analysis determines that you need to change the objects or their attributes, you can copy or update the objects, or attributes, on these object list panels.

<b>Panels Supporting Object Changes</b>	<b>Example of Panel Supporting Object Changes</b>
Any of the object lists showing objects and their matches	DB-Full Matches panel
Any of the object lists showing objects that refer to undefined objects	DB With Undefined SG panel
Any of the object lists showing columns and their matches	RI-Full Matches panel
Any of the object lists showing columns that refer to undefined objects	RI With Undefined CO panel
Any of the column functions panels	Table Column Functions panel

---

## Consequences from the changes to objects

When you copy or update an object or attribute, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE automatically makes the change to the attribute in the COMPARE catalog. !DB/QUICKCOMPARE then reanalyzes the COMPARE and redisplay the matches to reflect your changes.

For example, if you update an attribute for an object listed on the DB-Partial Matches panel so that the database names for the two sets are now exactly alike, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE changes both the attributes and the analysis because the two databases now match fully. !DB/QUICKCOMPARE then removes those objects from the DB-Partial Matches panel and redisplay them on the DB-Full Matches panel.

---

## Example of the consequences from changes to objects

In the example, you have two sets containing databases that are partial matches. The single difference between the two is the database name. You update the name of the databases and !DB/QUICKCOMPARE performs these actions:

- Changes the name of the object in the COMPARE catalog
- Changes related objects in the COMPARE catalog if necessary (For example, copying a column affects the table.)
- Analyzes the updated object to determine similarities or differences between the matches
- Redisplays the two objects on the DB-Full Match panel

---

## Options for changes

!DB/QUICKCOMPARE provides these options for changes to objects:

- Copy an object
- Delete a column
- Insert a column
- Move a column
- Update one or more attributes for an object
- Update one or more attributes for all the objects on a list
- Update one or more attributes for all the objects in a set

## Introduction to Implementation: Generating Statements for Changes

---

### Overview

This unit contains background about the implementation of the changes you make to objects.

---

### For detailed information

For detailed information about the statements to use to implement changes, see the chapter “Generating Statements and Implementing Changes” on page 233.

---

### Changes to objects and commands to generate statements

The implementation of changes that you make to objects varies with whether you want to create new objects or change existing objects. These actions are possible:

- With the CRE command, generate CREATE statements for all objects in a set, including changes you make to objects using copy and update functions.
  - With the CHG command, generate a job stream containing ALTER statements (and DROP and CREATE statements, DB2 commands, and DB2 utility commands, if applicable) for changes you make, generate CREATE statements for copied objects, and generate a report of changes.
- 

### Changes to multiple attributes for an object and generating a job stream

If !DB/QUICKCOMPARE cannot generate statements to implement fully all your changes to the attributes for an object, it issues a caution and provides instructions for resolving the change.

For example, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE can generate a job stream to implement a change to the BPOOL attribute for table space, but it cannot fully implement changes for VCAT NAME. If you update BPOOL and VCAT NAME and then use the CHG command to generate a job stream, !DB/QUICKCOMPARE issues a caution on line and then flags the change statements for the table space in the job stream for changes.

---

**Information provided with the change report**

When you use the CHG command, you generate a change report.

---

**Caution about changing column type for a column**

Changing the column type for a column may require additional actions beyond using the job stream generated by !DB/QUICKCOMPARE. If you plan to change the column type of a column, make sure you investigate the actions required.

---

**Objects that can be changed using !DB/QUICKCOMPARE**

These sources are available for determining whether the changes you need to implement can be implemented fully with !DB/QUICKCOMPARE, with another !DB/Tools product, or with DB2 only.

- “Methods for Changing Objects” on page 395 which lists all objects and their attributes and how they can be changed.
- Messages displayed when you generate the job stream for changes.

## Implementation of Results of Analysis

---

### Overview

This unit contains the methods to access panels and the options you can use to implement the results of your analysis.

---

### For detailed information

For more information about implementing the results of analysis, see the chapter “Changing Objects” on page 213.

---

### Methods to access the panels for the option

All required panels have been presented in the prior units in this chapter. If you need a reminder about how to access the required panels, see “Access to General Panels” on page 385.

---

### Options available for implementation of results of analysis

Review the chart to locate the task you want to perform. Then determine the required panel and the function to use to perform that task.

<b>Task You Want to Perform</b>	<b>Panel Required</b>	<b>Function on Panel</b>
Copy an object	Any object list panel	C (Copy) select
Update one or more attributes for an object	Any object list panel	U (Update) select
Update one or more attributes for all objects displayed on the object list	Any object list panel	LUPD command
Update one or more attributes for all objects of that type	Any object list panel	GUPD command



---

**Options available for generating statements**

Review the chart for options for generating statements.

<b>Task You Want to Perform</b>	<b>Panel Required</b>	<b>Function on Panel</b>
Change an existing object by generating a job stream containing ALTER statements (and DROP and CREATE statements, DB2 commands, and DB2 utility commands, if applicable) <i>and</i> create a file for a report of changes	Summary panel or Incomplete Objects panel	CHG
Create new objects by generating CREATE statements	Summary panel or Incomplete Objects panel	CRE



# Chapter 22. Using !DB/QUICKCOMPARE to Synchronize Systems—An Example

---

## Introduction

The chapter provides an example to show you how to use the variety of features available with !DB/QUICKCOMPARE to analyze and synchronize different sources of DDL. This chapter does not provide details, but focuses on the overall process of using !DB/QUICKCOMPARE. However, it does provide you with references to other parts of the book where you can find detailed information about each of actions performed.

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## Overview of the Chapter

---

### Background about the chapter

This chapter provides examples of using !DB/QUICKCOMPARE. Although it covers commonly used functions, it does not include step-by-step instructions. It can be useful to you in these cases:

- You prefer to use examples.
- You want an overview of tasks you can perform before you begin to use !DB/QUICKCOMPARE.
- You have previously used !DB/QUICKCOMPARE, but you use it infrequently and want a brief reminder.

### Organization of this chapter

Each topic covered in this chapter includes the resources listed in the chart.

<b>Heading for the Resource</b>	<b>Purpose of the Resource</b>
For detailed information	Provides the name of the chapter in this guide that covers the topic in detail
Characteristics of this stage of the example	Provides the conditions that exist in the part of the example covered in the unit
Process for	Provides an overview of the action performed in the part of the example covered in the unit
Result	Lists the outcome and consequences of the process completed in the example covered in the unit

### Helpful information for this chapter

For a quick introduction to !DB/QUICKCOMPARE, you also may want to use the chapter “Quick Start Instructions for !DB/QUICKCOMPARE” on page 307.

### Organization of information and your needs

Review the chart to select information appropriate for the task you want to perform.

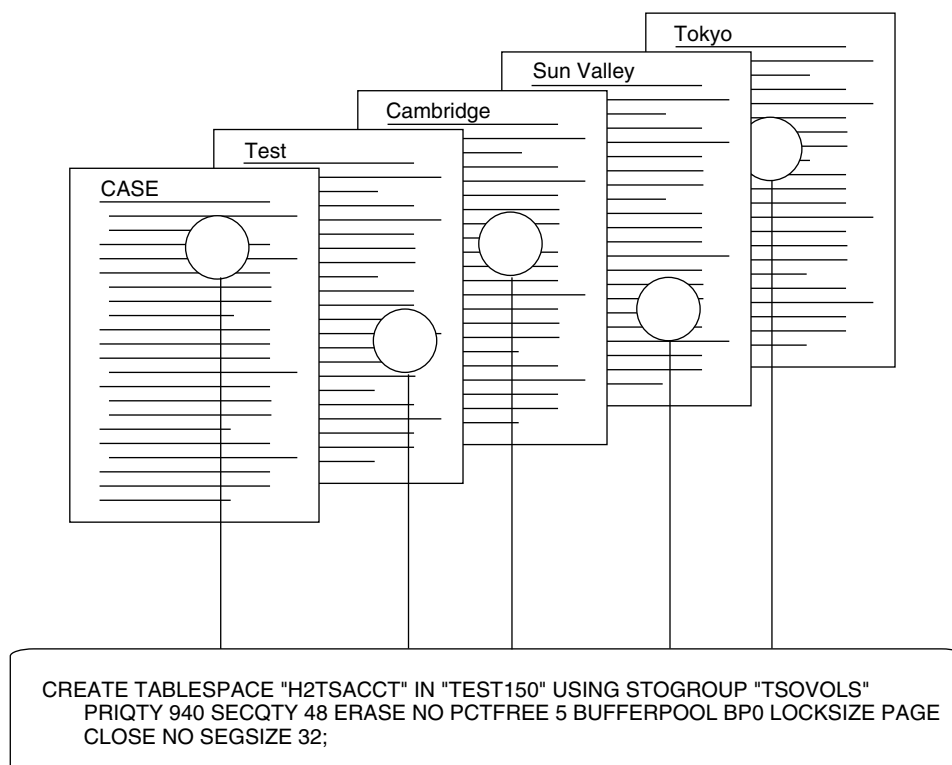
	Example Used	Preparing Sets	Analyzing	Analyzing Incompletes	Modifying Sets	Reviewing Analysis	Using Insert	Using Global Update	Using List Update	Using Update	Implementing Changes	Creating a New Environment
	p.342	p.344	p.346	p.348	p.350	p.353	p.357	p.359	p.361	p.363	p.365	p.366
Analyze the references to objects and determine objects whose CREATE statements include references to undefined objects			√	√								
Analyze the similarities and differences between sets associated with a COMPARE			√			√						
Edit the data sets for a COMPARE					√							
Generate a job stream to implement changes for copied or updated objects											√	
Generate CREATE statements for all objects in a set												√
Insert a column							√					
Review commonly performed tasks	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Update one or more attributes for all objects							√					
Update one or more attributes for a single object										√		
Update one or more attributes for objects in the object list									√			

## The Example Used in This Chapter

### Characteristics of the example

In the example, you are a DBA for the Information Systems department which manages the development of a new application. The application currently exists in five environments:

- In the CASE tool used to create the application initially
- In a test environment
- In a user acceptance environment at Cambridge
- In a user acceptance environment at Sun Valley
- In a user acceptance environment at Tokyo



---

**Tasks to perform in the example**

You are ready to create the production system, but you face these challenges:

- Determine differences that exist in the versions
- Analyze appropriate changes to synchronize the environments
- Implement the changes
- Generate a job stream containing ALTER statements (and DROP and CREATE statements, if appropriate) to modify a DB2 subsystem according to these changes
- Generate CREATE statements to create the new production environment

You can compare the DDL statements for each of the five versions using a search tool; however, given the size of the project, you want more rapid turn-around and clearer data. Further, you want to automate as many tasks as possible. You have decided to use !DB/QUICKCOMPARE.

## Preparing the Sets for Comparison

---

### Overview

This unit gives background about how !DB/QUICKCOMPARE uses sources of DDL and covers general preparation of the sets for the example.

---

### For detailed information

If you want detailed information about the preparation of sets, see the chapter “Creating a New COMPARE” on page 131.

---

### Background about sources for comparison and !DB/QUICKCOMPARE

!DB/QUICKCOMPARE can perform comparisons on data sets containing DDL. You can use examples of DB2-compliant DDL from these sources:

- DB2 catalog
  - Data dictionary
  - !DB/WORKBENCH
  - CASE tools
- 

### Sources for the sets for the example

The chart shows the name you plan to use for each set, the sources of data for the sets, and the data set name that contains the DDL on your MVS system.

<b>Name of Set</b>	<b>Source for Set</b>	<b>Data Set Containing DDL</b>
CASE	CASE tools	EXAMPLE.DDL(CASE)
TEST0211	Test environment	EXAMPLE.DDL(TEST)
USERC	User acceptance environment at Cambridge site	EXAMPLE.DDL(CAMBRDG)
USERS	User acceptance environment at Sunvalley site	EXAMPLE.DDL(SUNVALL)
USERT	User acceptance environment at Tokyo site	EXAMPLE.DDL(TOKYO)



---

## Process for preparation of the sets with !DB/QUICKCOMPARE

The New COMPARE panel shows the result of the process of preparing the sets you want to compare.

```
New COMPARE----- DB/QUICKCOMPARE ----- ROW 1 OF 5
Cmd ==>                                           Scroll ==> PAGE
```

```
Cmds: DO (Menu)  CEDT  LCMP  SUMM
```

```
-----
COMPARE ID ==> SYNC SITE                               Change ID ==> MIGPROD
Description ==> SYNCHRONIZE SITES/MIGRATE TO PROD
CNEW by: TDTD86          CNEW/CEDT by: TDTD86          Date CNEW/CEDT: 99/08/16
-----
```

```
SET ID      DATA SET(S)
-----
```

```
TEST0211   EXAMPLE.DDL(TEST)
USERC      EXAMPLE.DDL(CAMBRDG)
USERS      EXAMPLE.DDL(SUNVALL)
USERT      EXAMPLE.DDL(TOKYO)
CASE       EXAMPLE.DDL(CASE)
***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****
```

## Analyzing the Summary Showing Matches and Incompletes

---

### Overview

This unit covers analyzing the summary showing matched objects and incomplete objects for the example.

---

### For detailed information

If you want background about the summary showing matched objects and incomplete objects, see the unit “Interpreting the Summary Showing Matched Objects and References” on page 188. If you want instructions for displaying the summary showing matched objects and incomplete objects, see the unit “Displaying the Summary Showing Matched Objects and References” on page 187.

---

### Characteristics of this stage of the example

The sets for comparison are the same as those described in the unit “Preparing the Sets for Comparison” on page 344.

## Analyzing the numbers on the Summary panel

The Summary panel shows the quantity of each type of match and the quantity of incomplete objects. The illustration shows the Summary panel for the five sets used in the example.

```

Summary ----- DB/QUICKCOMPARE -----
Cmd ==>                                     CScroll ==> PAGE

COMPARE ID: SYNCSITE
Cmds:   DO (Menu)  CEDT  CHG   CNEW  CRE   FAST  ISUM
        LCMP  LKEY  NRPT  PCUR  PRPT  TRPT
Sels:   ? (Menu)  F Full match      N Nonmatch
        P Partial match  T Total objects
-----
S OBJECT TYPE          NONMATCH  PARTIAL  FULL     TOTAL    INCOMPLETE
  OBJECTS              MATCH     MATCH    MATCH    OBJECTS  OBJECTS
-----
- STOGROUP              0         0        10       10
- DATABASE              0         5 1      10       15      3 5
- TABLESPACE          0        90 2       0       90      18 6
- TABLE               0         0        605      605
- INDEX               0         0        605      605
- CONSTRAINTNAME       0         0         0         0
- COLUMN              1 3      45 4     42260    42306
- UNIQUECOLUMN         0         0         0         0
- PRIMARYCOLUMN        0         0         0         0
- INDEXCOLUMN          0         0     4365     4365
- RICOLUMN             0         0         0         0
- INDEXPARTITION       0         0         0         0
- TABLESPACEPARTITION 0         0         0         0
- VOLUME               0         0        16       16
- ALIAS                0         0         0         0
- SYNONYM              0         0         0         0
- VIEWS               0         0         0         0

```

- 1** 5 partially matched databases
- 2** 90 partially matched table spaces
- 3** 1 nonmatched column
- 4** 45 partially matched columns
- 5** 3 incomplete databases
- 6** 18 incomplete table spaces

## Determining what to do next

You decide to look first at the summary showing incomplete objects. After you resolve the incomplete objects, you will look at the nonmatched column, the table spaces, the partially matched columns, and the partially matched databases.

## Analyzing the Summary Showing Incomplete Objects

---

### Overview

This unit covers analyzing the summary showing incomplete objects for the example.

---

### For detailed information

If you want background about the summary showing incomplete objects, see the unit “Interpreting the Summary Showing Incomplete Objects” on page 204. If you want instructions for displaying the summary showing incomplete objects, see the unit “Displaying the Summary Showing Incomplete Objects” on page 203.

---

### Characteristics of this stage of the example

The sets for comparison are the same as those described in the unit “Preparing the Sets for Comparison” on page 344.

---

## Analyzing the numbers on the Incomplete Objects Summary panel

The Incomplete Objects Summary panel shows the name and quantity of incomplete objects. The illustration shows the incomplete objects for the five sets used in the example.

```

Incomplete Objects Summary ----- DB/QUICKCOMPARE -----
Cmd ==>                                     CScroll ==> PAGE

Cmds:    DO (Menu)  CEDT  CHG   CRE   FAST  LCMP  PCUR  SUMM
Sels:    ? (Menu)  L Display

-----
S OBJECT TYPE          NUMBER OF          UNDEFINED REFERENCE
  DATABASE             INCOMPLETE OBJECTS  FOR THE INCOMPLETE OBJECT
- TABLESPACE         3 1                STOGROUP
-                     18 2                STOGROUP

```

- 1** 3 databases refer to a stogroup that is undefined.
- 2** 18 table spaces refer to a stogroup that is undefined.

---

## Determining what to do next

You see that there are stogroups that are undefined. You realize that you forgot to include the data set member that contains the CREATE STOGROUP statements for the test environment (set TEST0211). You determine you need to add the data set member to set TEST0211.

## Modifying the Sets for Comparison

---

### Overview

This unit covers modifying the sets used for comparison in the example.

---

### For detailed information

If you want background about the modification of sets, and instructions for modifying sets for comparison, see the chapter “Managing an Existing COMPARE” on page 141.

---

### Characteristics of this stage of the example

These conditions exist for this stage of the example:

- The initial sets for comparison are the same as those described in the unit “Preparing the Sets for Comparison” on page 344.
  - The CREATE statements for the omitted stogroups for the test environment are in data set member EXAMPLE.DDL(TESTSG) that was not included in set TEST0211.
- 

### Process for modifying the sets with !DB/QUICKCOMPARE

The Update Set pop-up shows the process of modifying set TEST0211 to include the data set member that contains the CREATE STOGROUP statements.

```

COMPARE Edit ----- DB/QUICKCOMPARE ----- ROW 1 OF 5
Cmd ==>                                           Scroll ==> PAGE

Cmds:   DO (Menu)  CAN   CRST  ISUM  LCMP  SUMM
Sels:   ? (Menu)  B Browse  D Delete  E Edit  U Update
-----
COMPARE ID: SYNCSIT2                               Change ID ==> MIGPROD_
Description ==> SYNCHRONIZE SITES/MIGRATE TO PROD
-----
Update Set -----
Cmd ==>                                           ROW 1 OF 9
                                           Scroll ==> PAGE

Cmds: CAN

Modify any value.  When the set is complete,
press END to save the updated set.

Set ID      ==> TEST0211
Data Set(s) ==> 'EXAMPLE.DDL(TEST)' _____
            ==> 'EXAMPLE.DDL(TESTSG)' _____
            ==> _____
    
```

---

## Results of modifying the sets with !DB/QUICKCOMPARE

The Incomplete Objects Summary panel shows the result of the process of modifying the set TEST0211 to include the data set that contains the CREATE STOGROUP statements.

```
Incomplete Objects Summary ----- DB/QUICKCOMPARE -----  
Cmd ==>                                     CScroll ==> PAGE  
  
Cmds:    DO (Menu)  CEDT  CHG   CRE   FAST  LCMP  PCUR  SUMM  
Sels:    ? (Menu)  L Display  
-----
```



## Reviewing the Analysis of Matched Objects

### Overview

This unit continues the example showing the four matched-objects panels that you need to examine.

### For detailed information

If you want detailed information regarding matches, see the chapter “Using Comparisons of Objects and Matches” on page 191.

### Examining the CO-Nonmatch panel

In your analysis of the summary showing matched objects, you saw that there is one nonmatched column. The illustration shows the CO-Nonmatch panel—the result of using the N (Nonmatches) select on the Summary panel.

```

CO-Nonmatches----- DB/QUICKCOMPARE ----- Row 1 of 1
Cmd ==>                                         CScroll ==> PAGE

COMPARE Key: TB||'.'||TBC||'.'||CO          COMPARE ID: SYNC SITE
Cmds:      DO (Menu)  CEDT  CKEY  CNEW  FAST  GUPD  ISUM
           LCMP  LKEY  LUPD  PCUR  PRNT  SUMM
Sels:      ? (Menu)  C Copy  D Delete  U Update
-----
S SET_ID  COLUMN          TABLE          TB          COL
_ TEST0211 EXTRACT_ID    H2ACCT          TEST150     CHAR(8)

```

### Resolving the Nonmatch for Columns

For an example of inserting a column to resolve the nonmatch, see the unit “Using Insert to Resolve Nonmatches” on page 357.

## Examining the TS-Total Objects panel

In your analysis of the summary showing matched objects, you saw that all 90 table spaces are partial matches. The illustration shows a portion of the 90 table spaces on the TS-Total Objects panel—the result of using the T (Total Objects) select on the Summary panel.

```

TS-Total objects----- DB/QUICKCOMPARE ----- Row 1 of 90
Cmd ==>                                     CScroll ==> PAGE

COMPARE Key: DB||'.'||TS                               COMPARE ID: SYNCSITE
Cmds:   DO (Menu)  CEDT  CKEY  CNEW  FAST  GUPD  ISUM
        LCMP  LKEY  LUPD  PCUR  PRNT  SUMM
Sels:   ? (Menu)  C Copy  U Update
-----

```

S	SET ID	TABLE SPACE	DATABASE	PQTY	SQTY	STOGRUP	VCAT NAME	FREE PAGE	PCT FREE	CMP
-	TEST0211	H2TSACCT	TEST150	940	48	TSOVOLS		0	5	
-	USERC	H2TSACCT	TEST150	940	48	TSOVOLS		0	10	
-	USERS	H2TSACCT	TEST150	940	48	TSOVOLS		0	10	
-	USERT	H2TSACCT	TEST150	940	48	TSOVOLS		0	10	
-	CASE	H2TSACCT	TEST150	940	48	TSOVOLS		0	10	
-	TEST0211	H2TSACSM	TEST150	3428	172	TSOVOLS		0	5	
-	USERC	H2TSACSM	TEST150	3428	172	TSOVOLS		0	10	
-	USERS	H2TSACSM	TEST150	3428	172	TSOVOLS		0	10	
-	USERT	H2TSACSM	TEST150	3428	172	TSOVOLS		0	10	
-	CASE	H2TSACSM	TEST150	3428	172	TSOVOLS		0	10	
-	TEST0211	H2TSAUD	TEST150	2896	148	TSOVOLS		0	5	
-	USERC	H2TSAUD	TEST150	2896	148	TSOVOLS		0	10	
-	USERS	H2TSAUD	TEST150	2896	148	TSOVOLS		0	10	
-	USERT	H2TSAUD	TEST150	2896	148	TSOVOLS		0	10	
-	CASE	H2TSAUD	TEST150	2896	148	TSOVOLS		0	10	

## Resolving the partial matches for table spaces

For an example of updating all objects to resolve the partial matches, see the unit “Using Global Update to Resolve Partial Matches” on page 359.

### Examining the CO-Partial Matches panel

In your analysis of the summary showing matched objects, you saw that there are 45 columns that are partial matches. The illustration shows the CO-Partial Matches panel—the result of using the P (Partial Match) select on the Summary panel.

```

CO-Partial matches----- DB/QUICKCOMPARE ----- Row 1 of 45
Cmd ==>                                     CScroll ==> PAGE

COMPARE Key: TB||'.'||TBC||'.'||CO          COMPARE ID: SYNC SITE
Cmds:      DO (Menu)  CEDT  CKEY  CNEW  FAST  GUPD  ISUM
           LCMP  LKEY  LUPD  PCUR  PRNT  SUMM
Sels:      ? (Menu)  C Copy  D Delete  U Update
-----
S SET ID  COLUMN          TABLE          TB          COL
- TEST0211 ACCT_INVOKE_REASON H2ACCT          TEST150     CHAR (8)
- USERC    ACCT_INVOKE_REASON H2ACCT          TEST150     VARCHAR (8)
- USERS    ACCT_INVOKE_REASON H2ACCT          TEST150     VARCHAR (8)
- USERT    ACCT_INVOKE_REASON H2ACCT          TEST150     VARCHAR (8)
- CASE     ACCT_INVOKE_REASON H2ACCT          TEST150     VARCHAR (8)
- TEST0211 ACCT_INVOKE_REASON H2ACCT          TEST200     CHAR (8)
- USERC    ACCT_INVOKE_REASON H2ACCT          TEST200     VARCHAR (8)
- USERS    ACCT_INVOKE_REASON H2ACCT          TEST200     VARCHAR (8)
- USERT    ACCT_INVOKE_REASON H2ACCT          TEST200     VARCHAR (8)
- CASE     ACCT_INVOKE_REASON H2ACCT          TEST200     VARCHAR (8)
- TEST0211 ACCT_INVOKE_REASON H2ACCT          TEST250     CHAR (8)
- USERC    ACCT_INVOKE_REASON H2ACCT          TEST250     VARCHAR (8)
- USERS    ACCT_INVOKE_REASON H2ACCT          TEST250     VARCHAR (8)
- USERT    ACCT_INVOKE_REASON H2ACCT          TEST250     VARCHAR (8)
- CASE     ACCT_INVOKE_REASON H2ACCT          TEST250     VARCHAR (8)

```

### Resolving the partial matches for columns

For an example of updating a subset of objects to resolve the partial matches, see the unit “Using List Update to Resolve Partial Matches” on page 361.

### Examining the DB-Partial Matches panel

In your analysis of the summary showing matched objects, you saw that five databases are partial matches. The illustration shows the DB-Partial Matches panel—the result of using the P (Partial Matches) select on the Matches Summary panel.

```

DB-Partial matches----- DB/QUICKCOMPARE ----- Row 1 of 5
Cmd ==>                                         CScroll ==> PAGE

COMPARE Key: DB                                COMPARE ID: SYNC SITE
Cmds:      DO (Menu)  CEDT  CKEY  CNEW  FAST  GUPD  ISUM
           LCMP  LKEY  LUPD  PCUR  PRNT  SUMM
Sels:      ? (Menu)  C Copy  U Update
-----
S  SET ID  DATABASE  STOGROUP  BPOOL  RO  SHARE
-  TEST0211  TEST250  SYSDEFLT  BP0
-  USERC    TEST250  SYSDEFLT  BP0
-  USERS    TEST250  SYSDEFLT  BP1
-  USERT    TEST250  SYSDEFLT  BP0
-  CASE     TEST250  SYSDEFLT  BP0
    
```

### Resolving the partial matches for databases

For an example of updating a single object to resolve the partial matches, see the unit “Using Update to Resolve Partial Matches” on page 363.

## Using Insert to Resolve Nonmatches

---

### Overview

This unit covers using the INS command on a columns functions panel to resolve nonmatches.

---

### For detailed information

If you want detailed information about inserting a column, see the unit “Inserting a Column” on page 228. If you want detailed information about matched objects panels, see the unit “Interpreting Matched Objects Panels” on page 196.

---

### Characteristics of this stage of the example

These are the characteristics of this stage of the example.

- One column is nonmatched; you decide to use the INS command to insert a column with the same values into the last position of the corresponding tables in the other sets.
  - By using the N (Columns) Select on the TB-Total Objects panel, you have navigated to the Table Columns Functions panel for the table in which you want to insert the column.
  - You want to specify EXTRACT\_ID as the name for the new column.
  - You want to specify CHAR(8) as the column type for the new column.
  - You repeat the process for the corresponding table in each set.
- 

### Process for inserting a column

The illustration shows the Insert Column panel—the result of using the INS command on the Table Column Functions panel.

```

Insert Column ----- DB/QUICKCOMPARE -----
Cmd ==>

Type the values for the new Column
and press ENTER.

COLUMN      ==> EXTRACT_ID
COL-TYPE    ==> CHAR(8)
NULLS       ==>
FOR-BIT     ==>
FIELD-PROC  ==>
PARM-LIST   ==>

```

---

### Result on the CO-Nonmatches panel

The illustration shows the CO-Nonmatches panel after you have used the INS command to insert a new column into the corresponding tables in each set.

```
CO-Nonmatches----- DB/QUICKCOMPARE ----- Row 1 of 0
Cmd ==>                                           CScroll ==> 200

COMPARE Key: TB||'.'||TBC||'.'||CO                COMPARE ID: SYNC SITE
Cmds:      DO (Menu)  CEDT  CKEY  CNEW  FAST  GUPD  ISUM
           LCMP  LKEY  LUPD  PCUR  PRNT  SUMM
Sels:      ? (Menu)  C Copy  D Delete  U Update
-----
```

---

### Result on the Summary panel

On the Summary panel, the system changes the number of nonmatches for columns from 1 to 0.

## Using Global Update to Resolve Partial Matches

---

### Overview

This unit covers using the GUPD command on an object match panel to resolve partial matches.

---

### For detailed information

If you want detailed information about updating an object, see the unit “Updating an Object” on page 224. If you want detailed information about matched objects panels, see the unit “Interpreting Matched Objects Panels” on page 196.

---

### Characteristics of this stage of the example

These are the characteristics of this stage of the example.

- You have navigated to the TS-Total Objects panel by using the T (Total Objects) Select on the Summary panel.
- All table spaces are partially matched; you decide to use the GUPD command to update all table spaces at one time.
- You want to specify 5 as the value for percent free.

---

### Process for globally updating an object

The illustration shows a portion of the Global Update TS panel—the result of using the GUPD command on the TS-Total Objects panel. The Global Update for TS panel allows you to update one or more attributes of all table spaces.

```

Global Update TS ----- DB/QUICKCOMPARE -----
Cmd ==>

-----
Type the Set ID of the set to update ==>          (use * for all sets)
-----
Type new values to apply to all TS
and press ENTER.

VCAT-NAME ==>
STOGRUP  ==>
PQTY     ==>
SQTY     ==>
ERASE-RULE ==>
FREE-PAGE ==>
PCT-FREE ==> 5

```

### Result on the TS-Total Objects panel

The illustration shows the TS-Total Objects panel after you have used the GUPD command to update all table spaces.

```

TS-Total objects----- DB/QUICKCOMPARE ----- Update complete
Cmd ==>                                     CScroll ==> PAGE

COMPARE Key: DB||'.'||TS                      COMPARE ID: SYNC SITE
Cmds:      DO (Menu)  CEDT  CKEY  CNEW  FAST  GUPD  ISUM
           LCMP  LKEY  LUPD  PCUR  PRNT  SUMM
Sels:      ? (Menu)  C Copy  U Update
-----


| S | SET ID   | TABLE SPACE | DATABASE | PQTY | SQTY | STOGRUP | VCAT NAME | FREE PAGE | PCT FREE | CMP |
|---|----------|-------------|----------|------|------|---------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----|
| - | TEST0211 | H2TSACCT    | TEST150  | 940  | 48   | TSOVOLS |           | 0         | 5        |     |
| - | USERC    | H2TSACCT    | TEST150  | 940  | 48   | TSOVOLS |           | 0         | 5        |     |
| - | USERS    | H2TSACCT    | TEST150  | 940  | 48   | TSOVOLS |           | 0         | 5        |     |
| - | USERT    | H2TSACCT    | TEST150  | 940  | 48   | TSOVOLS |           | 0         | 5        |     |
| - | CASE     | H2TSACCT    | TEST150  | 940  | 48   | TSOVOLS |           | 0         | 5        |     |
| - | TEST0211 | H2TSACSM    | TEST150  | 3428 | 172  | TSOVOLS |           | 0         | 5        |     |
| - | USERC    | H2TSACSM    | TEST150  | 3428 | 172  | TSOVOLS |           | 0         | 5        |     |
| - | USERS    | H2TSACSM    | TEST150  | 3428 | 172  | TSOVOLS |           | 0         | 5        |     |
| - | USERT    | H2TSACSM    | TEST150  | 3428 | 172  | TSOVOLS |           | 0         | 5        |     |
| - | CASE     | H2TSACSM    | TEST150  | 3428 | 172  | TSOVOLS |           | 0         | 5        |     |
| - | TEST0211 | H2TSAUD     | TEST150  | 2896 | 148  | TSOVOLS |           | 0         | 5        |     |
| - | USERC    | H2TSAUD     | TEST150  | 2896 | 148  | TSOVOLS |           | 0         | 5        |     |
| - | USERS    | H2TSAUD     | TEST150  | 2896 | 148  | TSOVOLS |           | 0         | 5        |     |
| - | USERT    | H2TSAUD     | TEST150  | 2896 | 148  | TSOVOLS |           | 0         | 5        |     |
| - | CASE     | H2TSAUD     | TEST150  | 2896 | 148  | TSOVOLS |           | 0         | 5        |     |


```

### Result on the Summary panel

On the Summary panel, the system changes the number of partial matches for table spaces from 90 to 0.



## Using List Update to Resolve Partial Matches

---

### Overview

This unit covers using the LUPD command on an object match panel to resolve partial matches.

---

### For detailed information

If you want detailed information about updating an object, see the unit “Updating an Object” on page 224. If you want detailed information about matched objects panels, see the unit “Interpreting Matched Objects Panels” on page 196.

---

### Characteristics of this stage of the example

These are the characteristics of this stage of the example.

- You have navigated to the CO-Partial Matches panel by using the P (Partial Match) Select on the Summary panel.
- All columns listed on the CO-Partial Matches panel have the same attribute that is different, so you decide to use the LUPD command to update all the listed columns at one time.
- You want to specify CHAR(35) as the value for column type.

---

### Process for updating all objects on the list of objects

The illustration shows the Update List of CO panel—the result of using the LUPD command on the CO-Partial Matches panel. The Update List of CO panel allows you to update one or more attributes for all the listed columns.

```

Update List of CO ----- DB/QUICKCOMPARE -----
Cmd ==>

-----
Type the Set ID of the set to update ==>          (use * for all sets)
-----
Type new values to apply to the list
for CO and press ENTER.

COL-TYPE   ==> CHAR(35)
NULLS      ==>
FOR-BIT    ==>
FIELD-PROC ==>
PARM-LIST  ==>

```

### Result on the CO-Partial Matches panel

The illustration shows CO-Partial Matches panel after you have used the LUPD command to update the listed columns.

```

CO-Partial matches----- DB/QUICKCOMPARE -----
Cmd ==>                                                    CScroll ==> PAGE

COMPARE Key: TB||'.'||TBC||'.'||CO                COMPARE ID: SYNC SITE
Cmds:      DO (Menu)  CEDT  CKEY  CNEW  FAST  GUPD  ISUM
           LCMP  LKEY  LUPD  PCUR  PRNT  SUMM
Sels:      ? (Menu)  C Copy  U Update
-----
S SET ID  COLUMN          TABLE          TB      COL
          CREATOR      TYPE
    
```

### Result on the Summary panel

On the Summary panel, the system changes the number of partial matches for columns from 45 to 0.

## Using Update to Resolve Partial Matches

---

### Overview

This unit covers using the U (Update) Select on an object match panel to resolve partial matches.

---

### For detailed information

If you want detailed information about updating an object, see the unit “Updating an Object” on page 224. If you want detailed information about matched objects panels, see the unit “Interpreting Matched Objects Panels” on page 196.

---

### Characteristics of this stage of the example

These are the characteristics of this stage of the example.

- You have navigated to the DB-Partial Matches panel by using the P (Partial Match) Select on the Summary panel.
  - One database on the DB-Partial Matches panel has an attribute that is different; you decide to use the U (Update) Select to update the database.
  - You want to specify BP0 as the value for buffer pool.
- 

### Process for updating an object

The illustration shows the Update Object panel—the result of using the U (Update) Select on the DB-Partial Match panel. The Update Object panel allows you to update one or more attributes for the selected database.

```

Update Object ----- DB/QUICKCOMPARE -----
Cmd ==>

Type over any values you want to change
for selected DB and press ENTER.

DATABASE ==> TEST250
STOGROUP ==> SYSDEFLT
BPOOL    ==> BP0
RO-SHARE ==>

```

---

### Result on the DB-Partial Matches panel

The illustration shows the DB-Partial Matches panel after you have used the U (Update) Select to update the selected database.

```
DB-Partial matches----- DB/QUICKCOMPARE ----- Row 1 of 5
Cmd ==>                                           CScroll ==> PAGE

COMPARE Key: DB                                COMPARE ID: SYNC SITE
Cmds:      DO (Menu)  CEDT  CKEY  CNEW  FAST  GUPD  ISUM
           LCMP  LKEY  LUPD  PCUR  PRNT  SUMM
Sels:      ? (Menu)  C Copy  U Update
-----
                                     RO
S SET ID  DATABASE STOGROUP BPOOL SHARE
```

---

### Result on the Summary panel

On the Summary panel, the system changes the number of partial matches for database from 5 to 0.

## Implementing Changes at Existing Sites

---

### Overview

This unit covers using the CHG command to generate a job stream to change existing objects.

---

### For detailed information

For detailed information about generating statements to change existing objects, see the unit “Generating a Job Stream to Change Existing Objects” on page 240.

---

### Characteristics of this stage of the example

These are the characteristics of this stage of the example.

- You have resolved all of the nonmatches and partial matches.
  - You are ready to generate a job stream for implementing the changes to the existing objects.
- 

### Process for generating a job stream and reports for changes

Generate a job stream for implementing the changes to the existing objects by using the CHG command on a panel that supports it. Supply the DB2 ID of the DB2 subsystem for the changes and the data set name and the member name for the utility profile.

---

### Result of generating the job stream and instructions for changes

The system generates the job stream needed for you to implement the changes you specified and writes the statements and reports to the data sets specified on the housekeeping panel for configuring the !DB/Tools Change Engine. For information about the housekeeping panel for configuring the &CEG., see the unit “Changing !DB/Tools Change Engine Configuration” on page 279.

---

## Creating a New Environment

---

### Overview

This unit covers using the CRE command to generate statements to create a new environment.

---

### For detailed information

For detailed information about generating statements to create a new environment, see the unit “Generating Statements to Create Objects” on page 238.

---

### Characteristics of this stage of the example

These are the characteristics of this stage of the example.

- You have resolved all of the nonmatches and partial matches.
  - You are ready to generate statements to create a new production environment.
- 

### Process for generating statements to create a new environment

Generate statements for creating a new environment by using the CRE command on a panel that supports it. Supply a data set name for the generated statements.

---

### Result of generating statements to create a new environment

The system writes the statements needed for you to create the new environment. All changes you specified are reflected in the generated statements. The instructions are organized by set.

# Appendixes





## Appendix A. Dictionary of General Selects

---

### **How to Use This Appendix**

This appendix lists each select in alphabetical order and provides a brief definition of the select.

---

**Dictionary of selects**

<b>? (question mark)</b>	Displays a selection list listing all selects available for the selected object
<b>Browse the data set (B)</b>	Invokes the browse function of ISPF so that you can browse the contents of the data set you specify in a set
<b>Copy the COMPARE (C)</b>	Displays a panel so you can copy the COMPARE
<b>Copy the object (C)</b>	Displays a panel so you can copy the selected object on an object panel
<b>Delete the COMPARE (D)</b>	Deletes the selected COMPARE
<b>Delete the object (D)</b>	Deletes the selected object from the COMPARE
<b>Delete the set (D)</b>	Deletes the selected set from the COMPARE
<b>Display columns for the object (N)</b>	Displays a panel so you can move the columns or insert a new column for the selected object
<b>Display full matches to key (F)</b>	Displays objects that match when compared using the COMPARE key for the type of object and that also have the same attributes
<b>Display nonmatches to key (N)</b>	Displays objects that do not match when compared using the COMPARE key for the type of object
<b>Display partial matches to key (P)</b>	Displays objects that match when compared using the COMPARE key for the type of object, but the attributes for the compared objects are different
<b>Display primary columns for the table (Y)</b>	Displays a panel so you can move the primary columns or insert a new primary column for the selected table

<b>Display RI columns for the constraint name (N)</b>	Displays a panel so you can move the RI columns or insert a new RI column for the selected constraint name
<b>Display summary of the COMPARE (S)</b>	Compares all of the objects in all sets associated with the selected COMPARE and displays a summary of the results that shows the total quantity and the quantity of full matches, partial matches, and non-matches, as well as the total number of incomplete objects for each of the types of objects that you can compare using !DB/QUICKCOMPARE
<b>Display the list of objects (L)</b>	Displays the list of undefined objects for the selected incomplete object
<b>Display total objects (T)-A</b>	Displays all objects (full and partial matches and nonmatches)
<b>Display unique columns for the table (E)</b>	Displays a panel so you can move the unique columns or insert a new unique column for the selected table
<b>Edit the COMPARE (E)</b>	Displays a panel so you can edit the COMPARE ID or description and so you can display panels to add, delete, or update the sets in the selected COMPARE
<b>Edit the data set (E)</b>	Invokes the ISPF Editor so that you can edit the contents of the data set you specify in a set
<b>Move column after (A)</b>	Moves the highlighted column after the selected column
<b>Move column before (B)</b>	Moves the highlighted column after the selected column
<b>Move the column (M)</b>	Displays a panel so you can move the selected column before or after another column
<b>Purge object changes (P)</b>	Displays a panel so you can discard all changes to objects and COMPARE keys since the COMPARE was created

<b>Rename the COMPARE (R)</b>	Displays a panel so you can rename the selected COMPARE and modify the description (optional)
<b>Show differences (S)</b>	For views with partial matches, redisplay the panel so that you can see detailed information for the attributes that are different (not available on panels for total matches)
<b>Update the COMPARE key (U)</b>	Displays a panel listing the current value for the COMPARE key and the COMPARE keys possible for the type of object. You can type a definition for the key.
<b>Update the object (U)</b>	Displays a panel so you can update one or more of the attributes for the type of object
<b>Update the set (U)</b>	Displays a panel so you can modify the set ID or the data set(s) for the selected set.

## Appendix B. General Selects Available from Panels

---

### How to Use This Appendix

This appendix lists the names of selects and the panels where the selects are available. For example, the C (Copy the object) select is available on the matched objects panels and the undefined objects panels.

Additional selects available on individual panels are listed and described after the matrix showing common selects.

**Common selects available**

	COMPARE Edit	Incomplete Objects Summary	List of All Keys	List of COMPAREs	Summary	Matched Objects Panels	New COMPARE	Primary Menu	Undefined Objects Panels
Question mark (?)	√	√	√	√	√	√			√
Browse the data set (B)	√								
Copy the COMPARE (C)				√					
Copy the object (C)						√			√
Delete the COMPARE (D)				√					
Delete the set (D)	√								
Display full matches to key (F)					√				
Display nonmatches to key (N)					√				
Display partial matches to key (P)					√				
Display summary of the COMPARE (S)				√					
Display the list of objects (L)		√							
Display total objects (T)					√				
Edit the COMPARE (E)				√					
Edit the data set (E)	√								
Purge all object changes (P)				√					
Rename the COMPARE (R)				√					
Update the COMPARE key (U)			√						
Update the object (U)						√			√
Update the set (U)	√								

---

**Select not available on the panels for RI columns**

This select is not available on the object match panels for columns.

- Update the object (U)

---

**Additional select available on the panels for columns**

This select is available on the object match panels for columns, index columns, primary columns, and RI columns.

- Delete the object (D)

---

**Additional selects available on panels for column functions**

These selects are available on column functions panels.

- Move column after (A)  
(available only after you use the Move select)
- Move column before (B)  
(available only after you use the Move select)
- Move the column (M)

---

**Additional select available on the panels for constraint names**

This select is available on the object match panels for constraint names.

- Display RI columns for the constraint name (N)

---

**Additional select available on the panels for indexes**

This select is available on the object match panels for indexes.

- Display columns for the object (N)

---

**Additional selects available on the panels for tables**

These selects are available on the object match panels for tables.

- Display columns for the object (N)
- Display primary columns for the table (Y)
- Display unique columns for the table (E)

### **Additional selects available on the panels for views**

These selects are available on the object match panels for views.

- Show differences (S)
- Browse all attributes (B)



## Appendix C. Dictionary of General Commands

---

### **How to Use This Appendix**

This appendix lists each command in alphabetical order and provides a brief definition of the command.

---

**Dictionary of commands**

<b>CAN</b>	Blanks all the values you have previously entered for the Change ID and Description and restores the original data on the panel; or displays the previous panel
<b>CEDT</b>	Displays a panel so you can edit the COMPARE ID, Change ID, or description and so you can display panels to add, delete, or update the sets in the COMPARE
<b>CHG</b>	Changes an existing object by generating statements or (if !DB/QUICKCOMPARE cannot generate the statements for the specific object) instructions for changing the object
<b>CKEY</b>	Displays a panel listing the current value for the COMPARE key and the COMPARE keys possible for the type of object. You can type a definition for the key.
<b>CNEW</b>	Displays a panel so you can create a new COMPARE by specifying its COMPARE ID, Change ID, and description and specify the set ID and data set(s) for the sets you want to compare
<b>CRE</b>	Generates CREATE statements for all of the objects in all sets and saves the statements to a data set that you specify
<b>CRST</b>	Displays a panel with instructions for creating a new set
<b>DO</b>	Displays a selection list that lists all commands available from the panel
<b>FAST</b>	Displays the panel listing abbreviations required for the fast access commands available from matched objects panels
<b>GUPD</b>	Displays a panel for you to update one or more of the attributes for the type of object. Applies those updated values to all of the objects for the set you specify or all of the objects in all of the sets for the COMPARE.
<b>INS</b>	Displays a panel so that you can insert a new column (Can be followed on the command line by the column position of the new column; if you do not provide a column position, the column is inserted at the end)
<b>ISUM</b>	Compares all of the objects and verifies that all objects referred by other objects have CREATE statements in the DDL and displays a summary showing each incomplete object, its quantity, and the undefined objects to which its CREATE statement refers

<b>LCMP</b>	Displays the panel that lists all of the existing COMPAREs
<b>LKEY</b>	Displays the panel that lists the COMPARE keys for each of the types of objects that you can compare using !DB/QUICKCOMPARE
<b>LOC</b>	Redisplays the panel and places the name of the object you specified at the top of the object list (Must be followed on the command line by the COMPARE ID you want to locate)
<b>LUPD</b>	Displays a panel for you to update one or more of the attributes for the type of object. Applies those updated values to the objects on the object list for the set you specify or to all of the objects on the object list.
<b>NRPT</b>	Prints a report the sysout class of held showing nonmatches for each of the types of objects that you can compare using !DB/QUICKCOMPARE You can then release the report to a printer you specify.
<b>PCUR</b>	Displays a panel so you can discard all changes to objects and COMPARE keys made since you last accessed one of these panels: New COMPARE, List of COMPAREs, or COMPARE Edits
<b>PRNT</b>	Prints a list of objects displayed on the panel (including items not displayed on the screen) to the sysout class of held. You can then release the report to a printer you specify.
<b>PRPT</b>	Prints a report the sysout class of held showing partial matches for each of the types of objects that you can compare using !DB/QUICKCOMPARE. You can then release the report to a printer you specify.
<b>SUMM</b>	Compares all of the objects in all sets associated with the COMPARE and displays a summary of the results that shows the total quantity and the quantity of full matches, partial matches, and nonmatches, as well as the the total number of incomplete objects for each of the types of objects that you can compare using !DB/QUICKCOMPARE
<b>TRPT</b>	Prints a report the sysout class of held showing all objects associated with each of the types of objects that you can compare using !DB/QUICKCOMPARE. You can then release the report to a printer you specify.



## Appendix D. General Commands Available from Panels

---

### How to Use This Appendix

This appendix lists the names of commands and the panels where the commands are available. For example, the CKEY command is available on the matched objects panels and the undefined objects panels.

Additional commands available on individual panels are listed and described after the matrix showing common selects.

The (√) in the column for the New COMPARE panel indicates that the command is available only after you save the new COMPARE.

**Common commands available**

	COMPARE Edit	Incomplete Objects Summary	List of All Keys	List of COMPAREs	Matched Objects Panels	Summary	New COMPARE	Primary Menu	Undefined Objects Panels
CAN	√						√		
CEDT		√			√	√	(√)		√
CKEY					√				√
CNEW			√	√	√	√			√
CRST	√								
DO	√	√	√	√	√	√	(√)		√
FAST		√	√		√	√			√
CHG		√				√			
CRE		√				√			
GUPD					√				√
ISUM					√	√			√
LCMP	√	√	√		√	√	(√)		√
LKEY					√	√			√
LOC				√					
LPRN					√				√
LUPD					√				√
NRPT						√			
PCUR		√			√	√			√
PRPT						√			
SUMM	√	√	√		√		(√)		√
TRPT						√			

---

**Additional commands available on column functions panels**

These commands are available on column functions panels.

- CAN  
(available only after you use the INS command)
- DO
- INS

## General Commands Available from Panels



## Appendix E. Access to General Panels

---

### How to Use This Appendix

This appendix lists those panels that you can access in multiple ways. For example, you can access the COMPARE Edit panel by using the CEDT command or the E (Edit) select on panels that support the functions. (The New COMPARE and the List of COMPAREs panels are also available from the !DB/QUICKCOMPARE Primary Menu.)

---

**Access to general panels**

<b>Name of Panel</b>	<b>Accessible by Command</b>	<b>Accessible from a List by Select</b>
<u>C</u> OMPARE <u>E</u> dit panel	CEDT	E (Edit)
<u>C</u> OMPARE <u>K</u> ey panel	CKEY	U (Update)
<u>I</u> ncomplete Objects <u>S</u> ummary panel	ISUM	
<u>L</u> ist of <u>C</u> OMPAREs panel	LCMP	
<u>L</u> ist of All <u>K</u> ey panel	LKEY	
Matched Objects panels	Object abbreviation used with:  F (Full Match) P (Partial Match) N (Nonmatch) T (Total Match)	<b>F</b> (Full Match) <b>P</b> (Partial Match) <b>N</b> (Nonmatch) <b>T</b> (Total Match)
New COMPARE	CNEW	
<u>S</u> ummary panel	SUMM	S (Summary)
Undefined objects panels		L (List)

## Appendix F. FAST Access Commands Available

---

### How to Use This Appendix

This appendix lists the objects in the COMPARE catalog and the commands to use to access each type of match (nonmatch, full match, partial match, or total objects).

**FAST access commands available**

<b>Object</b>	<b>Command to Display Nonmatches</b>	<b>Command to Display Full Matches</b>	<b>Command to Display Partial Matches</b>	<b>Command to Display Total Objects</b>
Alias	ALN	ALF	ALP	ALT
Column	CON	COF	COP	COT
Constraint Name	CNN	CNF	CNP	CNT
Database	DBN	DBF	DBP	DBT
Index	IXN	IXF	IXP	IXT
Index Column	ICN	ICF	ICP	ICT
Index Partition	IPN	IPF	IPP	IPT
Primary Column	PCN	PCF	PCP	PCT
RI Column	RIN	RIF	RIP	RIT
Storage Group	SGN	SGF	SGP	SGT
Synonym	SYN	SYF	SYP	SYT
Table	TBN	TBF	TBP	TBT
Table Space	TSN	TSF	TSP	TST
Table Space Partition	TPN	TPF	TPP	TPT
Unique Column	UCN	UCF	UCP	UCT
Volume	VON	VOF	VOP	VOT
View	VWN	VWF	VWP	VWT

## Appendix G. Objects Available on Panels

---

### How to Use This Appendix

This appendix lists each attribute or object in the COMPARE catalog and each of the object types displayed by the COMPARE catalog. For example, ALIAS is available only on one of the Alias panels, such as AL-Full Match, AL-Partial Match, AL-Nonmatch, or AL-Total Objects panels.

Objects available on panels

	Stogroup	Database	Table Space	Table	Index	Constraint Name	Column	Unique Column	Primary Column	Index Column	RI Column	Index Partition	Table Space Partition	Volume	Alias	Synonym	View
	SG	DB	TS	TB	IX	CN	CO	UC	PC	IC	RI	IP	TP	VO	AL	SY	VW
ALIAS AL															√		
ALCREATOR ALC															√		
AUDITING AU				√													
BPOOL BP		√	√		√												
CLOSERULE CR			√		√												
CLUSTERED CL					√												
COLUMN CO							√	√	√	√	√						
C/O WCO																	√
COL VCO																	√
COLCOUNT CC																	
COLTYPE CT							√										
COMPRESS CMP			√										√				
CONSTRAINT-NAME CN						√					√						
DATA CAPTURE DC				√													
DATABASE DB		√	√	√									√		√		
DEFER DE					√												
DEFAULT-VALUE DV							√										

	Stogroup	Database	Table Space	Table	Index	Constraint Name	Column	Unique Column	Primary Column	Index Column	RI Column	Index Partition	Table Space Partition	Volume	Alias	Synonym	View
	SG	DB	TS	TB	IX	CN	CO	UC	PC	IC	RI	IP	TP	VO	AL	SY	VW
DELETERULE DR						√											
DSETPASS DPW			√		√												
EDPROC EP				√													
ERASERULE ER			√		√							√	√				
FIELDPROC FP							√										
FOR-BIT FB							√										
FREEPAGE FPG			√		√							√	√				
FROM FRO																	√
GROUP-BY GBY																	√
HAVING HAV																	√
INDEX IX					√					√		√	√				
IXCREATOR IXC					√					√		√	√				
INDEX-TYPE IT					√												
LIKE-TABLE LT				√													
LIKE-TABLE CREATOR LTC				√													
LIMITKEY LK												√					
LOCK-MAX LM			√														

Objects Available on Panels

	Stogroup	Database	Table Space	Table	Index	Constraint Name	Column	Unique Column	Primary Column	Index Column	RI Column	Index Partition	Table Space Partition	Volume	Alias	Synonym	View
	SG	DB	TS	TB	IX	CN	CO	UC	PC	IC	RI	IP	TP	VO	AL	SY	VW
LOCKRULE LR			√														
NULLS NU							√										
ORDERING OR										√							
PARMLIST PL							√										
PARTITION P#												√	√				
PARTITIONS PTS			√														
PCTFREE PF			√		√							√	√				
PQTY PQ			√		√							√	√				
REFER-TABLE RT						√											
REFER-TABLE CREATOR RTC						√											
RESTRICT-ON-DELETE RON				√													
RI-COLUMN RI											√						
ROSHARE RO		√															



	Stogroup	Database	Table Space	Table	Index	Constraint Name	Column	Unique Column	Primary Column	Index Column	RI Column	Index Partition	Table Space Partition	Volume	Alias	Synonym	View
	SG	DB	TS	TB	IX	CN	CO	UC	PC	IC	RI	IP	TP	VO	AL	SY	VW
SEGSIZE SS			√														
SELECT SEL																	√
SQTY SQ			√		√							√	√				
STOGROUP SG	√	√	√		√							√	√	√			
SUBPAGES SP					√												
SYNONYM SY																√	
SYCREATOR SYC																√	
TABLE TB				√	√	√	√	√	√		√				√	√	
TABLESPACE TS			√	√								√					
TBCREATOR TBC				√	√	√	√	√	√		√				√	√	
UNIQUE-COLUMN UC								√									
UNIQUERULE UR					√												
VALPROC VP				√													
VCATNAME VC	√		√		√							√	√				
VIEW VM																	√
VOLUME VO														√			
VPASSWORD VPW	√																
VWCREATOR VWC																	√
WHERE WHE																	√

## Objects Available on Panels

## Appendix H. Methods for Changing Objects

---

### How to Use This Appendix

The appendix lists information for each object type shown on the Summary or Incomplete Objects Summary panels. The objects are in alphabetical order beginning with alias and ending with volumes. Attributes for each object are also in alphabetical order.

This appendix indicates your choices for methods to implement changes you want to make. Depending upon the object or attribute, you can implement changes using !DB/QUICKCOMPARE, !DB/QUICKCHANGE, or !DB/WORKBENCH. Any change can be implemented using DB2. For detailed instructions for using this appendix, see “Changing Objects” on page 213.

The (√) in the column for !DB/QUICKCOMPARE indicates that additional actions outside of !DB/QUICKCOMPARE may be required to implement the change fully.

---

**Methods for making changes to existing aliases**

Use one of these methods to make changes to existing aliases.

	<b>Possible with !DB/QUICKCOMPARE</b>	<b>Possible with !DB/QUICKCHANGE</b>	<b>Possible with !DB/WORKBENCH</b>	<b>Possible only with DB2</b>
ALIAS	√	√	√	
AL CREATOR	√	√	√	
TABLE	√	√	√	
TB CREATOR	√	√	√	

---

## Methods for making changes to existing columns

Use one of these methods to make changes to existing columns.

	Possible with !DB/QUICKCOMPARE	Possible with !DB/QUICKCHANGE	Possible with !DB/WORKBENCH	Possible only with DB2
COLUMN	√	√		
COL TYPE	(√)	√		
DEFAULT VALUE	√			
FIELD PROC	√	√		
FOR BIT	√	√		
NULLS	√	√		
PARAM LIST	√	√		
TABLE		√		
TB CREATOR		√		

---

**Methods for making changes to existing constraint names**

Use one of these methods to make changes to existing constraint names.

	<b>Possible with !DB/QUICKCOMPARE</b>	<b>Possible with !DB/QUICKCHANGE</b>	<b>Possible with !DB/WORKBENCH</b>	<b>Possible only with DB2</b>
CONSTRAINT NAME	√	√	√	
DELETE RULE	√	√	√	
REFERTB	√	√		
REFERTB CREATOR	√	√		
TABLE		√		
TB CREATOR		√		

---

**Methods for making changes to existing databases**

Use one of these methods to make changes to existing databases.

	<b>Possible with !DB/QUICKCOMPARE</b>	<b>Possible with !DB/QUICKCHANGE</b>	<b>Possible with !DB/WORKBENCH</b>	<b>Possible only with DB2</b>
BPOOL	√	√	√	
DATABASE	√			
RO SHARE	√	√	√	
STOGROUP	√	√	√	

## Methods for making changes to existing indexes

Use one of these methods to make changes to existing indexes.

	Possible with !DB/QUICKCOMPARE	Possible with !DB/QUICKCHANGE	Possible with !DB/WORKBENCH	Possible only with DB2
BPOOL	√	√	√	
CLOSE RULE	√	√	√	
CLUSTERED	√	√		
DEFER	√			
DSET PASS	√			
ERASE RULE	√	√	√	
FREE PAGE	√	√	√	
INDEX	√	√		
IX CREATOR	√	√		
INDEX TYPE	√			
PCT FREE	√	√	√	
PQTY	√	√	√	
SQTY	√	√	√	
STOGROUP	√	√	√	
SUBPAGES	√	√		
TABLE	√	√		
TB CREATOR	√	√		
UNIQUE RULE	√	√		
VCAT NAME	√	√	√	



---

**Methods for making changes to existing index columns**

Use one of these methods to make changes to existing index columns.

	<b>Possible with !DB/QUICKCOMPARE</b>	<b>Possible with !DB/QUICKCHANGE</b>	<b>Possible with !DB/WORKBENCH</b>	<b>Possible only with DB2</b>
COLUMN	√	√		
INDEX	√	√		
IX CREATOR	√	√		
ORDERING	√	√		

---

## Methods for making changes to existing index partitions

Use one of these methods to make changes to existing index partitions.

	Possible with !DB/QUICKCOMPARE	Possible with !DB/QUICKCHANGE	Possible with !DB/WORKBENCH	Possible only with DB2
ERASE RULE	√	√	√	
FREE PAGE	√	√	√	
INDEX		√		
IX CREATOR		√		
LIMIT KEY	√	√		
PARTITION	√	√		
PCT FREE	√	√	√	
PQTY	√	√	√	
SQTY	√	√	√	
STOGROUP	√	√	√	
VCAT NAME	√	√	√	

---

## Methods for making changes to existing primary columns

Use one of these methods to make changes to existing primary columns.

	Possible with !DB/QUICKCOMPARE	Possible with !DB/QUICKCHANGE	Possible with !DB/WORKBENCH	Possible only with DB2
COLUMN	✓	✓	✓	
TABLE		✓	✓	
TB CREATOR		✓	✓	

---

## Methods for making changes to existing RI columns

Use one of these methods to make changes to existing RI columns.

	Possible with !DB/QUICKCOMPARE	Possible with !DB/QUICKCHANGE	Possible with !DB/WORKBENCH	Possible only with DB2
COLUMN		✓	✓	
CONSTRAINT NAME		✓	✓	
TABLE		✓	✓	
TB CREATOR		✓	✓	

---

## Methods for making changes to existing stogroups

Use one of these methods to make changes to existing stogroups.

	Possible with !DB/QUICKCOMPARE	Possible with !DB/QUICKCHANGE	Possible with !DB/WORKBENCH	Possible only with DB2
STOGROUP	√			√
VCAT NAME	√			√
VPASSWORD	√			√

---

## Methods for making changes to existing synonyms

Use one of these methods to make changes to existing synonyms.

	Possible with !DB/QUICKCOMPARE	Possible with !DB/QUICKCHANGE	Possible with !DB/WORKBENCH	Possible only with DB2
SYNONYM	√	√		
SY-CREATOR	√	√		
TABLE	√	√		
TB CREATOR	√	√		

---

## Methods for making changes to existing tables

Use one of these methods to make changes to existing tables.

	Possible with !DB/QUICKCOMPARE	Possible with !DB/QUICKCHANGE	Possible with !DB/WORKBENCH	Possible only with DB2
AUDITING	√	√	√	
DATABASE	√	√		
DATA CAPTURE	√	√	√	
ED PROC	√	√		
LIKE TABLE	√			
LIKE TABLE CREATOR	√			
TABLE	√	√		
TABLE SPACE	√	√		
TB CREATOR	√	√		
VALPROC	√	√	√	

---

## Methods for making changes to existing table spaces

Use one of these methods to make changes to existing table spaces.

	Possible with !DB/QUICKCOMPARE	Possible with !DB/QUICKCHANGE	Possible with !DB/WORKBENCH	Possible only with DB2
BPOOL	√	√	√	
CLOSE RULE	√	√	√	
COMPRESS	√	√	√	
DATABASE	√	√		
DSET PASS	√	√	√	
ERASE RULE	√	√	√	
FREE PAGE	√	√	√	
LOCK MAX	√			
LOCK RULE	√	√	√	
PARTITIONS	√	√		
PCT FREE	√	√	√	
PQTY	√	√	√	
SEG SIZE	√	√		
SQTY	√	√	√	
STOGROUP	√	√	√	
TABLE SPACE	√	√		
VCAT NAME	√	√	√	



---

## Methods for making changes to existing table space partitions

Use one of these methods to make changes to existing table space partitions.

	Possible with !DB/QUICKCOMPARE	Possible with !DB/QUICKCHANGE	Possible with !DB/WORKBENCH	Possible only with DB2
COMPRESS	√	√	√	
DATABASE		√		
ERASE RULE	√	√	√	
FREE PAGE	√	√	√	
PARTITION	√	√		
PCT FREE	√	√	√	
PQTY	√	√	√	
RESTRICT ON DELETE	√			
SQTY	√	√	√	
STOGROUP	√	√	√	
TABLE SPACE		√		
VCAT NAME	√	√	√	

---

**Methods for making changes to existing unique columns**

Use one of these methods to make changes to existing unique columns.

	<b>Possible with !DB/QUICKCOMPARE</b>	<b>Possible with !DB/QUICKCHANGE</b>	<b>Possible with !DB/WORKBENCH</b>	<b>Possible only with DB2</b>
COLUMN	✓	✓		
TABLE		✓		
TB CREATOR		✓		

---

**Methods for making changes to existing volumes**

Use one of these methods to make changes to existing volumes.

	<b>Possible with !DB/QUICKCOMPARE</b>	<b>Possible with !DB/QUICKCHANGE</b>	<b>Possible with !DB/WORKBENCH</b>	<b>Possible only with DB2</b>
STOGROUP	√	√	√	
VOLUME	√	√	√	

---

## Methods for making changes to existing views

Use one of these methods to make changes to existing views.

	Possible with !DB/QUICKCOMPARE	Possible with !DB/QUICKCHANGE	Possible with !DB/WORKBENCH	Possible only with DB2
C/O	√			
COL	√			
FROM	√			
GROUP BY	√			
HAVING	√			
SELECT	√			
VIEW	√	√		
VWCREATOR	√	√		

## Appendix I. Common Type Conversions

---

### How to Use This Appendix

This table describes how a given type of source data is converted to a given type of target data and highlights any possible loss of information.

**Table of common conversions**

Review this table to determine how data conversions are handled.

<b>TARGET SOURCE</b>	<b>Integer</b>	<b>Floating Pt.</b>	<b>Character</b>	<b>Decimal</b>	<b>Date/Time/ Timestamp</b>
<b>Integer</b>	Standard C conversion; if converting a long to a short integer, the high order bits are truncated.	Standard C conversion	Default output mask—all 9s Source: Converted from rightmost position Target: Left justified Truncated or padded with blanks	Default output mask—all 9s No decimal point, right justified Either leading 0s are added or high order digits are ignored	If either input or output mask is missing, the source is not changed. Source: Converted from leftmost position Target: Left justified
<b>Floating Pt.</b>	Standard C conversion; fractional portion ignored	Standard C conversion	Default output mask—all 9s Source: Converted from rightmost position Target: Left justified Truncated or padded with blanks	Default output mask—all 9s No decimal point, right justified Either leading 0s are added or high order digits are ignored	If either input or output mask is missing, the source is not changed. Source: Converted from leftmost position Target: Left justified
<b>Character</b>	Right justified; Either leading 0s are added or high order digits are ignored	Source: Converted from leftmost position; no decimal point Target: Scientific notation; precision may be lost	Source: Converted from leftmost position Target: Left justified	No decimal point, right justified Either leading 0s are added or high order digits are ignored	If either input or output mask is missing, the source is not changed. Source: Converted from leftmost position Target: Left justified

Table of common conversions (continued)

<b>TARGET SOURCE</b>	<b>Integer</b>	<b>Floating Pt.</b>	<b>Character</b>	<b>Decimal</b>	<b>Date/Time/ Timestamp</b>
<b>Decimal</b>	Standard C conversion; fractional portion dropped. If field length of target is short, high order bits are truncated.	Standard C conversion; precision may be lost	Default output mask—all 9s Source: Converted from rightmost position Target: Left justified Truncated or padded with blanks	Default output mask—all 9s No decimal point, right justified Either leading 0s are added or high order digits are ignored	If either input or output mask is missing, the source is not changed. Source: Converted from leftmost position Target: Left justified
<b>Date/Time/ Timestamp</b>	Not applicable	Not applicable	If either input or output mask is missing, the source is not changed. Source: Converted from leftmost position Target: Left justified	Not applicable	If either input or output mask is missing, the source is not changed. Source: Converted from leftmost position Target: Left justified

---

**Important information about data conversion errors**

You can choose where you want a job to stop when the system detects a data conversion error. When the KTNUNLD utility detects a data conversion error, it returns an RC=4, which has the potential to stop the job at the RELOAD phase. The reason the job stops at this point is that skeleton member KTUUTUNL has return code checking in the UNLOAD AFTER command that allows return codes up to RC=8 without stopping the job at the UNLOAD step. If you want the job to stop at the RELOAD phase (the default), do not change skeleton member KTUUTUNL. If you want the job to stop at the UNLOAD step, manually change the skeleton member as follows:

From:

```
 / /UNLOADA EXEC PGM=IKJEFT01,REFION=&REGION.,DYNAMNBR=100,COND=(8,LE)
```

To:

```
 / /UNLOADA EXEC PGM=IKJEFT01,REFION=&REGION.,DYNAMNBR=100,COND=(4,LE)
```



## Appendix J. Candle Customer Support

---

### Introduction

Candle Corporation offers a comprehensive maintenance and support plan to ensure you realize the greatest value possible from your Candle software investments. We have more than 200 technicians worldwide, committed to providing you with prompt resolutions to your support requests.

Customer Support hours of operation are from 5:30 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., Pacific Time. In the event of an after-hours or weekend emergency, Candle's computerized call management system ensures that a technician will return your call within one hour. For customers located outside of North America, after-hours and weekend support is provided by Candle Customer Support locations in the United States.

---

### Electronic Support

Candle provides information and support services using

- Candle's home page at [www.candle.com](http://www.candle.com). You can use the Candle Web site to
  - open problem records
  - access maintenance information
  - order products or maintenance
  - access IBM compatibility information
  - download fix packs for distributed products
  - read news and alerts
  - scan a list of scheduled Candle education classes
- Candle Electronic Customer Support (CECS), an electronic customer support facility. You can access this facility through the IBM Global Network. You can use CECS to
  - open problem records
  - search our database for solutions to known problems
  - look for answers to commonly asked questions
  - read news and alerts
  - scan a list of scheduled Candle education classes

Both CECS and the Candle Web site are available 24 hours a day, 7 days per week.

---

## Telephone Support

Our support network consists of product specialists who work with you to solve your problem.

Candle uses an online problem management system to log and track all support requests. Your request is immediately routed to the appropriate technical resource.

When you call to report a problem, please have the following information:

- your Candle personal ID (PID) number
- the release level of the Candle product
- the release level of IBM or other vendor software
- identifying information and dates of recently applied maintenance to your Candle product or IBM product
- a detailed description of the problem (including the error message) and the events preceding the problem
- a description of any unusual events that occurred before the problem

## Customer Support Phone Numbers

	Telephone	Fax
<b>North America</b>	(800) 328-1811	
	(310) 535-3636	(310) 727-4204
<b>Europe</b>		
Belgium/Luxembourg	+32 (0) 3 270 95 60	+32 (0) 3 270 95 41
France	+33 (0) 1 53 61 60 60	+33 (0) 1 53 61 06 16
Germany/Switzerland/ Austria	+49 (0) 89 54 554 333	+49 (0) 89 54 554 170
Italy - Freephone	800 780992	
Netherlands	+31 (0) 30 600 35 50	+31 (0) 30 600 35 10
Scandinavia	+46 (0)8 444 5940	+46 (0)8 623 1855
U.K.	+44 (0)161 437 5224	+44 (0)161 437 5225
(Southern Europe, Middle East and South Africa Agents call U.K.)		
<b>Asia Pacific - English Hub</b>		+61 2 9954 1818
Australia	+61 2 8912 9898	
Hong Kong	800 908 457	
India	+61 2 8912 9898	
Indonesia	0018 03061 2061	
Malaysia	1800 803 459	
New Zealand	0800 449 596	
Philippines	1800 1612 0096	
Singapore	800 616 2075	
Thailand	0018 00612 1045	
<b>Asia Pacific - Japanese Hub</b>	+81 3 3595 7150	+81 3 3595 7110
<b>Asia Pacific - Korean Hub</b>	+82 2 552 8744	+82 2 552 8746
<b>Asia Pacific - Mandarin Hub</b>	+88 62 2739 3223	+88 62 2378 5993
<b>Asia Pacific e-mail address: ap_support@candle.com</b>		

When your local support office is unavailable, you can contact Candle's North America support center. If USADirect® service is available in your country, use the 800 telephone number. If USADirect service is not available, ask your international operator for assistance in calling Candle's local (310) number.

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## Incident Documentation

You may be asked to send incident documentation to the Candle Customer Support Center. On the outside of all packages you send, please write the incident number given to you by the Customer Support representative.

Send tapes containing the incident information to the following address, unless directed otherwise by your Customer Support representative:

**Candle Customer Support**  
**Candle Support Center, *Incident number***  
**201 North Douglas Street**  
**El Segundo, CA 90245**

Send all other relevant documentation, such as diskettes or paper documentation, to the address provided by your Customer Support representative.

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## Ensuring Your Satisfaction with Customer Support

Candle Customer Support is committed to achieving high customer satisfaction ratings in all areas. These include

- connecting you to a support representative promptly
- providing you with the appropriate fixes
- answering support questions
- filling your shipping orders
- supplying documentation

If you have a concern that has not been resolved to your satisfaction, you can open a complaint ticket. All tickets are logged and tracked to ensure responsiveness and closure. Using the ticket information, a manager will contact you promptly to resolve your problem.

## Glossary

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**alias.** An object in the COMPARE catalog. An alias is an object that uses another name to represent a table or view. The table or view can be in either the local or a remote DB2 subsystem.

**ALTER SQL.** ALTER statements used to update objects in the DB2 catalog

**Change ID.** An optional identifier that you can use with a COMPARE to associate the COMPARE with the change management system your organization uses.

**CLIST.** (Command Lists) A list of commands and statements performing a specific function under TSO that is kept in a special library.

**column.** An object in the COMPARE catalog. A vertical component of a DB2 table. A column is like a field in a nonrelational database. Each column has a name and a particular data type (such as CHARACTER, DECIMAL, or INTEGER).

**COMPARE.** The name for the sets of DDL that you want to analyze using !DB/QUICKCOMPARE. (A COMPARE consists of the COMPARE ID, the optional Change ID, one or more Set IDs, and the DDL you have associated with each Set ID.)

**COMPARE catalog.** The 16 objects and their attributes that !DB/QUICKCOMPARE can analyze.

**COMPARE ID.** The 8-character identifier that you use to identify the sets of DDL you want !DB/QUICKCOMPARE to analyze.

**COMPARE key.** One or more values (the name of the object or its attributes) that you have specified as the values to use when comparing objects in sets.

**constraint name.** An object in the COMPARE catalog. The 8-character name for a referential relationship between tables. If the constraint name is not specified when the table is created, it is specified by DB2.

**CREATE.** SQL statements used to update the DB2 catalog with new objects.

**data set.** A collection of information for data storage and retrieval purposes

**database.** An object in the COMPARE catalog. A logical collection of tables or a logical collection of table spaces and index spaces.

**DB2 catalog.** DB2-maintained tables containing the object description information needed to manage your data. The SQL Data Manipulation Language (DML) maintains the catalog.

**DDL.** (Data Definition Language) A subset of SQL describing data and their relationships in a database. Data definition language is also called data description language. See also DML.

**dependent.** An object that exists only when another object exists. For example, a table space is a dependent of a database—it cannot exist unless the database exists.

**DML.** (Data Manipulation Language) A programming language used to access a database to create, recover, read, write, and delete data. It is a subset of SQL and maintains the DB2 catalog. See also DDL.

**DROP.** An SQL statement used to remove completely a DB2 object and all its dependents. Any application plans that reference the object are invalidated.

**existing object.** An object in the DB2 catalog of a DB2 subsystem.

**full match.** Objects in two or more sets that match when compared using a COMPARE key for the type of object and that also have the same attributes.

**group.** Two or more objects in different sets that match fully or partially. (!DB/QUICKCOMPARE displays each group in alternating colors; for example, the system dis-

plays the first group of matched objects in green and the next group of matched objects in white.)

**incomplete objects.** Objects that refer to other objects that have not been defined with CREATE statements. (For example, a database is incomplete if its CREATE statement refers to a storage group that does not have a CREATE statement.)

**index.** An object in the COMPARE catalog. A DB2 object consisting of one or more columns from a table and a set of pointers. An index is logically ordered by the values of a key. Indexes can improve retrieval performance and guarantee uniqueness on rows in a table.

**index column.** An object in the COMPARE catalog. A column containing a set of index columns used to order index entries.

**index partition.** An object in the COMPARE catalog. An index stored in multiple index spaces. A partitioned index is a clustering index for a partitioned table space. Limitkeys in this index determine which rows are stored in which partition.

**ISPF.** (Interactive System Productivity Facility) The IBM full-screen editor and dialog manager. ISPF provides control and services to permit the execution of the !DB/QUICKCOMPARE ISPF dialogs under MVS and VM/SP.

**job stream.** Job Control Language (JCL) that may contain CLISTS, REXX EXECs, SQL, control statements, and other programs to be submitted and executed. !DB/QUICKCOMPARE uses a job stream to implement changes to existing objects.

**libdef.** ISPF 2.2 facility that dynamically adds or concatenates libraries needed for a particular ISPF application to those ISPF libraries normally in use. This eliminates the need to change the TSO user LOGON procedure to refer to the ISPF application libraries, or to copy the programs, messages, panels, commands, and tables for the ISPF application to a library already accessible by ISPF. !DB/QUICKCOMPARE takes full advantage of libdef if you install under a release of ISPF that supports libdef.

**nonmatch.** Objects that do not match other objects in any other set. (!DB/QUICKCOMPARE displays nonmatches in blue.)

**object.** Anything that can be created or manipulated with SQL, such as database, table space, table, or index.

**owning.** A relationship the creator of an object has with that object. The creator of a DB2 object owns the object *unless* user A creates a table on behalf of user B. Then, user B owns the table.

**parent object.** An object to which one or more other objects are subordinate. For example, a table is the parent object to a column.

**partial match.** Objects in two or more sets that match when compared using the COMPARE key but that do not have the same attributes.

**primary column.** An object in the COMPARE catalog. A column containing a key that is unique and nonnull that is part of a parent table definition. A table cannot be defined as a parent unless it has a primary key. The foreign key for the dependent table consists of the same set of columns as the primary key for the parent table.

**Primary Menu.** The first menu displayed by !DB/QUICKCOMPARE.

**RI column.** (referential information column) An object in the COMPARE catalog. A column or columns in a dependent table that match the primary key columns of the referential parent table.

**set.** One group of DDL that you want to compare to another group (or groups) of DDL. Each group of DDL is identified with a Set ID.

**Set ID.** The 8-character identifier that you specify to identify each set of DDL that you want !DB/QUICKCOMPARE to compare.

**SPUFI.** (SQL Processor Using File Input) A facility of the TSO attachment subcomponent that enables the DB2 user to execute SQL statements without embedding them in an application program. SPUFI executes statements stored in a

file or a member of a PDS and saves the output from DB2 in a data set.

**SQL.** (Structured Query Language) A language used to access data in DB2 tables and to control access to DB2 resources. SQL contains both data definition statements (DDL) and data manipulation statements (DML).

**stogroup.** An object in the COMPARE catalog. Named set of DASD volumes where DB2 data is stored.

**synonym.** An object in the COMPARE catalog. An alternative name for a DB2 table or view.

**table.** An object in the COMPARE catalog. A fundamental DB2 object containing rows with columns of user data. A table is like a file in a nonrelational database. (See also rows and columns.)

**table space.** An object in the COMPARE catalog. An object in a page set that contains one or multiple tables.

**table space partition.** An object in the COMPARE catalog. A table space subdivided into separate data sets (partitions). A partitioned table space contains one table stored in multiple partitions. Table rows are stored in partitions based on an index key range. Utilities can process each partition separately.

**total objects.** A combination of all full matches, partial matches, and nonmatches.

**undefined objects.** Objects that do not have CREATE statements in the DDL for the set but that are referred to in the CREATE statements of another object.

**unique column.** An object in the COMPARE catalog. A column containing a keyword specifying that no identical key values are stored in a table.

**users.** DB2 database administrators, DB2 application developers, DB2 end-users with TSO IDs and some level of DB2 authority to access DB2 objects using DB2.

**view.** Named collection of data derived from one or more underlying tables or other views. A view can include all or some of the columns contained in its underlying tables. It may or may not be able to be updated. Define a view by specifying in the CREATE VIEW statement the tables and views referenced and the columns to be included from each.

**volume.** An object in the COMPARE catalog. One DASD (Direct Access Storage Device) actuator identified by its own 6-character volume serial number.





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# User Comment Form

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## !DB®/QUICKCOMPARE for DB2 User's Guide Version 500

### TA54-5845-3

Please take a moment to share your comments and suggestions regarding Candle's documentation. Be as specific as possible.

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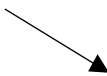
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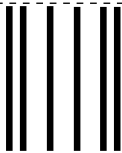
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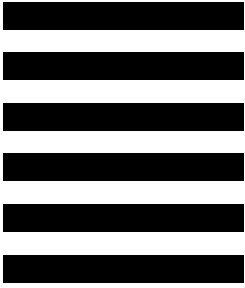
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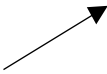


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