

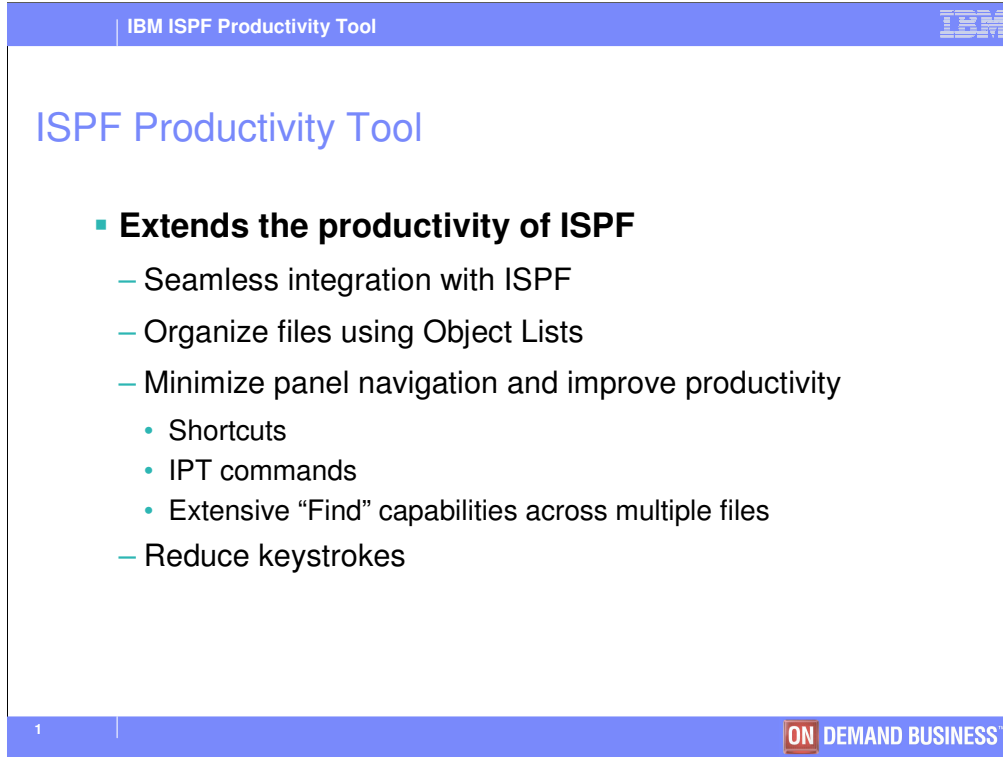


**Welcome to the ISPF Productivity Tool presentation! As you will see in the next few slides, IPT is more than just ISPF!!**

A development organization's time is valuable. Programmers often write shortcuts, using CLIST or REXX programs, to help with repetitive tasks, and share these tools with their peers. IPT standardizes the shortcuts and tools you need to be productive with ISPF. Think of the time this will save everyone!

IPT uses Hotbars, Field-sensitive areas in the Object List, and Member Selection Lists, and 52 shortcut commands to minimize the time required to get the job done.

Using a single command invoked from an Object List, you can search multiple files for a member name, data within a member, or data in sequential files from an Object List. With IPT, you can make Global changes to PDS or PDSE members.



The image is a screenshot of a presentation slide titled "IBM ISPF Productivity Tool". The slide has a blue header bar with the text "IBM ISPF Productivity Tool" and a small IBM logo on the right. The main content area is white and features the title "ISPF Productivity Tool" in blue. Below the title is a bulleted list of features. The list starts with a square bullet point followed by the text "Extends the productivity of ISPF". This is followed by several hyphenated list items, including "Seamless integration with ISPF", "Organize files using Object Lists", "Minimize panel navigation and improve productivity" (which has three sub-bullets: "Shortcuts", "IPT commands", and "Extensive 'Find' capabilities across multiple files"), and "Reduce keystrokes". The slide has a blue footer bar with a small number "1" on the left and the "ON DEMAND BUSINESS" logo on the right.

IBM ISPF Productivity Tool

## ISPF Productivity Tool

- **Extends the productivity of ISPF**
  - Seamless integration with ISPF
  - Organize files using Object Lists
  - Minimize panel navigation and improve productivity
    - Shortcuts
    - IPT commands
    - Extensive “Find” capabilities across multiple files
  - Reduce keystrokes

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The ISPF Productivity Tool, also referred to as IPT, will help your organization increase its productivity when using ISPF. IPT functionality is available from any panel without a need to modify any ISPF Primary Option Menu. All IPT functions are totally integrated. IPT can perform almost any activity within ISPF, or internally invoke the function that can perform the task. IPT is designed to make your job easier!

The ISPF Productivity Tool works as *an extension of ISPF*. This means you do not have to initiate a separate product within ISPF to use the ISPF Productivity Tool. They work together as one product. For example, you may use Object List commands to locate files, use Member Selection List commands to locate the correct PDS member, edit the member using ISPF, and use ISPF and IPT commands during the edit session.

IBM ISPF Productivity Tool

## ISPF Productivity Tool – Compared to ISPF Using an Object List

### Object List may be a list of files....

Numbr	Data Set Names / Objects	Class
1	'FILEMGR.V8R1.INSTALL'	PDS
2	'FILEMGR.V8R1.SFMNDBRM'	PDS
3	'FILEMGR.V8R1.SFMNEXEC'	PDS
4	'FILEMGR.V8R1.SFMNMAC1'	PDS
5	'FILEMGR.V8R1.SFMNMENU'	PDS
6	'FILEMGR.V8R1.SFMNMODA'	PDS
7	'FILEMGR.V8R1.SFMNMOD2'	PDS
8	'FILEMGR.V8R1.SFMNPENU'	PDS
9	'FILEMGR.V8R1.SFMNSAM1'	PDS
10	'FILEMGR.V8R1.SFMNSLIB'	PDS
11	'FILEMGR.V8R1.SFMNTENU'	PDS
12	'FILEMGR.V8R1.SIPVMENU'	PDS
13	'FILEMGR.V8R1.SIPVMOD1'	PDS

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An object list can be a list of files, or as shown on the next slide...

IBM ISPF Productivity Tool

## ISPF Productivity Tool – Compared to ISPF Using an Object List

**Object List may also contain:**

- z/OS Files
  - Unix System Services Files
  - Native UNIX® support - z/OS v1.9.
  - VSAM files
  - Sequential
  - Tape
  - Migrated
  - PC files
  - Panvalet or Librarian
  - SCLM Hierarchy
  - Files on specific volumes
  - Files referenced by DD name
- Dynamic list of APF libraries
- Linklist libraries
- LPA libraries
- DB2 tables

**Object List Example**


Numbr	Data Set Names / Objects
1	----- LAB FILES ----
2	:LISTS
3	OLVS
4	)/u/dnet424/test
5	/u/dnet424/testfile
6	ADLAB.JCL
7	:LISTS APFLIB
8	'DEBUG.V7R1.**'
9	:LISTV DMPU2* DNET424.**
10	-DSNC_DSN8710.EMP
11	=DNET424 ADWORK ADLAB SOURCE
12	=DNET424 DEV1 DEV2 TEST RELEASE SOURCE

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An object list can contain USS files, VSAM files, DB2 tables, Sequential, Tape, or migrated files based on file names, or file name patterns. It can also contain SCLM, Panvalet, or Librarian files. Files can be accessed by their DD references. For example, OLDD ISPPLIB will show all files associated with the DD name ISPPLIB.

Authorized Program Facility (APF) files, files located in the Linklist, and LPA (resident programs) can be easily accessed by an IPT object list.

In summary, an object list can help your staff organize their work. Think of an Object list as a “project folder”, where all the entities for a project are located in one place.


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<h3>Example 1 - Find a Member Within an OLIST with 13 PDS libraries</h3>	
<p><b>ISPF – Find a member</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Steps Required:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use option 3.4 to locate files</li> <li>• For each file:                                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Browse each file</li> <li>- Locate the member</li> <li>- Exit the file</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Repeat the steps above for each file</li> <li>• Steps required for 13 files:                                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <math>13 \times 3 = 39</math></li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p><b>IPT – Find a member in an OLIST</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Steps Required:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Issue FINDMEM command in an OLIST</li> <li>• Steps required: 1</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p><b>Improve Productivity</b></p> </div>
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Let's look at a few examples. In the first example, IPT is used to locate a member within 13 PDS libraries. Using an Object List containing the 13 PDS library names, IPT will locate the member with a single command. Using ISPF, you would need to perform many steps to locate which PDS libraries where the member resides.

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## Example 2 – Find Text Within an Object List for 13 PDS or PDSE libraries

ISPF – Find text in a list of files	IPT – Find text in an Olist
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Steps Required:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use option 3.4 to locate files</li> <li>• Split screen</li> <li>• Navigate to option 3.14</li> <li>• For each file:                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Copy name 3.4 list</li> <li>– Paste name to 3.14 list</li> <li>– Add wildcard to file name</li> <li>– Enter</li> <li>– End</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Repeat the steps above for each file</li> <li>• Steps required for 13 files:                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <math>3 + (13 * 5) = 68</math></li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>– Advanced ISPF user               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use option 3.14 in batch</li> <li>• Copy files from 3.4</li> <li>• Paste files into batch job</li> <li>• Submit job</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Steps Required:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set Global parameters</li> <li>• Issue FT command</li> <li>• Steps required: <b>2</b></li> </ul> </li> </ul>



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In this example, we are looking for a specific text string. With an object list, we can define our global parameters, and issue a FINDTEXT command to locate the data in all the libraries. Sequential and PDS files will be searched for the text string.

To locate the same text string using ISPF, many more steps would be required.

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### Example 3 – Global Find with Multiple Criteria:

**Move COBOL programs with text “Mike Rotter” to another library.**

ISPF – Find text in a list of files	IPT – Find text in an Olist
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Steps Required:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use option 3.14 search for IDENTIFICATION</li> <li>• Find 'Mike Rotter'</li> <li>• For each “hit”                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Split screen</li> <li>– Move the member to the target library</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Steps required:                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <math>2 + (20 * 2) = 42</math></li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p style="margin-top: 10px;">Assumption: 20 programs found</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Steps Required:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access the Object List</li> <li>• GL FIND IDENTIFICATION</li> <li>• GL FIND 'Mike Rotter'</li> <li>• Move all members to target library</li> <li>• Steps required: <span style="border: 1px solid red; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">4</span></li> </ul> </li> </ul> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;"> </div>

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IPT provides capabilities to “locate and take action” on entities. For example, suppose we have COBOL and PL/I program source in a single PDS. We want to split this PDS into two separate libraries, based on source language. Using ISPF, many more steps are required. The more members, the longer the process with ISPF. With IPT, this process can be completed with 4 steps, no matter how many members are processed.

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### Example 4 – Identify Invalid APF libraries

ISPF – Identify Invalid APF Libs	IPT – Identify Invalid APF Libs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Steps Required:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Locate APF list in SYS1.PARMLIB</li> <li>• For each library:                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Copy the name of the library</li> <li>– Paste library name into option 1</li> <li>– Copy the volume name</li> <li>– Paste volume</li> <li>– Enter</li> <li>– End</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Steps Required: <math>2 + (359 * 6) = 2156</math></li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">Assumption: There are 359 APF libraries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Steps Required:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Issue LISTS APFLIB command</li> <li>• Issue VALIDATE command</li> <li>• Sort list by COMMAND</li> <li>• Steps required: <b>2</b></li> </ul> </li> </ul> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;"> </div>


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The system programmer provides z/OS a list of Authorized Program Facility (APF) libraries. These libraries contain programs that use sensitive system functions. They are often identified with a volume, SMS, or volume mask. Over time, this list can become cluttered with “invalid” libraries. IPT can easily generate an object list with all APF libraries, and then validate each library! This means each library tagged as “Valid” will exist on the volume identified in the APF list. Invalid entries could be removed from the APF list.

This example was derived from the IBM DemoMVS system, which has 359 APF libraries. To identify the invalid APF libraries would be a very time consuming chore.

Tools such as TASID or ISRDDN may provide a list of APF libraries. However, none of these tools allow you to validate the libraries. By using an object list, IPT provides the a user a set of common functions that can be exercised for *any* list of files.



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<b>Example 5 – PDS Directory Full</b>	
ISPF – Expand PDS Directory	IPT – Expand PDS Directory
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Steps Required:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Copy in-flight work (PDS member) to another dataset</li> <li>• Allocate new PDS with more Directory Blocks</li> <li>• Copy all members to new PDS</li> <li>• Validate all members copied</li> <li>• Delete old PDS</li> <li>• Rename new PDS to old PDS name</li> <li>• Move in-flight PDS member to new PDS</li> <li>• Edit original member to continue</li> <li>• Steps required: 8</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Steps Required:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IPT presents a panel indicating Directory is full</li> <li>• Press Enter to compress and save your work</li> <li>• Steps required: 1</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;">  <p><b>Improve Productivity</b></p> <p><b>Minimize Risk</b></p> </div>
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Have you ever seen the "No space in directory" message when adding members to a PDS? Think of the number of screens and keystrokes ISPF requires when allocating a new PDS, copying the members, and renaming the dataset. With IPT, you will see a confirmation screen to expand the PDS directory. Press ENTER, and the PDS directory is compressed, without leaving the edit session of your PDS member.

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### Example 6 – Locate VSAM files with mask

ISPF – Locate VSAM files	IPT – Locate VSAM files
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Steps Required:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Navigate to 3.4</li> <li>• Enter a file mask</li> <li>• Sort the files by Volume</li> <li>• Locate *VSAM</li> <li>• Steps Required: 4</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Steps Required:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OLVS mask</li> <li>• Steps required: 1</li> </ul> </li> <li>– Note: Same steps may be used for:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• VSAM files</li> <li>• Migrated files</li> <li>• PDS/E files</li> <li>• Tapes</li> <li>• Files residing on a volume or volume pattern</li> <li>• Generation datasets</li> </ul> </li> </ul>


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Suppose you want to identify the VSAM files under your userid. IPT can provide this information with a single command, OLVS userid. Similar IPT commands exist to locate migrated files, PDS libraries, tapes, GDGs, or files residing on a specific volume pattern.

ISPF provides a way to list files by name, but not by name and type. You have to sort the list of files to locate the items of interest.

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### Example 7 – Edit File from SDSF

<b>ISPF – Edit VSAM file from SDSF</b>	<b>IPT – Edit VSAM file from SDSF</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Steps Required:</li> <li>• Place cursor on the file</li> <li>• Copy file from SDSF log</li> <li>• Navigate to File Manager option 2 (two steps)</li> <li>• Paste name of file</li> <li>• Modify the data</li> <li>• Steps required: 6</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Steps Required:</li> <li>• Type EDIT as the command</li> <li>• Place cursor on the file</li> <li>• Modify the data</li> <li>• Steps required: 3</li> </ul> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;">  </div>

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IPT has a great point-and-shoot command which allows you to browse or edit a file without navigating to ISPF option 1 or 2. Suppose you are looking at your JCL or output in the print queue, SDSF. You just want to see if the module is in the STEPLIB shown. To browse the library, simply type BROWSE, and put your cursor under the file name. You can even make it easier, and define a PF key as BROWSE!

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## Example 8 – Recall a List of Migrated Files

ISPF – Recall Migrated Files	IPT – Recall Migrated Files
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Steps Required:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Navigate to option 2</li> <li>• Enter file name</li> <li>• Sort Volume</li> <li>• Locate Migrate</li> <li>• For each page of files (4 pages)                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Enter HRECALL on first migrated file</li> <li>– Enter = on following lines</li> <li>– Press Enter</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Steps required:                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <math>4 + (3 \times 4) = 16</math></li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Steps Required:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Type OLM DNET424</li> <li>• Type 1-* HRECALL</li> <li>• Steps required: 2</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;"> <p><b>Improve Productivity</b></p> </div>

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When you are working with migrated files, you don't want to wait on the recall of each file as you access it. You want to recall all files that you need for the task. With IPT, you can request all migrated files be captured in an Object List, then request all the files to be recalled. This task requires more time using ISPF.

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<b>Example 9 – Empty and compress a PDS with 200 members</b>	
ISPF – Empty a PDS or PDSE	IPT – Empty a PDS or PDSE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Steps Required:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Navigate to 3.4</li> <li>• Enter PDS library name</li> <li>• For each page (5 pages)                                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- "D" for each member (17)</li> <li>- Forward (F8)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Enter to delete members</li> <li>• Compress the PDS</li> <li>• Steps required:                                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <math>4 + ((17+1)*5) = 94</math></li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>- Alternative: Allocate new PDS                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• View PDS using Option 3.2</li> <li>• Allocate similar PDS</li> <li>• Delete old PDS</li> <li>• Rename new PDS</li> <li>• Steps required: 4</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Assumption: 85 members</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Steps Required:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OL library name</li> <li>• EMPTY</li> <li>• Steps Required: 2</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <div style="text-align: center; border: 2px solid red; background-color: yellow; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p><b>New "EMPTY" command with IPT Version 5.10!</b>  <b>Improve Productivity</b></p> </div>
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With the latest version of IPT, you can empty and compress a PDS. A confirmation panel is presented to the user prior to clearing the data from a PDS or PDSE. PDS libraries are compressed.

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## IPT Assist

- Available using Object List and Member Selection Lists
- Provides easy access to IPT Commands

```


-IPT-                               OLIST Command Assistance
Cmd =====>


For more details, point cursor at selected command and press ENTER
Enter END or CANCEL to exit
While reviewing an ASSIST example you may enter an OLIST command,
press ENTER, and be prompted with command over the OLIST display.
More: +

----- MAIN Commands -----
ASSIST #f-#1  CANCEL  CLEARVOL  CMDPARMS  CUT      DEFAULT  END
EXCLUDE  EXPORT  FILLVOL  FILTER    FIND     FINDTEXT  FLIP   LEVEL
LISTALOC LISTBASE  LISTBOOK  LISTCAT   LISTGDG  LISTHIST  LISTMIGR  LISTMULT
LISTPAGE LISTPDSE  LISTSHLF  LISTSMP   LISYSYS  LISTTAPE  LISTVSAM  LISTVTOC
LOCATE  MEMFIND  OPEN     OPRINT   PASTE    POPULATE  QUIT    REFRESH
RELEASE  RESET    RFIND    RIGHT    SAVE     SET       SHOWC   E
SHOWVOL  SORT     TITLE    UPDATE   UTIL     VALIDATE

----- LINE Commands -----
/      /D  /DD  /I      /R      /X  /XX  =
ALLOCATE BF  BROWSE  CATALOG  COMPRESS  HLIST
EDIT     EF  EMPTY  EXPDIR   FREE      HDELETE
LISTBASE LISTBOOK LISTCAT  LISTGDG  LISTMIGR LISTSHLF L
F1=HELP  F2=SPLIT  F3=END   F4=IPT View  F5=RFI  CHANGE
F7=UP    F8=DOWN   F9=SWAP  F10=LEFT  F11=RIGHT  F12=RETRIEVE

```



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You do not have to spend hours learning IPT to use it. ISPF functions are still available after the IPT product installation. As you learn more about IPT, you can begin to become more productive using the new shortcuts and tools available.

IPT provides many features that make it easy to learn:

- The “IPT?” command presents a list of IPT shortcuts
- Action bars are available to guide you to the correct command
- When using an Object List, the ASSIST (or A) command, shown in this slide, summarizes each Object List primary and line command available
- The Member Selection List ASSIST command summarizes each MSL primary and line command syntax and examples of each MSL command

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## Permanent TSO Command Shell

### Permanent TSO Command Shell

- TSO /P - List commands
- TSO x - Directly invoke command
- Up to 999 lines retained
- Accessed from anywhere in ISPF
- Direct Access to any ISPF application


### Permanent TSO Command List


PERMANENT COMMAND LIST

```

1  SDSF H DNET424*
2  ex 'DNET424.adlab.exec(testit)'
3  receive inda(/)
4  racf
5  ex 'DNET424.debugld.EXEC(debmain)'
6  hometest
7  ISRDDN
8  obrowse
9  OEDIT
10 omvs
11 ISHELL
                    
```

Invoke ISPF applications directly from any ISPF application!



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TSO Command Shell enhancements allow you to create permanent TSO command lists and execute TSO commands from **any** ISPF screen. You can edit the list of permanent commands using standard ISPF edit commands. In this example, the command **EX5** will execute the REXX program “DEBMAIN” from any ISPF panel. You don’t have to navigate to the TSO Command shell to run this command.

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## TSO Command Shell History

### IPT TSO Command Shell History

- TSO /H - List commands
- Up to 999 lines retained
- Accessed from anywhere in ISPF
- Direct Access to any ISPF application

### IPT TSO Command History

HISTORY COMMAND LIST

```

1  ISHELL
2  ISPEXEC SELECT panel(deb01)
3  call 'dnet424.adlab.load(adstat)' '/test'
4  ispexec libdef ispslib dataset id ('DNET424.DEBUGLD.ISPSLIB')
5  ISPEXEC SELECT pan(deb01)
6  ispexec libdef ispslib dataset id ('DNET424.DEBUGLD.ISPSLIB')
7  sdsf o dnet424*
8  ex 'DNET424.debugld.EXEC(debmain)'
9  LP
10 P
11 OMYS
12 SDSF H DNET424*
13 ISRDDN
                    
```

Organize Your Work  
Improve Productivity

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IPT retains up to 999 lines of TSO Commands entered in option 6. You can execute any line from any ISPF panel.



**IBM ISPF Productivity Tool**

## OLIST and MSL Seamless Integration

- Tasks are completed within the ISPF native environment
- No need to navigate to a separate ISPF Shell and return

```

File Edit Find Display Populate Settings Menu Util Test Help Exit
-----
-IPT- OLIST (E) ----- LEVEL DNET424.ADLAB ----- Row 1 to 13 of 41
Command ==>          SCROLL ==> CSR
Hotbar: OPRINT REFRESH CLRVOL FILLVOL UPDATE CUT FLIP VALIDATE
Open list ==> ADLAB (or BLANK for reference list)

Command Member Numbr Data Set Names / Objects Class
-----
1 'DNET424.ADLAB.CNTL' PDS
2 'DNET424.ADLAB.COBOL' PDSE
3 'DNET424.ADLAB.COPYLIB' PDSE
4 'DNET424.ADLAB.COPYLIBI' PDS
5 'DNET424.ADLAB.COPYLIBO' PDS
6 'DNET424.ADLAB.CRITERIA' PDSE
7 'DNET424.ADLAB.DBDLIB' PDS
8 'DNET424.ADLAB.DBDSOURC' PDSE
9 'DNET424.ADLAB.DTCMD' SEQ
10
11
12
13
14
15
16

```

Minimize Learning Curve

ISPF option 1, 2, 3.4 and 6 are similar to ISPF.

ISPF plus IPT commands may be entered using an Object List or Member Selection List

F1=HELP F2=SPLIT  
F7=UP F8=DOWN

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IPT provides functionally expanded panels for option 1, 2, 3.4 and option 6. You do not need to enter a new ISPF application to use IPT. This provides “seamless integration” into your standard ISPF Tasks. For example, when you list the PDS members, ISPF provides a set of commands you can use on the member list. IPT provides a Member Selection List (MSL) with the same ISPF commands plus many new commands which increase the productivity of your team.

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## Large PDS libraries – 113944 members

### ISPF – Large PDS library

Name	Prmpt	Size	Created	Changed	ID
HLPRTL#		1	2008/01/03	2008/01/03 18:56:00	PT90
ARASF001		0	2008/01/03	2008/01/03 08:37:00	PT90
ARASF002		0	2008/01/03	2008/01/03 08:37:00	PT90
ARASF003		0	2008/01/03	2008/01/03 08:37:00	PT90
ARASF004		0	2008/01/03	2008/01/03 08:37:00	PT90
ARASF005		0	2008/01/03	2008/01/03 08:37:00	PT90
ARASF006		0	2008/01/03	2008/01/03 08:37:00	PT90
ARASF007		0	2008/01/03	2008/01/03 08:37:00	PT90
ARASF008		0	2008/01/03	2008/01/03 07:11:00	PT90
ARASF009		0	2008/01/03	2008/01/03 07:11:00	PT90
ARASF010		0	2008/01/03	2008/01/03 07:11:00	PT90
ARASF011		0	2008/01/03	2008/01/03 07:11:00	PT90
ARASF012		0	2008/01/03	2008/01/03 07:11:00	PT90
ARASF013		0	2008/01/03	2008/01/03 07:11:00	PT90
ARASF014		0	2008/01/03	2008/01/03 07:11:00	PT90
ARASF015		0	2008/01/03	2008/01/03 07:11:00	PT90

Row 00001 of 13944

- Truncation on display
- UP/Down limit of 99999 members

### IPT – Large PDS library

Name	Prmpt	Size	Created	Changed	ID
HLPRTL#		1	01.02.08/01/03	08/01/03 18:56	1 0 1 PT90
ARASF001		1	01.00.08/01/03	08/01/03 08:37	0 0 0 PT90
ARASF002		1	01.00		0 0 0 PT90
ARASF003					0 0 0 PT90
ARASF004					0 0 0 PT90
ARASF005					0 0 0 PT90
ARASF006					0 0 0 PT90
ARASF007					0 0 0 PT90
ARASF008					0 0 0 PT90
ARASF009					0 0 0 PT90
ARASF010					0 0 0 PT90
ARASF011					0 0 0 PT90
ARASF012					0 0 0 PT90
ARASF013					0 0 0 PT90

Row 000001 of 13944


**Version 5.10!**  
**IPT – Large PDS Directory Support**

- Less memory below the line
- IPT LOCATE command allows up/down navigation of 99,999,999 members

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ISPF provides for 99999 members in a PDS. If you exceed this limit, some commands, such as locate, may not work successfully. IPT provides for 99,999,999 members.



The screenshot shows a slide titled "IBM ISPF Productivity Tool" with a blue header and footer. The main content area is white and contains the following text:

More information on IPT

- **ISPF Productivity Tool website:**
  - <http://www-306.ibm.com/software/awdtools/ispfproductivitytool/>
  - Click on Library for the publications
- **ISPF Productivity Tool Redbook website:**
  - <http://www.redbooks.ibm.com/redpieces/abstracts/sq247587.html?Open>

The footer contains the number "18" on the left and the "ON DEMAND BUSINESS" logo on the right.

More information may be found at the IBM website above. You can view the publications online, or you can download a PDF version of the publications from the above sites. The Redbook was recently published, and is highly recommended!

IBM ISPF Productivity Tool



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**Thank you for attending our IPT presentation!**