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QED

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QED REFERENCE BOOKLET

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PREFACE

This booklet describes the Triangle University Computation Center (TUCC) EDIT Command and Subcommands, as well as pertinent Resource Access Control Facility (RACF) Commands available at the WCC. For each command, the syntax and a brief description of the function of the command is provided. Prior knowledge of the commands is assumed. This publication is intended for reference use at a terminal.

The HELP Command can be used to reference additional information on QED Commands. The HELP Command provides function, syntax, and operand information for each QED Command. When available, message identifier information is also supplied.

SYNTAX:
HELP 'command name'

where 'command name' is the name of a QED Command.

For further information, access the following datasets:

SYS3.QED.MANUAL
SYS3.RACF.MANUAL

Additional information is contained in the two IBM Manuals listed below:

OS/VS2 TSO Terminal User's Guide GC28-0645
OS/VS2 TSO Command Language Reference GC28-0646

Note: Users should be aware that the IBM EDIT Commands described in the publications referenced above are not always identical in syntax and operation to the QED Commands listed in this booklet.

CONVENTIONS USED IN THIS BOOKLET

The TUCS Editor Subcommands are presented in alphabetical order. The RACF Commands are grouped according to usage.

The following information is provided for each command and subcommand:

- The name
- The syntax with annotations
- The expected usage
- A list of specifics to provide additional details of usage

KEY TO SYNTAX SYMBOLS

The following is a list of the syntax symbols used in this booklet:

1. UPPERCASE, digits and special characters -- appear as shown.
2. lowercase -- information supplied by the user.
3. Item ... -- you may list more than once.
4. {} -- you must specify one item.
5. [] -- optional item; you may specify one.
6. KEYWORD -- underlined item is the default if you do not specify one.
7. (Data-set-list) -- can be either a data-set-name or a list of data-set-names.
NOTE: Enclose a list or a multiple-listed parameter within parentheses; the parentheses may be omitted if the list contains only one entry.
9. Parameter list entries and multiple-listed parameters are separated by standard delimiters. A standard delimiter is a comma, or one or more blanks; both may be used interchangeably.

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EDIT COMMAND

COMMAND	OPERANDS
EDIT E	data-set-name /password OLD NEW CLIST CNL DATA TEXT ASM BASIC COBOL FORTG FORIG1 FORTH GOFORT FREE FIXED IPLI ----- PLI ----> CHAR60 PLIF ----- CHAR48 SCAN NOSCAN <u>NUM</u> [(integer)] NONUM [BLOCK(integer)] [BLKSIZE(integer)] [LINE(integer)] [LRECL(integer)] CAPS ASIS EMODE IMODE BINARY

CHARACTERISTICS ASSOCIATED WITH EACH DATASET TYPE

The following two tables indicate the default characteristics for the various dataset types which can be specified in the EDIT Command.

Dataset Types Not Related to Language Processors

For each of these dataset types, the last level qualifier is the same as the dataset type. Also, the sequence number field is assumed to occupy the last eight positions of fixed length records and the first eight positions of variable length records. The remaining defaults are described in the following table:

Default Type	New Datasets Only			Default CAPS/ASIS	Default Tab Settings
	Default RECFM	Default LRECL	Default BLKSIZE		
CLIST	VB*	255*	4240	CAPS	10,20,30,40 50,60
CNTL	FB	80	4240	CAPS	10,20,30,40, 50,60
DATA	FB	80	4240	CAPS	10,20,30,40 50,60
TEXT	VB	255	4240	ASIS	5,10,15,20, 30,40

Note that if no dataset type is specified, the defaults for the dataset will be the same as those for the DATA dataset type.

*The default is VB/255; however, WCC procedures require FB/80 for SYS1.CLIST concatenation with user CLIST when logging on.

DATASET TYPES ASSOCIATED WITH SPECIFIC LANGUAGE PROCESSORS

For each of these dataset types, the sequence number field is assumed to occupy the last eight positions of fixed length records and the first eight positions of variable length records (with the exception of COBOL, which has its sequence numbers in the first six positions of each record). Also, the value CAPS is defaulted for each of these types. The remaining defaults are described in the following table:

Data-set Type	Last Level of DSN (Lang)	New Datasets Only			Syntax Checker Available	Default Tab Settings
		Default RECFM	Default LRECL	Default BLKSIZE		
ASM	ASM	FB	80	4240	No	10,16,35,72
BASIC	BASIC	FB	80	1680	No	10,20,30,40,50,60
COBOL	COBOL	FB	80	4240	Yes	8,12,72
FORTG	FORT	FB	80	4240	No	7,72
FORTG1	FORT	FB	80	400	Yes	7,72
FORTH	FORT	FB	80	4240	No	7,72
GOFORT	FORT	VB	255	1680	No	7,72
IPLI	IPLI	FB	120	1680	No	5,10,15,20,25,30,35,40,45,50
PLI	PLI	VB	104	4240	No	5,10,15,20,25,30,35,40,45,50
PLIF	PLI	FB	80	4240	Yes	5,10,15,20,25,30,35,40,45,50

VALUES OF THE LINE POINTER AT COMPLETION OF SUBCOMMAND

EDIT SUBCOMMANDS	Value of the Pointer at Completion of Subcommand
ALTER	Line altered
BOTTOM	Last line of the data set
CHANGE	Last line changed
COPY	Last line copied to
CT	Last line changed
DELETE	Line preceding deleted line
DOWN n	n lines below the last position of the pointer or the bottom of the data set
DSN	No change
END	No change
FIELD	No change
FIND	Line containing specified string, if any; else, no change
FT	Line specified string, if any; else, first line
HELP	No change
INCLUDE	Last line included
INPUT	Last line entered
INSERT	Last line entered
Insert/Replace/Delete	Inserted line or replaced line or line preceding the deleted line if any
LEDIT	Last line edited
LIST	Last line listed
MODIFY	No change
MOVE	Last line moved to
RENUM	Same relative line
REPEAT	No change
RLN	No change
SAVE	No change
SCAN	Last line scanned, if any
TABSET	No change
TN	Same as TOP
TOP	Zero value (one line "above" the first line of the data set)
UNNUM	No change
UP n	n lines above the last position of the pointer or the top of the data set
VERIFY	No change
WHERE	Line examined

+-----+
| SUBCOMMANDS FOR EDIT |
+-----+

Use the subcommands while in EDIT Mode to edit and manipulate data. The table below contains a brief summary of each of them.

ALTER	Allows character by character replacement.
BOTTOM	Moves the pointer to the last line.
CHANGE	Modifies text of a line or a range of lines.
COPY	Copies records within the data set.
CT	Combines the functions of TN and CHANGE.
DELETE	Removes lines.
DOWN	Moves the pointer toward the end of the data set.
DSN	Displays data set name and attributes.
END	Terminates the EDIT Command.
FIELD	Specify subfield of records for editing.
FIND	Locates a character string.
FT	Combines the functions of TN and FIND.
HELP	Explains available subcommands.
INCLUDE	Includes all or part of a data set into the current EDIT work data set.
INPUT	Prepares the system for data input.
INSERT	Inserts records.
Insert/ Replace/ Delete	Inserts, replaces, or deletes a line.
LEDIT	Edit/modify the contents of specific lines of data.
LIST	Prints out specific lines of data.
MERGE	Not available. INCLUDE provides same function.
MODIFY	Alters EDIT session characteristics.
MOVE	Moves records within the data set.
RENUM	Numbers or renumbers lines of data.
REPEAT	Repetitively executes EDIT Subcommands.
RF	Replaces a fixed field in a record.
RLN	Prints the relative line number of the line at the current line pointer.
SAVE	Retains the data set.
SCAN	Controls syntax checking.
TABSET	Sets the tabs.
TN	Sets pointer to top of data set but does not print top line even if verify is on.
TOP	Sets the pointer to the top of the set.
UNNUM	Remove sequence numbers from records.
UP	Moves the pointer toward the start of data set.
VERIFY	Causes the current line to be listed whenever the current line pointer changes or the text of the current line is modified.
WHERE	Displays relative position in record of a character string.

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SUBCOMMANDS USED WITH THE EDIT COMMAND

SUBCOMMAND	OPERANDS
ALTER A	* carriage-position-count line-number-1[line-number-2] * [count] carriage-position-string ALL
BOTTOM B	
CHANGE C	* line-number-1 [line-number-2] * [count1] string1 string2 special-delimiter ALL EVERY count2 FIRST LITERAL FIELD(pos-1 pos-2)] NOLITERAL * NOFIELD
COPY	line1 [line2] line3 [INCR(lines)] * 'string' count line4 [INCR(lines)] * * 1

SUBCOMMAND	OPERANDS
DELETE DEL	* line-number-1 [line-number-2] * [count]
DOWN D	[count]
DSN	[ATTR]
END	SAVE NOSAVE RESTART (member-name)
FIELD	pos-1 pos-2 ON TRUNC <u>LIST</u> * OFF NOTRUNC <u>NOLIST</u>
FIND F	string[position] [ALL] FIELD(pos-1 pos-2) * NOFIELD
HELP H	subcommand-name [FUNCTION] [SYNTAX] [OPERANDS{(list)}] [ALL] [TSO]
INCLUDE INC	data-set-name line1 line2 line3 'search-string' count * INCR(lines) NUM NONUM
INPUT I	line-number [increment] R PROMPT * I NOPROMPT

SUBCOMMAND	OPERANDS
INSERT IN	[insert-data] *
INSERT/ REPLACE/ DELETE	line-number string *
LEDIT LED	* * [count] ['string'(occurrence)] line-number-1 [line-number-2]
	 SNUM
	Editing Characters:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> = Replace character with blank > = Precede character with blank < = Delete character ! = Blank remainder of line; copy characters into rest of line ' ' = Insert characters between quotes into line
	All characters other than editing characters will replace the characters directly above.
	Note: o If no operands, or only SNUM is specified, then the scope of the subcommand is top to bottom.
	o If a string is specified immediately after a start-of-range, then the end-of-range is implicitly bottom. For example:
	<pre>LED * 'xyz'</pre> <p>means</p> <pre>LED * 99999999 'xyz'</pre>
	Note: The LEDIT Command is a WCC enhancement.

SUBCOMMAND	OPERANDS
LIST L	<pre> line-number-1 [line-number-2] * [count] pos-2 NUM FIELD(pos-1 *) SNUM NOFIELD (count) </pre>
MODIFY MOD	<pre> CAPS SAVEDSN (data-set-name) ASIS </pre>
MOVE	<pre> line1 [line2] line3 [INCR(lines)] * _ 'string' count line4 [INCR(lines)] * * _ _ </pre>
RENUM REN	<pre> [new-line-number [increment [old-line-number [ending-line-number]]]] </pre>
REPEAT REP	<pre> loop-count * _ </pre>
RF	<pre> * line-1 [line-2] position-1 position-2 * [count] replacement-string </pre>

SUBCOMMAND	OPERANDS
RLN	
SAVE S	[data-set-name]
SCAN SC	{line-number-1 [line-number-2]} {* [count]} {ON } {OFF}
TABSET TAB	{ON [(integer-list)] } {OFF } {IMAGE }
TN	
TOP	
UNNUM UNN	
UP	[count]
VERIFY V	{ON } {OFF}
WHERE W	line-number character-string * _

NON-STANDARD ABBREVIATIONS FOR EDIT SUBCOMMAND SEQUENCES

The following table describes abbreviations for commonly used sequences of EDIT Subcommands:

EDIT Subcommand Sequence	Valid Abbreviation
DOWN n	+n
UP n	-n
L * m	/m
DOWN n	+n/m
L * m	
UP n	-n/m
L * m	
TN FIND find-parms	FT find-parms
TN C * n change-parms	CT change-parms

TSO COMMANDS FOR TUCC EDIT

COMMAND	OPERANDS
DLIM	delimiter (character)
GTAB	ON(t1 ,...) QUAL(q1 ,...) TABC (tab ch.) OFF (HI)
SCLR	STRING(hex-character-string) ON OFF IDLES(idles) NOW
SCREEN	ROWS(rows) COLS(cols) ON TRUNC (*) OFF NOTRUNC

RESOURCE ACCESS CONTROL FACILITY (RACF)

COMMAND	OPERANDS
PASSWORD	PASSWORD (Current-password new-password) INTERVAL (Change-interval) USER (userid)
ADDSD AD	Dataset-name (password) UNIT (type) VOLUME (volume-serial...) OWNER (userid) UACC (access authority) SET NOSET
ALTDSD ALD	dataset-name (password) OWNER (userid) UACC (access-authority) ADVVOL (volume-serial) DELVOL (volume-serial) VOLUME (volume-serial) ALTVOL (old-volume-serial new-volume-serial) UNIT (type) SET NOSET
DELDSD DD	dataset-name VOLUME (volume-serial) SET NOSET
PERMIT PE	resource-name-1 CLASS (resource-name-1-class) VOLUME (volume-serial) ID (name...) ACCESS (access-authority) DELETE FROM (resource-name-2) FCLASS (resource-name-2-class) FVOLUME (volume-serial)

RESOURCE ACCESS CONTROL FACILITY (RACF)

COMMAND	OPERANDS
RALTER RALT	class-name (resource-name...) OWNER(userid) UACC(access-authority) LEVEL(nn) ADDVUL(volume-serial...) DELVUL(volume-serial...) ADDMEM(member...) DELMEM(member...)
RDEFINE RDEF	class-name (resource-name...) OWNER(userid) UACC(access-authority) LEVEL(nn) ADDMEM(member...)
RDELETE RDEL	class-name (resource-name...)
LISTDSD LD	DATASET(dataset-name...) ID(name...) PREFIX(char...) AUTHUSER ALL
LISTUSER LU	userid
RLIST RL	class-name (resource-name...) STATISTICS HISTORY AUTHUSER RESGROUP ALL

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