Cobos Quick Start

version 3.5

Revision: 018
Date: 10/20/2014

metrixware

Cobos

Reference

Date	Description	Writer
	Cobos User Guide	Metrixware
1st Edition, 17 September 2010	OpenCOBOL-1.1-06FEB2009-Programmers-Guide	Gary Cutler

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Contents

1. Introduction

The purpose of this guide is to explain how to install, configure and use the Eclipse plug-ins Cobos.

You will edit and compile both local COBOL programs and mainframe COBOL programs WITHOUT INSTALLATION OF MAINFRAME RESOURCES.

1.1 What's new

Improvements in Cobos 3.5:

- Cobos 3.5 is fully qualified with the very latest Eclipse version such as Kepler (4.3) and Luna (4.4).
- Support of listings coming from the remote Micro Focus® compiler:
  the COBOL programs and copybooks are marked with the compilation messages in the Problems view.
- Preprocessing capabilities:
  - Custom processing can be called before the GNU Cobol Check Syntax and Unfolding.
  - A standard post processing is proposed so that the messages are marked in the right place in the source code.

  (a support of custom macro instructions has been implemented and distributed as a custom plug-in)

This release solves the following bugs:

5320 FTP Access supports use of non standard TCP/IP port

1.2 Prerequisites

Ensure that the workstation has at least 2GB of RAM.

Supported OS: Windows XP SP3, Windows 7.

Ensure that a Java JRE 6 or 7 is present on the workstation.(JRE 8 is not yet fully qualified.)

This Cobos 3.5 Release must be installed on Eclipse Helios 3.6.2, Indigo 3.7.2, Kepler 4.3.x or Luna 4.4.x (32bits or 64bits).

FTP Access module requires installation of a REXX interpreter on the workstation such as Regina REXX Interpreter (version 3.6 or 3.8.2 recommended)[1].

Resources:

You downloaded **Cobos_3.5.x_Release-demo.zip** or **Cobos_3.5.x_Essentials-demo.zip**rom the Cobos site.

Once you have unzipped the downloaded file, you've got the following directories and files:

- **Demo_workspace** which contains preconfigured resources for this "quickstart"
- **Products** which contains the plug-ins
- **Cobos_V3.5_DemoReadme.txt**
- **Cobos_V3.5_Quickstart.pdf**: this file!
- **Cobos_V3.5_User_Guide.pdf**
- **releaseNotes.txt**

[1] For the users of Open Object Rexx (ooRexx), some scripts of Cobos are not fully compatible.

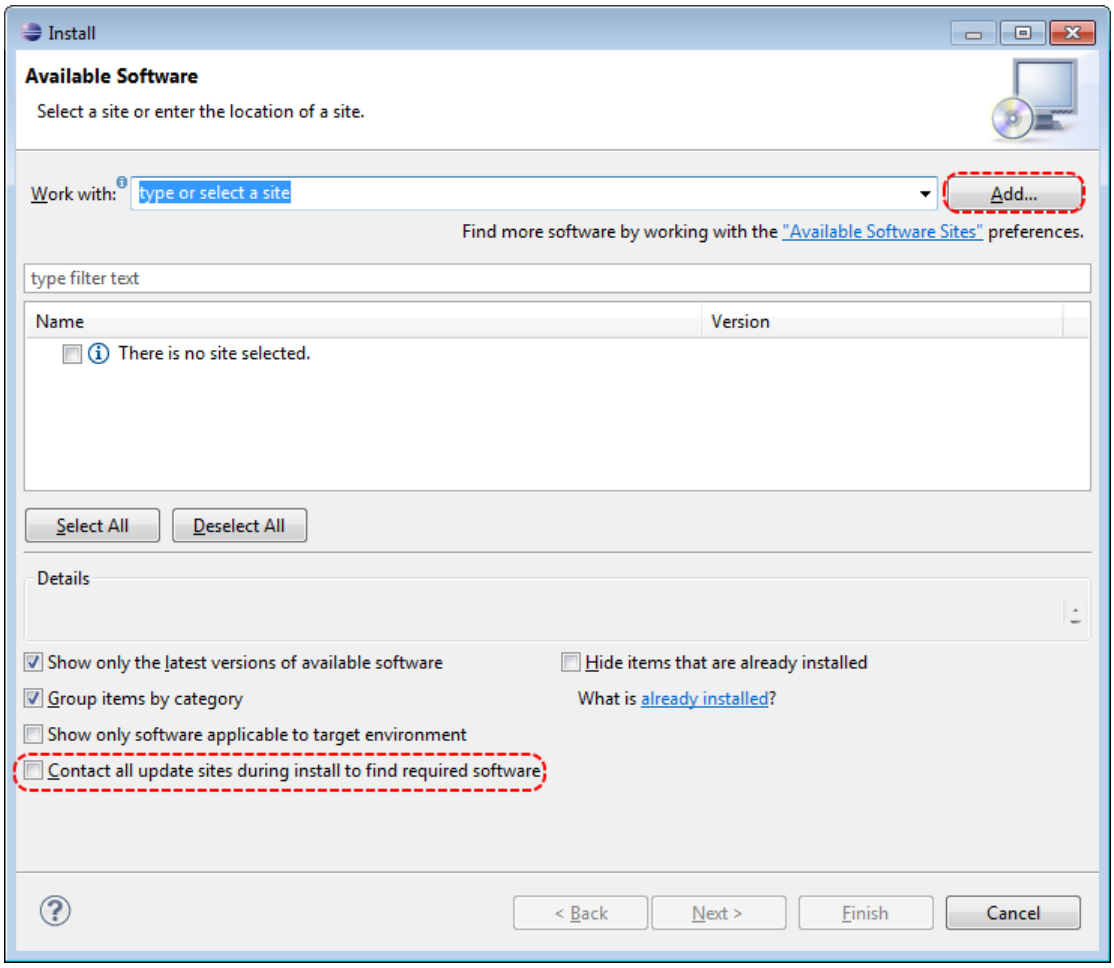
2. Installation

Retrieve Eclipse for Windows from http://www.eclipse.org/downloads.
Note: This document has been produced with Eclipse Indigo. The examples also work with Eclipse versions listed in the prerequisites.

1 Launch Eclipse and select a new workspace (temporary used for Cobos plug-in installation).

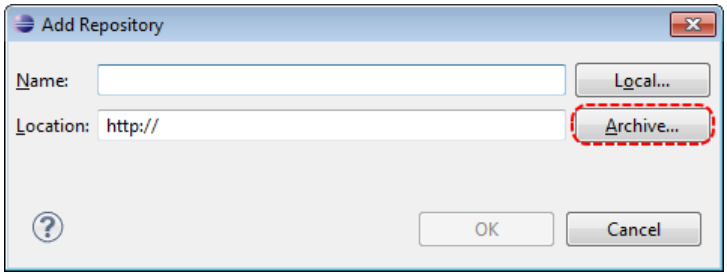
2 Installation of plug-ins: Select in the menu **"Help ► Install New Software..."**

3 Add local plug-in archives: Click the **"Add..."** button.

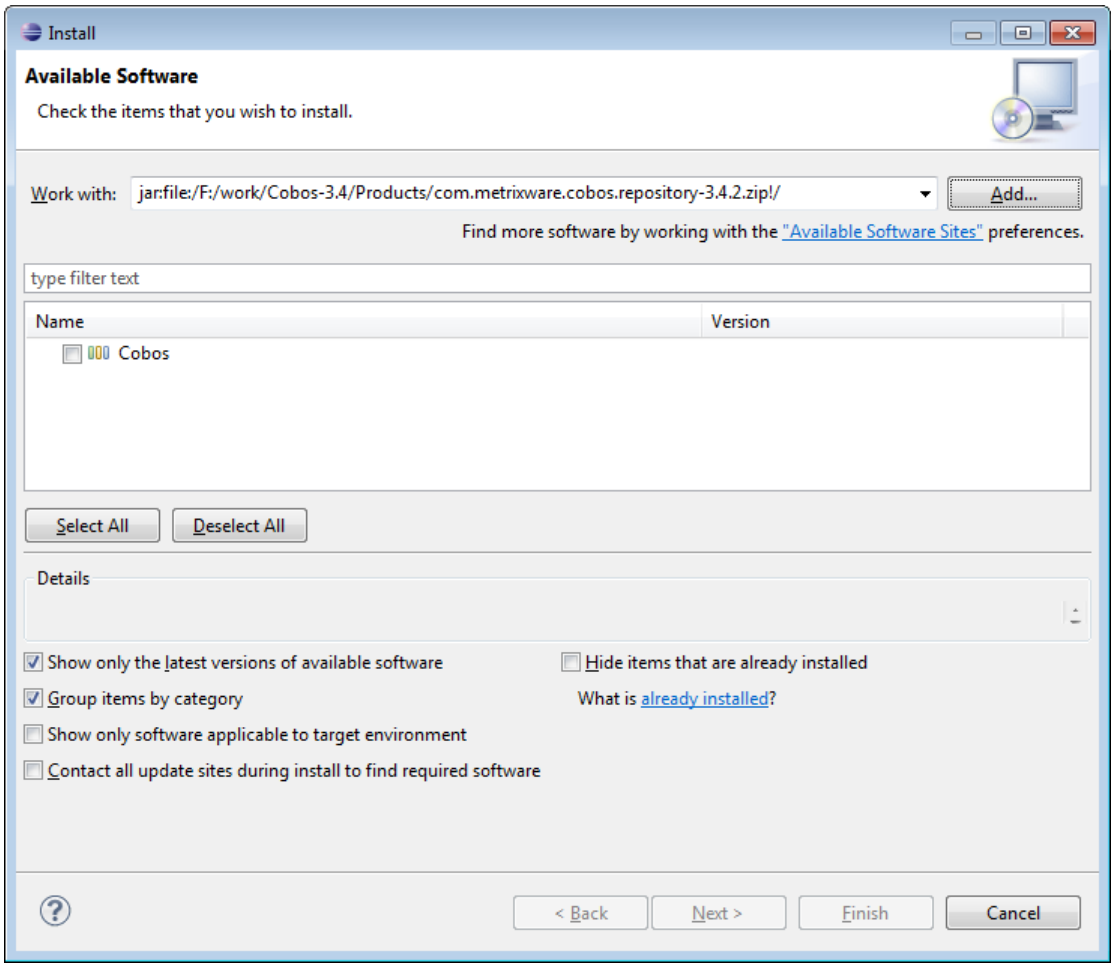


Tip: *To save time, you should uncheck* ***"Contact all update sites during install to find required software"****.*

4 In the dialog box, click on the **"Archive..."** button then select the directory Products where the Cobos plug-in are stored and choose one archive file containing plug-ins to be installed.

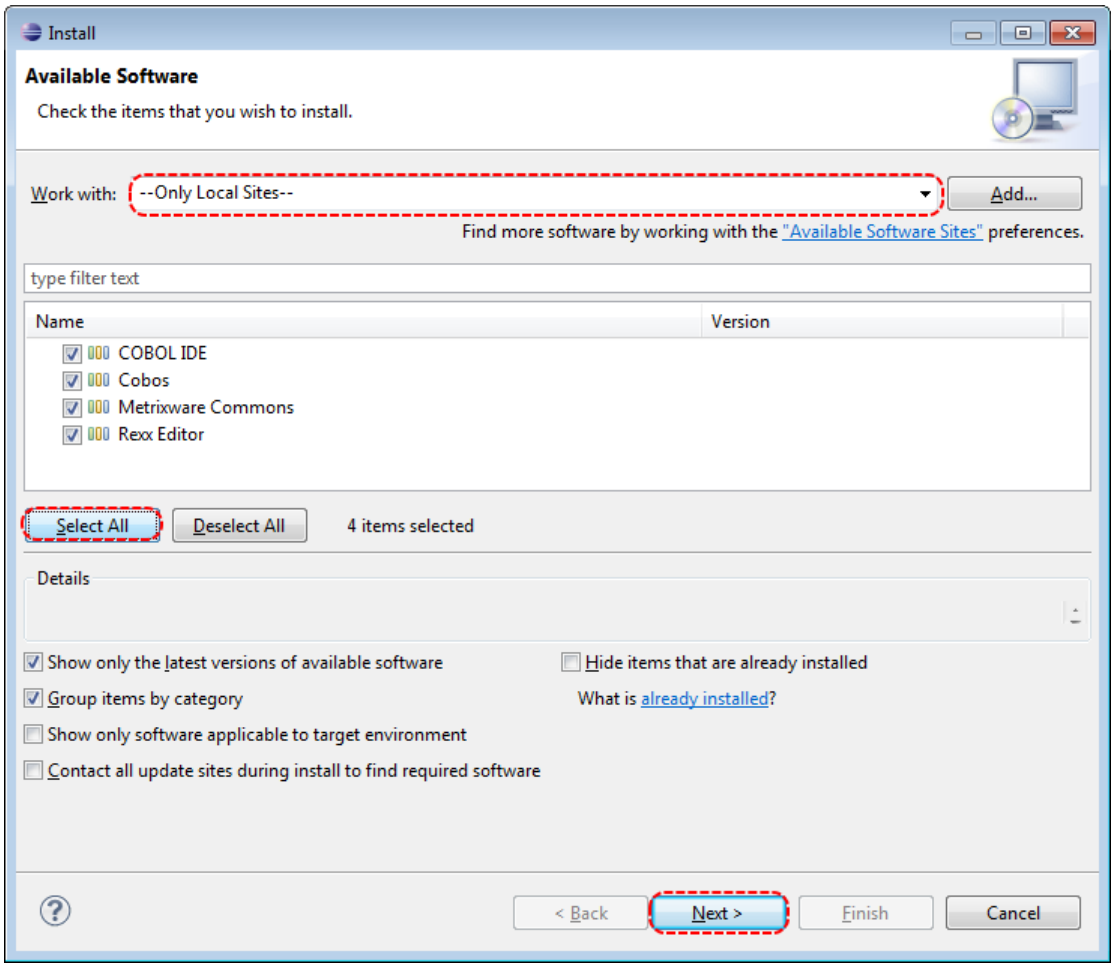


The component appear alone in the window:



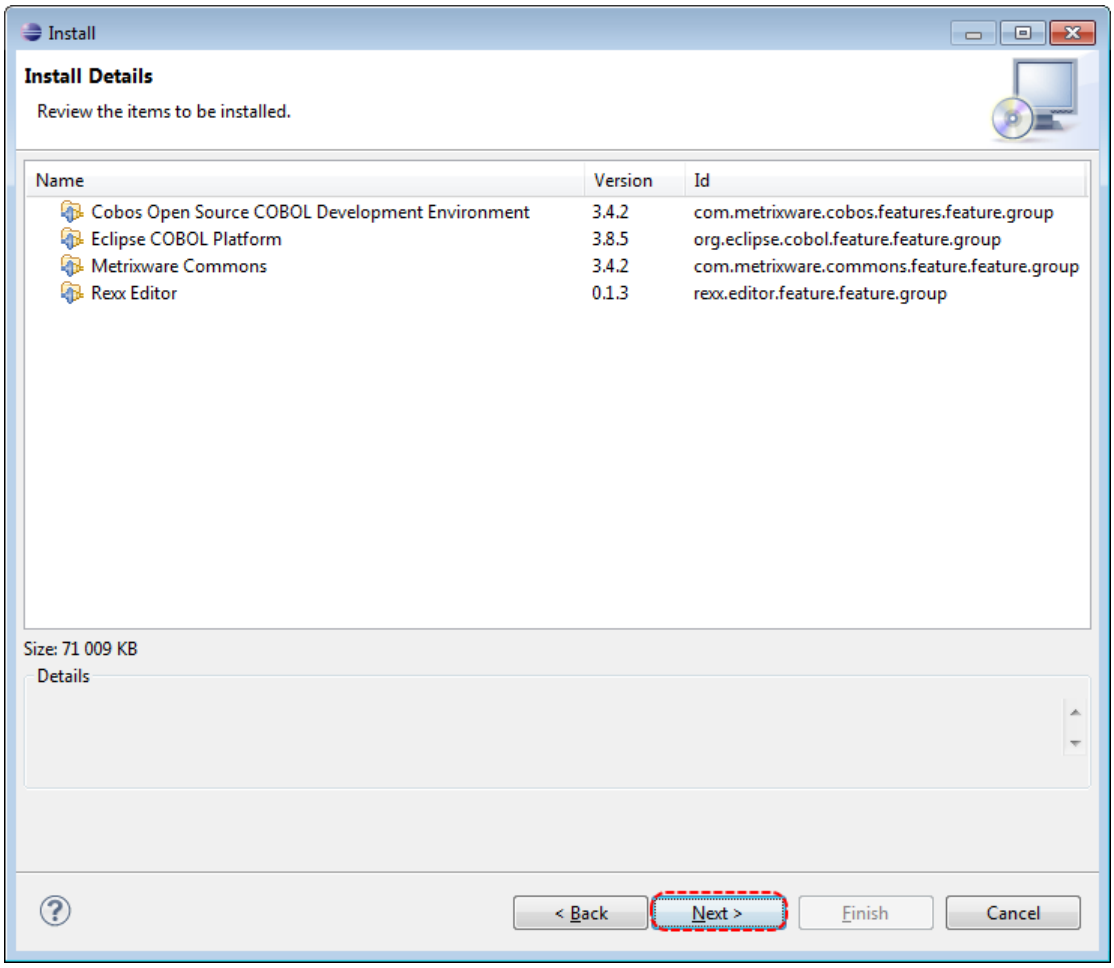
Repeat from step 3 for each archive.

5 Check plug-ins: Select **"–Only Local Sites–"**, click on **"Select All"** button and click on **"Next"** button.

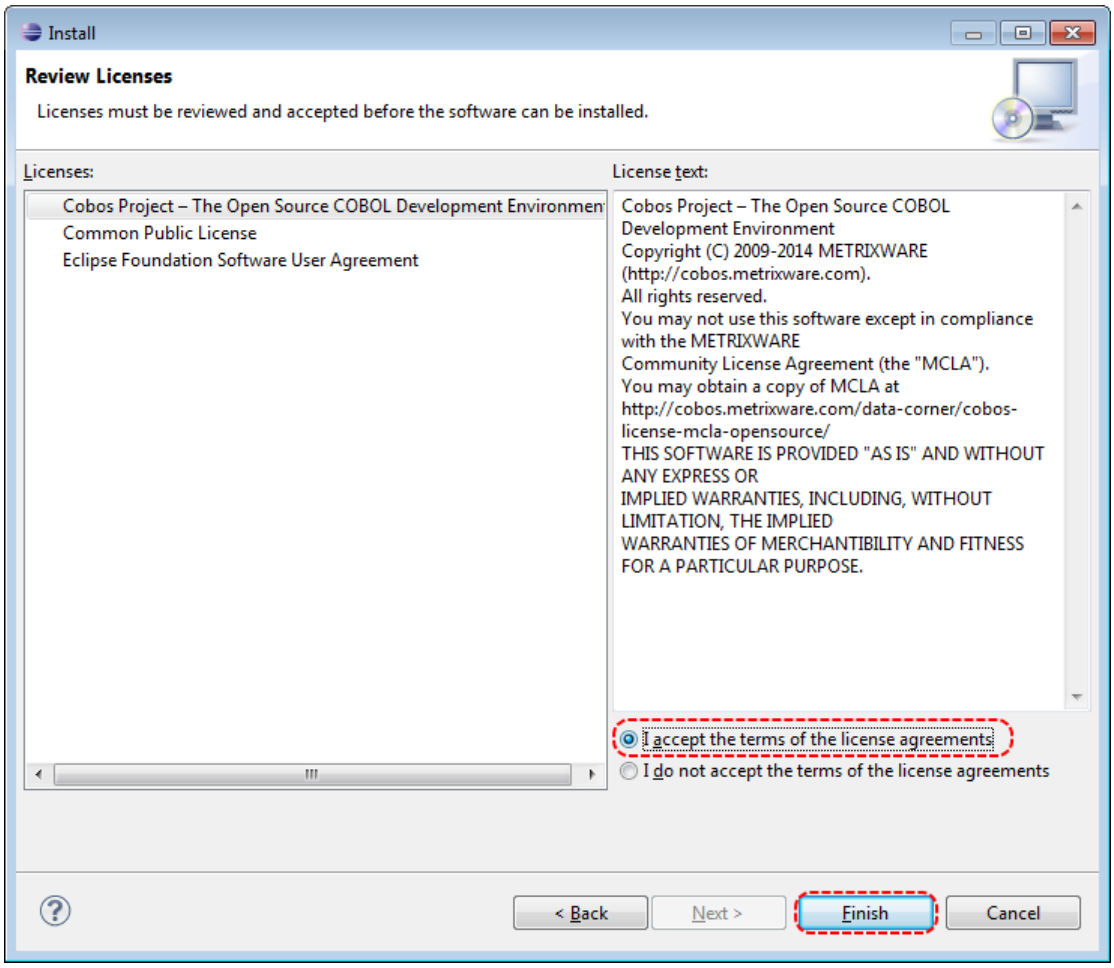


Be patient: "calculating requirements and dependencies" can take a while in some case.

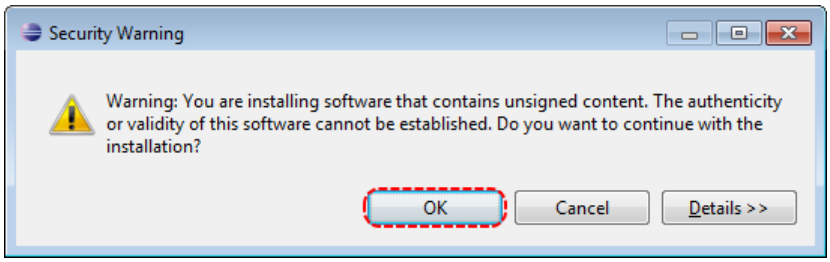
6 Review and confirm by clicking on **"Next"** button. Three items are to be installed:



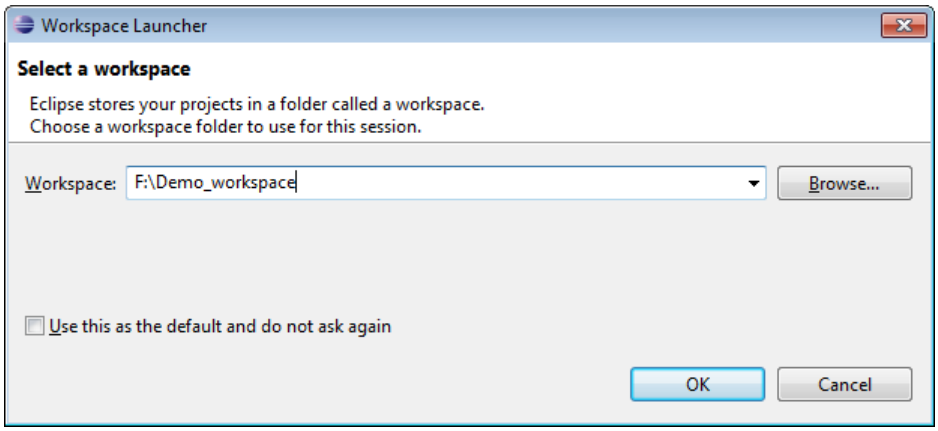
7 Accept the terms of the license agreements and click on **"Finish"** button.



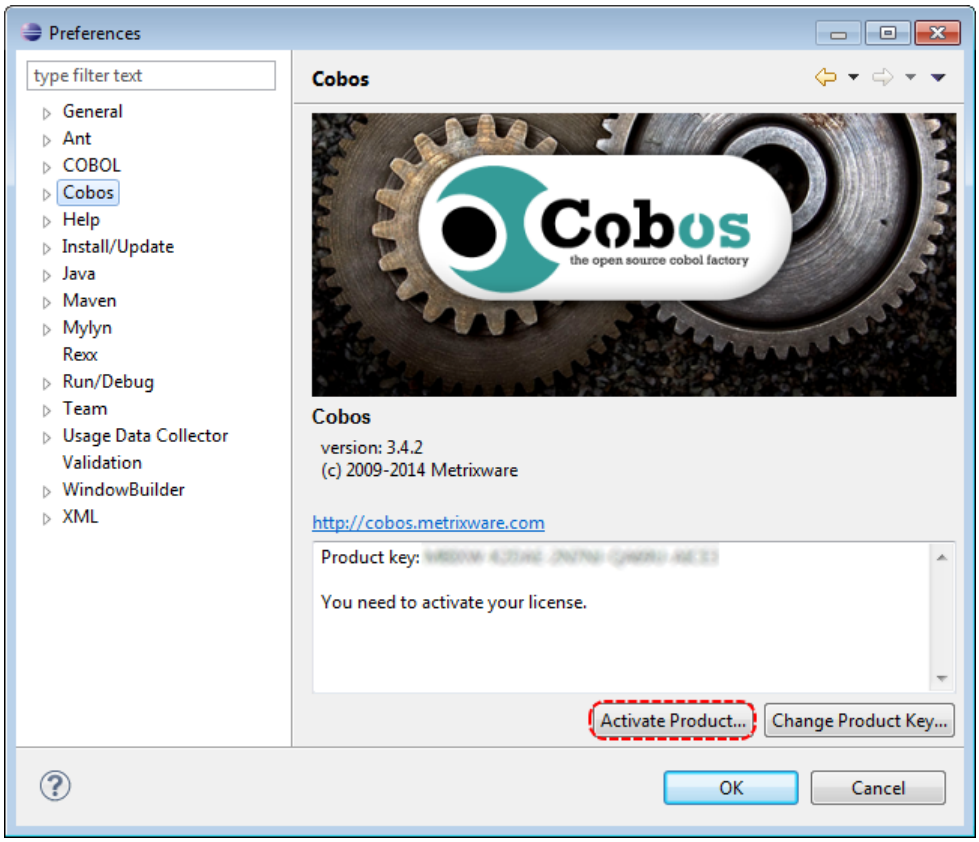
8 It is possible that a security warning appears during the installation phase. Click on **"OK"** button to continue the installation.



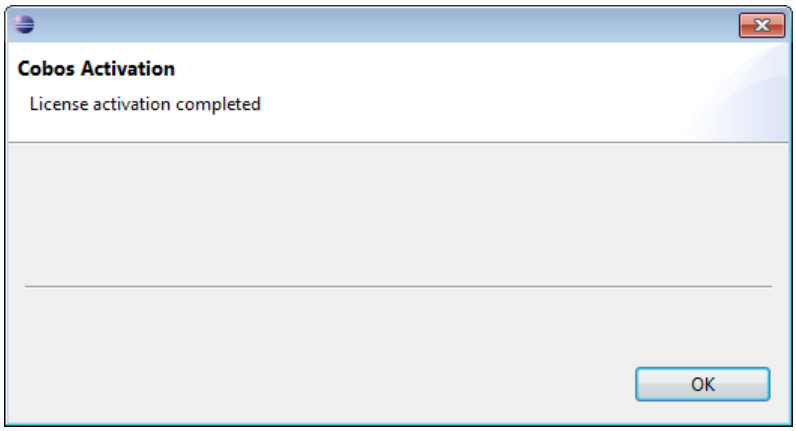
9 When the installation is finished, restart Eclipse and **select the Demo_workspace directory that you have unzipped from Cobos_3.5.x_Release-demo.zip file**.



10 Go to **"Window ▸ Preferences ▸ Cobos"** and click on the **"Activate Product..."** button.

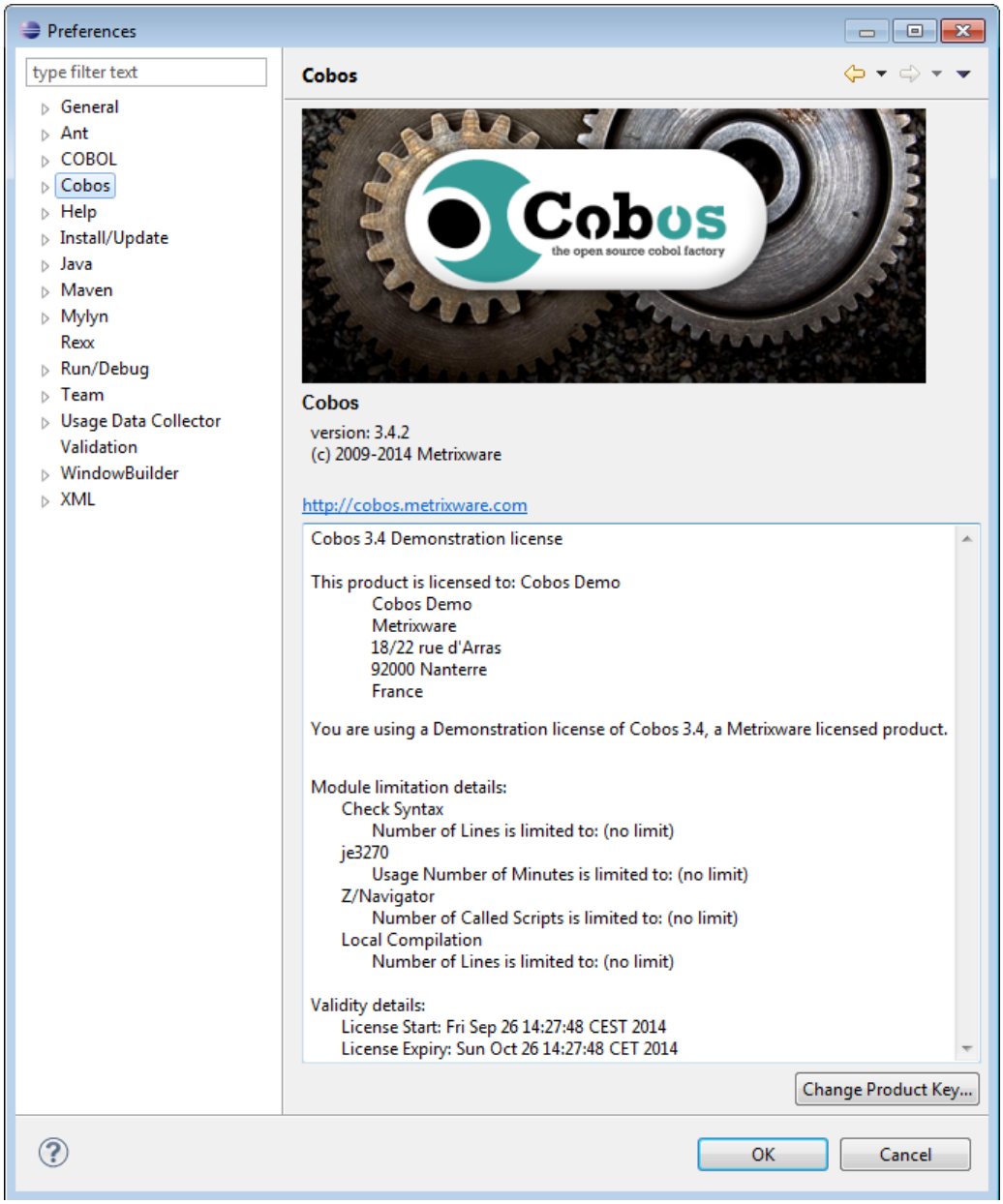


11 A popup indicates that the license is activated



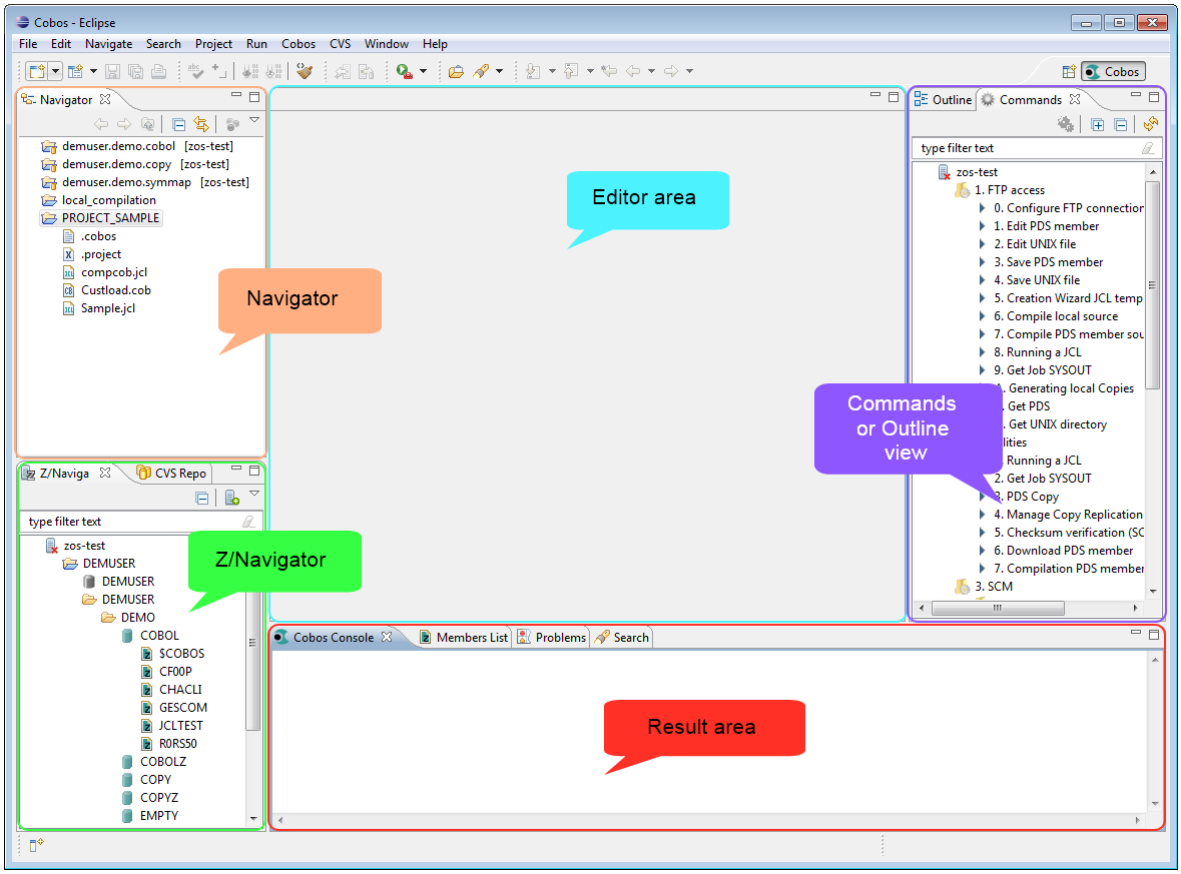
Just click OK

12 The Demo license is displayed.



Click OK.

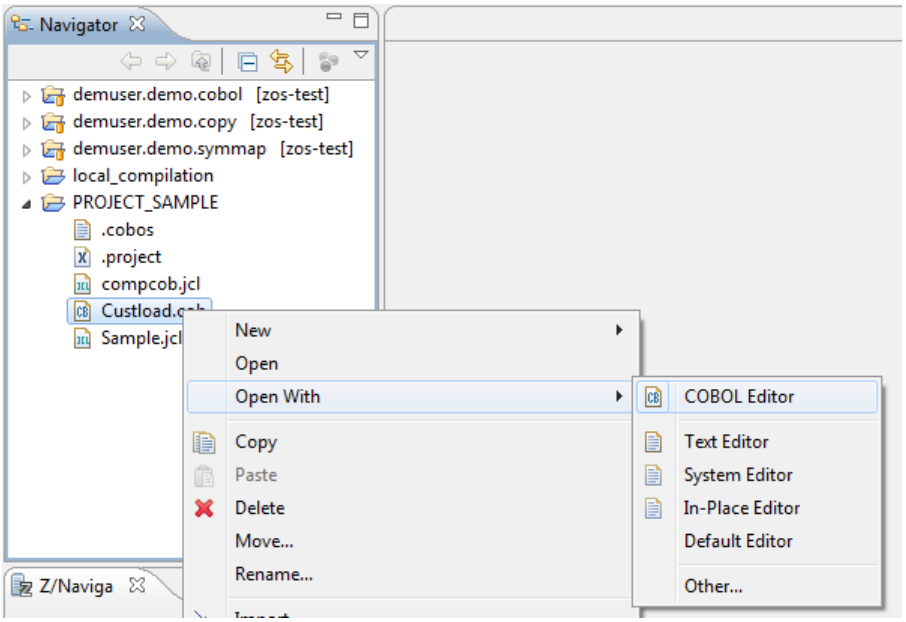
13 You are ready to use Cobos in standalone configuration (without installing Cobos components on the mainframe).



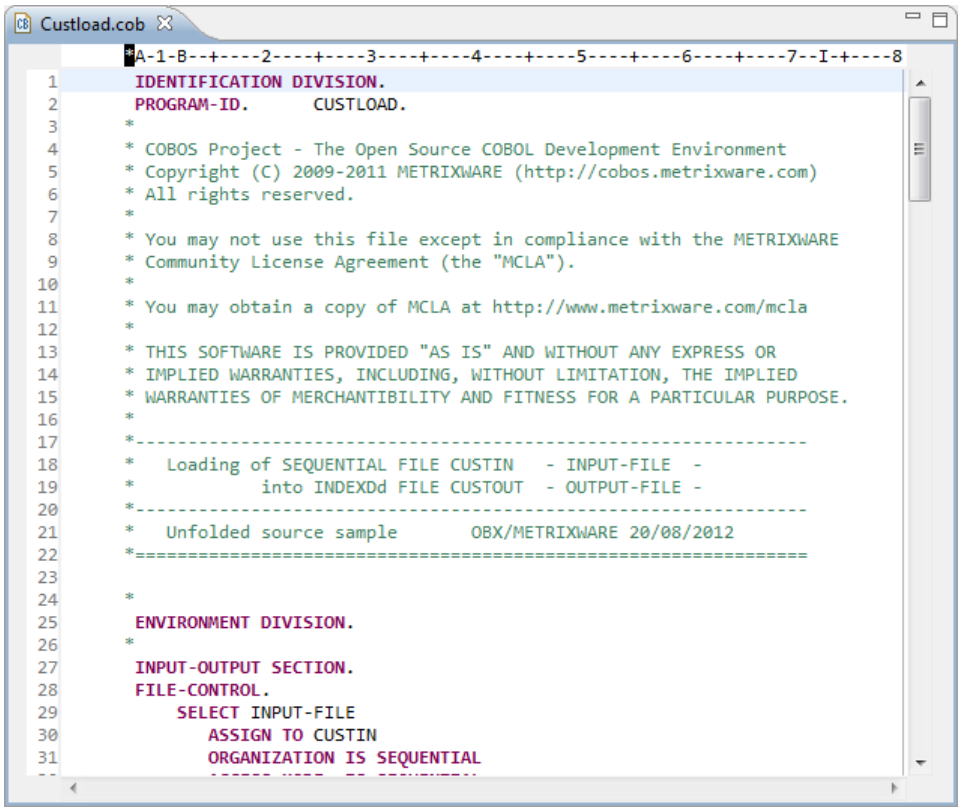
Cobos perspective

3. Editing a COBOL program

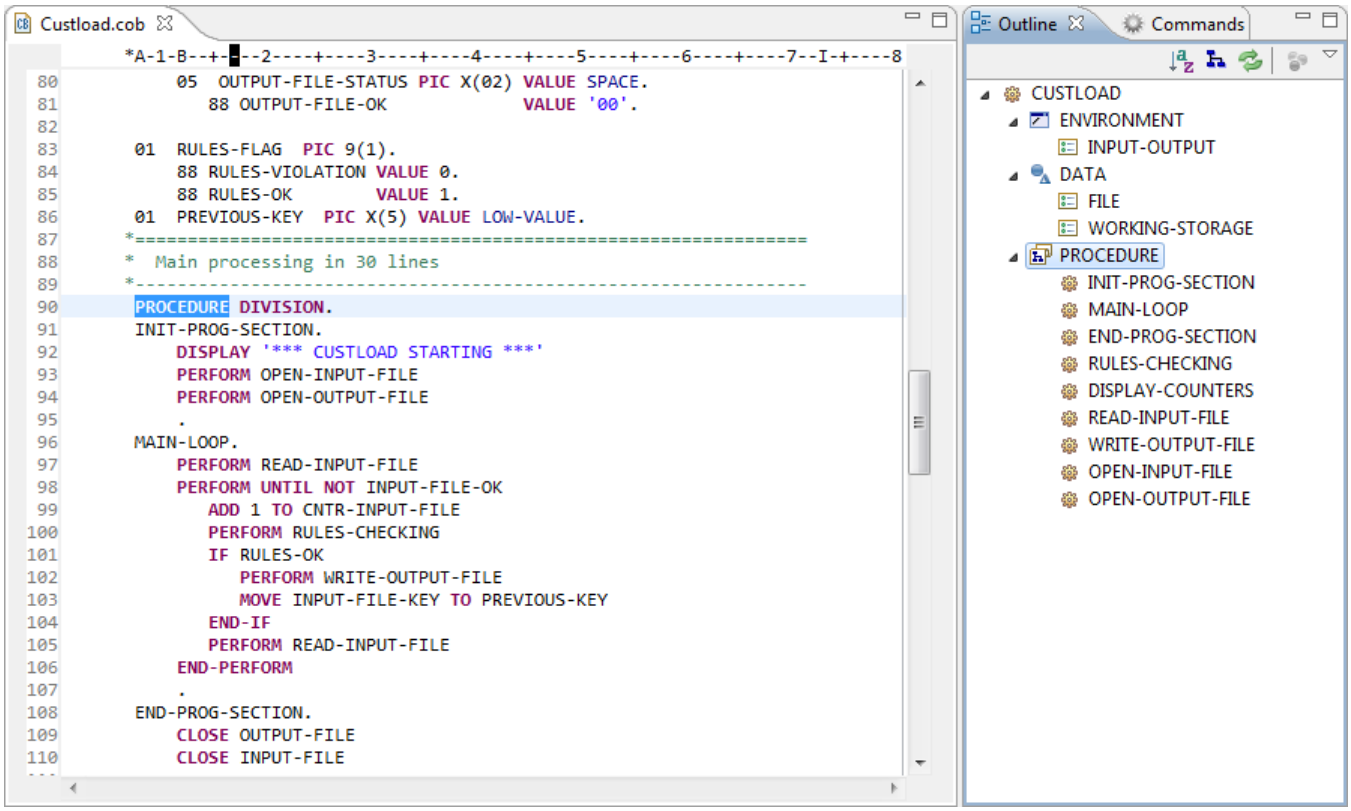
1 Open the program "Custload.cob" from PROJECT_SAMPLE project with the COBOL Editor by right-clicking on it in the "Navigator" view and by choosing **"Open With ► COBOL Editor"**



Custload.cob shows off in the Editor.

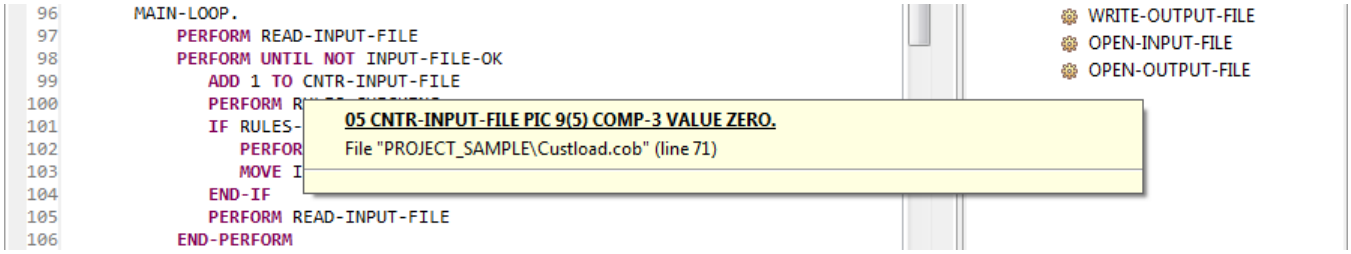


2 Activate the Outline View on the right side. Click on the word PROCEDURE in Outline View.



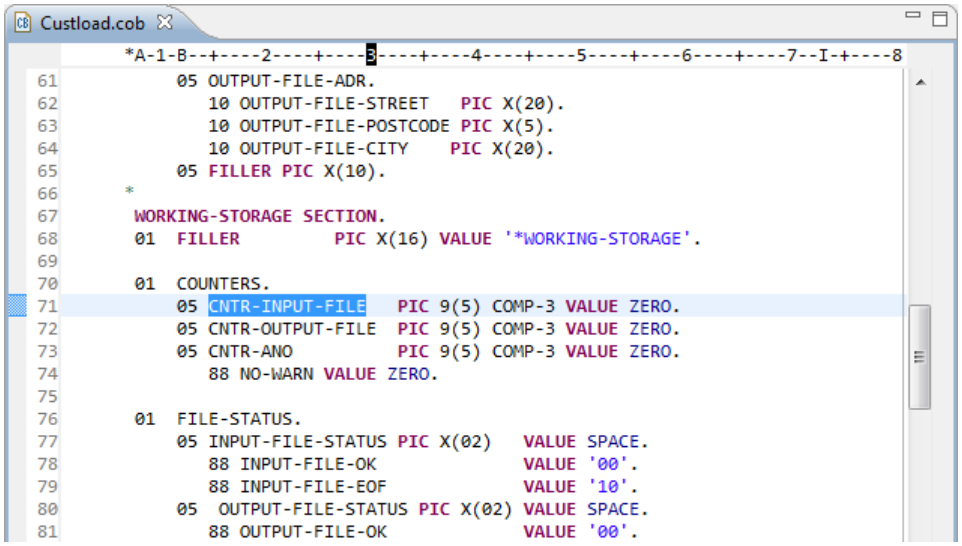
(for "mainframers") Forget ISPF!

3 In the editor, put your mouse above the word CNTR-INPUT-FILE on line 99



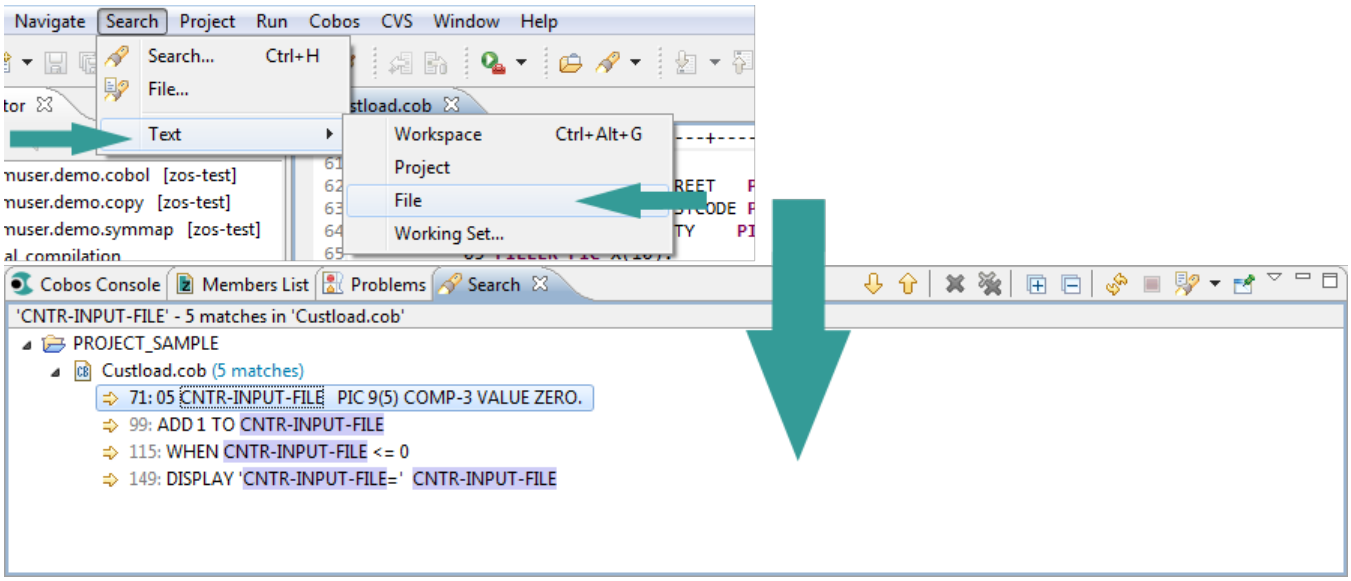
You can see line definition of the variable under the mouse pointer.

4 Click on variable CNTR-INPUT-FILE on line 99 and hit **F3**



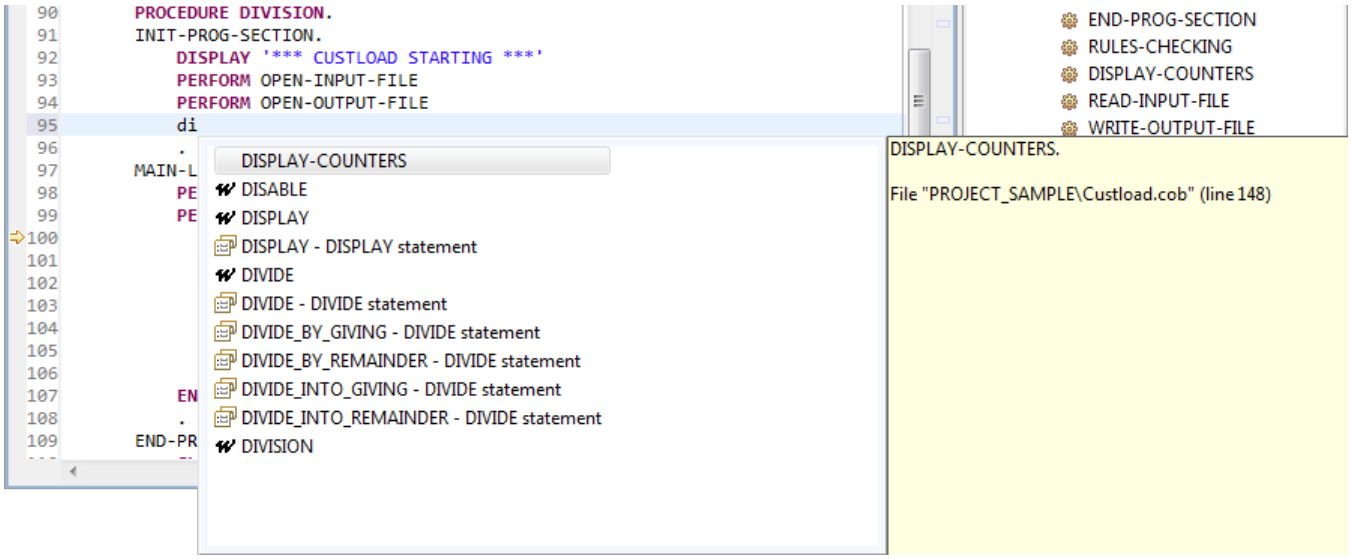
Focus is given to the actual line definition in the program (or in a Copy as well)

Tip: *To view all occurrences of this variable, select menu **"Search ▸ Text ▸ File"**.*



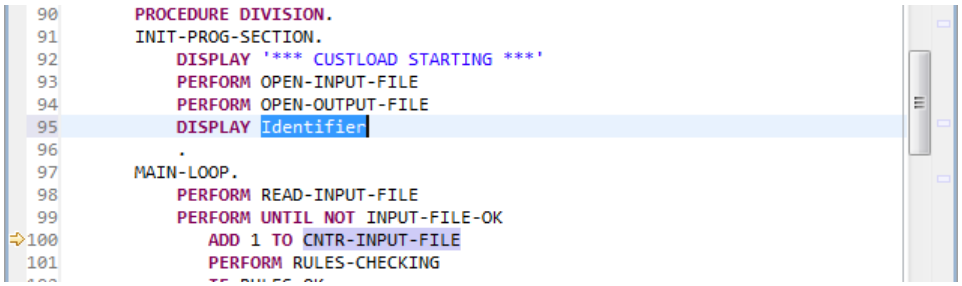
Double clicking on an occurrence in the Search View will position the editor on this occurrence, of course.

5 Let's insert a statement: place the cursor at the end of line 94 and hit enter.Key 'di' and hit **Ctrl + Space**.

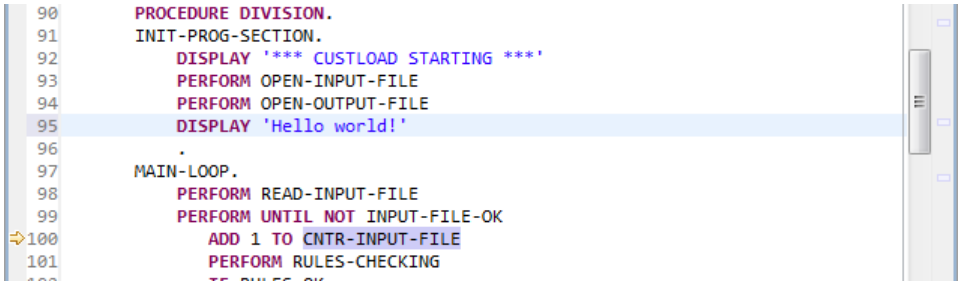


Variables and labels along with their definition line are shown first, then COBOL keywords with or without pattern.

6 Double Click on DISPLAY statement pattern



7 Now, replace identifier by any string you want...e.g.: 'Hello world!'



```
90        PROCEDURE DIVISION.
91        INIT-PROG-SECTION.
92            DISPLAY '*** CUSTLOAD STARTING ***'
93            PERFORM OPEN-INPUT-FILE
94            PERFORM OPEN-OUTPUT-FILE
95            DISPLAY 'Hello world!'
96            .
97        MAIN-LOOP.
98            PERFORM READ-INPUT-FILE
99            PERFORM UNTIL NOT INPUT-FILE-OK
100              ADD 1 TO CNTR-INPUT-FILE
101              PERFORM RULES-CHECKING
```

8 Finally, save the file (press **Ctrl + S** or push button from the toolbar).

The main additional keyboard shortcuts are:

- **Ctrl + Space**: invoke auto-completion.
- **Ctrl + Shift + Y**: change selected characters to lowercase
- **Ctrl + Shift + X**: change selected characters to uppercase
- **Ctrl + Shift + Z**: set CAPS ON (like in ISPF Editor)
- **Ctrl + L**: go to the N line in a source file
- **Alt + Shift + A**: Toggle Block Selection (useful for block indentation updating)
- **Ctrl + Q**: return to the last edition in a file
- **Ctrl + E**: go to another opened editor. A pop-up window appears with the choice of opened editors
- **F3**: go to the definition of the variable
- **Ctrl + Shift + V**: check syntax of the code (shortcut for menu "Cobos ► Check Syntax")
- **Ctrl + Shift + U**: unfold of the code (shortcut for menu "Cobos ► Unfold COBOL source")
- **Ctrl + Shift + C**: remote compilation[1] (shortcut for menu "Cobos ► Compilation")

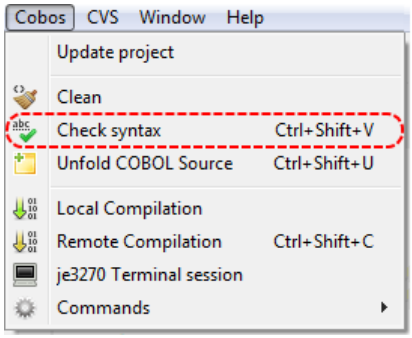
[1] Need a Mainframe.

4. Checking the syntax of a COBOL program

4.1 CUSTLOAD program

1 Now, we will check the syntax of the program “Custload.cob”.

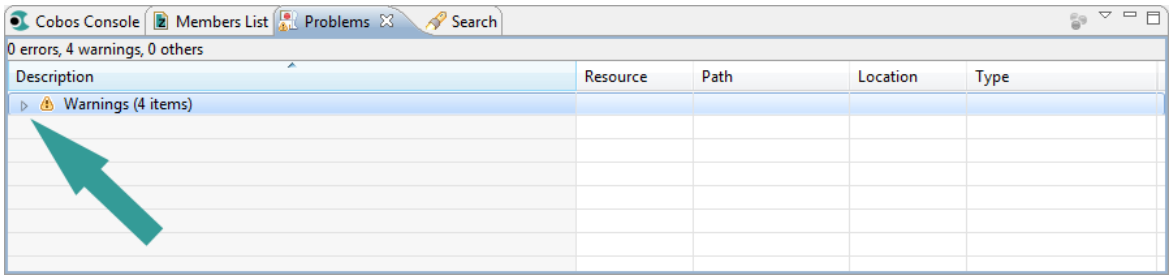
2 Select menu **“Cobos ▸ Check syntax”**



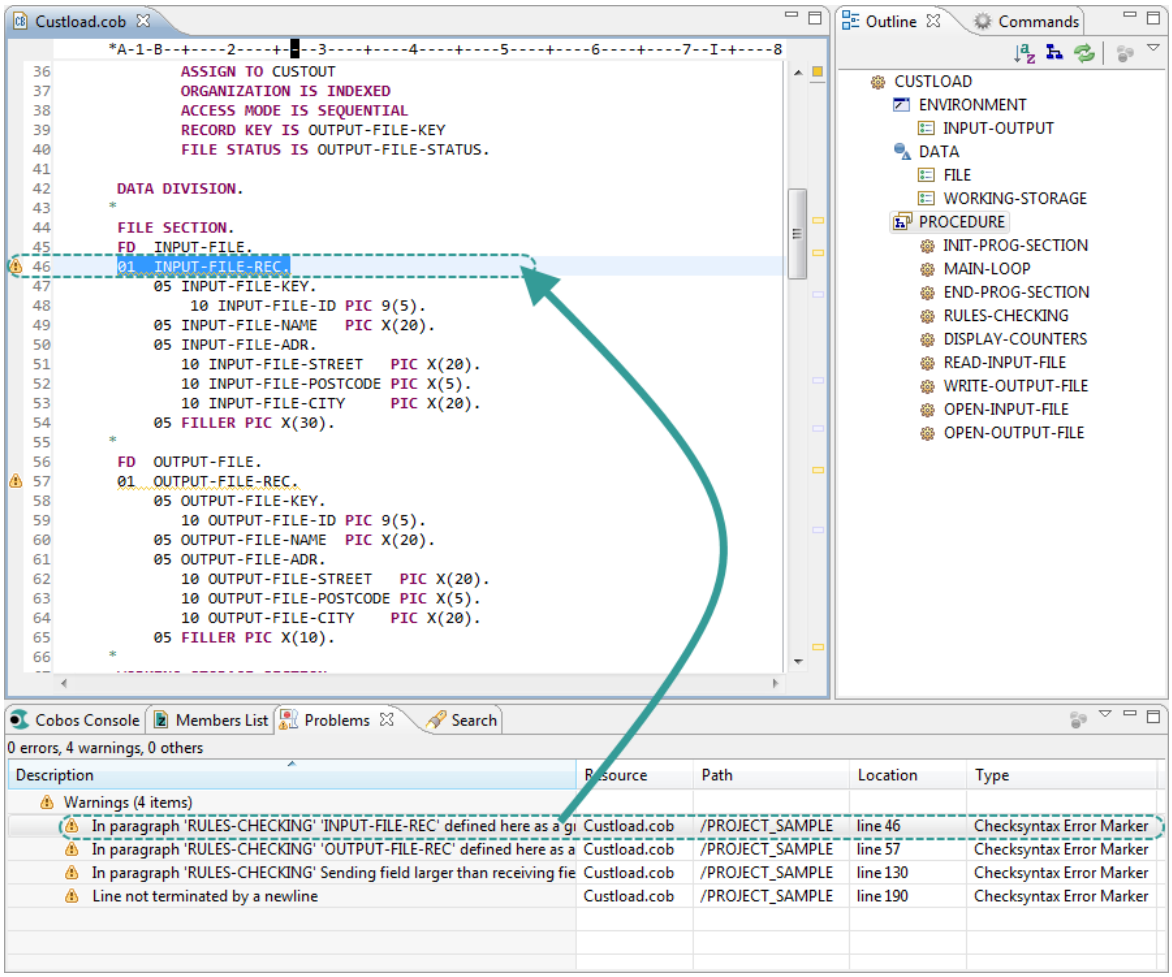
or click on the “check syntax” button placed in the toolbar 
or use the keyboard shortcut **“Ctrl + Shift + V”**.

3 Once the check syntax has been achieved, 4 warnings are found in this program.

4 In the Problems view, expand the Warnings line to see the messages.



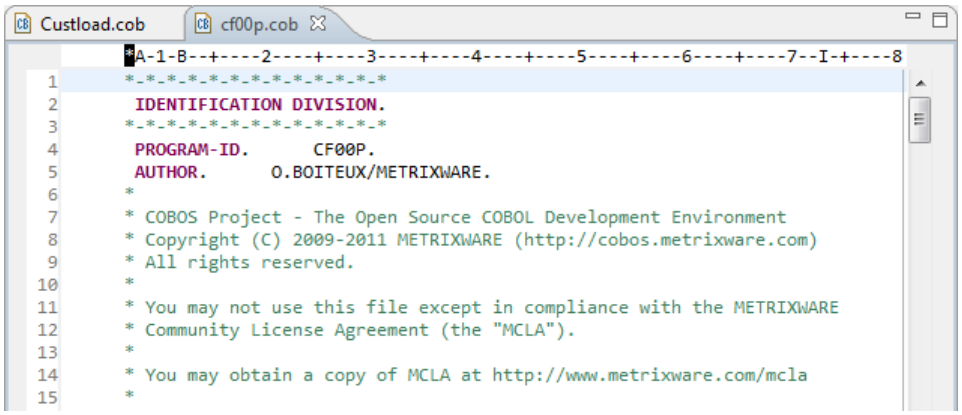
5 Simply double-clicking a message in the Problems view gives focus on the line in error in the COBOL editor.



4.2 CF00P program

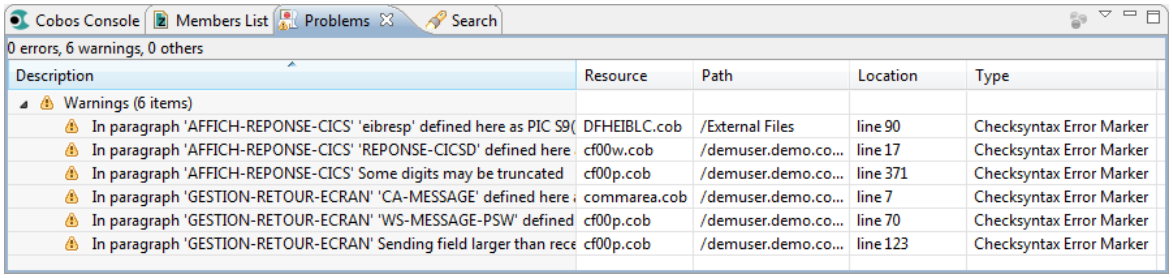
In general, COBOL programs contain copybooks. Let's see how it works in Cobos.

1 Open the program "cf00p.cob" from demuser.demo.cobol project with the COBOL Editor.



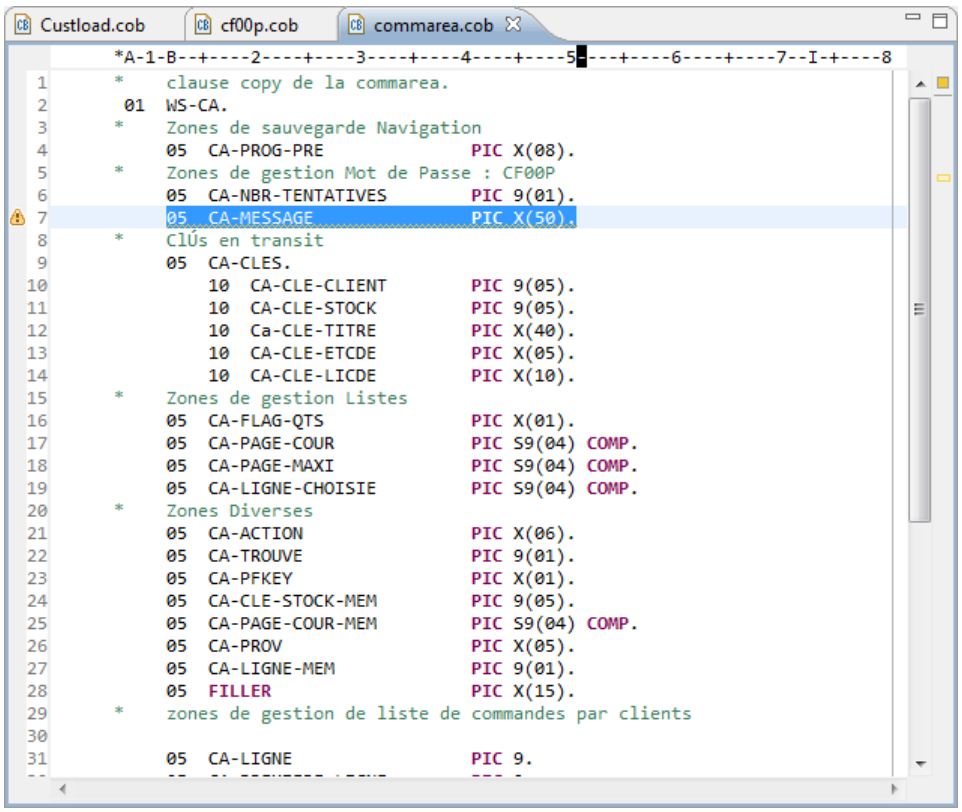
2 Check syntax (select menu **"Cobos ► Check syntax"** or push or hit **"Ctrl + Shift + V"**).

3 Once the check syntax has been achieved, 6 warnings are found in this program.



In the column "Resource", you can see that some messages refer to files outside the main program: these copybooks are included in the program at syntax checking.

4 Double click on the warning of the copybook "commarea.cob". This copybook shows off in the COBOL Editor.



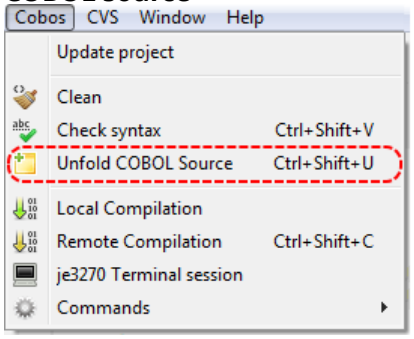
A marker is placed in front of the line addressed by the warning and the line is highlighted.

5. Unfolding a COBOL program

This function displays the original program including source code, copybooks and SQL includes which are used by the program. The expanded file (Unfolded) is opened in a new tab in read-only mode. The expanded copybooks are displayed on a yellow background, indicating their path on the start line beginning with "++SCCOPY" and ending with "–SCCOPY".

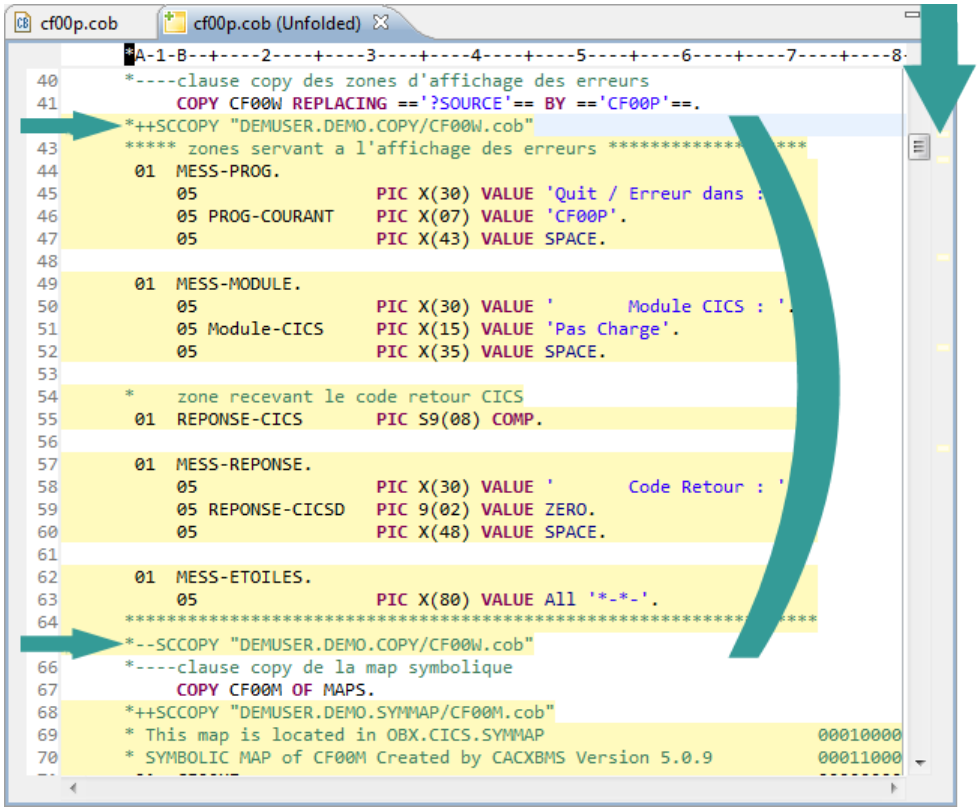
5.1 CF00P program

1 Check that the program "cf00p.cob" is active in the COBOL Editor, select menu **"Cobos ► Unfold COBOL source"**



or click on the "unfold" button placed in the toolbar 
or use the keyboard shortcut **"Ctrl + Shift + U"**.

2 After Unfold, you will get a new tab with the name "cf00p.cob (Unfolded)".



You can browse through the source code by clicking on the yellow markers on the right.

Tip: *To view the list of copybooks, position the cursor over SCCOPY and select menu **"Search ► Text ► File"**.*

►If you installed the Cobos Essentials version you stop here.◄
To continue, you must have the Cobos Release version.

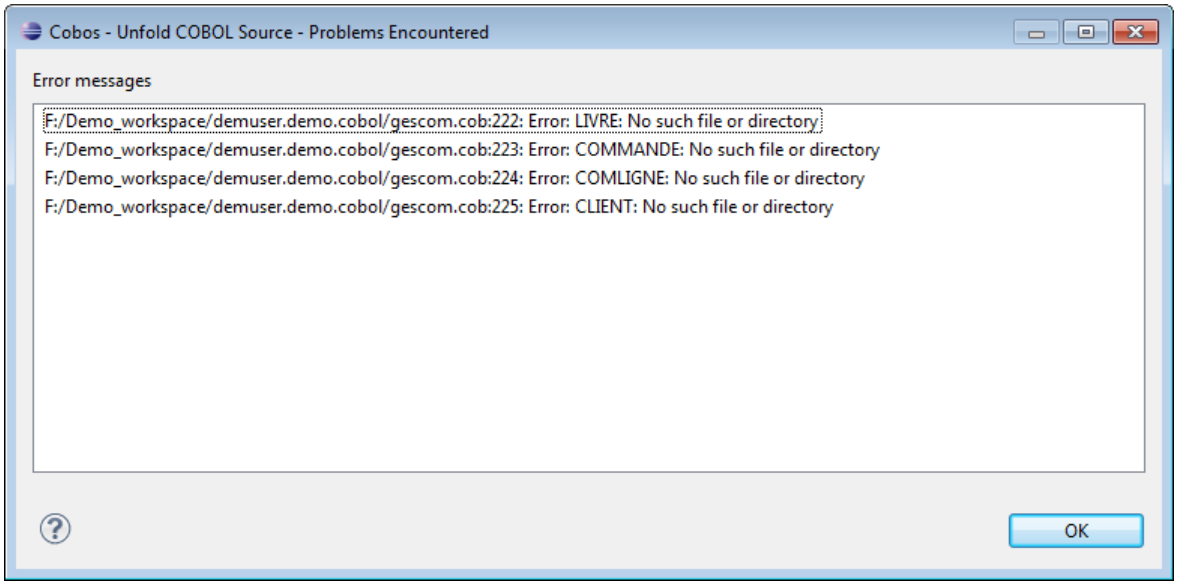
5.2 GESCOM program

OK, now let's see how we manage to make it with mainframe COBOL programs. For successful **Check syntax**, **Unfold**, **Auto-completion**, etc...we need to access copybooks used by the programs we are working on.

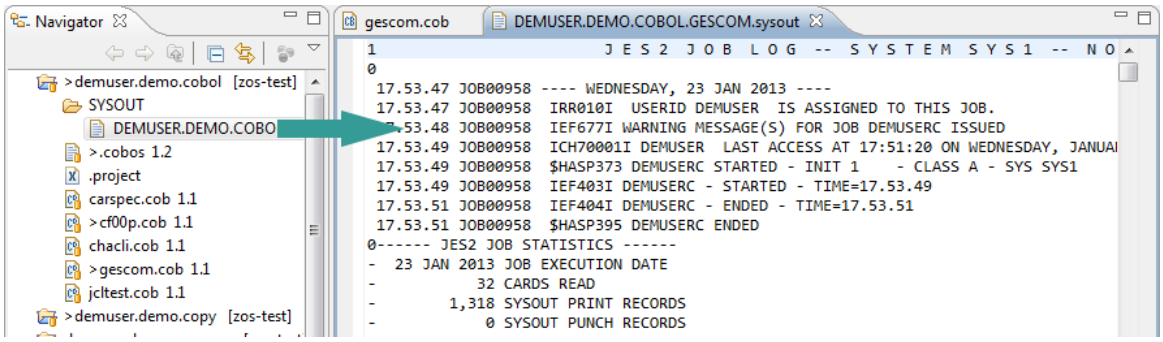
One solution is to replicate the copybooks in a network place, and configure the .cobos file.
Note: if you want to understand how copybooks paths are specified, open the .cobos file. For more information, select menu **"Help ► Help Contents ► Cobos ► Chapter 5 Viewing and ... ► Configuring a project"**.

One another very simple solution is to retrieve copybooks from a compilation sysout. Let's run this scenario with a COBOL program we have compiled from Cobos (and sysout is still available).

1. Open the program "gescom.cob" from demuser.demo.cobol project with the COBOL Editor.
2. Unfold (select menu **"Cobos ► Unfold COBOL source"** or push button).
3. After Unfold, you will get a new tab with the name "gescom.cob (Unfolded)" but a popup shows off because copybooks are not available according to the paths specified in .cobos file:

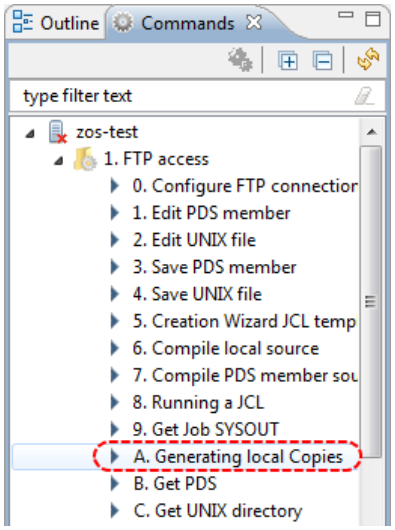


4. Close the "gescom.cob (Unfolded)".
5. If you want to look at the sysout content, you can retrieve the sysout in the Navigator View in demuser.demo.cobol/SYSOUT and double click on it.

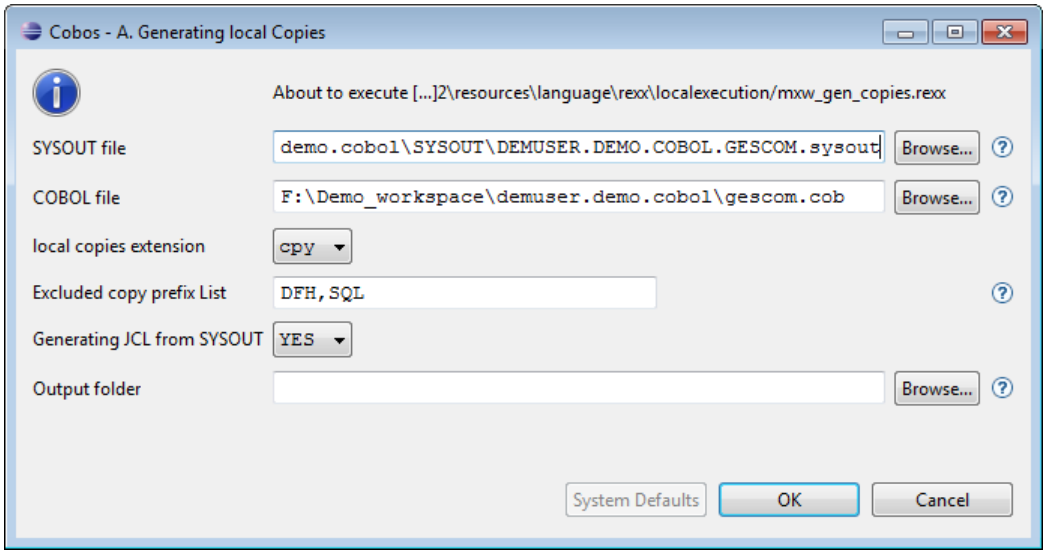


The sysout is opened in the Text Editor.
Warning: If you encounter "resource is out of sync ...", you have to press Refresh key (F5)

6 Give back focus to "gescom.cob" and launch the Cobos command **"1. FTP access ▸ A. Generating local Copies"** from the Command view.

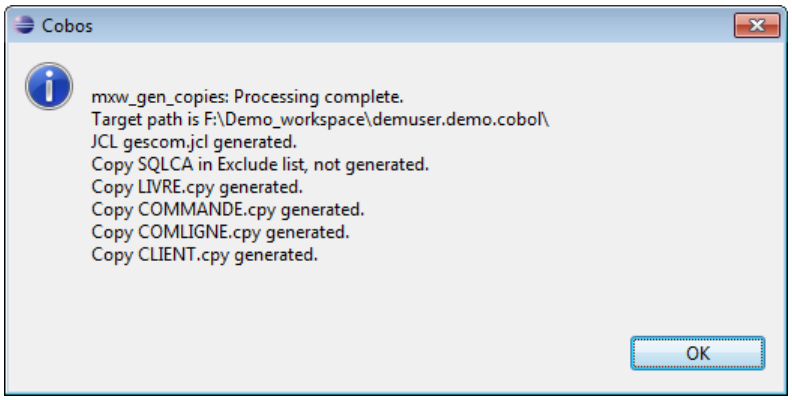


7 Select the sysout and click OK.

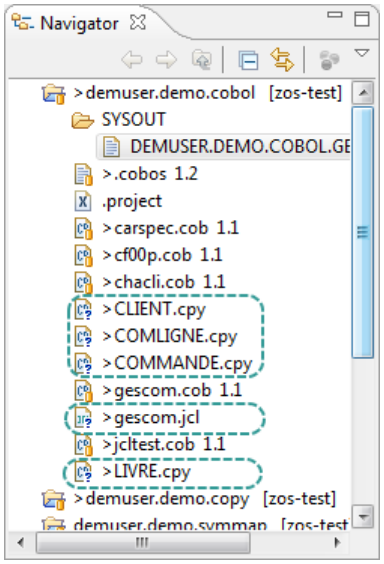


Note: in this example, we exclude CICS and DB2 copybooks.

8 A pop-up is displayed showing the list of copybooks and the generated JCL.

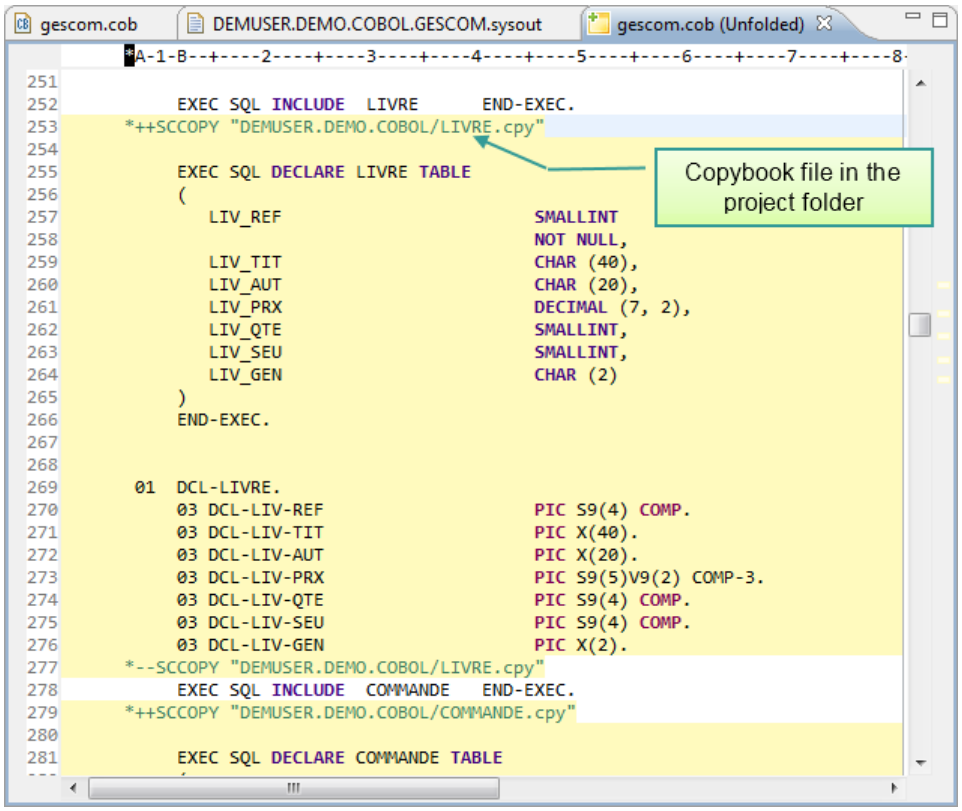


9 The copies and the JCL are stored along with the source file.



Note: Cobos don't look for copybooks systematically first in the directory of the program (if you want to explore this directory, you MUST specify it in the .cobos file). You can of course store the copybooks in another place.

10 Now, we can **unfold** the source file.



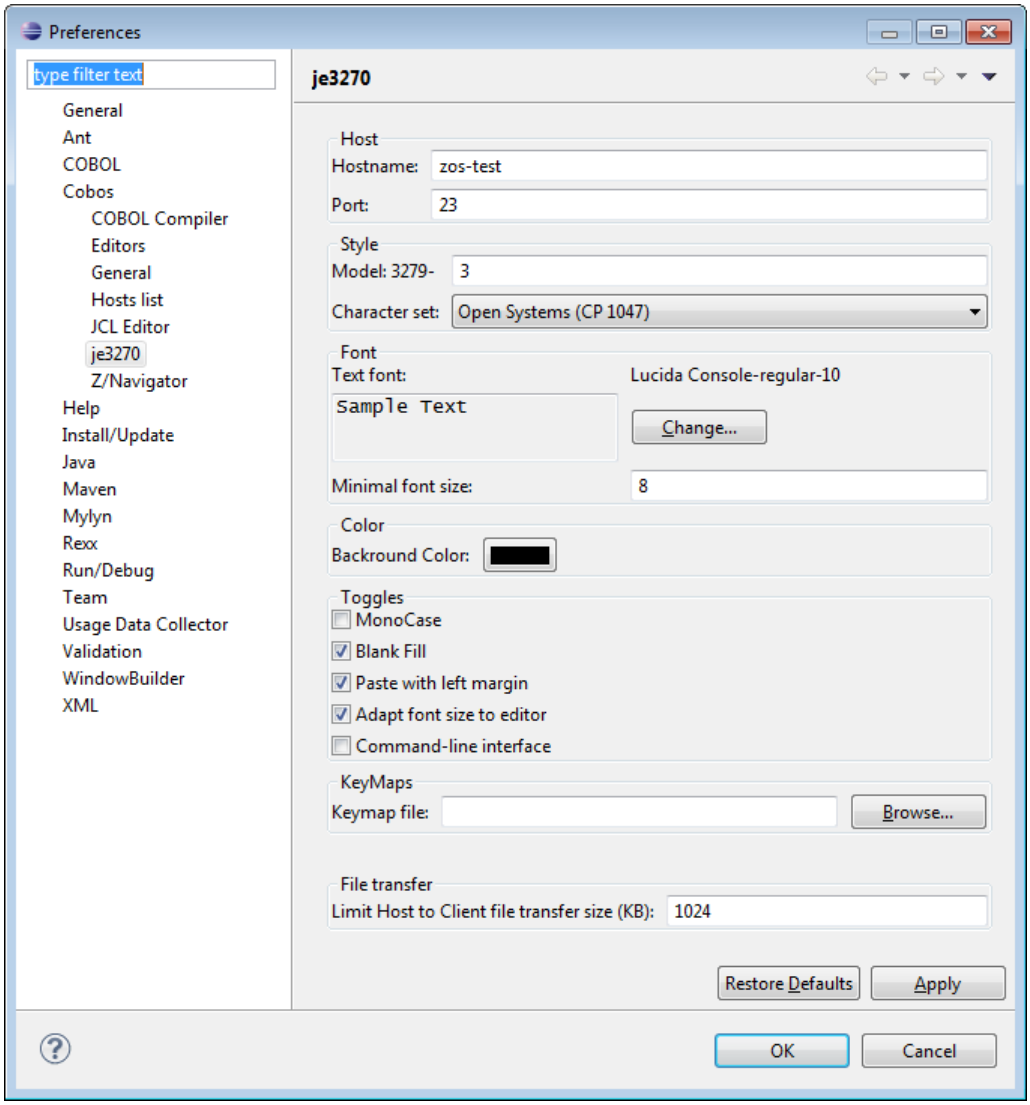

```
      *A-1-B--+----2----+----3----+----4----+----5----+----6----+----7----+----8
251
252           EXEC SQL INCLUDE  LIVRE      END-EXEC.
253       *++SCCOPY "DEMUSER.DEMO.COBOL/LIVRE.cpy"
254
255           EXEC SQL DECLARE LIVRE TABLE
256           (
257              LIV_REF                    SMALLINT
258                                         NOT NULL,
259              LIV_TIT                    CHAR (40),
260              LIV_AUT                    CHAR (20),
261              LIV_PRX                    DECIMAL (7, 2),
262              LIV_QTE                    SMALLINT,
263              LIV_SEU                    SMALLINT,
264              LIV_GEN                    CHAR (2)
265           )
266           END-EXEC.
267
268
269        01  DCL-LIVRE.
270           03 DCL-LIV-REF                PIC S9(4) COMP.
271           03 DCL-LIV-TIT                PIC X(40).
272           03 DCL-LIV-AUT                PIC X(20).
273           03 DCL-LIV-PRX                PIC S9(5)V9(2) COMP-3.
274           03 DCL-LIV-QTE                PIC S9(4) COMP.
275           03 DCL-LIV-SEU                PIC S9(4) COMP.
276           03 DCL-LIV-GEN                PIC X(2).
277       *--SCCOPY "DEMUSER.DEMO.COBOL/LIVRE.cpy"
278           EXEC SQL INCLUDE  COMMANDE   END-EXEC.
279       *++SCCOPY "DEMUSER.DEMO.COBOL/COMMANDE.cpy"
280
281           EXEC SQL DECLARE COMMANDE TABLE
```

Note: Copybooks retrieving is useful also for Check Syntax, auto-completion and Hover.

6. Using 3270 Emulator inside eclipse

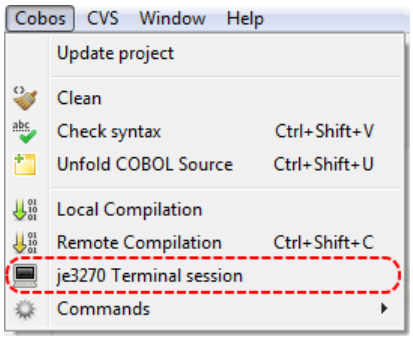
Powerful Cobos extension is designed for mainframe COBOL development enhancement. First of all, 3270 access to mainframe remains the basic way of working with a mainframe (but not the most comfortable, as already shown in this document)

1 Go to **"Window ► Preferences ► Cobos ► je3270"** and adjust the values for your environment (at least, Host name field must be filled with IP address or DNS name of your host)

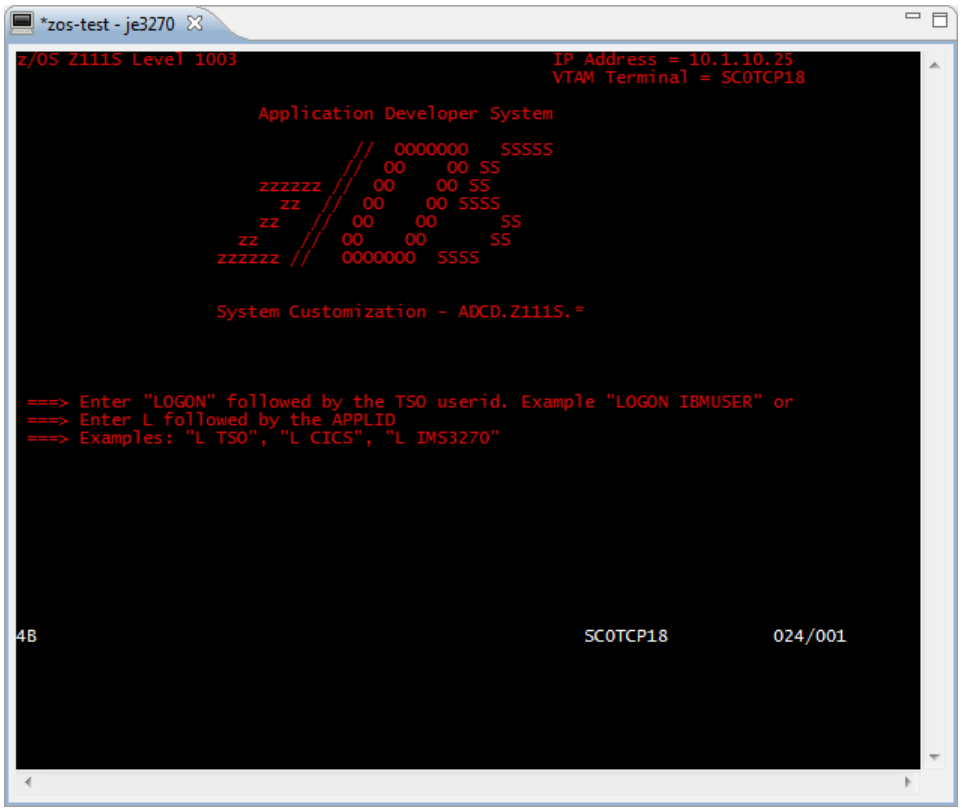


You will be able to define a customized key map.

2 Launch the 3270 emulator from menu **"Cobos ► je3270 Terminal session"**:



3 Your favorite welcome screen is displayed! Enter your credentials.



You are now at home in your usual mainframe environment BUT inside eclipse!

A button bar appears above the je3270 window with useful functions. Additional shortcuts are defined in keymap file (see Help Contents / 3270 Terminal for further information)

Note: F10 key is well interpreted by je3270 but in the same time trapped by eclipse, activating File Menu. You have to retype F10 to give focus back to je3270. A bottle of good champagne for a fix of this issue!

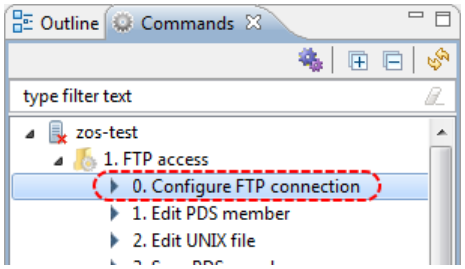
7. Configure FTP access

First, you must configure the FTP connection to use "FTP access" commands.

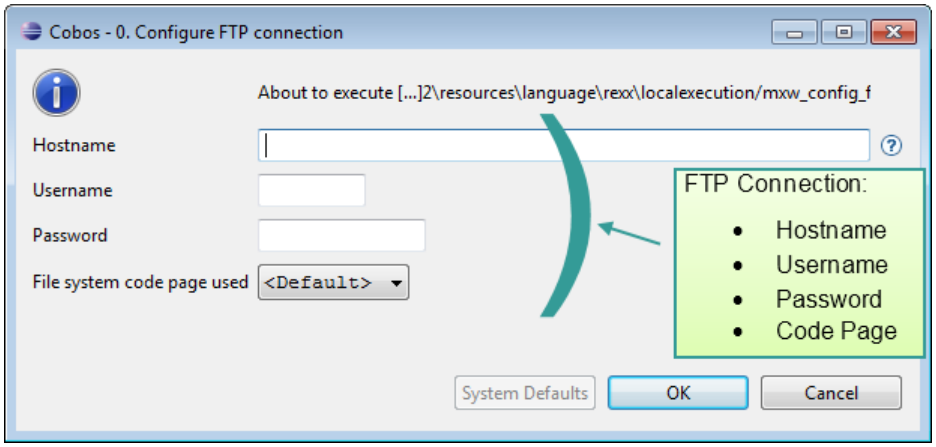
"FTP Access" module provides another way of working with mainframe sources without any mainframe installation. This module requires installation of a REXX interpreter on the workstation such as Regina REXX Interpreter.

In this quick start, we are going to use for this purpose the "FTP Access" facility. At this time, you should have installed a REXX interpreter (type "rexx –v" from a DOS prompt)

1 Double-click on **"1. FTP access ▸ 0. Configure FTP connection"** in the Commands view:

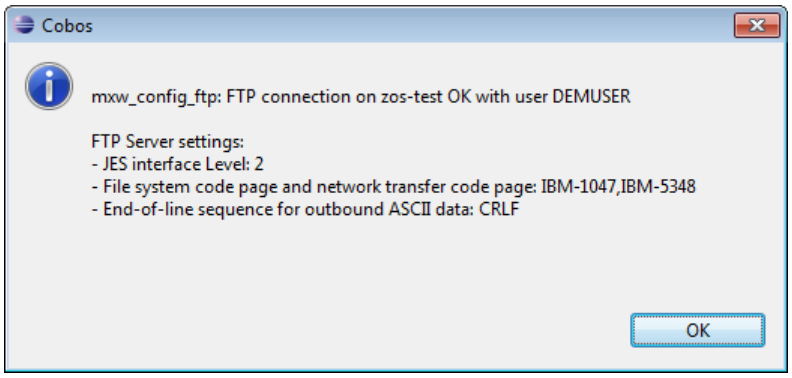


2 Fill in the form fields:



3 Click on "**OK**" button to check the data.

4 If the connection is successful, data connection is saved in workspace and a popup shows you the JES interface level.



Here JES interface Level is 2.

Note: JES interface Level differences is described in “IP User’s Guide and Commands” documentation from IBM.

8. Compiling a local source on mainframe

Cobos is specially designed to easily develop mainframe applications. Also, you can compile a local program on the mainframe and retrieve the SYSOUT locally.

The error messages are displayed in the Problems view synchronized with the source in the editor.

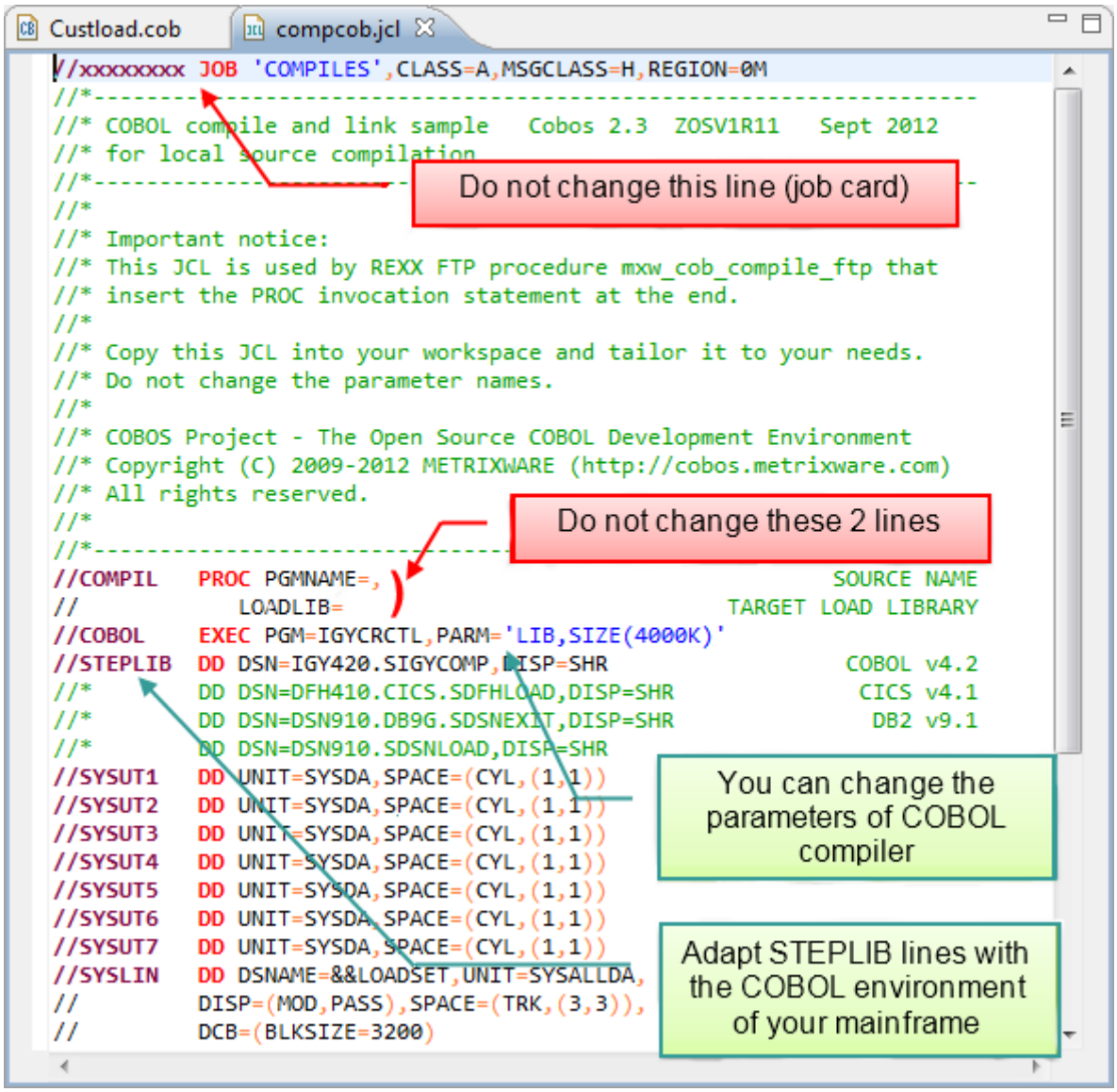
Z/Navigator plug-in is designed to process mainframe files directly from eclipse but requires scripts installation on mainframe.

If you are comfortable with JCL editing, try adapting the JCL sample supplied for a batch program. If not, feel free to go to next sequence: Editing a PDS member page 35.

In the PROJECT_SAMPLE project:

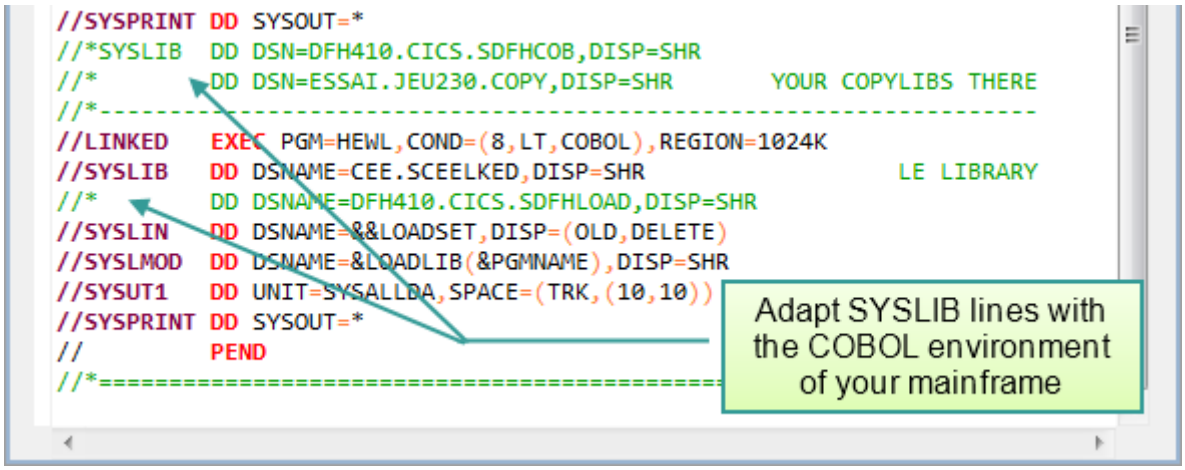
1. Open *Custload.cob* in COBOL Editor.

2. Open *compcob.jcl* in JCL Editor



Custload program requires neither CICS nor SQL. So, you can leave the comment lines in STEPLIB. Check the COBOL STEPLIB and, if necessary adapt the DSNAME according with the version of Enterprise

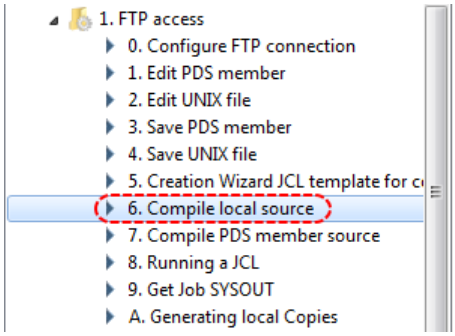
COBOL in use (here IGY420 qualifier for COBOL 4.2 compiler).



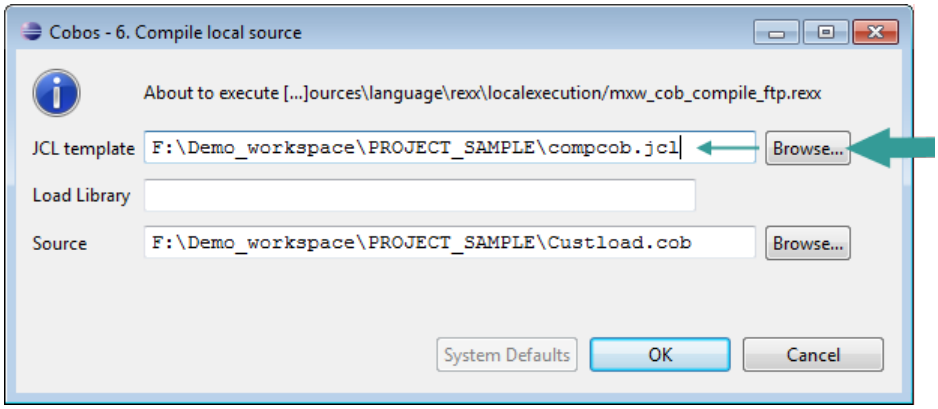
Custload program does not require copies and object modules. So, leave the comment lines in SYSLIB (COBOL and LINKED).

3 Select Custload.cob tab (Custload.cob).

4 Double-click on **"1. FTP access ► 6. Compile local source"** in the Commands view:

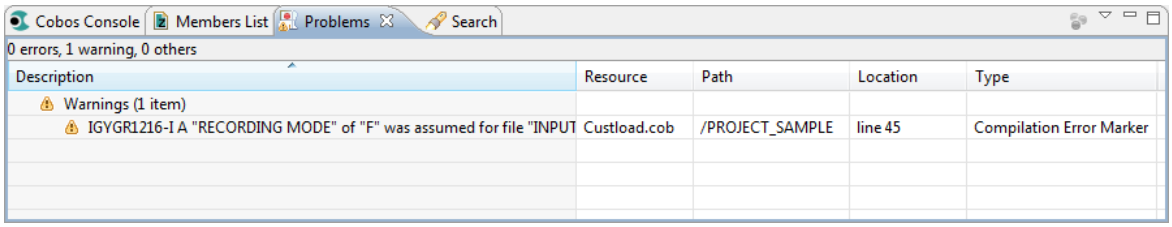


5 Fill in the form fields and select *compcob.jcl* as JCL template with the "**browse**" button:



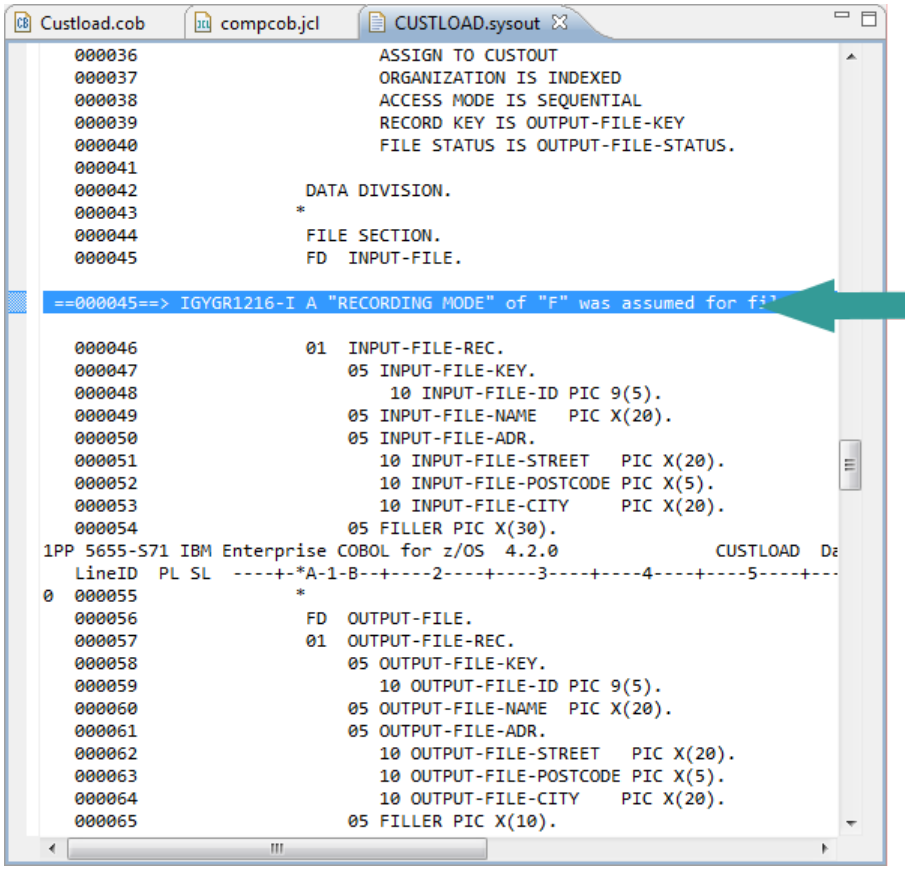
6 Click on "**OK**" button to launch the compilation.

7 See the result in the "**Problems**" view:



You should see a warning at line 45.

8 On the warning line, Right-click and select “Open Sysout” in context menu:



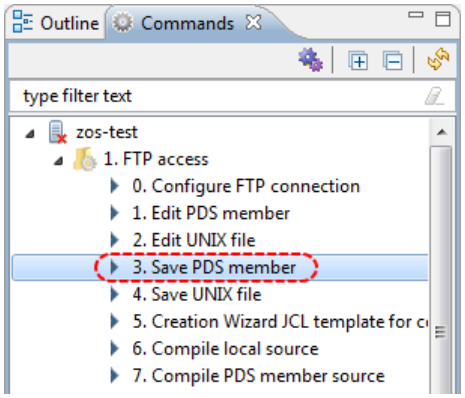
The sysout opens in the text editor and the warning line is selected.

Editing a PDS member

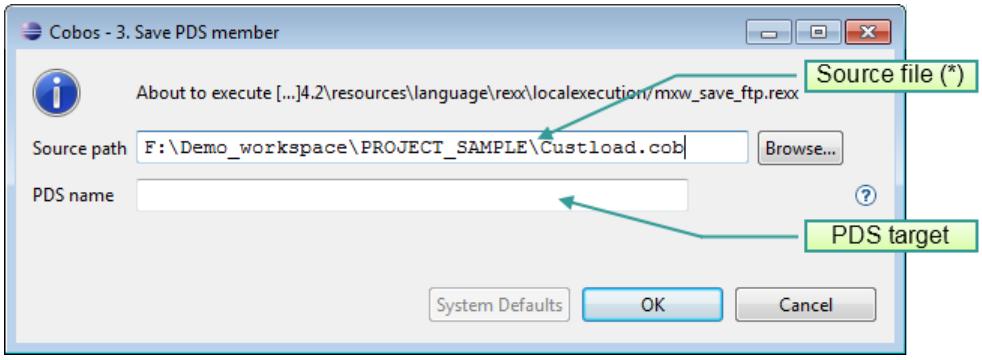
8.1 Saving a PDS member

In the PROJECT_SAMPLE project, open *Custload.cob* in COBOL Editor (if not already done).

1 Save *Custload.cob* in a PDS using the Cobos command **"1. FTP access ▸ 3. Save PDS member**.

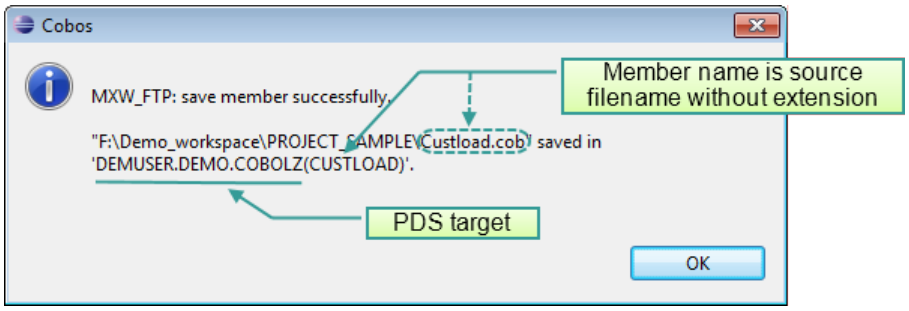


2 Fill the form and press **"OK"**.



(*) Source file name must conform to the naming rules of a PDS member. You can use the "Browse" button to select the file containing the member to save.

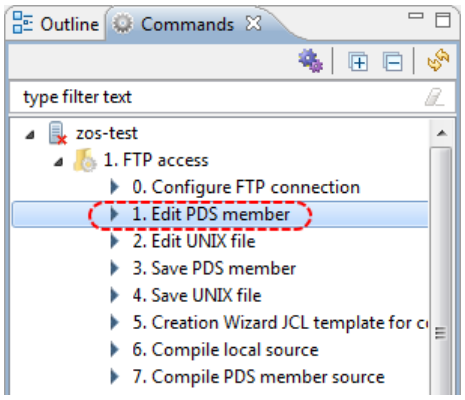
3 A popup is displayed at the end of operation.



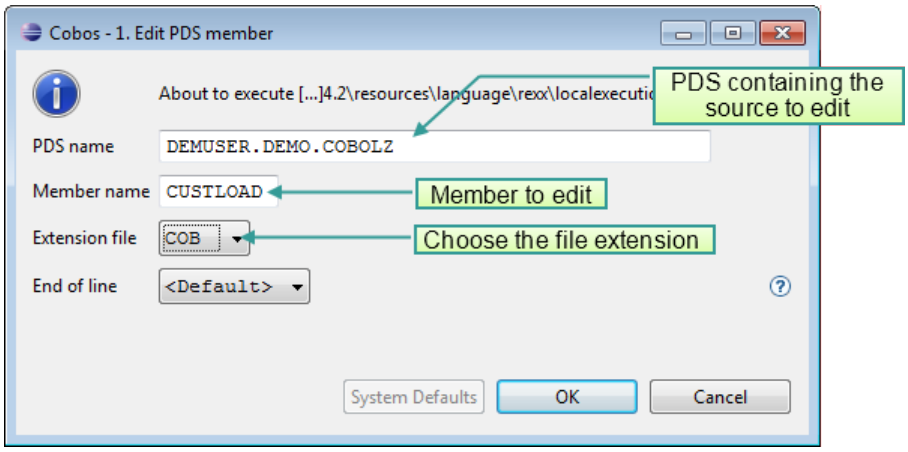
Here PDS target is DEMUSER.DEMO.COBOLZ and the member is CUSTLOAD.

8.2 Opening a PDS member

1 Open a PDS member of your choice which is a COBOL program using the Cobos command **"1. FTP access ▸ 1. Edit PDS member"**.



2 Fill the form and press **"OK"**:



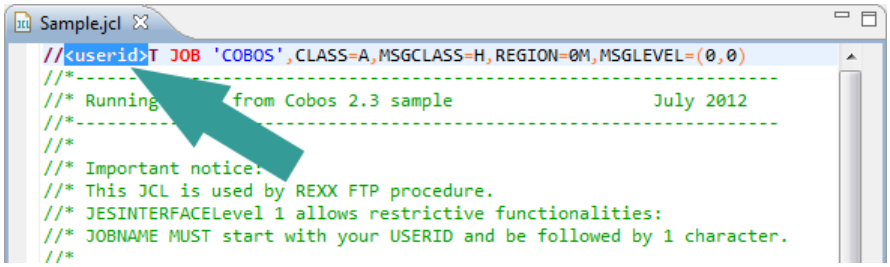
Here we edit the member "CUSTLOAD" in the PDS "DEMUSER.DEMO.COBOLZ" previously saved.

9. Managing a job

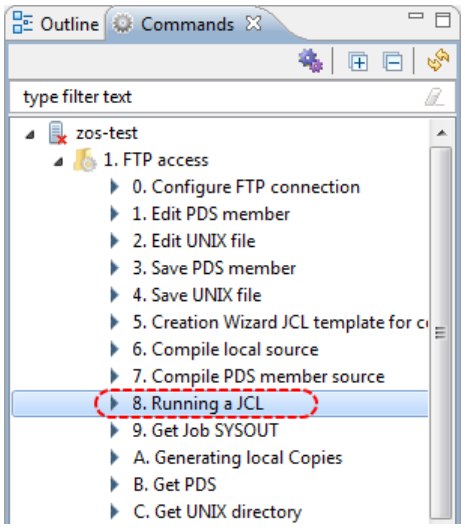
We need to submit a job and retrieve the result of its execution. We'll show you how to do it with an easy example.

9.1 Submitting a jcl

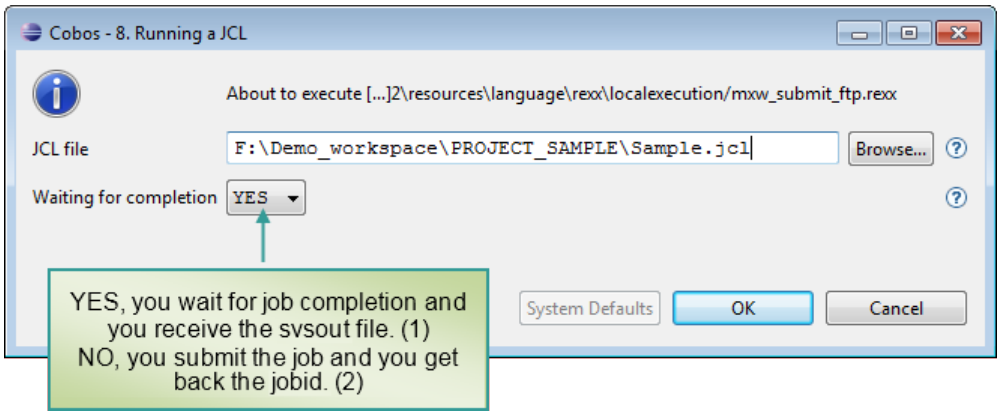
1 Edit the file *Sample.jcl*, adapt the JOB card (replace <userid> by your mainframe's user id in uppercase) and save it.



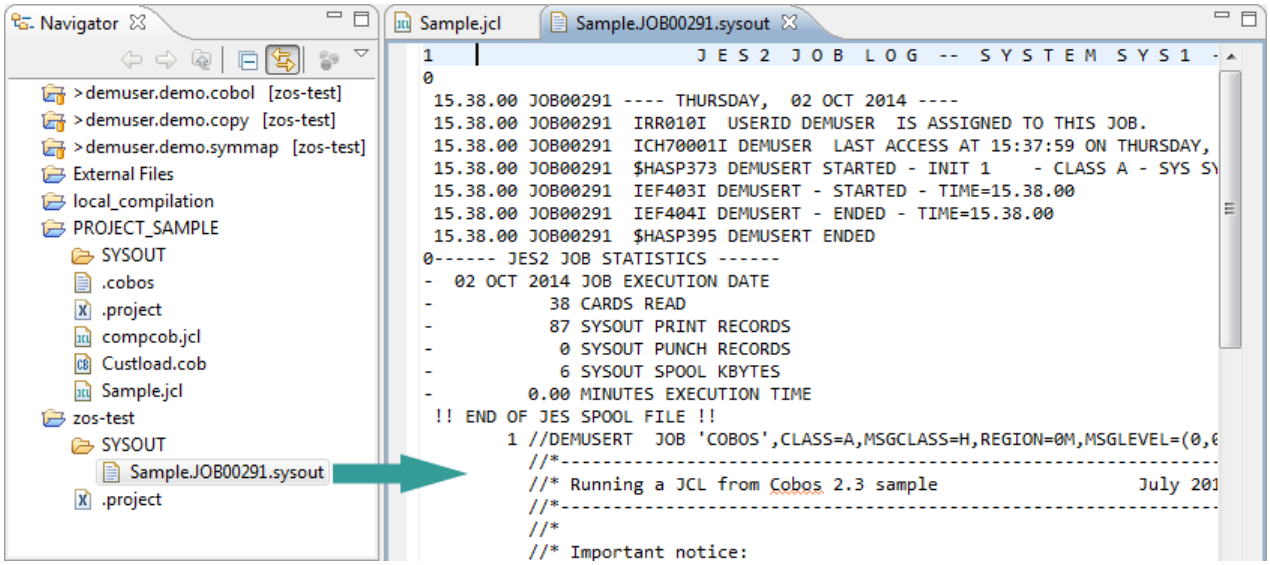
2 Submit the JCL by using the Cobos command **"1. FTP access ▸ 8. Running a JCL"**.



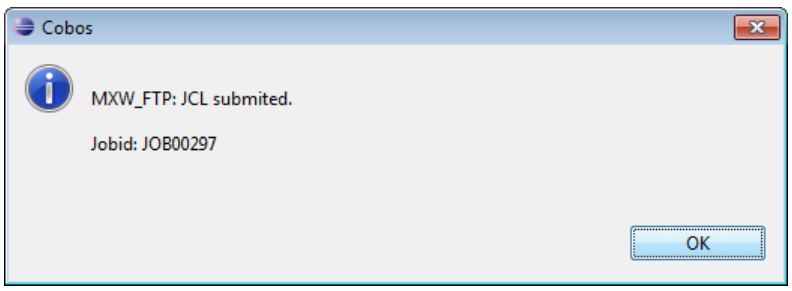
3 Fill the form and press **"OK"**:



(1) The filename is <jclfilename>.<jobid>.sysout in the project <hostname>, folder SYSOUT.E.g.: Sample.jcl ➪ Sample.JOB00291.sysout



(2) If no wait, a pop-up is displayed so you can check status and retrieve output later (see below).

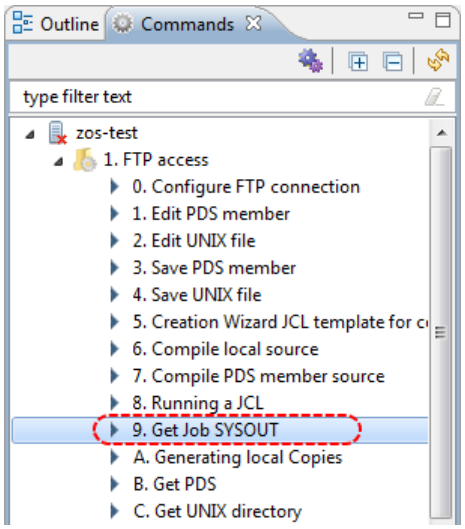


Here Jobid is JOB00297.

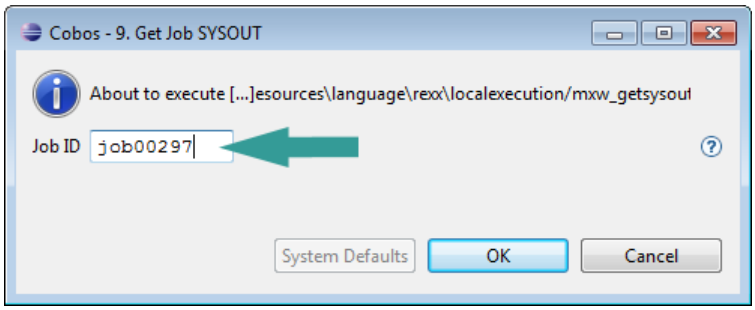
9.2 Retrieving a sysout

We'll get the sysout of the previously submitted job.

1 Retrieve the sysout of job by using the Coboscommand **"1. FTP access ▸ 9. Get Job SYSOUT"**.

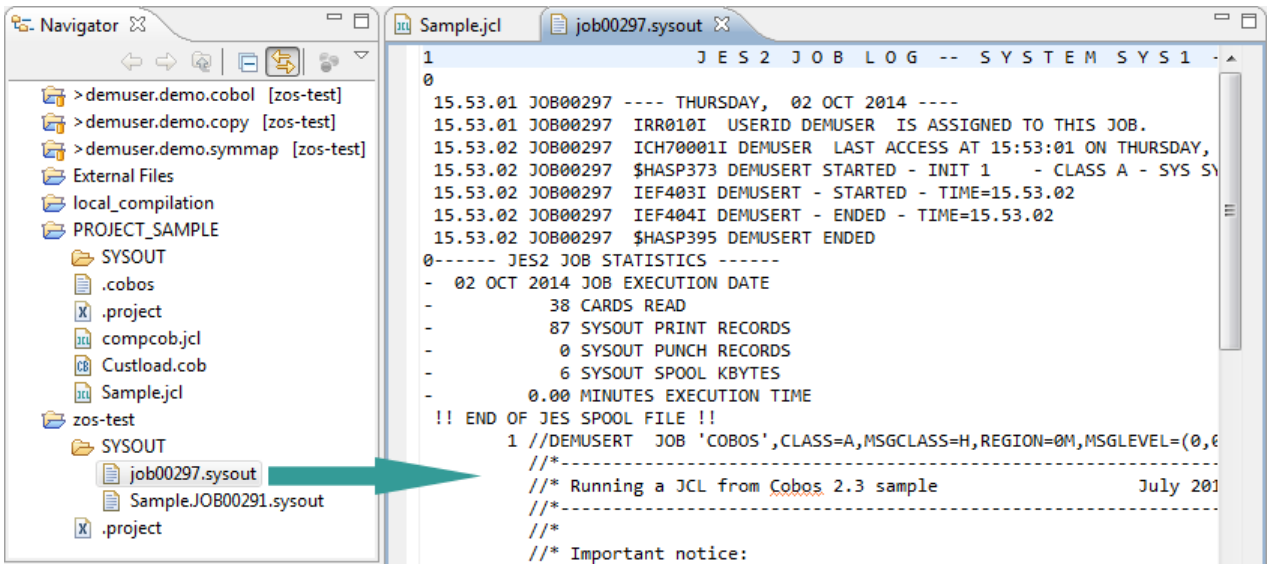


2 Fill the form and press **"OK"**:



Here we want to retrieve the sysout of job00297.

3 The sysout is opened in the Text Editor and is stored in the project <hostname>, folder *SYSOUT*.

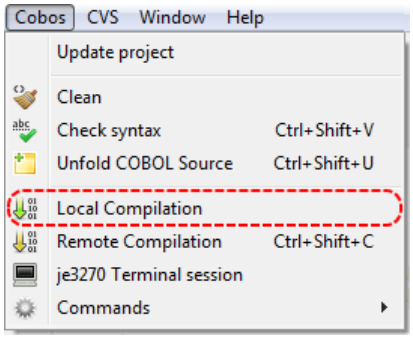


10. Local Compilation

10.1 COLORS program

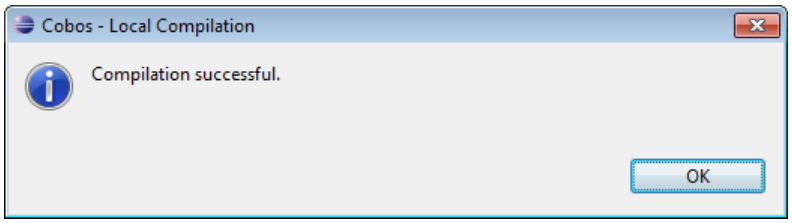
1 Open the program "colors.cbl" from "Local_compilation" project with the COBOL Editor by right-clicking on it in the "Navigator" view and by choosing **"Open With ► COBOL Editor"**.

2 Select menu **"Cobos ► Local Compilation"**



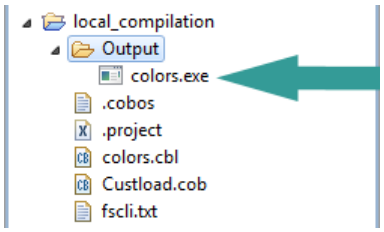
or click on the "Local Compilation" button placed in the toolbar  .

3 Once the compilation has been achieved, this popup is displayed.

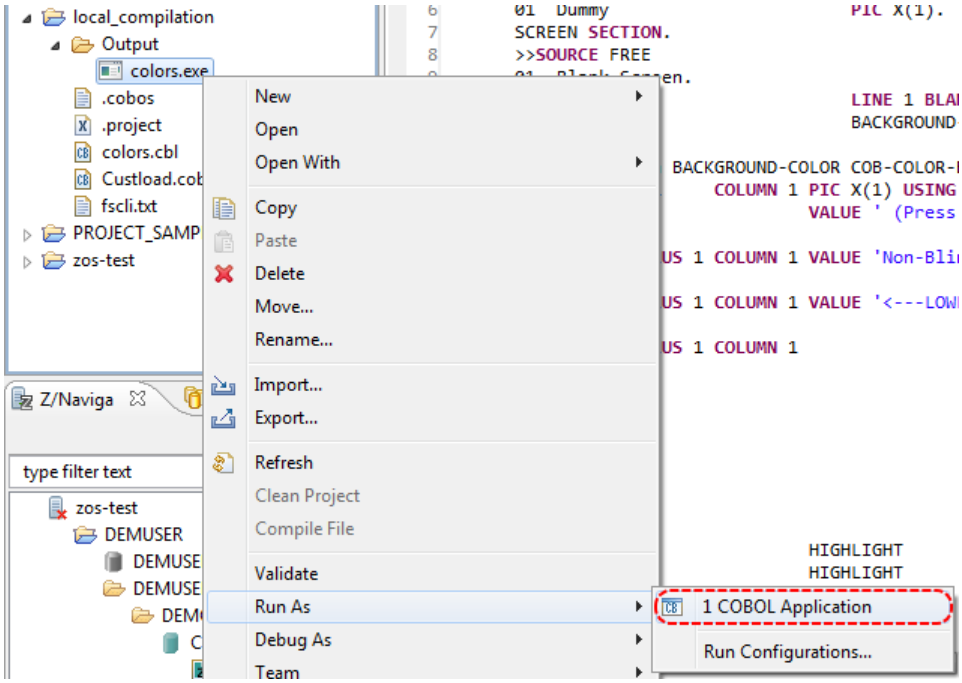


Just click on "OK" button.

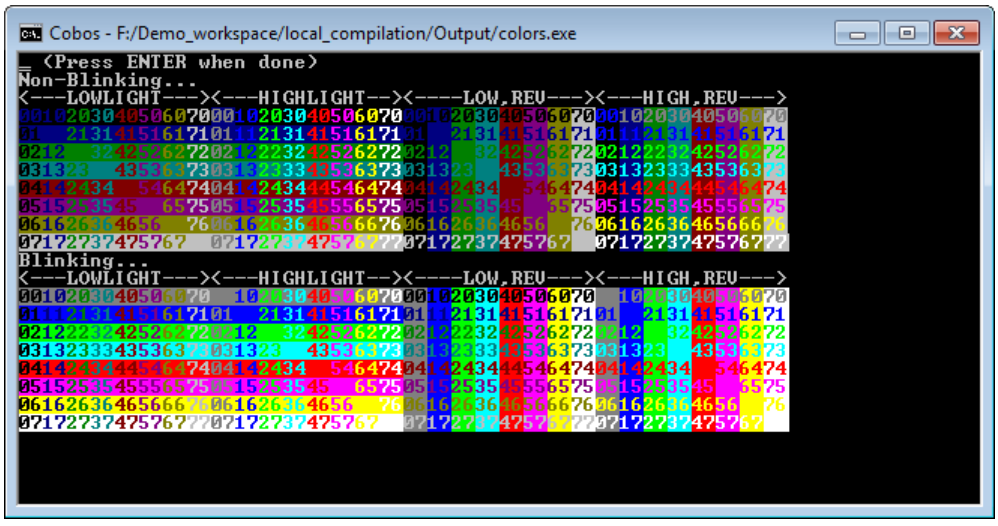
4 In the "Navigator" view, you should see the executable "colors.exe" in "Output" folder.



5 Right-click on "colors.exe" file and select **"Run As ► COBOL Application"**



6 A console opens in which the program runs [1].



Press ENTER to quit the program.

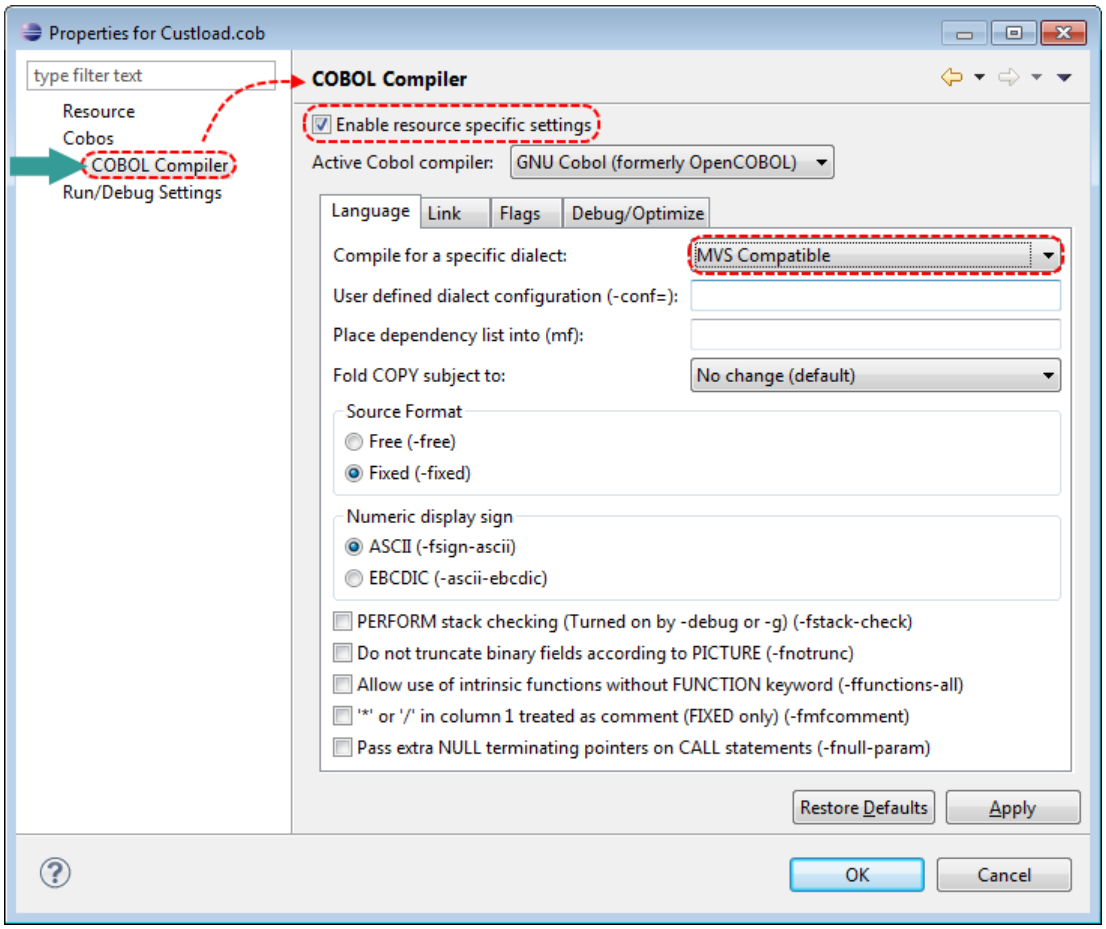
7 Press any key to close the console.

10.2 CUSTLOAD program

1 In "Navigator" view, select "Custload.cob" from "Local_compilation" project, right-click and select **"Properties"**

[1] "The BLINK attribute modifies the visual appearance of the BACKGROUND-COLOR specification. The Windows console does not support blinking, so the visual effect of BLINK in the Windows version of OpenCOBOL is to provide the same sixteen colors to the BACKGROUND-COLOR palette as are possible with FOREGROUND-COLOR combined with LOWLIGHT/HIGHLIGHT." [OpenCOBOL-1.1-06FEB2009-Programmers-Guide]

2 Select **"Cobos ▸ COBOL Compiler"** and check **"Enable resource specific settings"**

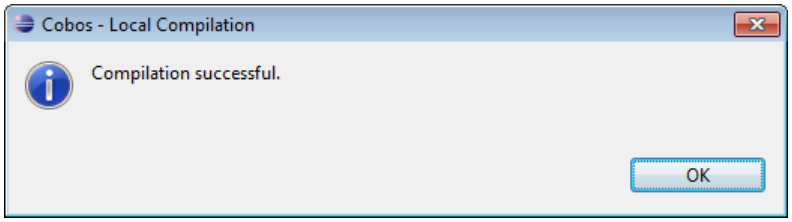


In "Language" tab, select **"MVS Compatible"** for a specific dialect and push "OK" button.

3 Open the program "Custload.cob" from "Local_compilation" project with the COBOL Editor by right-clicking on it in the "Navigator" view and by choosing **"Open With ▸ COBOL Editor"**.

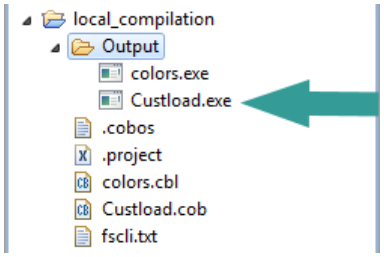
4 In the editor, Right-click and select **"Cobos ▸ Local Compilation"**.

5 Once the compilation has been achieved, this popup is displayed.



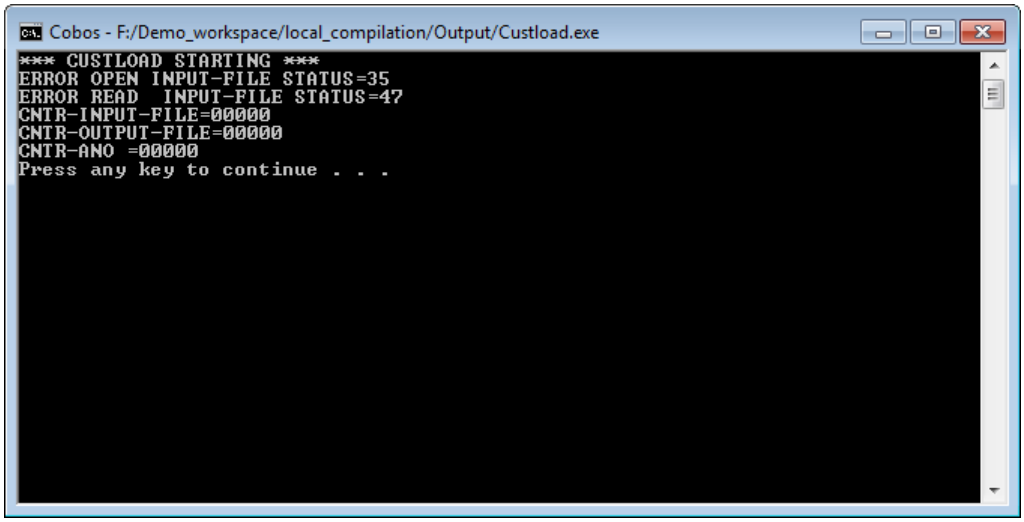
Just click on "OK" button.

6 In the "Navigator" view, you should see the executable "Custload.exe" in "Output" folder.



7 Right-click on "Custload.exe" file and select **"Run As ▸ COBOL Application"**.

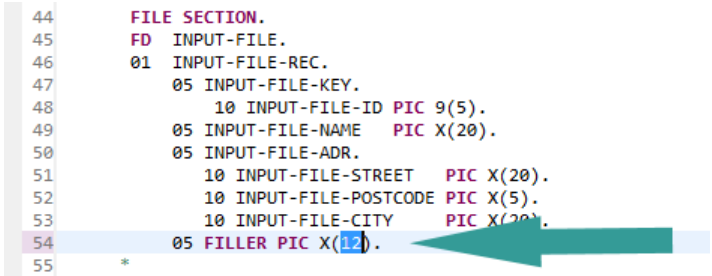
8 A console opens in which the program runs.



The program exits[2] with INPUT-FILE STATUS = 35.

9 Press any key to close the console.

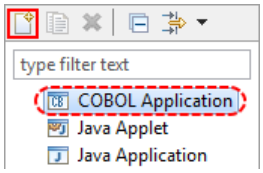
10 Modify the program to absorb the end of line characters contained in the input file. Under Windows, the end of line consists of two characters: CR & LF. So, in line 54, replace **X(10)** by **X(12)**.



11 Save and compile the program again as in step 4.

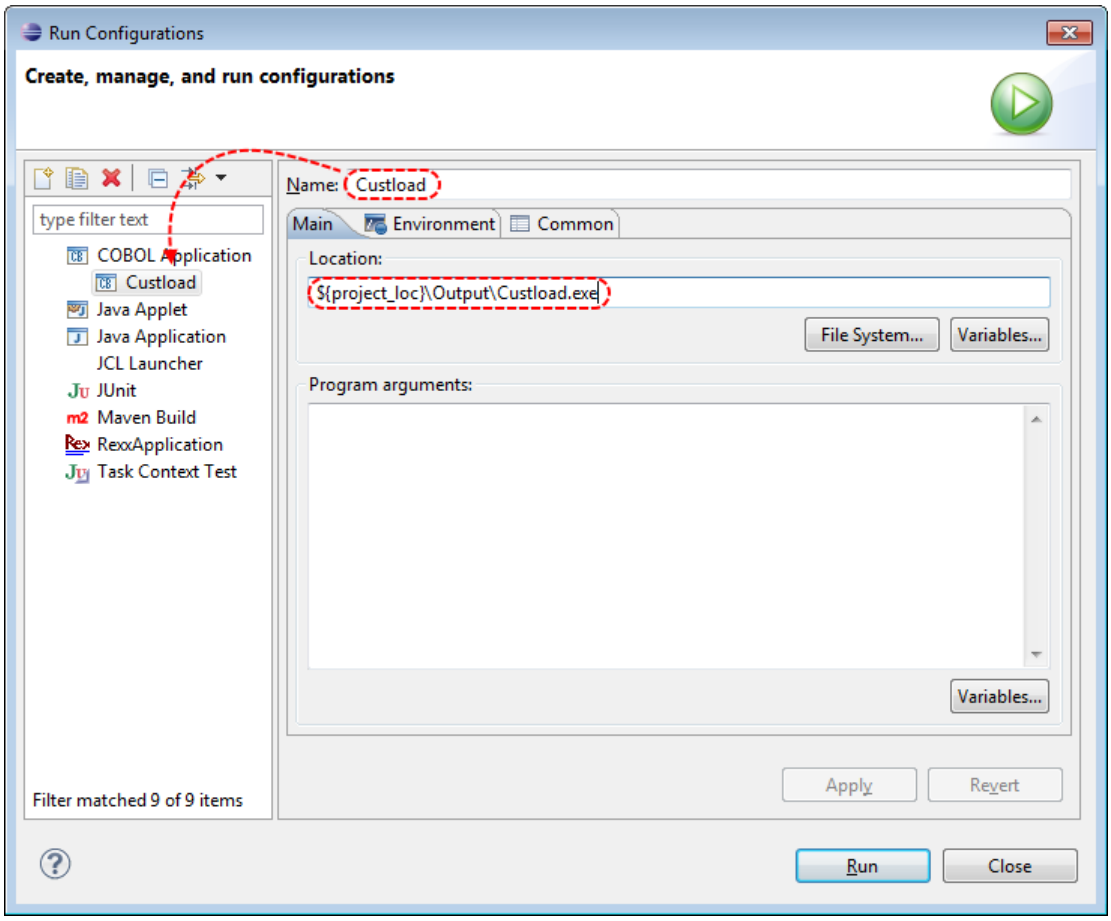
12 Right-click on "Custload.exe" file and select **"Run As ▸ Run Configuration..."**.

13 Select **"COBOL Application"** and Press the **"New"** button to create a new configuration.

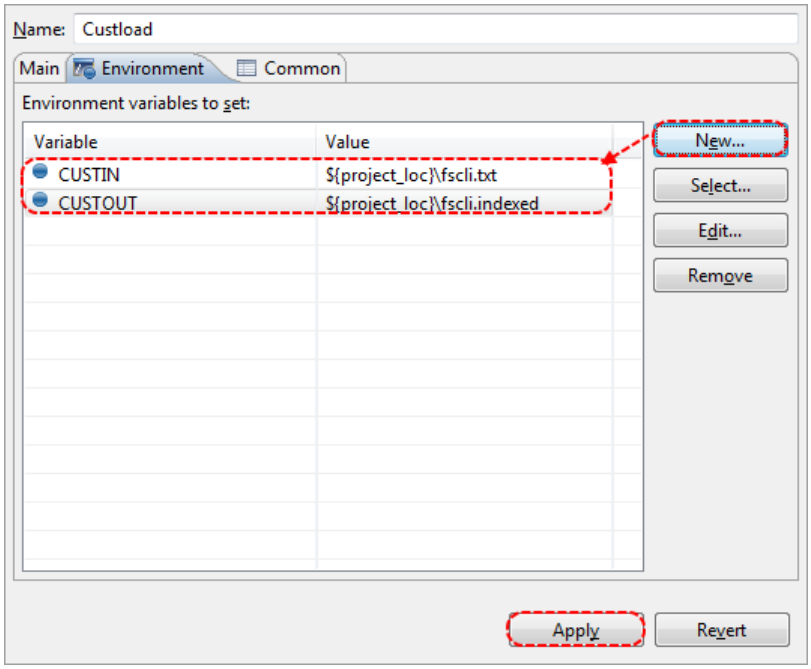


14 Name the configuration and select Custload.exe in **"Main"** tab.

[2] Sometimes the program hangs. Press Ctrl+C to stop it immediately.

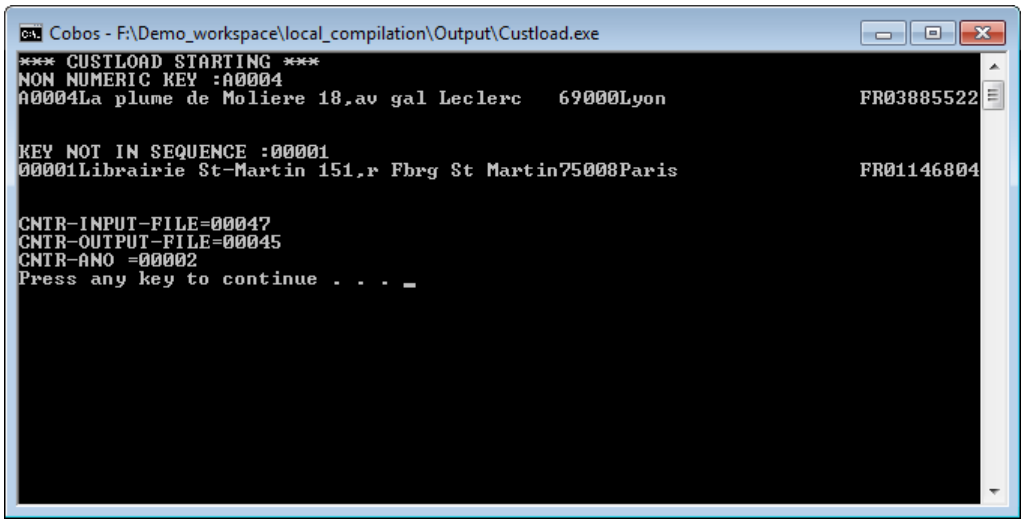


15 Select **"Environment"** tab and add 2 variables CUSTIN and CUSTOUT as shown in the following window:



Click on **"Apply"** button to save the configuration.

16 Push **"Run"** button to execute the program.



Result: 47 input records, 45 output records, 2 anomalies

17 Press any key to close the console.

18 In “Navigator” view, refresh “Local_compilation” project and check the presence of ‘fscli.indexed’