# BCI433 – Lab 1

Fall 2019

Objectives:

- To familiarize you with signing on to the IBM i and the IBM i keyboard.
- Library Lists
- System Values
- Introduction to the traditional IBM i development environment and source editor.
- Introduction to printing.
- Download required software

Requirements to pass the lab:

Demo the CL programs that are created in this lab
Show the compiler listing from creating the CL program
Answer the questions on this handout

Using AppsAnywhere, type IBM in the upper right search box
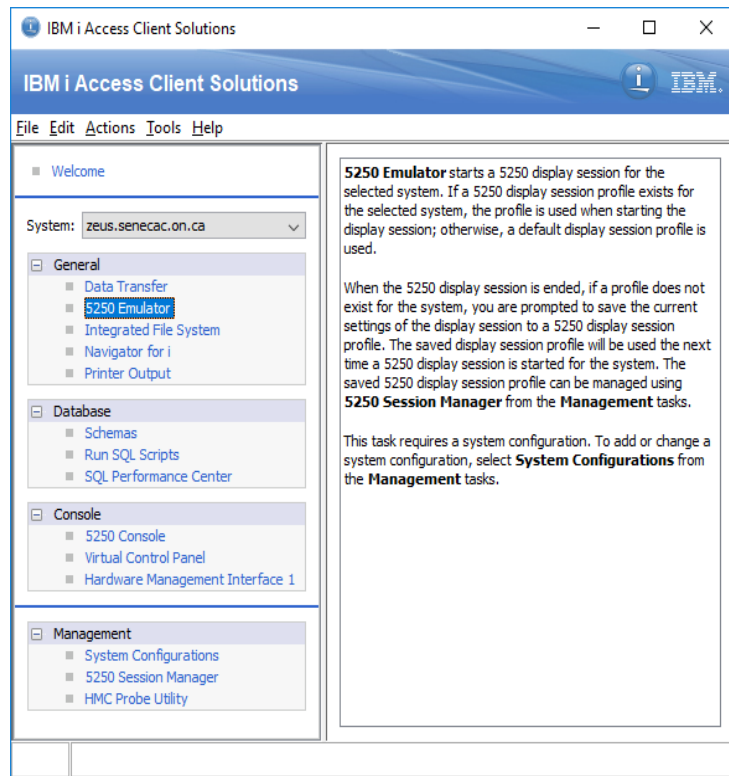
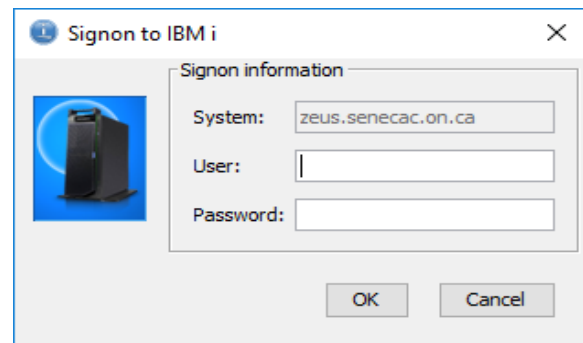We will be using IBM ACS and IBM RDI 9.6 this semester
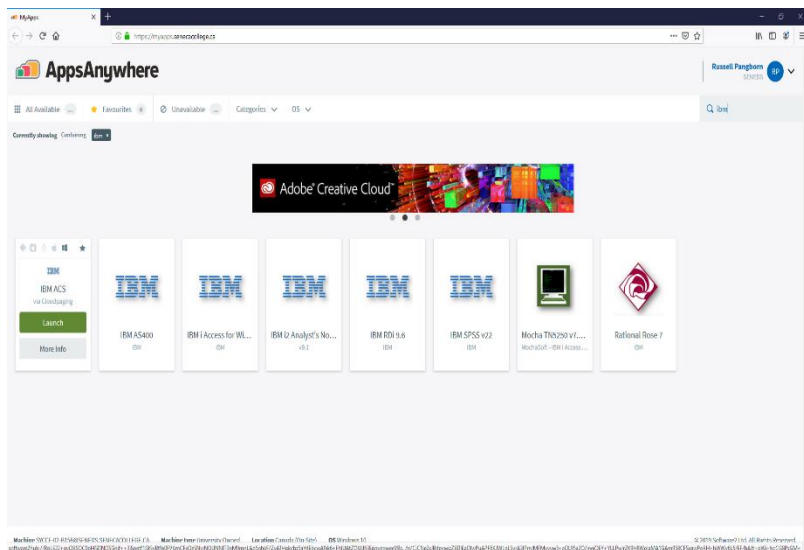
Launch IBM ACS (IBMi Access Client Solutions)

We are going to start a 5250 display session to interact with our power system running the IBM i operating system.

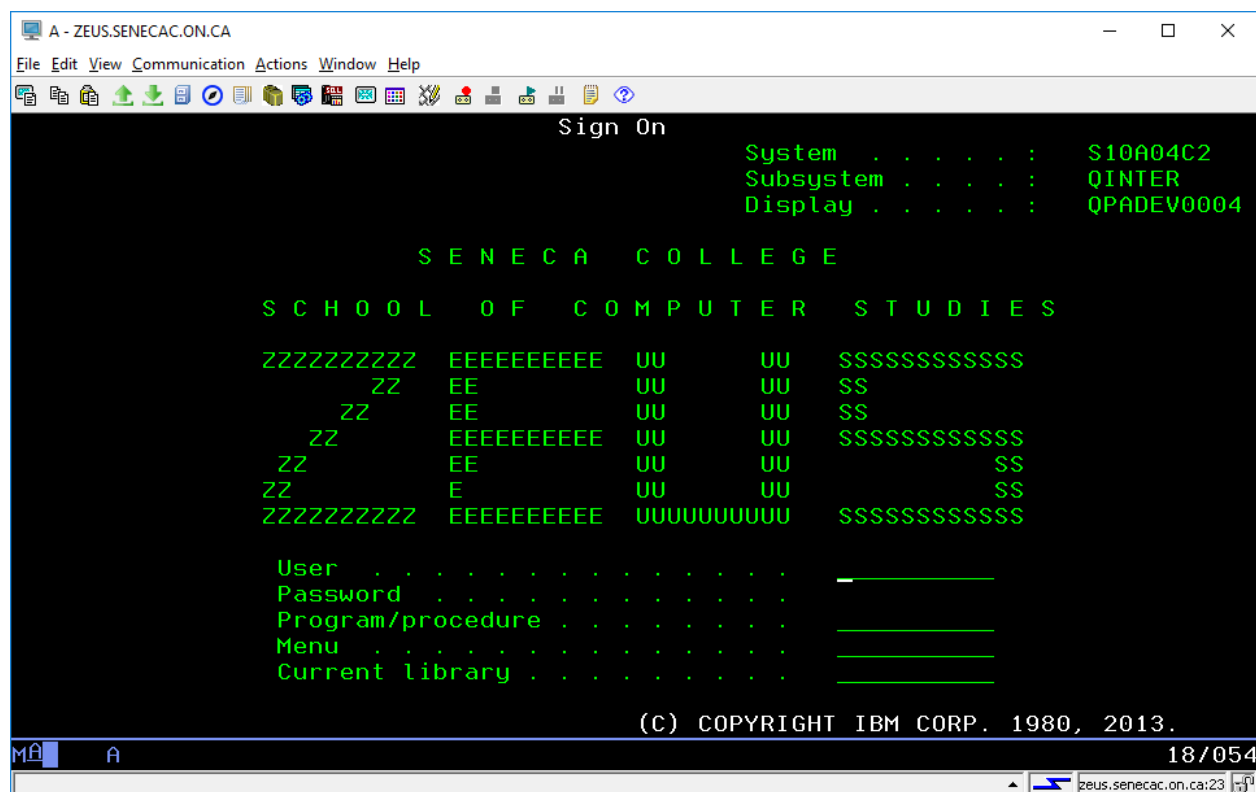| Select and click on 5250 Emulator	A user id for the system and a password has been supplied to you by your instructor

The next screen you get will be a green screen where you can sign on to the system.

BEFORE you log in, look at the Sign-on Screen. What are the 3 identification values in the top right corner?

System: _____ Subsystem: _____ Display: _____

System is the name of the power system which identifies it on the network. *Subsystem* is the operating system's environment of resources dedicated to interactive processing. *Display* is the unique name assigned to your interactive session.

The basic IBM i interface is a block mode terminal. No, it is not GUI — we will see the GUI interface later. Note that a block mode terminal is *not* a dumb character mode green screen. The TAB key should be used to move from one input field to the next. Press Enter when you are ready to return the screen to the system for processing. It's conceptually similar to using web forms.

OK, let's sign on

Key in your user id (Dx433snn), press TAB, type the password, then press Enter to sign-on.

Note the 'X' on bottom of screen which indicates that your request is being processed. If you get stuck for some reason, press the Esc key, and use the Tab key to move to the text input fields. Press Enter only when you want the system to process the whole screen.

The first time you sign on, you will see a series of screens advising you of acceptable use policies and requesting your name, etc. to associate with your UserID ... please read the screens and enter the required information.

> The next screen will be the Program Menu (the default starting point when you sign on next time). Look at the top left corner of the screen. What does it say?
>
> _____ (it's the name of the menu)

Run a program

Run a program to help familiarize you with the keyboard.

On the command line, enter the command **CALL BCI433LIB/INTROLAB** and press Enter. Follow the instructions on the screen. Practice with this program until you are comfortable with the various keys.

Change your password

On the command line at the bottom of the screen, key in GO MAIN and press Enter. This takes you to the top level menu used to navigate the operating system. Note the name of this menu in the top left corner.

On the command line, type the number of the menu option to select User Tasks and press Enter. On the next menu, select the option to change your password. (Once you get to know the command structure, you can run commands directly by name.)

The next part is a little tricky because you will be keying into non-displayed fields. Just watch where the cursor is.

```
                              Change Password

 User profile  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . :   WS201J45

 Password last changed . . . . . . . . . . :   01/05/19

 Type choices, press Enter.

    Current password  . . . . . . . . . . .

    New password  . . . . . . . . . . . . .

    New password (to verify)  . . . . . . .
```

This can be frustrating if you don't read the following information.

     the password is not case sensitive
     Passwords can not start with a number
     The password limit is 10 characters, so don't type in a long password

Type the current password, press the tab key and type the new password and press the tab key and retype the new password – then press enter.

Run an application

Run a program to demonstrate a simple user application.

On the command line, enter the command **CALL BCI433LIB/EDITCODES** and press Enter. At the prompt enter ten twos 2222222222 and press the plus sign on the numeric keypad to right justify your numbers. This is mapped to the field exit key.

Press Enter.

If you have a laptop, you may not have a plus sign on the numeric keypad. You may not have a numeric keypad. You can map a key combination to simulate pressing the field exit key. On my laptop I have it mapped to pressing the CTRL and F keys at the same time.

ACS also allows you to use a popup keypad.

File Edit View Communication **Actions** Window Help

On the top menu, click on Actions.   Select Popup Keypad   On the keypad, select pad 2

If the top menu is not showing, there is a mouse shortcut to this popup. With the focus on your screen, right click.
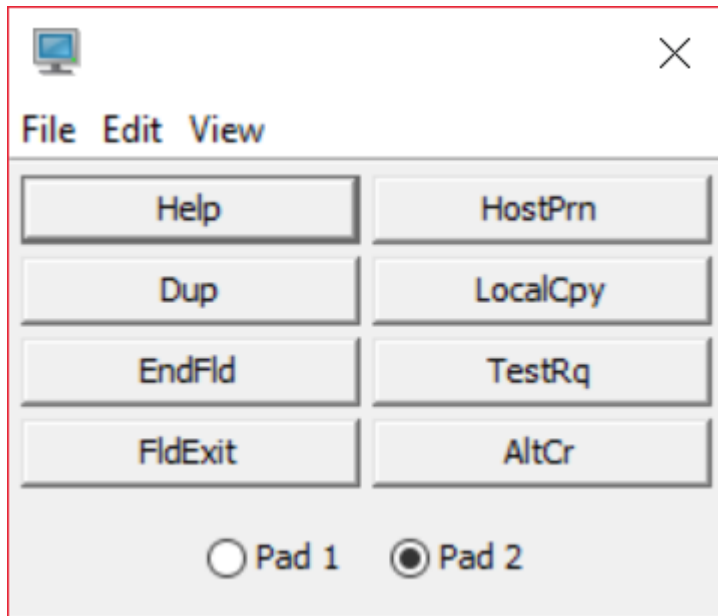
Click on FldExit.

That was a lot of work, it is easier to just press the + sign on the numeric keypad if that is supported on your machine.

Fortunately you can find an easier way if you do not have the numeric keypad.

Click on Help on the top menu and select information center.

You need to find information on how the field exit key – what key combination is it mapped to?

Try it out.

(now back to the running program)

This screen informs us about edit codes. The information on this screen will be useful later in the subject. Don't worry about understanding how edit codes are used.
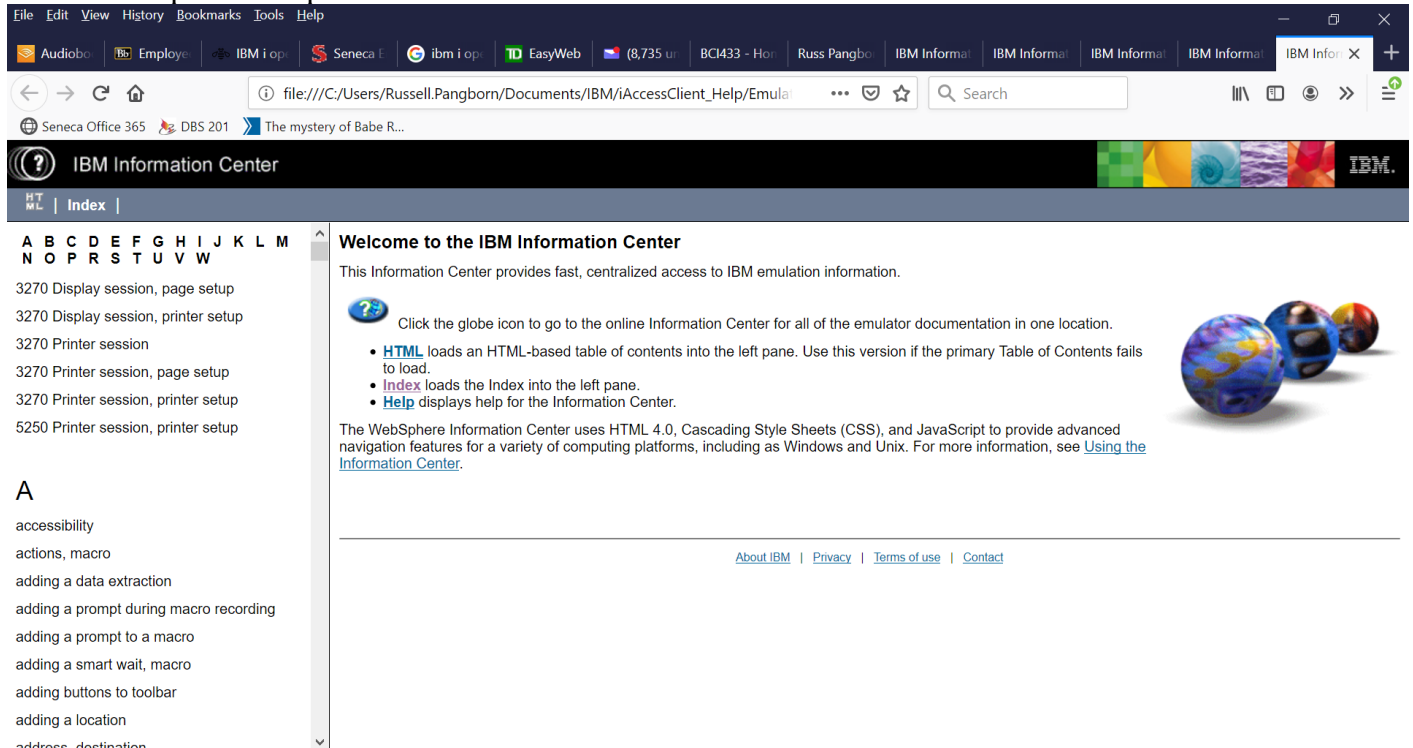
For now we are learning about the field exit key, the field negative key and the F3 key which are all commonly used in Green screen applications. You should be able to locate the following on your screen:

Enter value: 2222222222 No edit code used: 002222222222

N   22,222,222.22

What function key is available to exit this running program? _____ Do not press this key. Press enter instead to place you at the screen allowing you to enter a number.

Try Pressing F3. Since it is not enabled for this screen your screen should freeze with an "X" showing at the bottom and a message should show saying "Function key not allowed".

Press either the Ctrl or Esc key to reset your session.

Try entering a "W" in the entry field. What happened?

_____

How do you recover from this problem?

_____

Do it.

You may have noticed when you pressed the + key on the numeric keypad (field exit), the numbers where right justified. (They moved to the right). If there were any numbers already in this rightmost position they would have been overwritten.

If you wanted to enter a negative value, you would not press the negative key on the numeric keypad first. You would press it last and your numbers would be right justified (moved to the right) and a negative sign would be included. Type ten twos 2222222222 and press the field negative key. (the minus sign on the numeric keypad) What was the result in your field and the other prompts showing on your screen

_____

No edit code used: _____

N   _____

A   _____

Press the F3 Key to exit this program.

Press the F9 key to retrieve your previous command and add a "2" to the end. So it reads as:

"Call BCI433LIB/EditCodes**2"**

Run the command. This screen indicates you can stop the program by entering –99. Try it and if that doesn't work try using F3 on any of the two screen records made available to you.
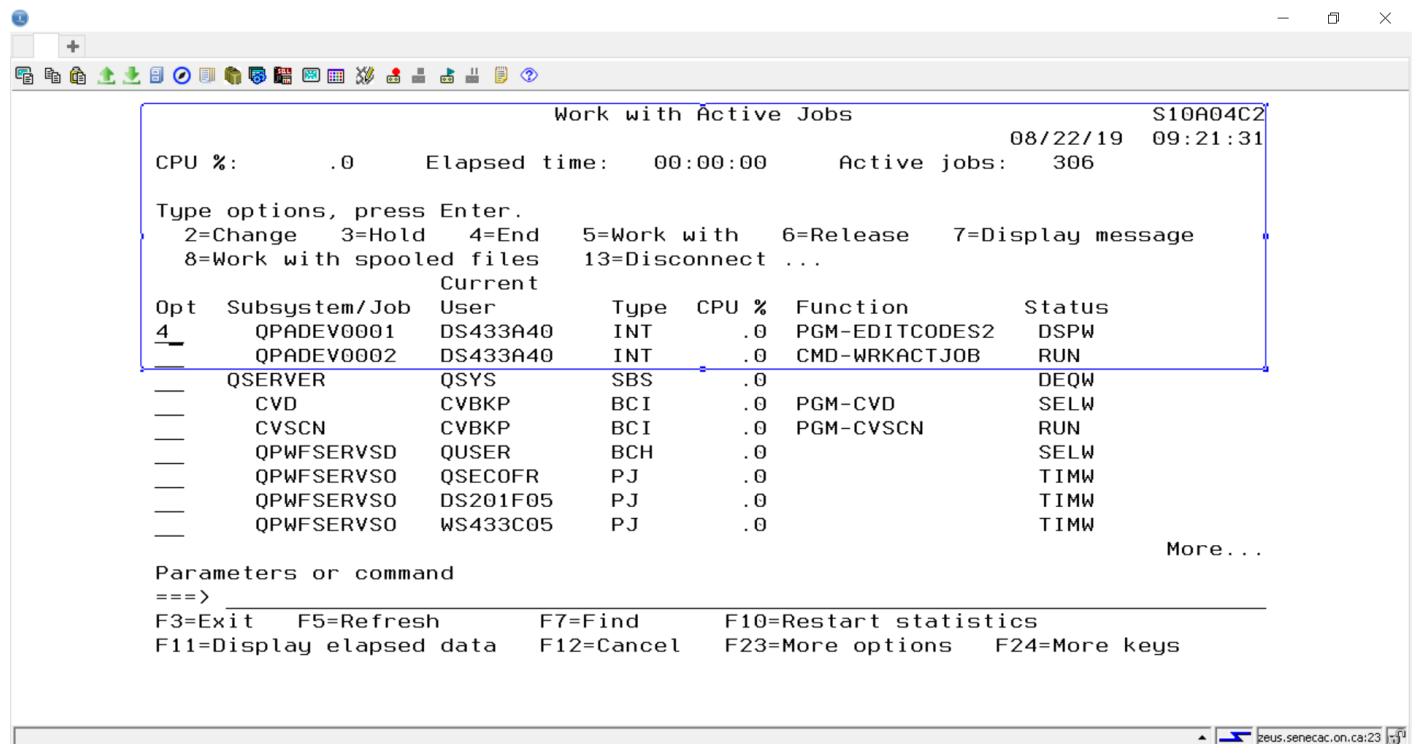
This is a never ending program. The programmer is not supporting the entry of –99 properly. It is an innocuous problem program because system resources are not being chewed up while the program waits for a response to the screen record.   A more troublesome program would be one that is in an infinite loop not allowing any user interaction. Both programs can be ended a number of ways. One simple way is to hold down the shift key and press the escape key. Your cursor goes from the entry prompt to a line at the bottom of the screen. You can enter a 2 at this time. What appears on the message line?

_____

This technique does not always work with some never ending loops. The program you were running was in a loop but it was paused. Some programs are in a never ending loop and are not paused waiting for input.

For these programs, you need to sign in again.

At the top of your screen, you should see a plus sign below the File, Edit, View top horizontal menu. Click on that to start another session.

Sign in and run the WRKACTJOB command.

```
                        Work with Active Jobs                      S10A04C2
                                                      08/22/19   09:21:31
 CPU %:       .0      Elapsed time:    00:00:00      Active jobs:    306

 Type options, press Enter.
    2=Change    3=Hold    4=End    5=Work with   6=Release    7=Display message
    8=Work with spooled files    13=Disconnect ...
                       Current
 Opt  Subsystem/Job    User       Type   CPU %  Function      Status
 4_       QPADEV0001   DS433A40   INT      .0   PGM-EDITCODES2  DSPW
          QPADEV0002   DS433A40   INT      .0   CMD-WRKACTJOB   RUN
 __   QSERVER          QSYS       SBS      .0                   DEQW
 __      CVD           CVBKP      BCI      .0   PGM-CVD         SELW
 __      CVSCN         CVBKP      BCI      .0   PGM-CVSCN       RUN
 __      QPWFSERVSD    QUSER      BCH      .0                   SELW
 __      QPWFSERVSO    QSECOFR    PJ       .0                   TIMW
 __      QPWFSERVSO    DS201F05   PJ       .0                   TIMW
 __      QPWFSERVSO    WS433C05   PJ       .0                   TIMW
                                                                More...
 Parameters or command
 ===>
 F3=Exit    F5=Refresh       F7=Find       F10=Restart statistics
 F11=Display elapsed data    F12=Cancel    F23=More options    F24=More keys

                                                     zeus.senecac.on.ca:23
```

You will see that the user DS433A40 is running two interactive jobs. We want to end one of them. That one is the Function showing as PGM-EDITCODES2. Option 4 will help us end that job. During this semester, you may see your running program using a high CPU percentage. To you it looks like the screen is frozen.

The worst thing you can do is sign on again and rerun the program. What you have to do is use this technique and use option 4 to end the program. Then you need to look at your program code and determine why it is in an endless loop. Running the program in debug mode is one way to do this.

If you do not stop your runaway program, a system administrator may end your program and if you haven't stopped it or multiple versions are looping, they will disable your profile.

Our simulation was harmless because the never ending program was using 0% of the CPU.

Finally, note that you do not use option 4 for your other sign on where the function shows as

CMD-WRKACTJOB.

Try this to end your program.

For many people new to the IBM i, all the screens look the same at first. This is because they employ common layout standards with similar navigation elements, e.g. F3 to stop working and exit this command or program. (Windows employs similar standards for title bars and menus.) Please give careful attention to the **title** of every screen when it is first displayed.

Library Lists

Library lists are critical to the IBM i. There are over 5000 libraries on Zeus. You don't want search each library every time you want to execute a command or run a program. Library Lists are built when you signon and are deleted when you signoff.

>   Let's try a CL command. Type DSPLIBL (display library list)
>   => DSPLIBL

What libraries do you see?

1._____   2._____   3._____   4._____

5._____   6._____   7._____   8._____

The order is important. These are the libraries that are checked for any object reference that does not include the library name. For example, if you wanted to refer to the PAYROLL program object you could say CALL PAYROLL. This command does not indicate where PAYROLL is located. The list of libraries is checked in the order you saw and wrote them. If PAYROLL is in the first library checked, then that will be the program that is invoked. If PAYROLL is in both the first library and the second library, then the first library's PAYROLL will be run and the second library's PAYROLL would be ignored. If PAYROLL is only in the 8th library, then libraries 1,2 .. 7 would be checked first and finally PAYROLL in library 8 would be located and executed.

Enter the command that refers to a program called PAYROLL at the command line.

=> CALL PAYROLL
What message appears on the message line?

If you want to run the payroll program you would need to know where it is located in order to make a qualified reference to it. You would type in a library name "/" and then the object name.

Enter the following qualified name for the payroll program:

    ==>CALL BCI433LIB/PAYROLL

BCI433LIB is our course library. It's not on your library list, so in order to call the payroll program inside it, we had to specify BCI433LIB.

The library list consists of system libraries, user libraries and your own current library. These are system wide settings for all users. If you want to see the system portion of the library list, you can see how a system administrator made this setting by displaying a system value setting.

Type DSPSYSVAL QSYSLIBL and run the command.

=> DSPSYSVAL QSYSLIBL

What are system libraries?

1._____   2._____   3._____   4._____

5._____

Type DSPSYSVAL QUSRLIBL and run the command

What are the user libraries?

1._____   2._____

Type the DSPLIBL command again
===> DSPLIBL

What is the name of the other library that is included on your library list? _____

This is not a SYS library or a USR library, it is a _____ library.

Most command have parameters.   Pressing enter after you've typed a command assumes that you're using the default values for the parameters.

Type DSPLIBL and press F4. What are/is the parameter(s) for this command?

_____

What are the default values for the parameter(s)?

What does * mean? Instead of guessing, move the cursor to the * and press F1 for help!

System Values

System values are variables maintained by the operating system to set up our IBM i. Examples of system value are language (you can run this machine in German!), system date and system time.   The defaults for parts of our library list are also stored as system values.   We are going to further explore the Display System Value command.

Type DSPSYSVAL and press F4.

How many parameters are used with this command? _____

Use the F1 key on each parameter.

Which parameter(s) are required? _____

Try pressing F4 on the System value parameter
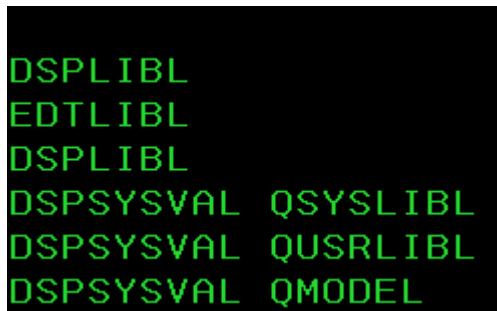
System value . . . .   __F4 Here__   QABNORMSW, QACGLVL...
We want to find out the IBM i model. Once you get passed the idea that IBM starts a lot of their names with Q to distinguish them from your names, you should be able to find the appropriate system value.

                          What is the system model number? _____

Writing CL programs

The last thing we want to do is to put all of this into an ILE CLLE program. Your program will review the commands you have just run and include a new library list command that allows you to determine libraries that you can add or remove from the user portion of your individual session's library list.

```
DSPLIBL
EDTLIBL
DSPLIBL
DSPSYSVAL QSYSLIBL
DSPSYSVAL QUSRLIBL
DSPSYSVAL QMODEL
```

Before you start coding, run a program to ensure that your name shows at the bottom of your printouts.

=> **CALL STRJOB**

Since everybody at Seneca uses this program, what library would be a good place to store this program?

_____

This program will make sure that all reports that you generate from this point on will have your name at the bottom of each page.

The program that we are about to write is called SYSVALPRG and the program type will be CLLE.

A. We need an object to store our source code for the program. Source code is stored in a source physical file and we will use the CRTSRCPF command (means create source physical file).

CRTSRCPF QCLLESRC   (press F4)

On the prompted screen change the record length from 92 to 112 and then press enter.

B. Now lets work with that object.

WRKMBRPDM QCLLESRC (work with members using PDM)
                        Each source program is a member of a source physical file

C. This object called QCLLESRC should be empty the first time we look in it. What function key is associated with creating something? _____ (Look at the bottom of the screen.)

D. Press F6 to enter your first member into QCLLESRC with the appropriate program or source member name and the appropriate program or source type. (a screenshot shows on the next page)

```
                      Start Source Entry Utility (STRSEU)

 Type choices, press Enter.

 Source file  . . . . . . . . . . > QCLLESRC       Name, *PRV
   Library  . . . . . . . . . . . >   DA233B40      Name, *LIBL, *CURLIB, *PRV
 Source member  . . . . . . . . .   SYSVALPRG       Name, *PRV, *SELECT
 Source type  . . . . . . . . . .   CLLE            Name, *SAME, BAS, BASP...
 Text 'description' . . . . . . .   MY FIRST CL PROGRAM
```

E. Type in the code. A demonstration of how to enter code using the Source Entry Utility (SEU) was given by the instructor.   How to use SEU help information is not supplied here because a more modern approach will be used to develop future programs. Your subsequent programs will be entered using RDi.   It is possible to get lost when entering this code – so it is recommended that you do this in a lab when an instructor is available to help you.

The code that you are entering is:

```
                                                                                              — □ ✕
⬚ ⬚ ⬚ ⬚ ⬚ ⬚ ⬚ ⬚ ⬚ ⬚ ⬚ ⬚ ⬚ ⬚ ⬚ ⬚ ⬚ ⬚ ⬚ ⬚ ⬚ ⬚
 Columns . . . :   1 100                          Edit                          DS433A40/QCLLESRC
 SEU==>                                                                                      PROG1
 FMT **   ...+... 1 ...+... 2 ...+... 3 ...+... 4 ...+... 5 ...+... 6 ...+... 7 ...+... 8 ...+... 9 ...+... 0
 *************** Beginning of data ***********************************************************************
 0001.00                                                                                    190822
 0002.00   /*****************************************************************/            190822
 0003.00   /* SYSVALPRG - display systems value                        */            190822
 0003.01   /*                                                          */            190822
 0003.02   /* Coded by: Your Name Here                                 */            190822
 0003.03   /*                                                          */            190822
 0003.04   /* Signature _____        */            190822
 0004.00   /*****************************************************************/            190822
 0005.00                                 -                                            190822
 0006.00   DSPLIBL                                                                     190822
 0007.00   EDTLIBL                                                                     190822
 0008.00   DSPLIBL                                                                     190822
 0009.00   DSPSYSVAL QSYSLIBL                                                          190822
 0010.00   DSPSYSVAL QUSRLIBL                                                          190822
 0011.00   DSPSYSVAL QMODEL                                                            190822
 **************** End of data ****************************************************************************


 F3=Exit    F4=Prompt    F5=Refresh    F9=Retrieve    F10=Cursor    F11=Toggle
 F16=Repeat find          F17=Repeat change          F24=More keys


                                                                              ▲  ⬚ zeus.senecac.on.ca:23 ⬚
```

Note the following:

The title of the program and a description shows as a comment.
Your actual name is used in the spot that says "Your Name Here"
Anytime you hand in a listing you will sign it authenticating that the submitted work is your own work and not an electronic copy of someone else's work

F. After you finish entering the above lines, press F3 to save your new member.

```
                                Exit

 Type choices, press Enter.

    Change/create member  . . . . . . . .   Y          Y=Yes, N=No
       Member   . . . . . . . . . . . . .   SYSVALPRG  Name, F4 for list
       File   . . . . . . . . . . . . . .   QCLLESRC   Name, F4 for list
          Library . . . . . . . . . . . .     DA233B40  Name
       Text   . . . . . . . . . . . . . .   MY FIRST CL PROGRAM
    _____
       Resequence member . . . . . . . .   Y          Y=Yes, N=No
          Start . . . . . . . . . . . . .   0001.00    0000.01-9999.99
          Increment . . . . . . . . . . .   01.00      00.01-99.99

    Print member  . . . . . . . . . . .    N          Y=Yes, N=No

    Return to editing . . . . . . . . .    N          Y=Yes, N=No

    Go to member list . . . . . . . . ..   N          Y=Yes, N=No
```

You have used Access Client Solutions and a product called PDM (Program Development Manager) to code your first programs. The modern way to develop code is done using a product called **IBM Rational Developer for i.**

Note we are Changing/Creating a member and where it is being stored.   Press enter to save the new member

G. Option 14 can be used to compile your first program.

```
                        Work with Members Using PDM                ODIN

 File  . . . . . .   QCLLESRC
   Library . . . .     DA233B40              Position to  . . . . .  _____

 Type options, press Enter.
  2=Edit          3=Copy  4=Delete 5=Display        6=Print    7=Rename
  8=Display description  9=Save  13=Change text  14=Compile  15=Create module...

 Opt  Member    Type      Text
 14   SYSVALPRG  CLLE      MY FIRST CL PROGRAM
```

The output of the compile processes are:

A message - type the command to display a message at the command line
==> DSPMSG
A compile listing - this is where you'll see compile errors. User the Work With Spooled File command to see it
==> WRKSPLF
Hopefully a *PGM object. Exit PDM and then use the Work With Objects using PDM command.
==> WRKOBJPDM

H. If you have no compile errors, you can run your program at the command line by typing in the following.

=>CALL SYSVALPRG.

Your instructor will ask you to see a run of this program along with a printout of the compiled listing.

The student that had a library called DB433A01 would not have to type in a qualified name (includes the library name) when invoking the SYSVALPRG because the successfully compiled program would be placed in their current library.
If they did require a library name, they would have typed the following:

=> CALL DB433A01/SYSVALPRG

Printing control

When you ask to print something on the IBM i, it doesn't go immediately to the printer. As on Windoze and Unix systems, the output first goes through a spooling system that intercepts the output and takes care of sending it to a printer while you do other things. What is different on the IBM i, is that you have control of this output after it is created but before the system generates a box of paper for the recycling bin.

The print output, known as a **spooled file**, goes to a holding area known as an **output queue** so you can look at it and decide if this is really what you wanted. It's a great way to save on paper! Each user on our IBM i has their own output queue so your output remains safe and secure.

On the command line, enter **WRKSPLF** (Work with Spooled Files). You should see your compiled listing. If you had an error to correct, you may see several listings.

What is the option that will allow you to view your compiled code? _____ Try it.

Make sure your name shows at the bottom of the page. A fast way to get to the bottom of your listing to view messages that indicate if your program was successfully created is to type a **B** in the Control field.

Control _____   (try typing a B here to read your messages and name at the **bottom** of the listing)
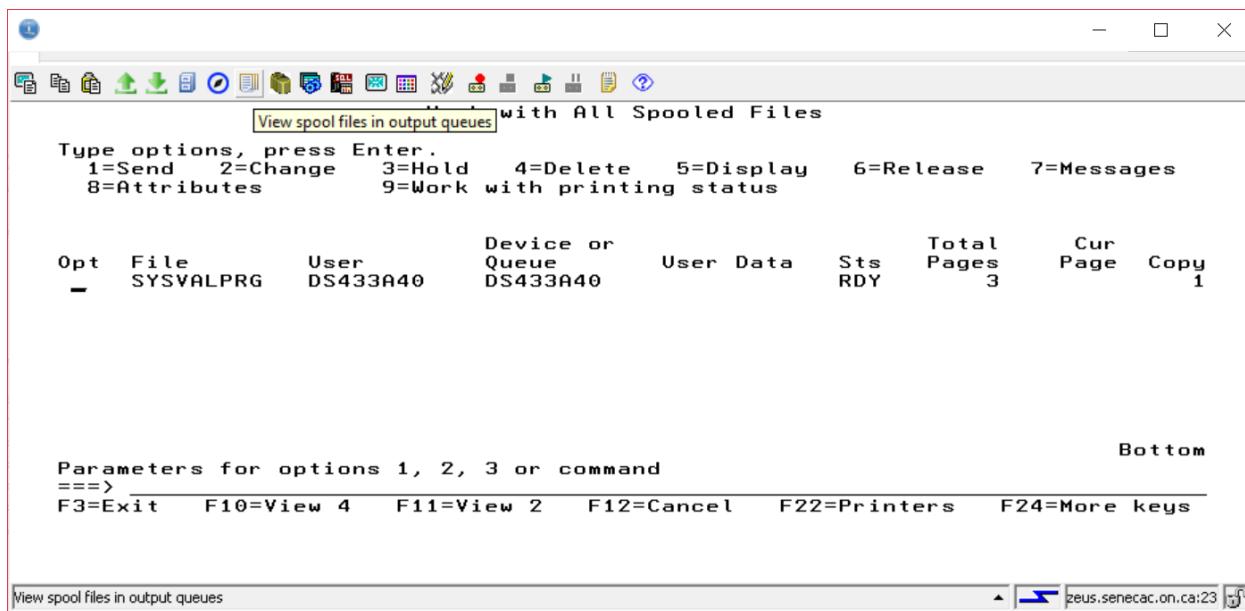
You can also type a T in the Control field to get to the top of your listing.

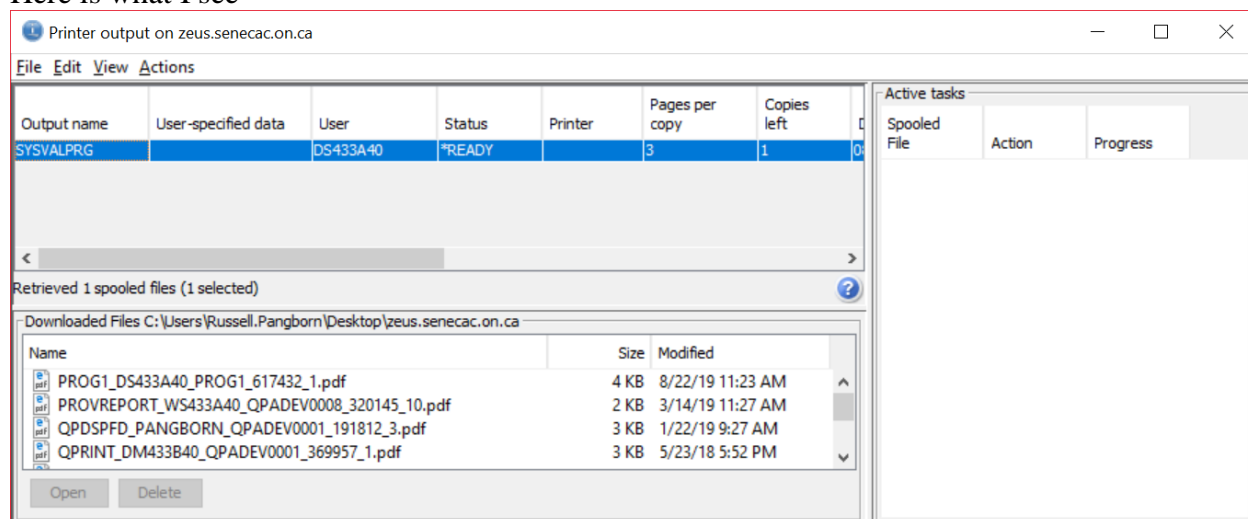After checking the output, return to the Work With Spooled Files screen by pressing F3

What option will allow you to remove the compiled code spooled file that does not require the use of

paper? _____ (Don't delete your spooled file)

We used to use option 2 that changed the spool file attributes to an output queue that had a printer writer program active causing your spool file to be printed by the system printer. Our new way of getting printouts will be using a PC printer.

If you hover with your mouse over the 8th icon at the top (counting from the left) you will see View spool files in output queue. When you have access to a PC printer, you will use this to get printouts.

```
[i]                                                               —   □   ×

🖥 🗐 🗐 ⬆ ⬇ 🗐 ◎ 📃 🐚 🖥 🏧 📧 🏢 🕱 🔧 🖨 🔧 🖨 📄 ⓘ
        ┌──────────────────────────────┐
        │View spool files in output queues│with All Spooled Files
        └──────────────────────────────┘
   Type options, press Enter.
     1=Send    2=Change    3=Hold    4=Delete    5=Display    6=Release    7=Messages
     8=Attributes         9=Work with printing status


                                Device or                       Total      Cur
   Opt   File        User       Queue        User Data    Sts   Pages     Page   Copy
     _   SYSVALPRG   DS433A40   DS433A40                  RDY      3                1




                                                                        Bottom
   Parameters for options 1, 2, 3 or command
   ===> _____
   F3=Exit    F10=View 4    F11=View 2    F12=Cancel    F22=Printers    F24=More keys


View spool files in output queues                              ▲ ▭➔ zeus.senecac.on.ca:23 🖳
```

Here is what I see

By clicking on the spooled file, I will see the contents and have the option to print. If you ran the CALL STRJOB command, your name will also automatically print at the bottom of the listing along with your user id.

If you need to print this for your instructor, you will sign beside the signature prompt.

Ensure that your student id shows in the header page and that your name shows at the bottom of the page.

Be prepared to show this printout when you run your program for your instructor.

Let us see if you can remember the steps to code a second CLLE program.

Write a program that will do the following:

1. Let you see all the objects in **your** library
2. Show messages from system related activities (like compiling)
3. Look at all your spooled files.

Be prepared to show both your programs to an instructor.

Sign off by entering **SIGNOFF** on any command line.

BCI433 – Lab 1 Summary

Access Client Solutions

IBM i **Access Client Solutions** provides a Java based, platform-independent interface that runs on most operating systems that support Java, including Linux, Mac, and Windows™. IBM i **Access Client Solutions** consolidates the most commonly used tasks for managing your IBM i into one simplified location.

We used it in lab 1 to interact with system menus, type in CLLE commands at the command line and run application programs on the IBM i system.

The basic system i interface is a block mode terminal

The Keyboard

The Tab key allows you to go to the next prompt.

The Field exit key (usually mapped to the plus key in the numeric keypad) allows you to remove any characters to the right of the cursor position on the current prompt and go to the next prompt. It also allows you to right justify a numeric entry in a numeric field.

Function Keys

F1   is frequently used as a help key
F3   is an exit key
F4   is used for prompting a command presenting a screen that shows you how to use the command.
F5   is a refresh key. If you do not see what you expect to see try the refresh option
F9   can retrieve your previous command at the command line.
F12   is used to cancel a command (similar to F3 sometimes).
F13 – F24   are accessible by pressing the shift key and the corresponding F1 – F12 key.

Running programs

When your instructors ask you to run a program, be aware that the keyword is call.

CALL BCI433LIB/INTROLAB

Also be aware that you can run a program found in one of the libraries of your library list without having to refer to the library name. CALL INTROLAB.

Referring to both the library and the object name is using a QUALIFIED NAME.

Edit Codes

Edit Codes are used to provide extra meaningful punctuation for a number. The use of commas, a decimal point, a positive or negative sign, the suppression of leading zeroes are all possibilities when showing a number that uses an edit code.

Never Ending Programs.

There are two techniques to stop a never ending program.

1. Press Shift and Esc at the same time.
2. Type a "2" in the lower left line where your cursor is located

1. Press Shift and Esc at the same time.
2. Type a '1' in the lower left line where your cursor is located.
3. Sign in again.
4. Type WRKACTJOB and look for your id with the never ending program.
5. Use option 4 to stop the job. (Don't do this with the WRKACTJOB session)

Library Lists

Everybody sees the same library list when logging on to the system. The only differently named one is the current library – which is your own personal library. To see what it is you can type DSPLIBL.

QALTSYS	SYS	
QSYS	SYS	System Library
QSYS2	SYS	System Library for CPI's
QHLPSYS	SYS	
QUSRSYS	SYS	System Library for Users
PANGBORN	CUR	
QGPL	USR	General Purpose Library
QTEMP	USR	

The library list can be changed after you log in.

ADDLIBLE BCI433LIB
DSPLIBL

QALTSYS	SYS	
QSYS	SYS	System Library
QSYS2	SYS	System Library for CPI's
QHLPSYS	SYS	
QUSRSYS	SYS	System Library for Users
PANGBORN	CUR	
BCI433LIB	USR	BCI433 iSeries Business Computing course

QGPL	USR	General Purpose Library
QTEMP	USR	

Whenever you do not specify where something is to be found (use an unqualified name) the library list is searched to locate the object.

CALL NOTINLIST
An object that is not in any of the libraries in the library list will not be run because it will not be found.

CALL INLSTTWICE
An object that is in two of the libraries in the library list will be run from the library that is encountered first according to the way the list has been set up and how it displays with DSPLIBL

CALL BCI433LIB/INLSTTWICE
Although INLSTTWICE is in QSYS and BCI433LIB, since the qualified name is used, the version that is in BCI433LIB will be run.

 System Values

QSYSLIBL is a system value that allows you to see the system libraries placed in everyone's library list

DSPSYSVAL allows you to see this.
CHGSYSVAL allows system administrators to adjust this.

When you sign in, running a program named STRJOB will insure that your name is printed on your printouts. It is shared with everyone at the college by being placed in a library on the user portion of everybody's library list. It is found in the General Purpose library called QGPL.

Writing programs in Client Access

=> CALL STRJOB

CRTSRCPF QCLLESRC	Once the source physical file has been created, this step can be skipped
	The source physical file name may vary
WRKMBRPDM QCLLESRC	used to work with the program members that contain source code

Either press F6 to create a new member or use option 2 beside an existing member to edit it

If you are creating a new member, you need to supply a name and a source type. Source types for this semester are

        CLLE – a command language program
        RPGLE- an RPG program (usually a business application)
        PF- a physical file (a table or data file)
        LF- a logical file (a view or index to a data file or table)
        CMD- a user created CLLE command

Enter or change your code and then exit (F3) and save it
Compile it with option 14.

Check for errors
==> DSPMSG
A compile listing - this is where you'll see compile errors. User the Work With Spooled File command to see it

 ==> WRKSPLF
Hopefully a *PGM object. Exit PDM and then use the Work With Objects using PDM command.

==> WRKOBJPDM YOURLIBNAME (DA433A40 for me)
You should see a new program object with a successful compile
    .
Run your program
=>CALL PROGNAME

Printing control

 WRKSPLF (Work with Spooled Files).

Option 5 will allow you to view your printout. You can confirm that your name is at the bottom of the printout.

type a **B** in the Control field to go to the bottom of your printout and then exit (F3)

This feature is not being used anymore at Seneca College:

  Option 2 will allow you to change the spooled file attributes. CHGSPLFA

Output Queue	PRT01
Library	QGPL

Access Client Solutions gives us an icon to click on to manage our printouts

Sign off by entering **SIGNOFF** on any command line.

If you want to install Access Client Solutions on your own PC:

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Welcome Russell.Pangborn. Faculty access is granted.

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