



# z/OS Learning Center: Introduction to ISPF

## Unit 1: The Basics of ISPF and data sets Module 4: Working with data sets

```
di, 3444  
mov ax, Score  
call PrintNumber  
  
di, 219  
call DrawShape  
  
ah, 1  
call GetKey
```



```
xor di, di  
mov cx, 2000  
mov ax, 700h  
rep stosw  
  
call DrawBorders  
  
mov di, 184  
mov si, offset sNext  
call PrintText  
mov di, 272  
mov si, offset sHiScore  
call PrintText
```

```
mov al, 0- mov ah, 7  
Clear screen and set color 7  
  
mov di, 3430  
mov si, offset sStop  
call PrintText  
mov di, 450  
mov si, offset sSpeed  
call PrintText
```

```
mov di, 292  
mov ax, HiScore  
call PrintNumber  
  
mov Score, 0  
  
call ChooseGame  
  
call Rand  
mov NextShape, ax  
call NewShape  
call DrawNextShape
```



## Working with data sets – Introduction

**The ISPF Program Development Facility provides services to help you manage data sets. These include the edit and browse functions, data set and catalog utilities, and data set search and compare functions.**

**In this module, we'll explore the basic viewing, browsing, and search capabilities ISPF provides.**

**Time to complete: 30 minutes**



## Working with data sets – Objectives

Upon completion of this unit, you should be able to:

- View and browse data sets
- Use basic search commands such as LOCATE and FIND
- State how data sets are named, created, and allocated

## Working with data sets – Accessing the View Entry Panel

To view or browse a data sets, select the View option on the Primary Option Menu.

One way to access the View Entry panel is to type 1 on the option line and press the Enter key.

Alternately, you can either select View from the Menu pull-down in the action bar, or click on the word View and press the Enter key.

```
Menu Utilities Compilers Options Status Help
ISPF Primary Option Menu
Option ==> 1_

0 Settings      Terminal and user parameters      User ID   : SMCHUGH
1 View          Display source data or listings    Time     : 14:08
2 Edit          Create or change source data     Terminal : 3278
3 Utilities     Perform utility functions      Screen   : 1
4 Foreground    Interactive language processing Language : ENGLISH
5 Batch         Submit job for language processing Appl ID  : PDF
6 Command       Enter TSO or Workstation commands TSO logon : IKJACCT
7 Dialog Test   Perform dialog testing       TSO prefix: SMCHUGH
9 IBM Products  IBM program development products   System ID : SC76
10 SCLM         SW Configuration Library Manager MVS acct. : ACCNT#
11 Workplace    ISPF Object/Action Workplace Release  : ISPF 5.7

Enter X to Terminate using log/list defaults

F1=Help  F2=Split  F3=Exit  F7=Backward  F8=Forward  F9=Swap
F10=Actions F12=Cancel

MA a 04/015
```

## Working with data sets – Exploring the View Entry Panel

The View Entry Panel appears when you select View from the ISPF Primary Option Menu. You can use this panel to enter the name of a data set to view or browse, and to specify macros and profiles, and options.

The five sections of this panel include:

- The ISPF Library section
- The Other Partitioned, Sequential, or VSAM data set section
- The Workstation File section (requires a connection to the workstation)
- The Macro and Profiles section
- The Options section

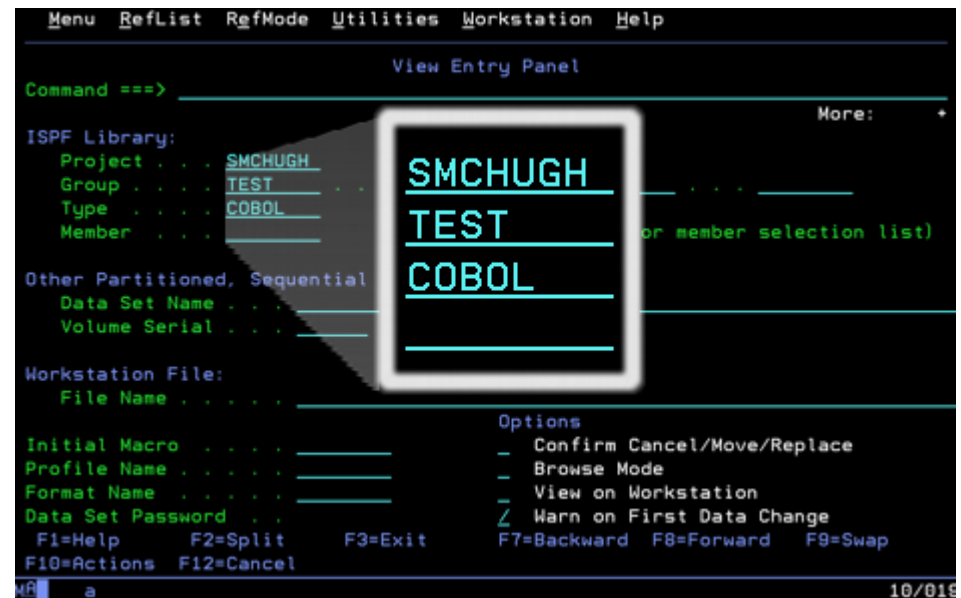
The screenshot displays the 'View Entry Panel' with the following sections highlighted by yellow boxes:

- ISPF Library section:** Includes fields for Project (SMCHUGH), Group (TEST), Type (COBOL), and Member. A note indicates '(Blank or pattern for member selection list)'.
- Other data sets section:** Includes fields for Data Set Name and Volume Serial, with a note '(If not cataloged)'.
- Workstation File Section:** Includes fields for File Name and Section.
- Macros and profiles section:** Includes fields for Initial Macro, Profile Name, Format Name, and Data Set Password.
- Options Section:** Includes checkboxes for Confirm Cancel/Move/Replace, Browse Mode, View on Workstation, and Warn on First Data Change.

At the bottom, function keys are listed: F1=Help, F2=Split, F3=Exit, F7=Backward, F8=Forward, F9=Swap, F10=Actions, and F12=Cancel. The status bar shows 'MR a' and '10/019'.

## Working with data sets – Entering data set names

The ISPF Library section permits you to enter a data set name. The project ID identifies the project associated with the data set. It usually defaults to the user ID from your LOGON command. The three components of the data set name, Project, Group, and Type, are strung together to form the z/OS data set name. For example, SMCHUGH.TEST.COBOL

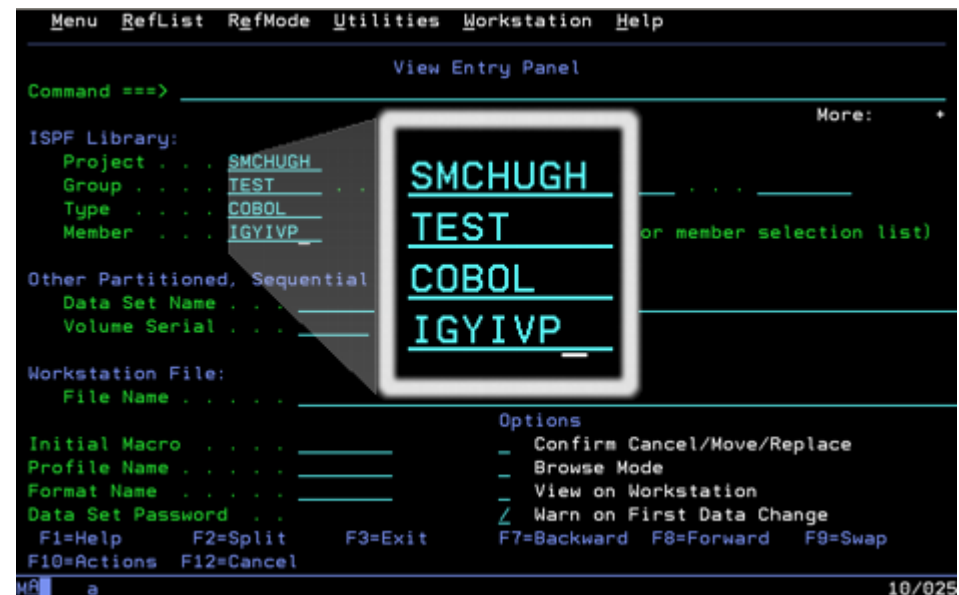


## Working with data sets – Searching for a data set member

If the data set is partitioned, you can specify the name of the member in the Member field.

You may also enter a pattern for the member name. A pattern consists of a partial member name plus the symbols \* or % or both.

For example, the member name IGY\* will select all members that begin with the three letters IGY.



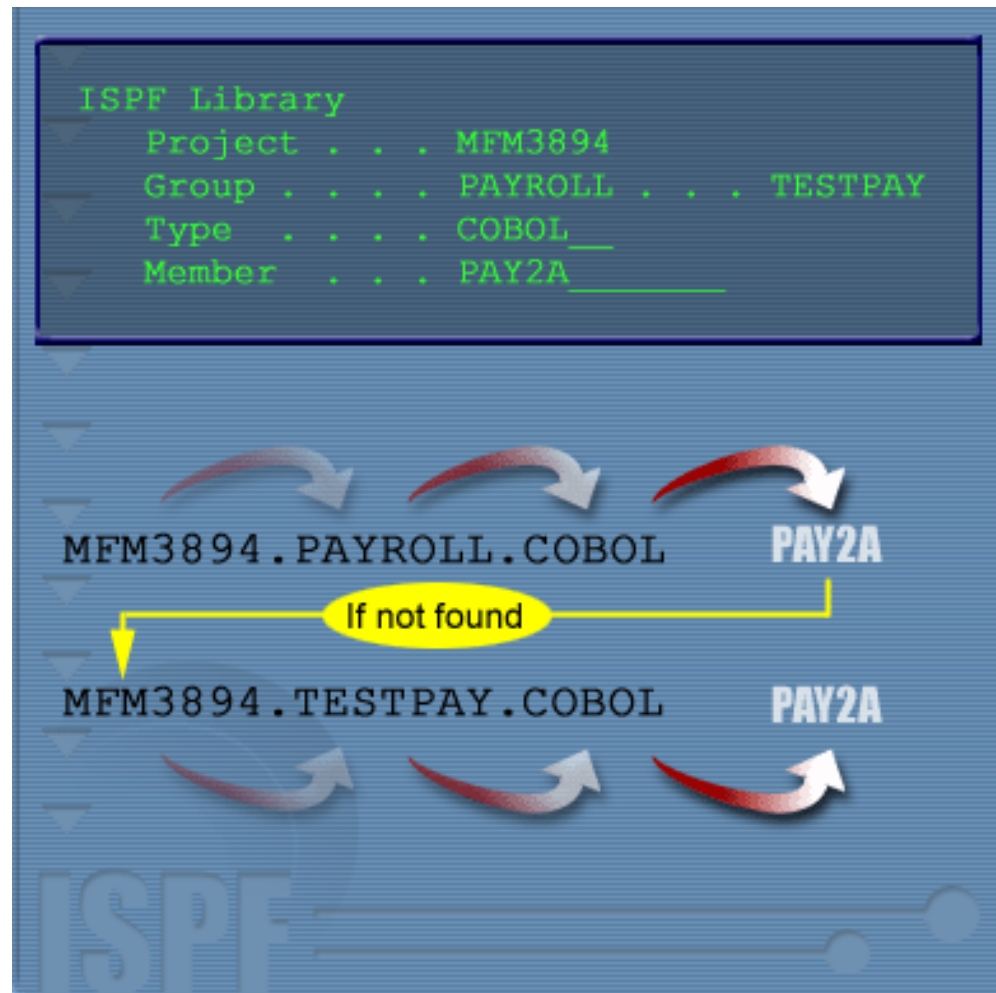


## Working with data sets – Using library concatenation to search for a data set member

You can specify a sequence of libraries in the additional fields next to the Group field. ISPF will search through the libraries in the order you specify to find the member.

In this example, browse searches MFM3984.PAYROLL.COBOL first to locate the member PAY2A. If not found, it searches MFM3984.TESTPAY.COBOL to find PAY2A.

If the data set you specify is partitioned, and you specify a pattern of the member name, or if you do not specify a member name at all, you will receive a member selection list.





## Working with data sets – View Entry Panel action bar simulation

The action bar of the View Entry Panel displays some important choices.

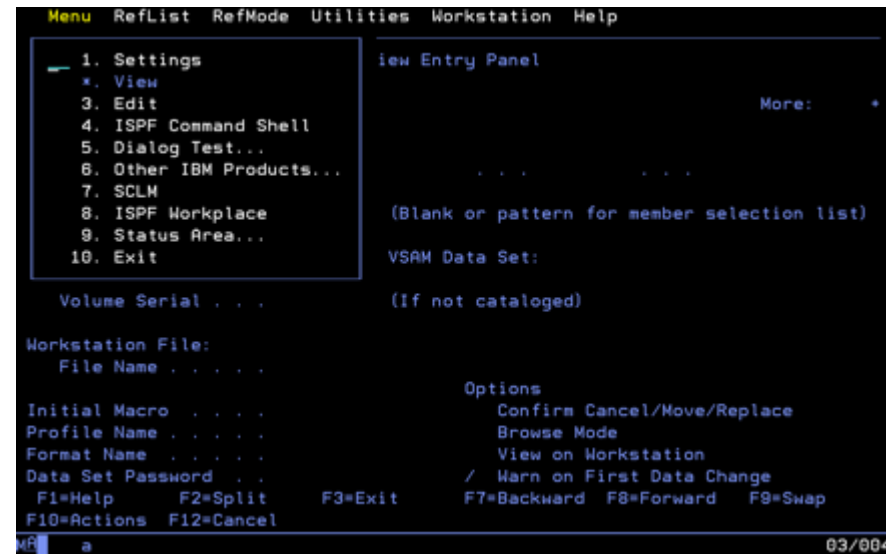
To try a simulation of expanding the options on the action bar, click the Launch button.

The screenshot shows the ISPF View Entry Panel with the following fields and options:

- Menu**: RefList, RefMode, Utilities, Workstation, Help
- Command**: ==>
- View Entry Panel**: Title bar
- More:** +
- ISPF Library:**
  - Project: SMCHUGH
  - Group: TEST
  - Type: COBOL
  - Member: (Blank or pattern for member selection list)
- Other Partitioned, Sequential or VSAM Data Set:**
  - Data Set Name: (Blank)
  - Volume Serial: (If not cataloged)
- Workstation File:**
  - File Name: (Blank)
- Options:**
  - Confirm Cancel/Move/Replace
  - Browse Mode
  - View on Workstation
  - Warn on First Data Change
- Action Bar:**
  - F1=Help F2=Split F3=Exit F7=Backward F8=Forward F9=Swap
  - F10=Actions F12=Cancel
- Footer:** MR a 10/019

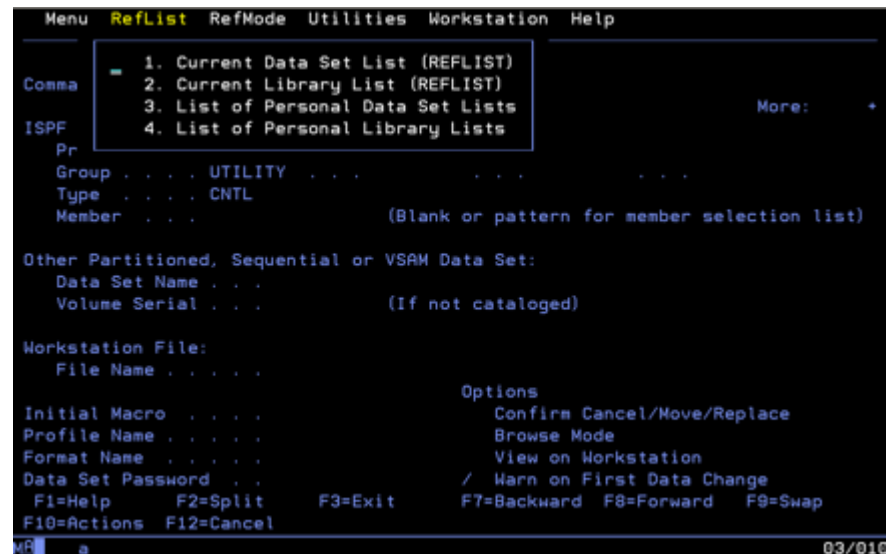
## Working with data sets – View Entry Panel action bar simulation

The Menu option provides a drop down list with a subset of the items on the ISPF Primary Option Menu.



## Working with data sets – View Entry Panel action bar simulation

The options on the RefList menu help you work with personal data set lists and library lists. You can use this feature to speed up access to data sets you use frequently.

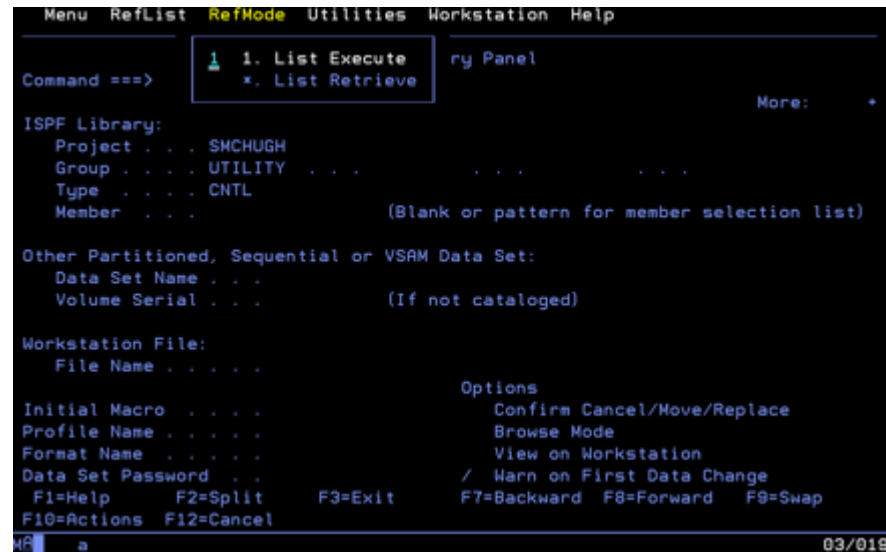


## Working with data sets – View Entry Panel action bar simulation

The options on the RefMode menu control the action ISPF takes when you select a data set from a personal list. You can set all of your lists to either the Execute Mode or the Retrieve Mode.

In List Execute mode, when you select an entry from the list, ISPF places information about the data set in the ISPF Library or Other data set Name field and proceeds as if you also pressed the Enter key.

In List Retrieve mode, when you select an entry from the list, ISPF retrieves the information, but does not act on it, allowing you to set other options before you press the Enter key.



## Working with data sets – View Entry Panel action bar simulation

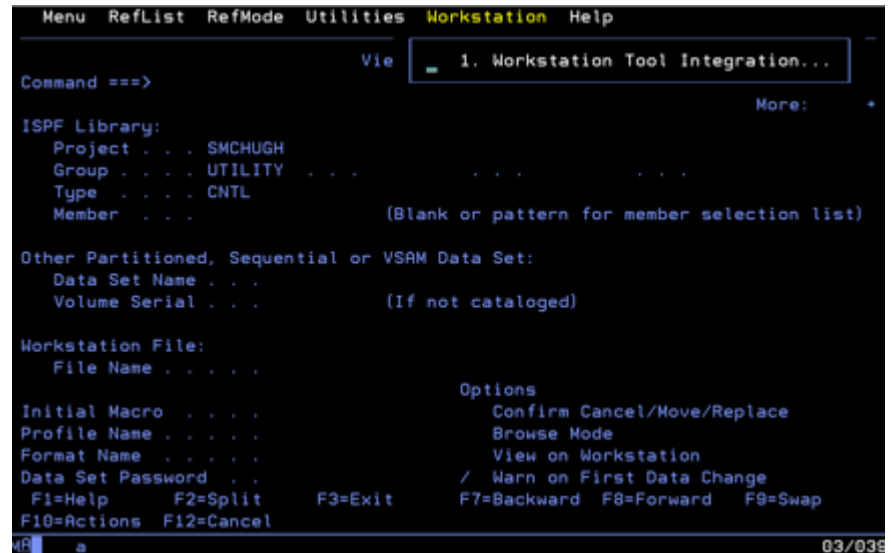
The Utilities menu provides quick access to all the functions available in the Utilities (option 3) of the ISPF Primary Options Menu.



## Working with data sets – View Entry Panel action bar simulation

The Workstation selection enables you to more fully utilize your desktop workstation's potential by giving you the ability to edit host data on the workstation, and workstation data on the host. ISPF calls this function distributed editing or running in the graphical user interface (GUI) mode.

Before you can run in GUI mode, however, your workstation has to be configured properly, a task beyond the scope of this learning module.



## **Working with data sets – View Entry Panel action bar simulation**

**The Help menu provides general information about the options and commands available from the View Entry Panel, and information about each choice available on the panel.**



## Working with data sets – Selecting View or Browse Mode

Once you have entered the data set information in either the ISPF Library section or the Other Partitioned or Sequential data set section, you can open the data set in either View or Browse mode.

To open the data set in View Mode, press Enter, since View is the default mode.

To open the data set in Browse Mode, place a slash (/) next to the Browse Mode option in the lower right-hand section of the View Entry Panel (as shown here), and press Enter.

The screenshot displays the ISPF View Entry Panel. At the top, a menu bar includes 'Menu', 'RefList', 'RefMode', 'Utilities', 'Workstation', and 'Help'. Below the menu bar, the title 'View Entry Panel' is centered. The 'Command ===>' field is empty. To the right of the command field is a 'More: +' button. The 'ISPF Library:' section contains fields for 'Project' (filled with 'SMCHUGH'), 'Group' (filled with 'UTILITY'), 'Type' (filled with 'CNTL'), and 'Member' (empty). Below this is a note: '(Blank or pattern for member selection list)'. The 'Other Partitioned, Sequential or VSAM Data Set:' section has fields for 'Data Set Name' and 'Volume Serial'. The 'Workstation File:' section has a 'File Name' field. A yellow arrow points from the 'File Name' field to the 'Options' section. The 'Options' section lists several choices: 'Confirm Cancel/Move/Replace', 'Browse Mode' (which is selected with a slash and highlighted by a yellow box), 'View on Workstation', 'Warn on First Data Change', and 'F7=Backward F8=Forward F9=Swap'. At the bottom, there are function key definitions: 'F1=Help', 'F2=Split', 'F3=Exit', 'F7=Backward', 'F8=Forward', 'F9=Swap', 'F10=Actions', and 'F12=Cancel'. The bottom status bar shows 'MR a' on the left and '21/025' on the right.

## **Working with data sets – Browsing Verses Viewing data sets**

**View displays data in either the View or Browse mode. You can use View or Browse to look at (but not change) large data sets such as compiler listings. You can scroll the data up, down, left, or right. If you are using Browse, entering a FIND command on the Command line allows you to search the data for a character string. If you are using View, you can use all the commands and macros available to you in the Edit function.**

**When you Browse data sets you are in read-only mode. You can't make any changes, copy lines, or perform other editing functions.**

**Browsing allows you to use the Browse primary commands to manipulate data.**

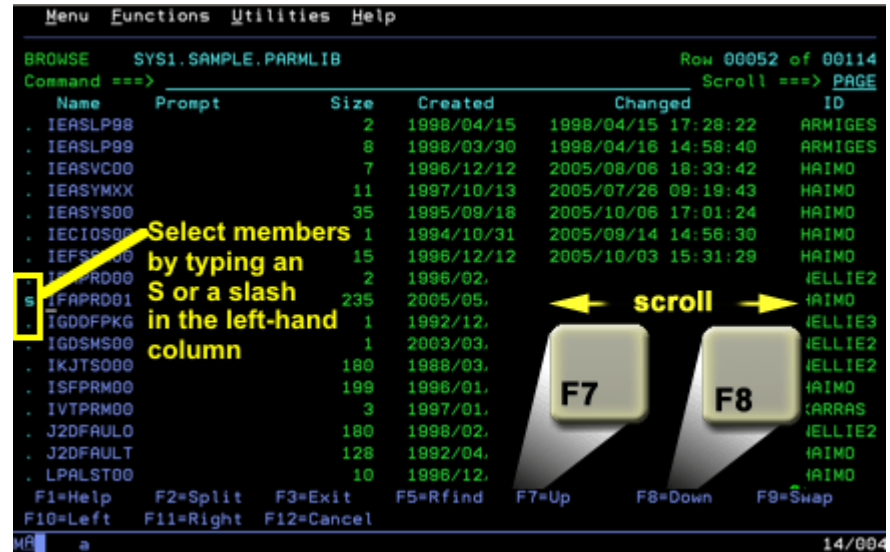
**Browse can handle larger data sets, because it can load them a chunk at a time, whereas View and Edit have to load the entire member or data set into memory. Also, Browse can handle data sets whose record format is U (undefined).**

## Working with data sets – Scrolling the Member Selection List

If you do not specify a unique member name on the View Entry Panel, the member selection list, also called a member list, appears. The member list is initially an alphabetic list of the members of an ISPF library or TSO partitioned data set.

Use the F7 and F8 keys to scroll backwards (up) and forwards (down), respectively, in the member selection list.

To select a member, type an “s” or a slash (/) in the left column next to the member name. Press the Enter key to browse the selected member.



## Working with data sets – Browsing a data set

After you select the member you want to display and press Enter, the browse panel displays the first lines of the data. An example is shown here. This is a section of a sample PARMLIB.

The heading line displays the data set name, current line position, and current columns displayed. In this screen, only browsing is allowed. You are not permitted to edit the member.

```

Menu  Utilities  Compilers  Help
BROWSE  SYS1.SAMPLE.PARMLIB(BPXPRM00) - 01.03  Line 00000000 Col 001 080
Command ==> Scroll ==> PAGE

***** Top of Data *****
/* 02200000
/* 02250000
/* SMAC(BPXPRMXX) COMP(SCPX1) PROD(BPX): 02300000
/* 02350000
/* This is a sample BPXPRMxx member of SYS1.PARMLIB. 02400000
/* 02450000
/* BPXPRMxx parmlib members contain customization values 02500000
/* for z/OS UNIX System Services. They also contain file 02550000
/* system information required for its start up. 02600000
/* 02650000
/* This member illustrates the syntax of the following statement 02700000
/* types: 02750000
/* 02800000
/* MAXPROCSYS MAXPROCUSER (P) MAXUIDS 02850000
/* MAXFILEPROC (P) MAXPTYS 02900000
/* CTRACE STEPLIBLIST FILESYSTYPE 02950000
/* ROOT MOUNT NETWORK 03000000

F1=Help F2=Split F3=Exit F5=Rfind F7=Up F8=Down F9=Swap
F10=Left F11=Right F12=Cancel
MR a 04/015
  
```

## Working with data sets – Scrolling a data set

Scrolling functions let you specify both the direction and amount you move as you browse the data set. F7 and F8 move the window up and down respectively. F10 and F11 move it left and right.

You may specify the amount of the scroll by entering a value in the SCROLL field to the right of the Command line.

```

Menu Utilities Compilers Help Data set name Column number
BROWSE SMCHUGH.OUTPUT(10S291) Line 00000000 Col 001 080
Command ==> Scroll ==> PAGE

***** Top of Data *****
SDSF SYSLOG PRINT STC00440 DATA SET 101 SYSTEM ID SC76 DATE 07/02/
N 4000000 SC76 2005183 11:57:07.17 00000290 IEE252I MEMBER PROGDD
N 4000000 SC76 2005183 11:57:07.18 00000290 IEE252I MEMBER PROGC1
N 4000000 SC76 2005183 11:57:07.62 00000290 IEE252I MEMBER PROGL0
N 4000000 SC76 2005183 11:57:07.64 00000290 IEE252I MEMBER LPALST0
N 0000000 SC76 2005183 11:57:07.65 00000290 IEA713I LPALST LIBRARY
N 0000000 SC76 2005183 11:57:07.67 00000290 SYS1.SC76.LPALIB
N 0000000 SC76 2005183 11:57:07.81 00000290 EJES.SEJELPA
N 0000000 SC76 2005183 11:57:07.83 00000290 SYS1.SERBLPA
N 0000000 SC76 2005183 11:57:07.85 00000290 SYS1.LPALIB
N 0000000 SC76 2005183 11:57:07.87 00000290 ISF.SISFLPA
N 0000000 SC76 2005183 11:57:07.92 00000290 ING.SINGMOD3
N 4000000 SC76 2005183 11:57:08.24 00000290 IGGN307I Z17RC1.NETVIE
N 4000000 SC76 2005183 11:57:08.56 00000290 IGGN307I Z17RC1.SDF2.V
N 0000000 SC76 2005183 11:57:08.58 00000290 SYS1.SIATLPA
N 0000000 SC76 2005183 11:57:08.61 00000290 EOY.SEOYLP
N 0000000 SC76 2005183 11:57:08.64 00000290 SYS1.SBDTLP

F1=Help F2=Split F3=Exit F5=Rfind F7=Up F8=Down F9=Swap
F10=Left F11=Right F12=Cancel
MR a 04/015
  
```

## Working with data sets – Scroll values

Possible values for the scroll amount include:

<b>PAGE</b>	Move the screen window one page (default)
<b>HALF</b>	Move the panel window half a page
<b>N</b>	Move the screen window n lines or columns.
<b>MAX</b>	Move the screen window to top, bottom, left, or right margin.
<b>CSR</b>	Move the screen window so data at the current cursor position ends up at the top, bottom, left, or right of the screen.
<b>DATA</b>	Move the screen window one line or column less than a full page

The screenshot shows the ISPF BROWSE command interface. The command line is: `BROWSE SMCHUGH.UTILITY.CNTL(DSFINIT2) - 01.00`. The 'Line' field is set to 00000018 and the 'Col' field is set to 001. The 'Scroll' field is set to PAGE. The data displayed is a list of units with their respective VTOC and INDEX values. The cursor is positioned at the first line of the list.

```

Menu  Utilities  Compilers  Help
BROWSE  SMCHUGH.UTILITY.CNTL(DSFINIT2) - 01.00  Line 00000018 Col 001 080
Command ==>
PURGE VTOC(0003,0,90) INDEX(0001,0,30) 00151100
INIT UNIT(8302) VOLID(NW8302) VFY(*NONE*) - 00152000
PURGE VTOC(0003,0,90) INDEX(0001,0,30) 00152100
INIT UNIT(8303) VOLID(NW8303) VFY(*NONE*) - 00153000
PURGE VTOC(0003,0,90) INDEX(0001,0,30) 00153100
INIT UNIT(8304) VOLID(NW8304) VFY(*NONE*) - 00154000
PURGE VTOC(0003,0,90) INDEX(0001,0,30) 00154100
INIT UNIT(8305) VOLID(NW8305) VFY(*NONE*) - 00155000
PURGE VTOC(0003,0,90) INDEX(0001,0,30) 00155100
INIT UNIT(8306) VOLID(NW8306) VFY(*NONE*) - 00156000
PURGE VTOC(0003,0,90) INDEX(0001,0,30) 00157000
INIT UNIT(8307) VOLID(NW8307) VFY(*NONE*) - 00170000
PURGE VTOC(0003,0,90) INDEX(0001,0,30) 00180000
INIT UNIT(8308) VOLID(NW8308) VFY(*NONE*) - 00190000
PURGE VTOC(0003,0,90) INDEX(0001,0,30) 00200000
INIT UNIT(8309) VOLID(NW8309) VFY(*NONE*) - 00210000
PURGE VTOC(0003,0,90) INDEX(0001,0,30) 00220000
INIT UNIT(830A) VOLID(NW830A) VFY(*NONE*) - 00230000
F1=Help F2=Split F3=Exit F5=Rfind F7=Up F8=Down F9=Swap
F10=Left F11=Right F12=Cancel
MR a 04/015
  
```

## Working with data sets – Scrolling Wider data sets

When data sets are wider than the display, you may need to scroll right and left. You can use F11 to scroll right and F10 to scroll left. In this example, we have set the scroll amount to PAGE and scrolled from column 1 to column 49 by pressing F11.

The screenshot shows the ISPF BROWSE command interface. At the top, there is a menu bar with 'Menu', 'Utilities', 'Compilers', and 'Help'. Below the menu bar, the command 'BROWSE SMCHUGH.OUTPUT(10S291)' is displayed. To the right of the command, the 'Line' is 00000000 and the 'Col' is 049 128. A yellow arrow points to the 'Col' field. Below the command, the 'Command \*\*\*>' is shown. The main display area shows the data set content, which is a list of system IDs and their corresponding data sets. The data is displayed in a table format with columns for 'Line', 'Page', and 'Data'. The 'Data' column contains the following text: '101 SYSTEM ID SC76 DATE 07/02/2005 2005.183 LINE 38 PAGE 1', '00000290 IEE252I MEMBER PROGD0 FOUND IN SYS1.PARMLIB', '00000290 IEE252I MEMBER PROGC1 FOUND IN SYS1.PARMLIB', '00000290 IEE252I MEMBER PROGL0 FOUND IN SYS1.PARMLIB', '00000290 IEE252I MEMBER LPALST01 FOUND IN SYS1.PARMLIB', '00000290 IEA713I LPALST LIBRARY CONCATENATION', '00000290 SYS1.SC76.LPALIB', '00000290 EJES.SEJELPA', '00000290 SYS1.SERBLPA', '00000290 SYS1.LPALIB', '00000290 ISF.SISFLPA', '00000290 ING.SINGMOD3', '00000290 IGGN307I Z17RC1,NETVIEW,SCNMLPA1,DATA SET NOT FOUND ON VOLUME', '00000290 IGGN307I Z17RC1,SDF2.V1R4M0.SDGILPA,DATA SET NOT FOUND ON VOLUME', '00000290 SYS1.SIATLPA', '00000290 EOY.SEOYLPA', '00000290 SYS1.SBOTLPA'. At the bottom of the screen, there is a status bar with the text 'MR a' and '04/015'. A legend at the bottom of the screen shows the following function keys: F1=Help, F2=Split, F3=Exit, F5=Rfind, F7=Up, F8=Down, F9=Swap, F10=Left, F11=Right, F12=Cancel.



## Working with data sets – Scrolling simulation

In this example, we have set the scroll amount to HALF. On the previous panel we ended on line 18. After scrolling half a page we are on line 27.

In this simulation you will see how the different scroll values affect scrolling both up and down and to the right and left. To try this scrolling simulation, click the Launch button.

```

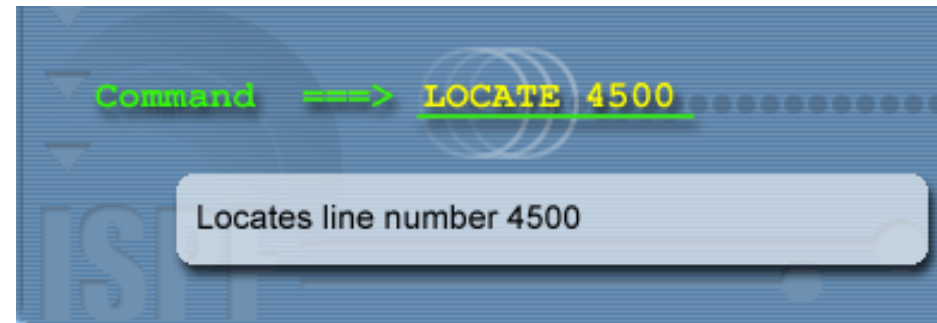
Menu  Utilities  Compilers  Help
BROWSE  SMCHUGH.UTILITY.CNTL (DSFINIT2) - 01.00  Line 00000027 Col 001 080
Command ***>  Scroll ***> HALF
INIT UNIT(8306) VOLID(NW8306) VFY(*NONE*) - 00156000
PURGE VTOC(0003,0,90) INDEX(0001,0,30) 00157000
INIT UNIT(8307) VOLID(NW8307) VFY(*NONE*) - 00170000
PURGE VTOC(0003,0,90) INDEX(0001,0,30) 00180000
INIT UNIT(8308) VOLID(NW8308) VFY(*NONE*) - 00190000
PURGE VTOC(0003,0,90) INDEX(0001,0,30) 00200000
INIT UNIT(8309) VOLID(NW8309) VFY(*NONE*) - 00210000
PURGE VTOC(0003,0,90) INDEX(0001,0,30) 00220000
INIT UNIT(830A) VOLID(NW830A) VFY(*NONE*) - 00230000
PURGE VTOC(0003,0,90) INDEX(0001,0,30) 00231000
INIT UNIT(830B) VOLID(NW830B) VFY(*NONE*) - 00232000
PURGE VTOC(0003,0,90) INDEX(0001,0,30) 00233000
INIT UNIT(830C) VOLID(NW830C) VFY(*NONE*) - 00234000
PURGE VTOC(0003,0,90) INDEX(0001,0,30) 00235000
INIT UNIT(830D) VOLID(NW830D) VFY(*NONE*) - 00236000
PURGE VTOC(0003,0,90) INDEX(0001,0,30) 00237000
INIT UNIT(830E) VOLID(NW830E) VFY(*NONE*) - 00238000
PURGE VTOC(0003,0,90) INDEX(0001,0,30) 00239000
F1=Help  F2=Split  F3=Exit  F5=Rfind  F7=Up  F8=Down  F9=Swap
F10=Left F11=Right F12=Cancel
MR a 04/015
  
```

## Working with data sets – Using the LOCATE Command with Line Numbers

You can position the display to a certain line number by using the **LOCATE** command, followed by the line number. Remember that this line number refers to the line number as it appears on the side of the display window.

For example,

**Command ==> LOCATE 4500**  
brings line 4500 to the top of the display.



## Working with data sets – Using the LOCATE command with a label

You can also assign a label to a line number in the member by positioning the line at the top of the display, then typing a period, followed by the label in the line command area.

For example:

Command ==> 030200

positions line 030200 at the top of the display.

Command ==> .TOPDIV

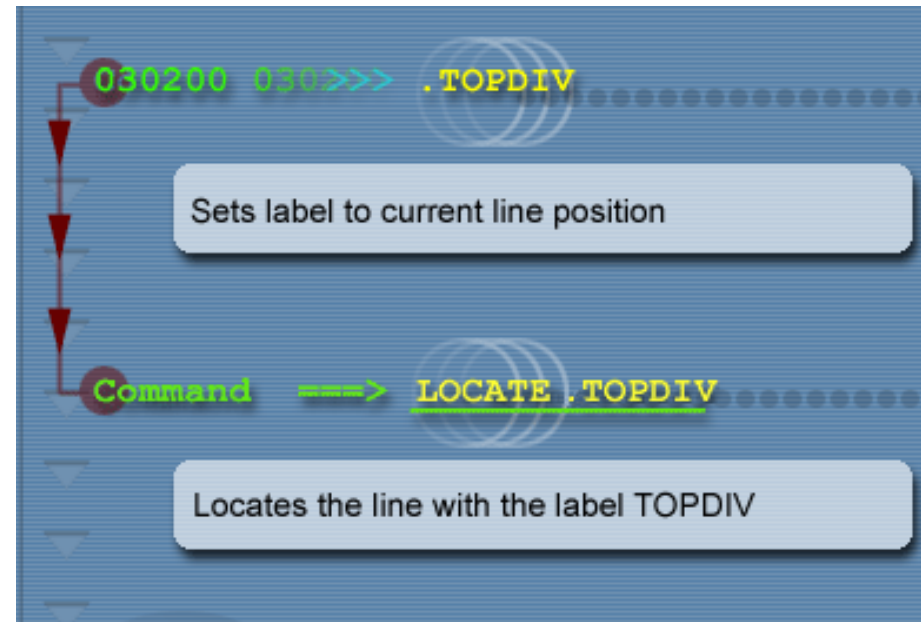
assigns the label TOPDIV to line 030200.

Then, later in your browse session, you can use the label with the LOCATE command to go there immediately.

Example:

Command ==> LOCATE .TOPDIV

Labels are not retained when you leave the browse session.



## Working with data sets – LOCATE command simulation

To try a simulation of using the LOCATE command in a browse session, click on the Launch button.

```

Menu  Utilities  Compilers  Help
BROWSE  SMCHUGH.TEST.COBOL (IGYTCARA) - 01.01      Line 00000000 Col 001 080
Command ==> LOCATE 225                               Scroll ==> DATA
***** Top of Data *****
CBL NOADV,NODYN,ONAME,ONUMBER,QUOTE,SEQ,XREF,VBREF,DUMP      00010000
  TITLE "DATA VALIDATION AND UPDATE PROGRAM ".              00020000
  Identification Division.                                  00030000
                                                                00040000
    Program-id.      IGYTCARA.                                00050000
IA0040 Author.      A. Programmer.                            00060000
    Installation.    IBM - Santa Teresa Laboratory.          00070000
    Date-written.    April 1991.                             00080000
    Date-compiled.   IBM COBOL.                               00090000
                                                                00100000
                                                                00110000
***** 00120000
***                                           ** 00130000
*** Program's Function(s):                     ** 00140000
*** *****                                ** 00150000
***                                           ** 00160000
*** This program updates COMMUTER FILE using UPDATE      ** 00170000
F1=Help  F2=Split  F3=Exit  F5=Rfind  F7=Up    F8=Down  F9=Swap
F10=Left F11=Right F12=Cancel
MA  a                                     A                                04/025
  
```

## Working with data sets – Using the FIND Command

You can use the **FIND** command to search for a specific string of characters. You type **FIND** at the command line followed by the string. If the search string contains blanks or characters, enclose it in either single or double quotes.

The screenshot shows the ISPF BROWSE command interface. The command line shows 'BROWSE SYS1.SAMPLE.PARMLIB(BPXPRM00) - 01.03' and 'Command ==>'. The search string 'FILESYSTYPE TYPE(UDS)' is entered. The results show the following lines:

```

FILESYSTYPE TYPE(UDS) ENTRYPOINT(BPXTUINT)
NETWORK DOMAINNAME(AF_UNIX)
DOMAINNUMBER(1)
MAXSOCKETS(10000)
TYPE(UDS)

FILESYSTYPE TYPE(INET) ENTRYPOINT(EZBPFINI)
NETWORK DOMAINNAME(AF_INET)
DOMAINNUMBER(2)
MAXSOCKETS(80000)
TYPE(INET)

/* NETWORK DOMAINNAME(AF_INET6) DOMAINNUMBER(19) */ /* For IPv6 */
/* TYPE(INET) */

```

The interface also shows a menu bar at the top with 'Menu Utilities Compilers Help' and a status bar at the bottom with 'MR a' and '06/004'.

For example:

**Command ==> FIND "FILESYSTYPE TYPE(UDS)"**

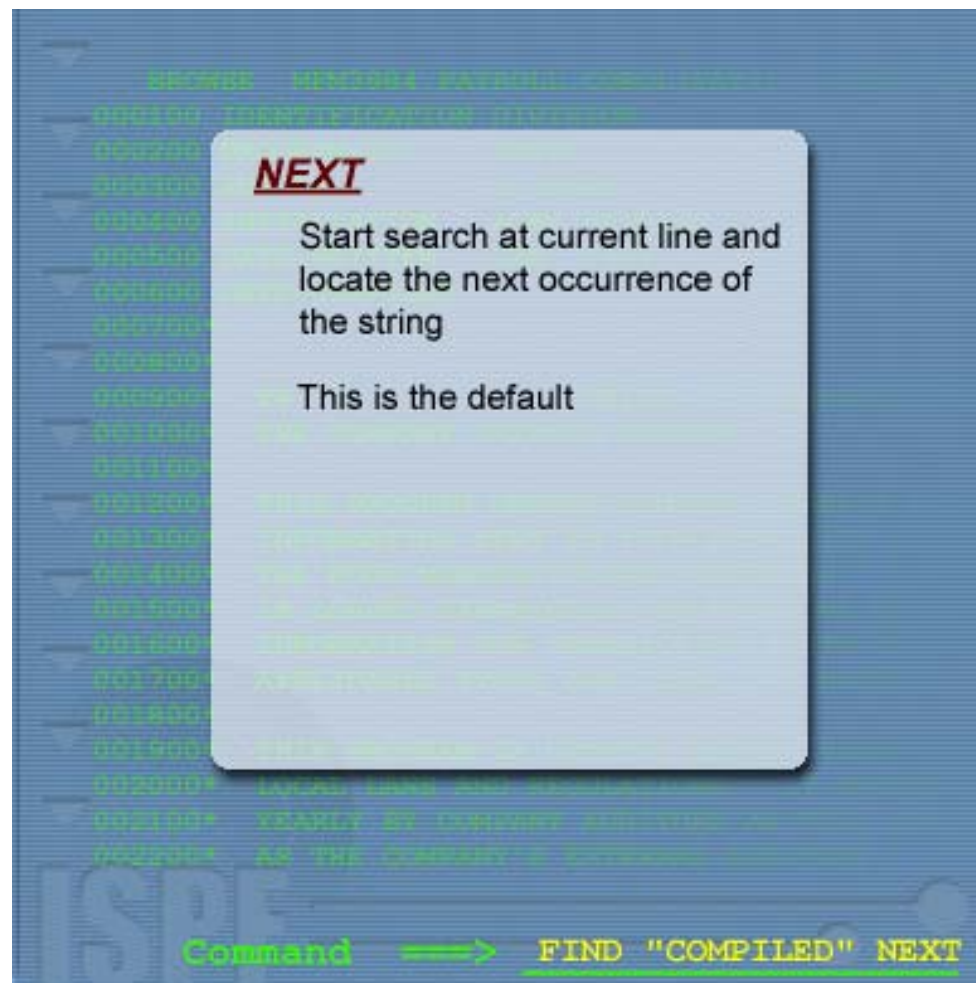
will find the next line that contains the target string. To search for additional occurrences of the same string, press **F5**, the Repeat Find (Rfind) key.

## Working with data sets – Using the Search String Qualifier NEXT

You can also add one of the following qualifiers after the search string:

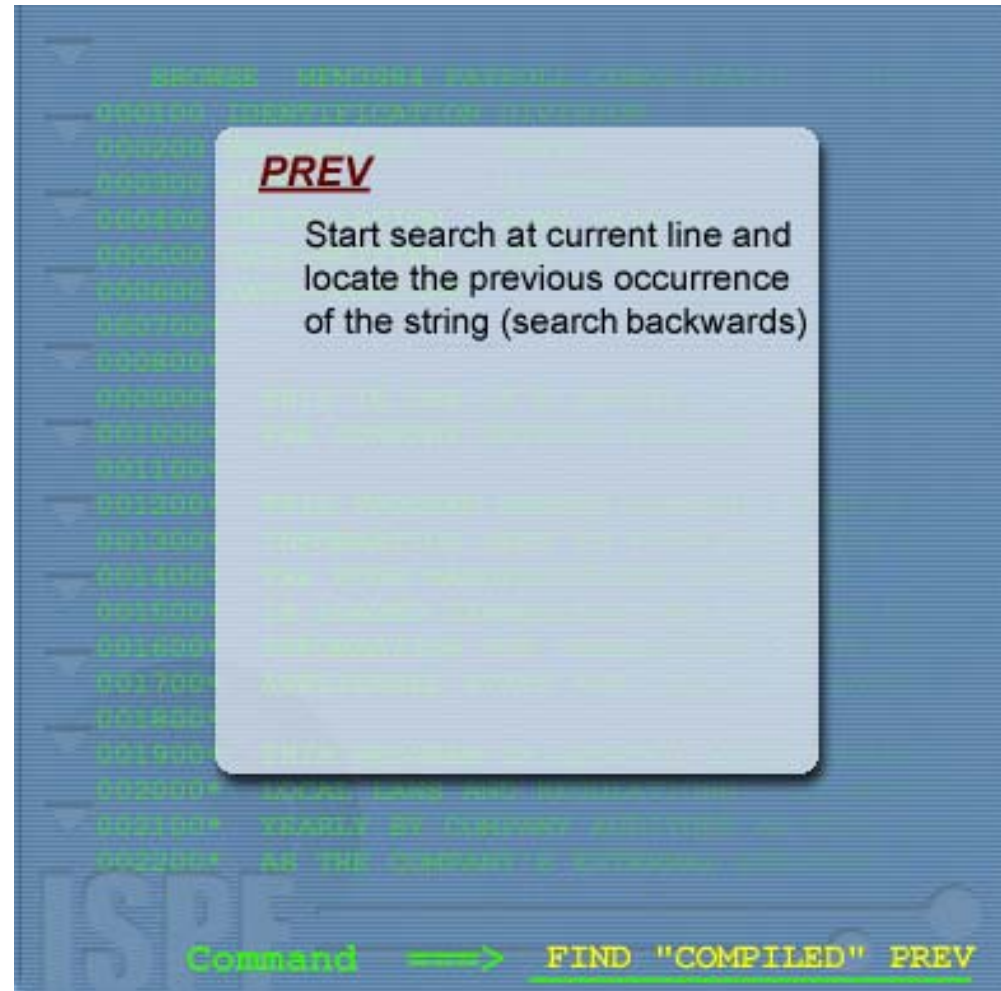
- NEXT
- PREV
- FIRST
- LAST
- ALL

The default, NEXT, starts at the current line and finds the next occurrence of the string.



## Working with data sets – Using the Search String Qualifier PREV

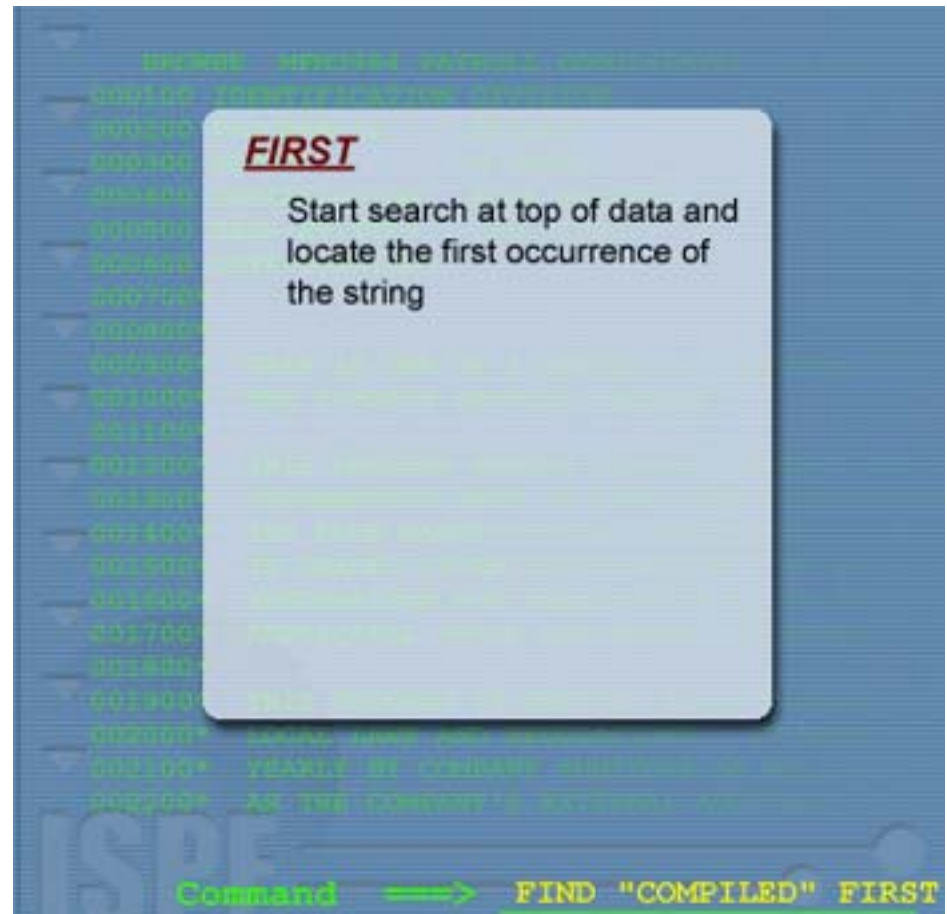
The PREV search string qualifier begins the search at the current line and finds the first occurrence of the string before the current line.





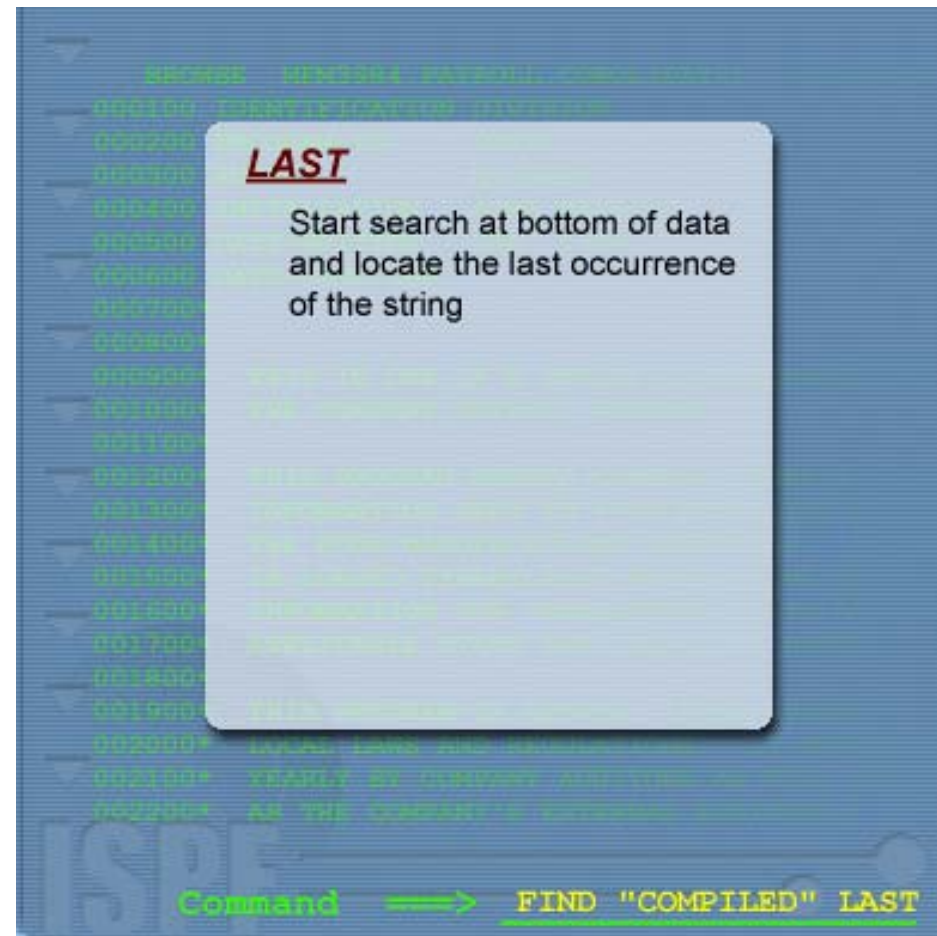
## Working with data sets – Using the Search String Qualifier FIRST

Regardless of your current position in the data set, the **FIRST** qualifier starts the search at the top of the data set and finds the first occurrence of the string.



## Working with data sets – Using the Search String Qualifier LAST

Regardless of your current position in the data set, the **LAST** qualifier starts the search at the end of the data set and searches backward to the last occurrence of the string.



## Working with data sets – Using the Search String Qualifier ALL

The **ALL** qualifier starts the search at the beginning of the data set and finds all occurrences of the string, and moves you to the first occurrence. A message in the upper-right corner of the screen shows the number of occurrences found. You can use the **RFind** function key (F5/F17) to move to the next occurrence of the string.



## Working with data sets – FIND command simulation

To try your luck at finding a string in a data set, click the Launch button.

```

Menu Utilities Compilers Help
BROWSE  SYS1.SAMPLE.PARMLIB(BPXPRM00) - 01.03  CHARS 'FILESYSTYPE TYPE (
Command ==> Scroll ==> PAGE
/*****/ 26950000
FILESYSTYPE TYPE (UDS) ENTRYPOINT (BPXTUINT) 27000000
NETWORK DOMAINNAME (AF_UNIX) 27050000
        DOMAINNUMBER (1) 27100000
        MAXSOCKETS (10000) 27150002
        TYPE (UDS) 27200000
        27250000
FILESYSTYPE TYPE (INET) ENTRYPOINT (EZBPFINI) 27300000
NETWORK DOMAINNAME (AF_INET) 27350000
        DOMAINNUMBER (2) 27400000
        MAXSOCKETS (60000) 27450002
        TYPE (INET) 27500000
        27512500
/* NETWORK DOMAINNAME (AF_INET6) DOMAINNUMBER (10) */ /* For IPv6 */ 27525000
/* TYPE (INET) */ 27537500
        27550000
/*****/ 27600000
/* 27650000
F1=Help F2=Split F3=Exit F5=Rfind F7=Up F8=Down F9=Swap
F10=Left F11=Right F12=Cancel
MA a 06/004

```

## **Working with data sets – Summary**

**In this module, Working with data sets, you learned:**

- **How to view or browse a sequential data set or a member of a partitioned data set through the View Entry panel of ISPF.**
- **How to use the LOCATE command to locate a certain line number or label.**
- **How to use the FIND command with or without qualifiers to search for a string.**