

# ASG-Manager Products™ Basic Status

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2	Major component of product disabled	Within 2 hours
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<b>France</b>	00.800.3354.3578	<b>Singapore</b>	001.800.3354.3578
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<b>Hong Kong</b>	001.800.9932.5536	<b>Sweden/Telia</b>	009.800.9932.5536
<b>Ireland</b>	00.800.9932.5536	<b>Switzerland</b>	00.800.9932.5536
<b>Israel/Bezeq</b>	014.800.9932.5536	<b>Thailand</b>	001.800.9932.5536
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## Preface

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This *ASG-Manager Products Basic Status* is one of a series describing the ASG-Manager Products (herein called Manager Products) family of programs for use on IBM System/370, 30xx, and 4300 series, and plug compatible machines.

This manual deals with the Basic Status facility (selectable unit CMR-DD2) and its use.

ASG welcomes your comments, as a preferred or prospective customer, on this publication or on the Manager Products family.

### About this Publication

The *ASG-Manager Products Basic Status* consists of these chapters:

- Chapter 1, "Accessing, Listing, and Working in a Status," provides the basic commands for accessing, listing, and working in a Status.
- Chapter 2, "Status Related Interrogation," describes additional keywords for use with a number of dictionary management commands.
- Chapter 3, "Updating in a Status," provides guidance for working in an Update status.
- Chapter 4, "The Effect of Status on Other Manager Products Commands," lists the possible effects of Advanced Status on other Manager Products commands.

## Publication Conventions

Allen Systems Group, Inc.'s technical publications use these conventions:

<b>Convention</b>	<b>Represents</b>
ALL CAPITALS	Directory, path, file, dataset, member, database, program, command, and parameter names.
Initial Capitals on Each Word	Window, field, field group, check box, button, panel (or screen), option names, and names of keys. A plus sign (+) is inserted for key combinations (e.g., Alt+Tab).
<i>lowercase italic</i> <i>monospace</i>	Information that you provide according to your particular situation. For example, you would replace <i>filename</i> with the actual name of the file.
Monospace	Characters you must type exactly as they are shown. Code, JCL, file listings, or command/statement syntax.  Also used for denoting brief examples in a paragraph.

---

# 1

## Accessing, Listing, and Working in a Status

### Accessing a Status

To display the name of your current status, enter:

```
STATUS ;
```

To access a status or to move from your current status into another, enter:

```
STATUS status-name;
```

where *status-name* need not be enclosed in delimiters unless it includes characters from the extended character set or it conflicts with a STATUS command variant (for example, a status named LIST would conflict with a STATUS LIST command).

The Dictionary Controller is responsible for creating statuses, naming them, and maintaining the relationships between them.

The Controller may specify a *default status*. This is the status into which you are taken automatically each time you access the dictionary.

Whatever the effective default, you can change it to suit your needs by putting the appropriate STATUS command into your User Defined Profile (together with the appropriate DICTIONARY and AUTHORITY commands). The commands will be executed automatically each time you log on to Manager Products.

Refer to the *ASG-ControlManager User's Guide* for details of User Defined Profiles, and the rules governing status names.

Refer to the *ASG-Manager Products Controller's Manual* for details of creating and organizing statuses.

### Listing Statuses in a Dictionary

#### The STATUS LIST Command

To obtain a detailed list of the statuses available to you, enter:

STATUS LIST;

If, in addition to a list, you want a diagram that represents the statuses available to you and the relationship between them, enter:

STATUS LIST GIVING DISPLAY;

To display the status diagram without the list, enter:

STATUS LIST GIVING DISPLAY ONLY;

### **Syntax**

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{STATUS} \\ \text{ST} \end{array} \right\} \text{ LIST [GIVING DISPLAY [ONLY]] } \left. \begin{array}{l} ; \\ . \end{array} \right\}$$

### **List Output**

STATUS LIST and STATUS LIST GIVING DISPLAY commands both produce a detailed list of the statuses currently available to you. Both commands also output additional information which is tabulated against the list of status names.

It is likely that the table will exceed the width of your screen. You will need to scroll in order to see all of the output.

The title of each column and a description of its contents are given below:

<b>Column Title</b>	<b>Description</b>
STATUS NAME	Status name.
TYPE	Indicates whether the status is a root status or a dependent status.
LEVEL	Indicates the level of the status within a status hierarchy. Root statuses are always 1; their direct dependents 2; and so on. Where several status hierarchies are listed the level number returns to 1 for each root status.
DEP TOT/DIR	The total number of direct and indirect dependent statuses (TOT) for each status, and the number of direct (DIR) dependents.
READ-ONLY DATE/TIME	For statuses which are currently read-only statuses, this column indicates the date and time that they were designated read-only. For statuses which are currently update statuses this column will indicate UPDATE and no date/time will be given.
NAMED DATE/TIME	Date and time the named status was created.

Column Title	Description
READ-BASED DATE/TIME	If the direct and indirect base statuses of the listed statuses are all read-only statuses, (if you are using the Basic Status facility this will always be the case) this column indicates the date and time at which they became so. If any of the direct and indirect base statuses are update statuses, no date/time is given.
	<p><b>Note:</b> _____</p> <p>The listed status itself may be an update status or a read-only status. As long as its direct and indirect base statuses are read-only a date/time will be given.</p>

The following details are appended to the list:

DEFAULT	The name of the dictionary default status.
STATUSES LISTED	The number of statuses listed is given in total and then broken down into read-only statuses, update statuses, root statuses, and dependent statuses.

This concludes the description of the list output produced by STATUS LIST and STATUS LIST GIVING DISPLAY commands.

### Diagram Output

Figure 1 on page 3 provides an example of the diagram produced by a STATUS LIST GIVING DISPLAY command.

**Note:** \_\_\_\_\_

The level indicators to the right of Figure 1 on page 3 are not part of the STATUS LIST command output. They are included here to assist you in interpreting the example.

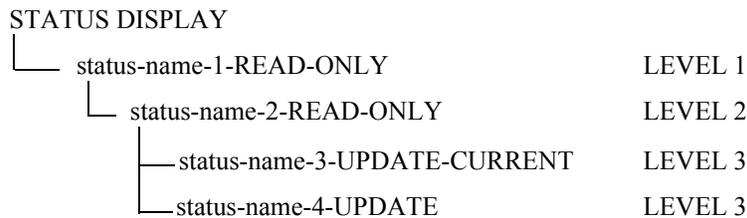


Figure 1. STATUS LIST Output: display/diagram

You can see the way that the diagram represents a status structure by comparing it to Figure 2 on page 4.

The command also produces a list of the statuses, in the same format as that produced by STATUS LIST, describing the status structure displayed.

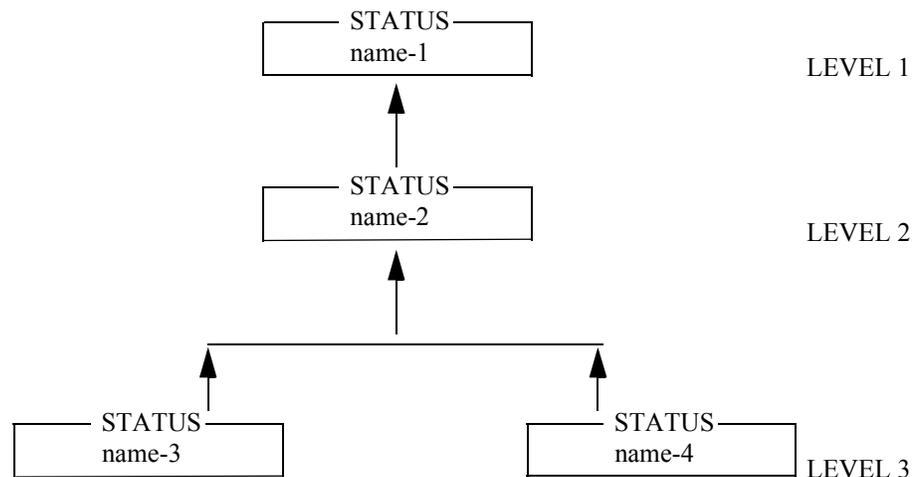


Figure 2. STATUS LIST Output: conventional representation

## The View of the Dictionary from your Current Status

The status in which you are working at any point in time is your *current status*.

The view from your current status determines which entity/data definitions are available to you, for the purpose of most dictionary activities. That view consists of:

- New members added to the dictionary in the current status
- Re-definitions in the current status of members also defined in its direct and/or indirect base statuses
- The first definition found for members with no definition in the current status, looking first in its direct base status and then each indirect base in turn, down to the root status.

You can only *update* members that are visible from your current status (if it is an update status), and the response to most interrogations reflects that view. Similarly, most documentation and manipulation commands apply only to the members visible from your current status.

However, some activities do involve reference to a wider range of statuses than those included in the view from your current status:

- Whenever you attempt to *add*, *remove*, or *rename* members, ControlManager automatically checks all statuses in the dictionary for a member of the same name. If it finds one, in the case of adding and renaming members, it will reject your commands in order to prevent duplicate member names being added to the dictionary. In the case of removing members, it may issue warning or error messages depending upon which other statuses the member you are attempting to remove exists in.
- It may form an integral part of your work in a status to obtain information which is not normally visible from it (comparing entity/data definitions across project areas, for example) and certain forms of *status related interrogation* are provided to enable you to do so.

Refer to the publication *ASG-Manager Products Status Concepts* for further explanation and illustrations about the view of the dictionary from a status.

Refer to Chapter 2, "Status Related Interrogation," on page 7 for details of interrogating the dictionary from a status.

Refer to Chapter 3, "Updating in a Status," on page 23 for details about renaming and removing members from a status.



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# 2

## Status Related Interrogation

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### Interrogating the Dictionary from a Status

You can use any Manager Products dictionary management interrogation or documentation command to interrogate and report from the dictionary in your current status. The commands will apply only to members that are included in the view from your current status. They are used in exactly the same way as they are used when no Status facility is installed.

However, Basic Status provides additional keywords, for use with a number of dictionary management commands, which enable you to select members that meet specific status-related-selection criteria and to obtain information about members that may or may not be visible from your current status.

Status related interrogation can be made in three ways:

- Comparing statuses using *status-related-selection*. For example, the status-related-selection keyword DIVERGING, enables you to select members visible from the current status that also exist in at least one other status where they are not visible from the current status.
- Using the status option in the *time-and-user-related selection* clause to select members introduced, encoded, or amended in a given status and, optionally, by a given user at a given date/time.
- Using the ALL-STATUSES keyword or the LIST HISTORY command to obtain information about members from each of the statuses available to you, in which they exist.

Interrogations apply to all *member/index-names*; that is, all valid member names and those members' aliases, catalog classifications and user defined indexed attributes.

**Note:** \_\_\_\_\_

When specifying a status name within a command, you need not enclose it within delimiters unless it includes characters from the extended character set or it conflicts with a STATUS command variant (for example, a status named LIST would conflict with a STATUS LIST command).

\_\_\_\_\_

Refer to the *ASG-ControlManager User's Guide* for details of the rules governing status names.

Refer to "The View of the Dictionary from your Current Status" on page 4 for details of the view from your current status.

Refer to Chapter 3, "Updating in a Status," on page 23 for details of updating in a status.

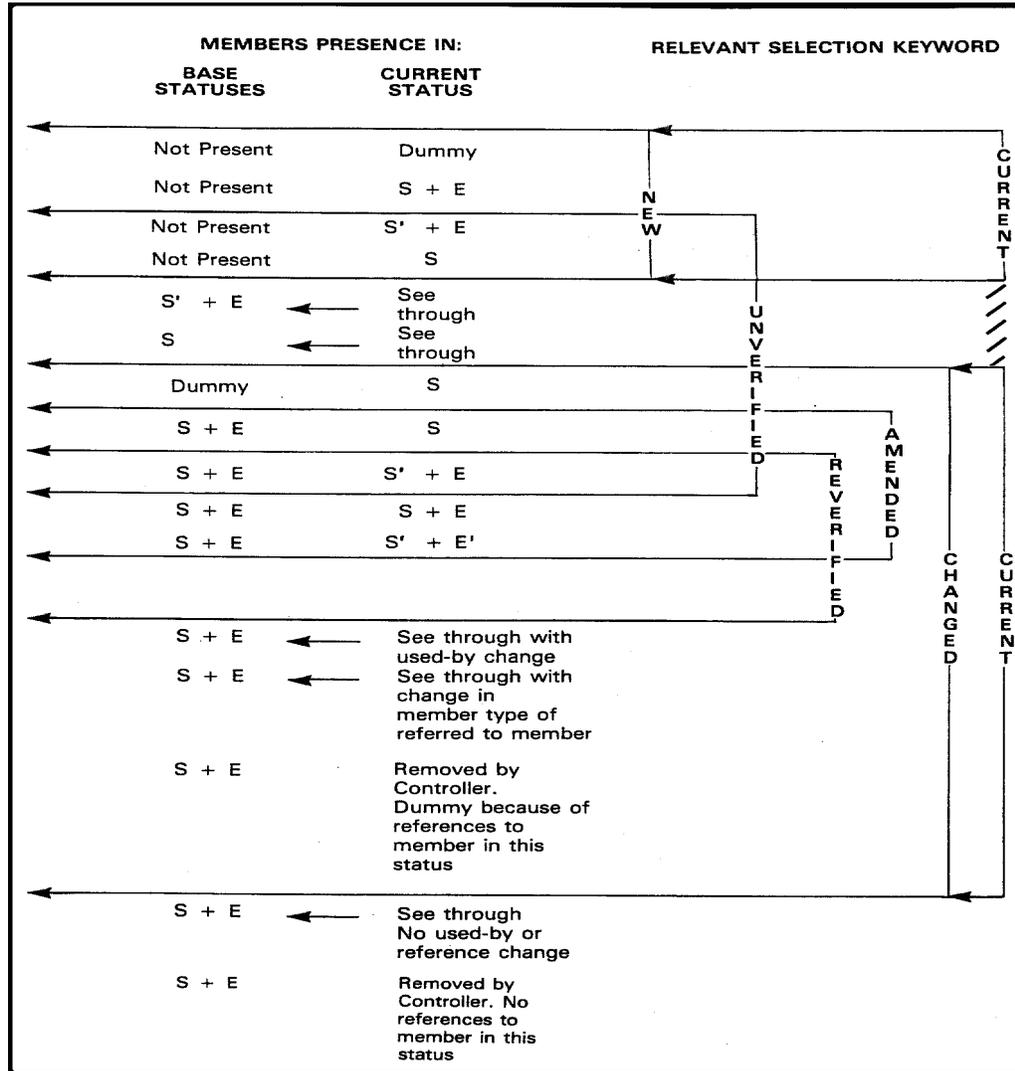


Figure 3. Table: status related selection keywords

**Key**

- S Source record present in this status
- E Encoded record for S present in this status
- S' A source record, S, was present in this status, and an updated version, S' is now present in this status
- E' Encoded record for S present in this status.

Except in the case of REVERIFIED (which requires an encoded record to be present in a direct or indirect base status) an encoded record need not exist in the direct or indirect base status. So, the entry S + E should be interpreted as S [+E].

## Comparing Statuses

### Overview

Status-related-selection enables you to select member/index-names by comparing statuses.

To use status-related-selection, enter:

```
command-name status-related-selection selection;
```

where:

*command-name* is any Manager Products command with which status-related-selection can be used

*status-related-selection* is one or more of the following keywords:

- AMENDED
- CHANGED
- CURRENT
- DIVERGING
- NEW
- REVERIFIED
- SIGNIFICANT
- UNVERIFIED.

Several keywords can be specified in one command if they are separated by commas.

*selection* is optional and may be any other selection criteria valid for use with the specified command.

Member/index-names that meet one or more of the specified status-related-selection criteria are selected, provided that they also meet any other selection criteria specified in the command.

Member/index-names are all valid member-names, and those members' aliases, catalog classifications and user defined indexed attributes.

Figure 3 on page 8 tabulates the selection made by each keyword, but note the following:

- The status-related-selection keywords DIVERGING and SIGNIFICANT do not appear
- CURRENT appears twice. The characters used to indicate the continuation of the first occurrence to the second ( /// ) serve no other purpose other than indicating that there is a continuation.

Further details of the keywords are given in the following sections.

Refer to "Complex Interrogations" on page 21 for details of the commands with which status-related-selection can be used.

## **CURRENT**

This keyword enables you to select member/index-names that physically exist (as encoded records, source records, dummy records, or usage-tables) in the current status.

Members that are visible from the current status, but do not physically exist in it, are not selected. For example:

```
LIST CURRENT ITEMS ;
```

will produce a list of all ITEM member types that have a record in the current status.

Three additional keywords are available which enable you to refine the selection made by CURRENT. These are:

- DEFINITIONS
- SOURCE-RECORDS
- USAGE-TABLES.

**CURRENT DEFINITIONS** will only select members that have an encoded record in the current status.

**CURRENT SOURCE-RECORDS** will only select members that have a source record (encoded or unencoded) in the current status.

**CURRENT USAGE-TABLES** will only select member/index-names which exist in the current status as either:

- Usage-tables only
- Usage-tables and unencoded source records
- Dummy records only
- Dummy records and unencoded source records.

Refer to the *ASG-Manager Products Dictionary/Repository User's Guide* for details of the condition (encoded, source, etc.) of members in a status.

Refer to "Complex Interrogations" on page 21 for details of the commands with which status-related-selection keywords can be used.

## **NEW**

This keyword enables you to select member/index-names that physically exist (as encoded records, source records, dummy records, or usage-tables) in the current status, but not in any of its direct and indirect base statuses.

For example:

LIST NEW ITEMS ;

produces a list of all ITEM member types which physically exist in the current status, but not in any of its base statuses.

Member/index-names are all valid member names, and those members' aliases, catalog classifications and user defined indexed attributes.

Refer to the *ASG-Manager Products Dictionary/Repository User's Guide* for details of the condition (encoded, source, etc.) of members in a status.

Refer to "Complex Interrogations" on page 21 for details of the commands with which status-related-selection keywords can be used.

### **CHANGED**

This keyword enables you to select member/index-names whose condition in the current status has changed when compared with the nearest direct or indirect base status, in which it exists. Examples of the selection made by CHANGED are given below.

If you specify the additional keyword TYPES, then CHANGED will only select members whose member-type has changed in the current status when compared with the nearest direct or indirect base status in which they exist. If the member does not exist in a direct or indirect base status it will not be selected.

For example:

LIST CHANGED TYPES ITEMS ;

selects ITEM member-types in the current status that are a different member-type in the nearest direct or indirect base status in which they exist.

These are examples of member/index-names selected by CHANGED:

- Members with a source record in both the current status and in a direct and/or indirect base of the current status
- Members which directly refer to another member whose member-type has changed in the current status when compared with the nearest direct or indirect base status in which it exists
- Members directly referred to by another member whose member-type has changed in the current status when compared with the nearest direct or indirect base status in which it exists
- Members which have an unencoded source record in the current status and a dummy record in one of its direct and/or indirect base statuses
- Members directly referred to by a different set of members in the current status when compared with the nearest direct or indirect base status in which they exist
- Members directly referred to by the same set of members in the current status when compared with the nearest direct or indirect base status in which they exist, with the exception that one of those references is from a different clause in the referring member's data definition statement
- Any alias which is the alias of a different set of members in the current status when compared to the nearest direct or indirect base status in which it exists
- Any alias whose alias-type or number differs in the current status when compared with the nearest direct or indirect base status in which it exists
- Catalog classifications or attributes which relate to a different set of members in the current status when compared with the nearest direct or indirect base status in which they exist.

Refer to the *ASG-Manager Products Dictionary/Repository User's Guide* for details of the condition (encoded, source, etc.) of members in a status.

Refer to "Complex Interrogations" on page 21 for details of the commands with which status-related-selection keywords can be used.

### **AMENDED and REVERIFIED**

**AMENDED.** This keyword enables you to select members that have a source record (encoded or unencoded) in the current status and at least one of its direct and indirect base statuses.

**REVERIFIED.** This keyword enables you to select members that have an encoded record in the current status and at least one of its direct and indirect base statuses.

Refer to the *ASG-Manager Products Dictionary/Repository User's Guide* for details of the condition (encoded, source, etc.) of members in a status.

Refer to "Complex Interrogations" on page 21 for details of the commands with which status-related-selection keywords can be used.

## DIVERGING

This keyword enables you to select member/index-names that satisfy all of the following conditions:

- They are visible from the current status
- They exist in at least two non-base statuses (one of which may be the current status).

This enables you to compare entity/data definitions across departments/projects.

Three additional keywords are available which enable you to refine the selection made by DIVERGING. These are:

- TYPES
- DEFINITIONS
- SOURCE-RECORDS.

**DIVERGING TYPES** enables you to select member/index-names that have diverging member type; that is, the member type is different in at least two statuses within the Status Window for Diverging, which are not direct or indirect base and dependent statuses of each other, and it is visible from the current status.

**DIVERGING DEFINITIONS** enables you to select members with diverging encoded records.

**DIVERGING SOURCE-RECORDS** enables you to select members with diverging source records.

## EXAMPLES

For the following examples please assume, unless it is otherwise stated, that:

- DEV1 is the current status
- mem-1 is an ITEM member type in all statuses indicated and it does not exist in any other statuses.

**Example 1.** The statuses in the dictionary are organized as represented in Figure 4 on page 14.

Command: LIST DIVERGING ITEMS ;

Response: mem-1 is *not selected*. Although it is an ITEM member type and it exists in two statuses, it is not present in two non-base statuses.

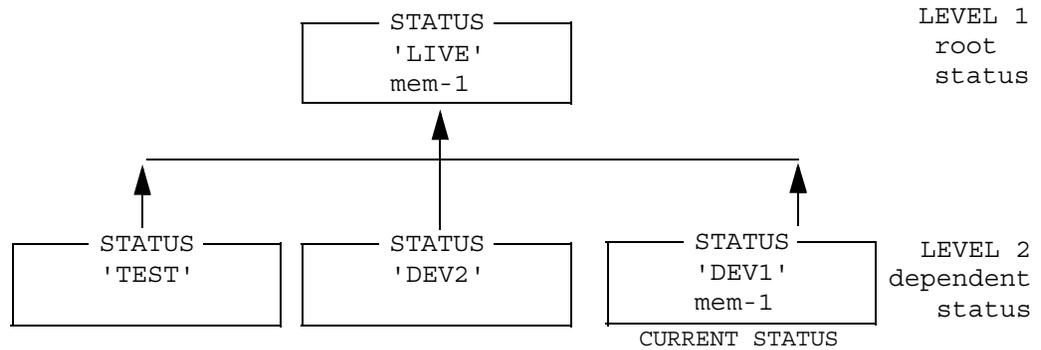


Figure 4. DIVERGING: Example 1

**Example 2.** The statuses in the dictionary are organized as represented in Figure 5 on page 14.

Command: LIST DIVERGING ITEMS ;

Response: mem-1 is *selected*. It is visible from the current status as an ITEM member type and it exists in at least two non-base statuses (one of which happens to be the current status) which are not the direct or indirect base or dependent status of the other.

The above example represents a typical situation in which two development teams record different definitions of the same member based upon its definition in the base status (which reflects its condition in the current system). Thus the dictionary contains diverging definitions of that member.

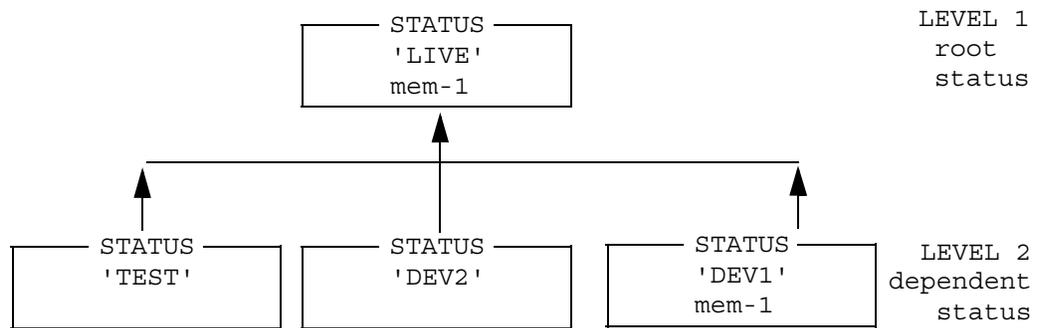


Figure 5. DIVERGING: Example 2

**Example 3.** The statuses in the dictionary are organized as represented in Figure 6 on page 15.

Command: LIST DIVERGING SOURCE-RECORDS ;

Response: mem-1 is *not selected*. Although it is diverging, it does not have diverging source records. It only has source records in statuses 'DEV1' and 'LIVE' which have a base/dependent relationship. It also exists in status 'TEST' but only as a usage-table.

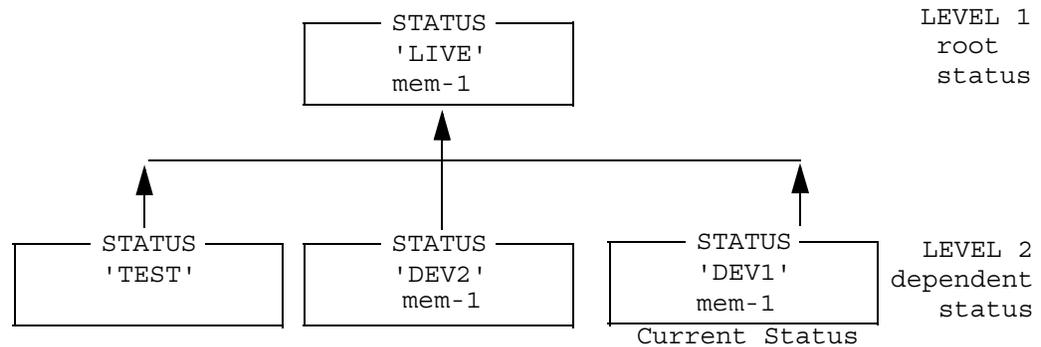


Figure 6. DIVERGING: Example 3

This concludes the examples of members selected by the status-related-selection keyword DIVERGING.

Refer to "The ALL-STATUSES Keyword" on page 19 for details of the ALL-STATUSES keyword.

Refer to "Complex Interrogations" on page 21 for details of the commands with which status-related-selection keywords can be used.

## UNVERIFIED

This keyword enables you to select members visible from the current status that have either:

- An unencoded source record
- A source record that differs from the encoded record; that is, the source record has been altered since the member was last successfully encoded.

Members which are dummy records only (that is, they have no source record) are not selected by UNVERIFIED.

Members whose condition is unverified are identified in output from a LIST command by an asterisk (\*) and the entry SCE in the CONDITION column.

When you PRINT or BULK-PRINT members of the dictionary a message is displayed if they are unverified.

LIST command output indicates dummy members by an asterisk (\*) and the entry DUM in the CONDITION column.

### Note:

The REINSTATE command enables you to remove unverified source records, thus reinstating a member in the condition in which it was last successfully encoded.

Refer to the *ASG-Manager Products Dictionary/Repository User's Guide* for details of the condition (encoded, source, etc.) of members in a status and for details of LIST command output.

Refer to "Complex Interrogations" on page 21 for details of the commands with which status-related-selection keywords can be used.

## **SIGNIFICANT**

This keyword can be used in conjunction with the GLOSSARY command.

If SIGNIFICANT is specified in a GLOSSARY command then only those members containing the clause specified in that command are selected.

For example:

```
GLOSSARY SIGNIFICANT ITEMS GIVING NOTES;
```

only selects those ITEMS that have a NOTE clause. ITEMS without a NOTE clause are not selected.

Refer to the *ASG-Manager Products Dictionary/Repository User's Guide* for details of the GLOSSARY command.

## **Selecting Members Introduced in a Given Status**

The status option in the time-and-user-related-selection clause enables you to select members that have been introduced into a given status. To do so, enter:

```
command IF INTRODUCED IN STATUS status-name;
```

These are selected if no other selection criteria is specified in the command:

- Members with source records in the named status
- Members with dummy records in the named status
- Aliases, catalog classifications or user defined indexed attributes in the named status.

To select members not introduced into a given status, enter:

```
command IF NOT INTRODUCED IN status-name;
```

You can also select members that were/were not introduced by a given *user* on a given *date/time*. For example:

```
command IF [NOT] INTRODUCED BY user-id ON date AT time IN STATUS  
status-name;
```

Examples:

```
LIST ITEMS IF NOT INTRODUCED IN STATUS LIVE;
```

```
LIST IF INTRODUCED ON '12 DEC 1985' IN STATUS LIVE;
```

```
LIST IF INTRODUCED BY HARRIS ON '27 APR 1985' AT '09.00.00' IN
      STATUS LIVE;
```

Refer to the *ASG-Manager Products Dictionary/Repository User's Guide* for details of time-and-user-related-selection.

Refer to "Complex Interrogations" on page 21 for details of the commands with which the time-and-user-related-selection clause can be used.

Refer to the *ASG-ControlManager User's Guide* for details of the rules governing status names.

## Selecting Members with Source Record Changes in a Given Status

The status option in the time-and-user-related-selection clause enables you to select members whose source records were amended in a given status. To do so, enter:

```
command IF AMENDED IN STATUS status-name;
```

To select members whose source records were not amended in a given status, enter:

```
command IF NOT AMENDED IN STATUS status-name;
```

*Amended* in this context means any members processed by the ALTER, MODIFY, MERGE, REPLACE, or UPDATE and FILE/SFILE/RFILE commands, in the specified status. Members introduced into a status using the ADD command are not selected.

You can also select members whose source records were/were not amended by a given user on a given date/time. To do so enter:

```
command IF [NOT] AMENDED BY user-id ON date AT time IN STATUS
      status-name;
```

Examples:

```
LIST ITEMS IF NOT AMENDED IN STATUS LIVE
```

```
LIST IF AMENDED ON '12 DEC 1985' IN STATUS LIVE
```

```
LIST IF AMENDED BY HARRIS ON '12 DEC 1985'
      AT '09.20.01'
      IN STATUS LIVE
```

Aliases, catalog classifications and user defined indexed attributes are not selected by IF AMENDED, but they are selected by IF NOT AMENDED.

Refer to the *ASG-Manager Products Dictionary/Repository User's Guide* for details of time-and-user-related-selection.

Refer to "Complex Interrogations" on page 21 for details of the commands with which the time-and-user-related-selection clause can be used.

Refer to the *ASG-ControlManager User's Guide* for details of the rules governing status names.

## Selecting Encoded Members in a Given Status

The status option in the time-and-user-related-selection clause enables you to select members that are encoded in a given status. To do so, enter:

```
command IF VERIFIED IN STATUS status-name;
```

To select members not encoded in a given status, enter:

```
command IF NOT VERIFIED IN status-name;
```

You can also select members that were/were not encoded by a given user on a given date/time. For example:

```
command IF [NOT] AMENDED BY user-id ON date AT time IN STATUS  
      status-name;
```

Examples:

```
LIST ITEMS IF NOT VERIFIED IN STATUS LIVE;
```

```
LIST IF VERIFIED ON '12 DEC 1985' IN STATUS LIVE;
```

```
LIST IF VERIFIED BY HARRIS ON '12 DEC 1985' AT 14.20.01  
      IN STATUS LIVE;
```

Aliases, catalog classifications and user defined indexed attributes are not selected by IF VERIFIED, but they are selected by IF NOT VERIFIED.

Refer to the *ASG-Manager Products Dictionary/Repository User's Guide* for details of time-and-user-related-selection.

Refer to "Complex Interrogations" on page 21 for details of the commands with which the time-and-user-related-selection clause can be used.

Refer to the *ASG-ControlManager User's Guide* for details of the rules governing status names.

## The ALL-STATUSES Keyword

This keyword can be used with the REPORT, BULK REPORT, LIST, PRINT, BULK PRINT, and GLOSSARY commands. It enables you output details of members that are visible from the current status, from all other statuses in the dictionary in which they exist.

Examples:

```
PRINT member-name ALL STATUSES;
```

```
LIST ALL-STATUSES IF AMENDED BY 'HARRIS' ON  
                                '25 DEC 1985';
```

```
GLOSSARY ALL-STATUSES OBSOLETE-DEFINITIONS GIVING SEE;
```

The output your receive varies according to the command you use:

```
REPORT member-name ALL-STATUSES;
```

```
BULK REPORT ALL-STATUSES selection;
```

and

```
GLOSSARY ALL-STATUSES selection;
```

process encoded and dummy member/index-names only.

```
PRINT member-name ALL-STATUSES;
```

and

```
BULK PRINT ALL-STATUSES selection;
```

only process members with source records; dummies are ignored.

```
LIST ALL-STATUSES selection;
```

selects all member/index-names whatever their condition (source, encoded, etc.) in a status.

If the Audit and Security facility (selectable unit CMR-DD3) is installed, output from a LIST command normally includes ownership and protection details for the listed members. If the ALL-STATUSES keyword is used then the names of the statuses in which the listed members reside, are displayed in place of ownership and protection details. And, an indication is given as to whether you have read-only access to the listed members and if you can update and/or remove them.

Refer to the *ASG-Manager Products Dictionary/Repository User's Guide* for details of the condition (source, encoded, etc.) of a member in a status and for details of any of the above mentioned commands.

## The LIST HISTORY Command

To produce a list of the statuses in which a selection of member/index-names exist, enter:

```
LIST HISTORY selection;
```

where *selection* is optional and may be any selection criteria valid for use with the LIST command.

Examples:

```
LIST HISTORY MEMBER EMP-CODE;
```

```
LIST HISTORY ONLY E;
```

```
LIST HISTORY IF VERIFIED IN STATUS LIVE;
```

A member must exist in the current status or be visible from it, in order to be processed. If it is processed, details will be output from every status in the dictionary in which it exists.

Details output by the LIST HISTORY command include:

- The name of each status in which the member exists
- The members' member type in each status
- The date and time the member was inserted in each status
- The condition of the members' record in each status; that is, whether the member is an encoded record, a source record, or a dummy record
- The read-only or update disposition of each status.

If the Audit and Security facility (selectable unit CMR-DD3) is installed, output will also indicate if a member can be accessed, altered, or removed.

**Note:** \_\_\_\_\_

Member/index-names are all valid member names, and those members' aliases, catalog classifications and user defined indexed attributes.

\_\_\_\_\_

Refer to the *ASG-Manager Products Dictionary/Repository User's Guide* for details of the LIST command.

## Complex Interrogations

Status-related-selection criteria and the time-and-user-related-selection clause are valid for use with the following commands:

- BULK-PRINT
- BULK-REPORT
- BULK-ENCODE
- GLOSSARY
- LIST
- PERFORM
- WHICH.

Several status-related-selection criteria and/or several time-and-user-related-selection criteria can be combined in these commands (together with any other selection criteria permissible with each command) to form complex dictionary interrogations.

The ALL-STATUSES keyword can be combined with status-related-selection and time-and-user-related-selection in the LIST command.

Refer to the *ASG-Manager Products Dictionary/Repository User's Guide* for details of the above commands.

Examples:

```
LIST HISTORY IF AMENDED IN STATUS LIVE;
```

```
GLOSS CURRENT ITEMS IF AMENDED BY FRED ON '23 SEP 85';
```

```
BULK PRINT CURRENT ITEMS IF AMENDED BY HARRIS ON  
      '23 SEP 85' OR AMENDED BY SMITHSON ON  
      '23 SEP 85'
```

```
WHICH FILES IF INTRODUCED BEFORE '23 SEP 84'  
      BELONG-TO PERSONNEL;
```

```
LIST ALL-STATUSES DIVERGING GROUPS TOTALS-ONLY;
```

```
LIST ALL-STATUSES IF AMENDED BY GMC IN STATUS LIVE  
      NO-USAGE;
```



---

# 3

## Updating in a Status

---

### Creating New Members in a Status

While you are working in an Update status you can add new members to the dictionary. The commands used are the same as those used when no Status facility is installed.

When you attempt to add a member to the dictionary using ADD, INSERT, or UPDATE and FILE commands, the name with which you attempt to add the member must not already exist in the dictionary. If it does, ControlManager will reject the addition in order to prevent duplicate member names being added to the dictionary. ControlManager will tell you which statuses the member exists in and in what condition (source, encoded, etc.).

In the above circumstances a member can be added using the RFILE command (when working interactively) or the REPLACE command (when working in batch or using an Executive Routine) to indicate that you want to replace the view of that member from the current status with something else. You must use these commands when you want to add a member that already exists in the current status and/or its direct and indirect dependent statuses status and when the member exists in a sibling status where it is not visible from the current status.

Refer to the *ASG-Manager Products Dictionary/Repository User's Guide* for details of the commands used to create a member.

### Updating in a Status

#### *Updating a Member*

While you are working in an update status you can update any member that is visible from the current status. The commands used are the same as those used when no Status facility is installed.

If you update a member that is visible from, but does not exist in, the current status, ControlManager automatically copies that member's source record into the current status when you FILE, SFILE, or RFILE the updates. (Until that time, any amendments are held in main storage and, just as when working without a Status facility, would be lost in the event of an abnormal end to the Manager Products session.)

Refer to the publication *ASG-Manager Products Status Concepts* for further details if you are unfamiliar with the concept of updating members visible from the current status.

## Renaming Members

Renaming a member has the same effect as removing that member and adding a new member to the dictionary.

You can rename a member (using the RENAME command) in the current status if it is an update status and the member satisfies all of the following conditions:

- It is not referred to by any other member in any status
- It does not also exist in any other status
- The new name must not already exist in the dictionary.

**Note:** \_\_\_\_\_

You can copy a member's definition and create a new dictionary member with that copy using the COPY TO command. You could then remove the original member.

---

## Copying from One Status to Another

To copy the source record of a member from a specified status into the current status, enter:

```
COPY member-name FROM status-name;
```

For example:

```
COPY EMP-CODE FROM LIVE;
```

where *member-name* must have a source record in the specified status.

If a definition (source record) for the specified member is already included in the view from the current status you must REPLACE it with the copied definition:

```
COPY member-name FROM status-name REPLACE;
```

To copy a member from a specified status and create a new member with that copy in the current status, enter:

```
COPY member-name1 FROM status-name TO member-name2;
```

where:

*member-name1* must have a source record in the specified status.

*member-name2* must not already exist in the current status or in its direct or indirect base or dependent statuses. If it does, you must specify REPLACE to complete the copy successfully. However, you need not specify REPLACE if it exists as dummy record only.

The order of the TO and FROM clauses is optional. For example:

```
COPY member-name1 FROM status-name TO member-name2;
```

may be entered as:

```
COPY member-name1 TO member-name2 FROM status-name;
```

The ENCODED-SOURCE option is available when copying between statuses as it is when working without a Status facility.

**Note:** \_\_\_\_\_

The COPY command only copies source records and does not automatically encode them. If you want to encode the copy you must follow the COPY command with an ENCODE or MODIFY command, or else with UPDATE and then FILE.

---

Refer to the *ASG-Manager Products Dictionary/Repository User's Guide* for details of the COPY command and for details of the condition (source, encoded, etc.) of dictionary members.

## Removing Members

You can remove a member from the current status if it satisfies all of the following conditions:

- It is not referred to by another member in that status
- It does not also exist in a direct or indirect base status of the current status (if it has any) or if it does, then it is present in the current status as an unencoded source record only, in which case it may be removed and the definition held in the nearest direct or indirect base status will become visible from the current status.

Where the only condition preventing you from removing a member is that it also exists in a direct or indirect base of the current status (and it has an encoded record in the current status), you may be able to remove it using the REVERT command.

The REVERT command enables you to remove the definition of a member from the current status, thus allowing the definition held for that member, in the nearest direct or indirect base status, to be visible from the current status.

If the member that you want to remove is not referred to by other members in the same status, you can render it invisible by changing its member type to OBSOLETE-DEFINITION.

This has the effect of making the member invisible from the current status (effectively removing it without physically removing it) even if definitions for that member are held in its direct and/or indirect base statuses. And, the member will be invisible from the current status' direct and/or indirect dependent statuses.

OBSOLETE-DEFINITIONS are ignored by dictionary interrogation commands unless you deliberately specify the interrogate keyword OBSOLETE-DEFINITION or the selection criteria MEMBERS *member-name-list*.

So, where a member is defined in both a dependent status and its direct and/or indirect base statuses, you can effectively remove the member in the dependent status in two ways:

- Remove the definition from the dependent status and allow the definition in the base status to be seen from it
- Render the definitions for that member, in both the dependent and the base/s invisible from the dependent status,

provided that the conditions mentioned previously, apply.

**Note:** \_\_\_\_\_

The REINSTATE command enables you to remove unverified source records, thus reinstating a member in the condition it was in when last successfully encoded.

---

For details of any of the above mentioned commands, enter:

HELP *command*;

Refer to the *ASG-Manager Products Dictionary/Repository User's Guide* for details of any of the above mentioned commands and for details of OBSOLETE-DEFINITIONS.

## The REVERT Command

Where a member in a base status has been redefined in a direct and/or indirect dependent status, this command enables you to remove the definition in the dependent status so that the definition recorded in the base status is again visible from the dependent status.

The syntax of the command is:

REVERT *member-name*;

The command will not be accepted if the definition in the base status is inconsistent with the usage of the member in the current status. The command will be accepted if the definition in the base status would encode successfully if it were copied into the current status.

For example, if the member in the base status were a FILE member type and the member in the current status were an ITEM referred to by several GROUPs, a REVERT command for that member would be rejected.

If there is no definition for the specified member in the direct or indirect base statuses then a REVERT will act as a REMOVE command. It will then be subject to the conditions for removing members from a status.

---

# 4

## The Effect of Status on Other Manager Products Commands

### The PROTECT Command

Members specified in a PROTECT command are protected in all statuses in the dictionary in which they exist including update statuses.

### KEPT-DATA Lists

Moving from one status to another does not affect the contents of a Kept-Data-List. However, only those index-names that are visible from the ('new') current status will be processed by any command invoking the list except in the case of the PERFORM command.

### The PERFORM Command

The PERFORM command executes one or more commands for each of a selection of members. The commands are generated for members in all statuses unless they are selected by type or by status. However the rules relating to the processing of members in a status are applied when each command relating to each member is executed. For example, if you enter:

```
PERFORM 'REPORT "*" INDEX-NAMES ;
```

a REPORT command is generated for each of the member/index-names in the dictionary, whether or not they are included in the view from the current status. However when each REPORT command is executed, only those commands in respect of members which are included in the view from the current status execute successfully.

The PERFORM command can be useful for copying members across non-base statuses.

```
PERFORM 'COPY "*" FROM status-name selection ;
```

copies every specified/selected member from the specified status into the current status. For example:

```
PERFORM 'COPY "*" FROM PROD 'NEW ;
```

If you use a PERFORM command with a perform-character ( \* in the above example) and do not specify *selection*, ControlManager will not default to selecting all member/index-names visible from the specified status—it will reject the PERFORM command. To select all member/index-names visible from the specified status, specify *selection* as INDEX-NAMES.



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