

CHAPTER 19

EXTERNALLY DESCRIBED PRINTER FILES

CHAPTER OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this chapter, you should be able to

- Explain how data description specifications or DDS are used to describe printer files.
- Demonstrate how externally described printer files are used in application programs.

EXTERNALLY DESCRIBED PRINTER FILES

A **printer file** defined within an application program is called a **program-described printer file**. This means that the file, record, and field descriptions are defined internally within the data division. With this method, report specifications are *hard-coded* into the program and become part of the program's compiled object.

Printer files that contain report specifications can be defined externally to any program that uses them. This means that the report specifications for a printer file are described separately from any programs and compiled into a printer file object (Type=PRTF). A file described in this manner is called an **externally described printer file**.

One important advantage of using externally described printer files is that software developers can change the report format of the source DDS for the printer file, recompile the source printer file into a new printer file object, and not have to modify the programs that use the printer file object. This saves time and produces fewer errors when a report must be modified.

Externally described printer files are created in the same manner in which physical files are created. Once the report specifications have been determined, **data description specifications**, or **DDS**, are used to define printer files at the source level. The software developer uses CODE/400 or another editor to enter the DDS into a source physical file. During the initial creation of the source DDS for the printer file, the type of object that will result from the compilation of the source member is specified. When defining the printer file to the system, the Type field must be specified as **PRTF** for printer file. In this way, the system will know what type of object to create when compiling the source DDS.

Creating the source DDS for a printer file does not create the actual printer file object. A printer file or PRTF object is created by compiling the source DDS. While compiling the source DDS, the compiler inspects the DDS source statements for correct syntax. If there are no errors in the DDS, a listing of the printer file will be printed and the printer file object will be created. If errors are found, the compiler will produce a listing of the DDS source along with a description of the errors. The errors must be corrected in the source DDS and

then recompiled. This cycle must be repeated until all errors have been corrected and the compiler has created a printer file object from the source DDS. Once compiled, a program that uses an externally described printer file can send output to the printer file for printing.

Printer files are similar to physical files, except that the focus is on record formats consisting of lines of information that will be printed. Printer files are similar to logical files in that they can have multiple record formats. Each record format defines one or more output lines of the report.

When a program is compiled that references an externally described printer file, the external description of the printer file and its attributes are retrieved from the actual file object and included in the compiled program object. Because the record formats are defined in the file object with DDS, they need not be defined in the FILE SECTION of the DATA DIVISION. Processing within the PROCEDURE DIVISION for an externally described printer file is the same as for a program-described printer file that has been described within the program.

These are the steps for creating an externally described printer file.

1. Determine the record formats for the printer file.
2. Write the DDS for the printer file.
3. Enter the DDS source member using CODE/400 or another editor.
4. Compile the DDS source member into a printer file object (Type=PRTF), correcting syntax errors when required.

CREATING A PRINTER FILE

To illustrate how to create a printer file, consider the printer spacing chart in Figure 19.1. This report is similar to many of the program-described reports produced in earlier chapters. It contains two rows of main title headings that describe the report, two rows of column headings that describe the detail information that will be printed, and detail lines that are single spaced. Thus, there are five different output lines printed on this report.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7
		12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345							
H	1	CPCH19A			Best Deal Stores				
H	2	99/99/2099			Hours Worked Report				
	3	PageZ9							
H	4	Employee				Hours		Hourly	
H	5	Number		Employee Name			Worked	Rate	Sales
	6								
D	7	999-99-9999		X-----X			ZZ.9	ZZZ.99	\$ZZ,ZZ9-
D	8	999-99-9999		X-----X			ZZ.9	ZZZ.99	\$ZZ,ZZ9-

Figure 19.1 *Printer spacing chart for employee hours worked report.*

In a program-described program, there would be five different record formats defined in the WORKING-STORAGE SECTION. In a printer file, however, output lines that are printed at the same time can be defined within one record format. Let us examine the DDS for the printer file in Figure 19.2 that produces the report in Figure 19.1.

Notice that only two record formats are defined in this printer file. They are identified as HEADING and DETAIL. A record format in a printer file can define several output lines using the same record format name. These lines can then be printed as a group in one single output operation. In this example, the record format, HEADING, defines the four heading lines. The record format, DETAIL, defines the output for detail printing. Each record format defines

1. Which fields and literals are to print as part of the record format.

2. The length and data type of each field. The number of decimal positions for numeric fields.
3. The location on the output line where the fields and literals are to begin printing.
4. What line spacing is to be used when the output line is printed.
5. What editing, if any, is to be performed on numeric fields.

SPACING AND SKIPPING

Advancing the paper a fixed number of lines is called **spacing**. In an externally described printer file, the paper can be spaced before or after a line is printed. The **SPACEB** and **SPACEA** keywords are specified with a number within parentheses that denotes the number of lines to space before or after printing. The **SPACEB** keyword tells the printer to space before printing a line. Spacing after a line is performed with the **SPACEA** keyword. To advance the paper both before and after printing, use **SPACEB** and **SPACEA**.

In addition, the paper can be advanced to a specific line by using **skipping**. The **SKIPB** and **SKIPA** keywords enable the output to print on a specific line. For example, you usually skip to the beginning of a page to print the first heading. Another example of the **SKIPB** and **SKIPA** keywords is the printing of employee paychecks. Most of the data printed on employee paychecks is printed on the same line for every check. Since the line location where the data is to print is predetermined, the **SKIPB** keyword is used to jump to that specific line before printing. When specific data is printed on the same line of every page, using the **SKIPB** keyword instead of the **SPACEB** keyword helps identify more clearly where the data is being printed.

These keywords can be specified at the file level or the record level. If specified at the file level, the appropriate skipping or spacing will be performed when the record format is written from the program. If you wish to change the line position of the printer within a record format, the keyword is specified at a field level.

DATE KEYWORD

DATE is a variable keyword that internally stores the system date. When specified, the system date will be retrieved and printed in the location specified in the Positions column (positions 42–44). The format for the **DATE** keyword is

```
DATE(*SYS *YY)
```

The ***SYS** parameter specifies that the current system date is printed. The ***YY** specifies that four digits are used to represent the year.

PAGE KEYWORD

The **PAGNBR** (page number) keyword is used in printer files to print page numbers at the top of reports. **PAGNBR** is a variable keyword that internally stores the page number. When specified, the page number is printed in the location specified in the Positions column (positions 42–44). The **PAGNBR** keyword will print 1 on the first page, 2 on the second page, and so on. To print the literal 'PAGE' along with the number 'PAGE' is defined separately as a literal.

EDITING NUMERIC FIELDS

Edit codes and edit words may be used to make numeric fields easier to read. If editing is performed on output fields, the length of the field is adjusted accordingly to allow for the additional edit characters. The same edit codes and edit words explained in Chapter 14, *Interactive Processing*, are used with numeric fields defined in a printer file. When edit codes and edit words are used in a printer file, the keywords `EDTCDE` (edit code) and `EDTWRD` (edit word) are used, followed by the appropriate edit code or edit word enclosed within parentheses. For example, using the keyword `EDTCDE(Y)` with the `DATE` keyword will produce the print field `99/99/2099`.

A*	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	6
6789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789	AAN01N02N03T.Name+++++Rlen++TDpBLinPosFunctions+++++											
100	* Printer File for CPCH19APRT											
200	A											REF(EMPPAYPF)
300	A			R	HEADING							SKIPB(1)
400	* Report title 1 prints on line 1											
500												6'CPCH19A'
600	A											30'Best Deal Stores'
700	* Report title 2 prints on line 2											
800	A											5DATE(*SYS *YY)
900	A											EDTCDE(Y)
1000	A											SKIPB(2)
1100	A											29'Hours Worked Report'
1200	A											72 PAGNBR
1300	A											EDTCDE(3)
1400	A											70'Page'
1500	* Column heading 1 prints on line 4											
1600	A											8'Employee'
1700	A											SKIPB(4)
1800	A											49'Hours'
1900	A											58'Hourly'
2000	* Column heading 2 prints on line 5											
2100	A											9'Number'
2200	A											SKIPB(5)
2300	A											21'Employee Name'
2400	A											49'Worked'
2500	A											59'Rate'
2600	A											71'Sales'
2700	A											SKIPB(6)
2800	* Detail Line with single spacing											
2900	A			R	DETAIL							SPACEB(1)
3000	A				EMPLOYEE	NOR						6ALIAS(DL_EMPLOYEE_NUMBER)
3100	A											EDTWRD('0 - -')
3200	A				ENAME		25A					21ALIAS(DL_EMPLOYEE_NAME)
3300	A				HRSWORKED	R						50ALIAS(DL_HOURS_WORKED)
3400	A											EDTCDE(3)
3500	A				HOURLYRATER							58ALIAS(DL_HOURLY_RATE)
3600	A											EDTCDE(3)
3700	A				SALES		R					69ALIAS(DL_SALES)
3800	A											EDTCDE(J \$)

Figure 19.2 *DDS for printer file.*

Comment lines are indicated by an * in the Comment field (position seven). Comments help identify the printer file. Blank lines are used to separate different sections to make the printer file easier to read.

Line 2.00: The file-level keyword `REF` indicates that there are fields in this display file that are defined in another file but referenced in this display file. The `REF` keyword is used to identify the file that will be referenced to obtain the field attributes. In this example, the display file references the physical file `EMPPAYPF`.

Line 3.00: The letter `R` in the Name Type field (position 17) identifies this line as a record definition. This record-format line assigns the unique name `HEADING`

(positions 19–28) to the record format. Note that a printer file can have more than one record format.

Since the headings are to print beginning on the first line of each page, the keyword `SKIPB(1)` is specified at the record level. The keyword `SKIPB(1)` tells the system to skip to line one before printing.

Line 4.00: A comment line indicating the beginning of the output specifications for the first heading line that will always print on line one.

Line 5.00–6.00: These lines define two constants that appear on the first heading line of the report. The literal `CPCH19A` is enclosed in apostrophes and is *right-justified* in the Functions field (positions 45–80). The Positions field (positions 42–44) is used to specify the beginning location of fields and literals in the output record. The literal `CPCH19A` will begin printing in position six. The second literal, `Best Deal Stores`, will print beginning in position 30.

Line 7.00: A comment line indicating the beginning of the output specifications for the second heading line that will always print on line two.

Lines 8.00–10.00: The keyword `DATE`, *left-justified* in the Functions field, prints the date in the heading of the report. The date will be located in the output record beginning in position five.

`DATE` causes a date consisting of month, day, and year to print. The `*SYS` parameter tells the system to use the current system date. The parameter `*YY` is specified so that the year is printed as a four-digit year. To edit the date so that it prints with slashes as month/day/year, the keyword `EDTCDE(Y)` is specified.

The report produced from this printer file contains four heading lines. A `SKIP` or `SPACE` keyword controls each heading. Since the second heading line is to print on line two of the report, the `SKIPB(2)` keyword is used. When a keyword follows a field or literal, the keyword applies to that field or literal. Thus, the `SKIPB(2)` keyword on line 10 is associated with the `DATE` field specified on line 8.00. This forces the printer to skip to line two before printing the date.

Line 11.00: The literal `Hours Worked Report` enclosed within apostrophes is defined in the Functions area. The 29 *right-justified* in the Positions field (positions 42–44) indicates that the literal will print beginning in position 29.

Lines 12.00–14.00: The literal **Page** enclosed within apostrophes will print in the output record beginning in position 70. Following the literal `Page` is the keyword `PAGNBR`, which prints the page number. The page number is printed beginning in position 72. The edit code, `EDTCDE(3)`, specifies that the `PAGNBR` keyword, a four-digit numeric value, is zero-suppressed and printed without commas.

Line 15.00: A comment line indicating the beginning of the output specifications for the first column heading line that will always print on line four.

Lines 16.00–19.00: These lines define the literals for the column heading line that will print on line four of the report. The `SKIPB(4)` keyword on line 17 is specified after the literal `Employee` on line 16 to force the printer to jump to line four before printing the literal `Employee`.

Line 20.00: A comment line indicating the beginning of the output specifications for the second column heading line.

Lines 21.00–27.00: These lines define the literals for the column heading line that will print on line five of the report. The `SKIPB(5)` keyword on line 22 is specified after the literal `Number` on line 21 to force the printer to jump to line five before printing the literal `Number`. The `SKIPA(1)` keyword on line 27 is specified after the literal `Sales` to force the printer to jump to line six after printing the column heading line. This allows a blank line between the column headings and the first detail line.

Line 28.00: A comment line indicating the beginning of the output specifications for the detail line.

Line 29.00: The letter `R` in the Name Type field (position 17) identifies this line as a record-format line with the unique name `DETAIL`. The keyword `SPACEB(1)` tells the system to space one line (single spacing) before printing. When a print operation is executed in the program for the record format `DETAIL`, the printer will space down the page one line and print a detail line.

ALIAS Keyword: Printer files allow a data field to have an alternative (`ALIAS`) name of up to 30 characters. When the `ALIAS` keyword is used, the `ALIAS` name may be used in the program instead of the field name in the Name field (positions 19–28).

Lines 30.00–31.00: The Employee Number field, `EMPLOYEEENO`, is *left-justified* in the Name field (positions 19–28). The `R` in the Reference field is associated with the `REF` keyword on line 2.00 and tells the system to retrieve the attributes for this field in the `EMPPAYPF` file. Thus, the field is 9 bytes long with 0 decimal positions.

Printer files allow a data field to have an alternative (`ALIAS`) name of up to 30 characters. The alternative name is assigned to this field with the `ALIAS` keyword in position 45. When the `ALIAS` keyword is used, the `ALIAS` name `DL_EMPLOYEE_NUMBER` is copied into the program instead of the field name `EMPLOYEEENO` in Name field (positions 19–28).

The edit word, `EDTWRD('0 - - - - -')`, is enclosed in apostrophes or single quotes and is used to print dashes or hyphens in a Social Security number (Employee Number). Note that the sending field consists of nine digits, while the edit word occupies 11 positions in the `EDTWRD` keyword.

Line 32.00: The Employee Name, `ENAME`, field is described as a 25-byte alphanumeric (character) field. An alias name of `DL_EMPLOYEE_NAME` is assigned using the `ALIAS` keyword. The field will print beginning in position 21 of the output detail line.

Lines 33.00–34.00: The Hours Worked field is assigned the alias (`ALIAS`) name of `DL_HOURS_WORKED`. This field references the `HRSWORKED` field in the `EMPPAYPF` file that is defined as a three-digit numeric field, including one decimal. The field will print beginning in position 50 of the output detail line. An edit code, `EDTCDE(3)`, is specified to print zero balances without commas or a sign.

Lines 35.00–36.00: The Hourly Rate field is assigned the alias (`ALIAS`) name of `DL_HOURLY_RATE`. This field references the `HOURLYRATE` field in the `EMPPAYPF` file and is defined as a five-digit numeric field, including two decimals. The field will print beginning in position 58 of the output detail line. An edit code, `EDTCDE(3)`, is specified to print zero balances without commas or a sign.

Lines 37.00–38.00: The Sales field is assigned the alias (ALIAS) name of DL_SALES. This field references the SALES field in the EMPPAYPF data file and is defined as a five-digit numeric field with zero decimals. The field will print beginning in position 69 of the output detail line. An edit code, EDTCDE(J 3), is specified to get (1) commas to print where appropriate, (2) zeros, not blanks, to print when sales field is equal to zero, and (3) a negative sign (–) to print after the value if sales field contains a negative value.

USING AN EXTERNALLY DESCRIBED PRINTER FILE

SELECTING A PRINTER FILE

When a software developer wishes to use an externally described printer file in a program, the printer file must be defined in the FILE-CONTROL paragraph in the ENVIRONMENT DIVISION. An externally described printer file is defined this way:

*A	B	1	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	6	6	6	7
7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3
FILE-CONTROL.																
SELECT HOURS-WORKED-REPORT-FILE																
ASSIGN TO FORMATFILE-CPCH19APRT.																

The SELECT clause is used to select or choose the file for processing. All files that are defined in the FILE-CONTROL paragraph, including externally described printer files, must be identified by an FD entry in the DATA DIVISION.

The ASSIGN clause associates the externally described printer file with a printer device. We have seen that a device type of PRINTER is used in the ASSIGN clause for program-described printer files. For externally described printer files, a device type of **FORMATFILE** is used in the ASSIGN clause.

DESCRIBING AN EXTERNALLY DESCRIBED PRINTER FILE

Once a printer file has been named or selected in the ENVIRONMENT DIVISION, it must be described with an FD entry in the DATA DIVISION. Here is an example of an FD entry in the DATA DIVISION that describes the externally described printer file:

*A	B	1	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	6	6	6	7
7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3
FD HOURS-WORKED-REPORT-FILE.																
01 PRINT-RECORD-OUT.																
COPY DD-ALL-FORMATS-O OF CPCH19APRT.																

The Format 2 COPY statement is used in the FD for the printer file. When the program is compiled, the Format 2 COPY statement creates the DATA DIVISION statements that describe the printer file. The compiler obtains the printer file description from the compiled printer file object.

There are various options that can be used with the Format 2 COPY statement. We discuss only one here. When the statement, COPY DD-ALL-FORMATS-O OF CPCH19APRT, is used, a storage area is established in memory and shared by all record formats for the printer file. Any data placed into an output record or format overlaps the data from the previous output record or format.


```

002600      SELECT HOURS-WORKED-REPORT-FILE
002700          ASSIGN TO FORMATFILE-CPCH19APRT.
002800
002900 DATA DIVISION.
003000
003100 FILE SECTION.
003200
003300 FD      EMPLOYEE-PAY-FILE.
003400
003500 01      EMPLOYEE-PAY-RECORD.
003600 COPY DD-EMPPAYR OF COBOL2DLIB-EMPPAYPF.
+000001* I-O FORMAT:EMPPAYR FROM FILE EMPPAYPF OF LIBRARY COBOL2DLIB
+000002*      Employee Pay Record
+000003*THE KEY DEFINITIONS FOR RECORD FORMAT EMPPAYR
+000004*      NUMBER          NAME          RETRIEVAL          ALTSEQ
+000005*      0001      EP-EMPLOYEE-NUMBER          ASCENDING          NO
+000006      05      EMPPAYR.
+000007      06 EP-EMPLOYEE-NUMBER          PIC S9(9) .
+000008      06 EP-STORE-NUMBER          PIC S9(4) .
+000009      06 EP-FIRST-NAME          PIC X(15) .
+000010      06 EP-MIDDLE-INITIAL          PIC X(1) .
+000011      06 EP-LAST-NAME          PIC X(15) .
+000012      06 EP-DEPARTMENT          PIC S9(3) .
+000013      06 EP-HOURLY-RATE          PIC S9(3)V9(2)          COMP-3 .
+000014      06 EP-HOURS-WORKED          PIC S9(2)V9(1)          COMP-3 .
+000015      06 EP-SALES          PIC S9(5)          COMP-3 .
003700
003800 FD      HOURS-WORKED-REPORT-FILE.
003900
004000 01      PRINT-RECORD-OUT.
004100 COPY DD-ALL-FORMATS-O OF CPCH19APRT.
+000001      05      CPCH19APRT-RECORD PIC X(47) .
+000002* I-O FORMAT:HEADING FROM FILE CPCH19APRT OF LIBRARY COBOL2ELIB
+000003*
+000004*      05      HEADING          REDEFINES CPCH19APRT-RECORD.
+000005* OUTPUT FORMAT:DETAIL FROM FILE CPCH19APRT OF LIBRARY COBOL2ELIB
+000006*
+000007      05      DETAIL-O          REDEFINES CPCH19APRT-RECORD.
+000008      06 DL-EMPLOYEE-NUMBER          PIC S9(9) .
+000009      06 DL-EMPLOYEE-NAME          PIC X(25) .
+000010      06 DL-HOURS-WORKED          PIC S9(2)V9(1) .
+000011      06 DL-HOURLY-RATE          PIC S9(3)V9(2) .
+000012      06 DL-SALES          PIC S9(5) .
004200
004300 WORKING-STORAGE SECTION.
004400
004500 01      WS-CONTROL-FIELDS.
004600      05      ARE-THERE-MORE-RECORDS          PIC X(3)          VALUE 'YES' .
004700      88      NO-MORE-RECORDS          VALUE 'NO ' .
004800      05      WS-LINE-COUNTER          PIC 9(3)          VALUE 61 .
004900      05      WS-LINE-LIMIT          PIC 9(3)          PACKED-DECIMAL
005000          VALUE 60 .
005100
005200 PROCEDURE DIVISION.
005300
005400 000-MAIN-MODULE.
005500
005600      PERFORM 100-INITIALIZATION-RTN.
005700      PERFORM 200-PROCESS-RECORD-RTN
005800          UNTIL NO-MORE-RECORDS.
005900      PERFORM 300-TERMINATION-RTN.
006000      STOP RUN.
006100
006200 100-INITIALIZATION-RTN.
006300
006400      OPEN INPUT      EMPLOYEE-PAY-FILE
006500          OUTPUT HOURS-WORKED-REPORT-FILE.
006600      READ      EMPLOYEE-PAY-FILE
006700          AT END
006800              SET NO-MORE-RECORDS TO TRUE
006900      END-READ.
007000
007100 200-PROCESS-RECORD-RTN.
007200      MOVE EP-EMPLOYEE-NUMBER TO DL-EMPLOYEE-NUMBER.
007300      MOVE EP-HOURS-WORKED TO DL-HOURS-WORKED.
007400      MOVE EP-HOURLY-RATE TO DL-HOURLY-RATE.
007500      MOVE EP-SALES TO DL-SALES.
007600

```


263-95-8376	Jones	37.5	12.50	\$950
271-82-3618	Rodrigues	42.5	12.50	\$2,485
278-26-9879	Wong	43.5	20.00	\$9,999
293-52-1342	Daley	43.0	22.00	\$4,300
314-79-2638	Houle	45.0	23.60	\$21,245
336-78-2368	Jorge	17.5	21.45	\$125-
337-35-5235	Rush	47.0	26.50	\$4,987
338-71-2538	Woo	34.0	22.00	\$1,535
346-28-3522	Mendonca	41.5	15.45	\$8,536
361-83-2839	Longo	35.0	9.50	\$650
365-70-9782	Salvador	41.5	23.55	\$4,595
368-76-5235	Lai	19.0	22.00	\$250-
381-25-9719	Romanuik	43.0	11.50	\$5,200
381-26-4174	Gang	45.0	11.45	\$10,125
427-47-8638	Robinson	37.0	14.31	\$1,225
443-63-9268	Ferguson	42.5	17.50	\$8,797
461-29-4724	Irwin	41.5	24.00	\$1,890
481-27-6328	Salva	42.5	13.45	\$6,799
516-38-4362	Tetreault	42.0	12.75	\$1,750
523-68-2355	Zimmerman	13.5	22.45	\$350-
534-12-8235	Edwards	43.5	24.50	\$2,536
545-76-2537	Novak	43.5	19.50	\$11,250
547-65-2762	Duong	41.0	22.00	\$3,400
562-87-6671	Mogensen	43.5	17.80	\$3,456
567-54-6875	Delgado	40.5	21.00	\$6,780
587-34-6863	Fritz	35.5	22.45	\$690
623-87-4563	Choi	43.5	22.35	\$9,550
674-62-8249	Jones	38.5	12.35	\$966
685-69-2724	Murray	42.5	12.35	\$6,688
686-86-2353	Guenter	46.0	25.00	\$10,099
713-73-4849	Smith	37.5	10.25	\$575
717-42-3734	Shepley	39.5	22.50	\$3,200
772-35-3921	Castro	39.0	13.25	\$1,788
779-87-6389	Wiersma	43.5	12.55	\$2,599
797-82-1547	Marian	45.0	9.00	\$10,987
826-34-8962	Newman	18.5	10.00	\$38-

CPCH19A	Best Deal Stores			
1/15/2002	Hours Worked Report			Page 2
Employee Number	Employee Name	Hours Worked	Hourly Rate	Sales
827-39-2161	Ali	43.5	15.50	\$10,400
832-47-6894	Bond	40.0	11.25	\$740
864-95-5834	Hansen	15.0	9.75	\$24-
886-65-8565	Philips	41.0	8.95	\$565
946-28-2635	Jones	40.0	25.00	\$1,300

Figure 19.4 Report produced by program CPCH19A.

CASE PROBLEM: USING PRINTER FILES WITH CONTROL-BREAK PROGRAMS

In this case problem, the payroll department manager of the Best Deal Stores Company wants to print a Sales Report, as shown in Figure 19.5. This report summarizes the total sales by department within store and also prints a final company total for all stores.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		1234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890						
H	1	CPC	H19B	Best Deal Stores				
H	2	Z9/99/2099		Sales Report	PageZZZ9			
H	3			Store 9999				
	4							
H	5		Dept					
H	6		Number	Sales				
T	7		ZZ9	\$\$,\$\$\$,\$\$\$,\$\$.00-				
T	8		ZZ9	\$\$,\$\$\$,\$\$\$,\$\$.00-				
T			Total for store 9999 is \$,\$\$\$,\$\$\$,\$\$9.99 *					
T			Company total is \$,\$\$\$,\$\$\$,\$\$9.99 **					

Figure 19.5 Printer spacing chart for control-break report.

The data necessary for this problem is stored in the Employee Pay file (EMPPAYPF), shown in Figure 19.6.

1...5	6...1....+....2....+....3....+....4....+....5....+....6....+....7..
SeqNo	A*n01n02n03R.Name+++++.Len++TDPULinPosKeywords+++++
1.00	*****
2.00	*** Employee Pay File ***
3.00	*** Physical File ** EMPPAYPF ***
4.00	*** Key: Employee Number ***
5.00	*****
6.00	A UNIQUE
7.00	A R EMPPAYR TEXT('Employee Pay Record')
8.00	A EMPLOYEEENO 9S 0 ALIAS (EP_EMPLOYEE_NUMBER)
9.00	A STORENO 4S 0 ALIAS (EP_STORE_NUMBER)
10.00	A FIRSTNAME 15A ALIAS (EP_FIRST_NAME)
11.00	A MIDDLEINIT 1A ALIAS (EP_MIDDLE_INITIAL)
12.00	A LASTNAME 15A ALIAS (EP_LAST_NAME)
13.00	A DEPARTMENT 3S 0 ALIAS (EP_DEPARTMENT)
14.00	A HOURLYRATE 5P 2 ALIAS (EP_HOURLY_RATE)
15.00	A HRSWORKED 3P 1 ALIAS (EP_HOURS_WORKED)
16.00	A SALES 5P 0 ALIAS (EP_SALES)
17.00	A K EMPLOYEEENO

Figure 19.6 Data description specifications for employee pay file EMPPAYPF.

To obtain the records in the correct sequence, a logical file must be built over the physical file. The DDS for the logical file CPCH19BL are shown in Figure 19.7.

1...5	6...1....+....2....+....3....+....4....+....5....+....6....+....7..
SeqNo	A*n01n02n03R.Name+++++.Len++TDPULinPosKeywords+++++
1.00	A*****
2.00	A*** Employee Pay File ***
3.00	A*** Logical File ** CPCH19BL ***
4.00	A*** Key: Store Number ***
5.00	A*** Department Number ***
6.00	A*****
7.00	A R EMPPAYR PFILE (EMPPAYPF)
8.00	A K STORENO
9.00	A K DEPARTMENT

Figure 19.7 Logical file CPCH19BL.

The printer file, shown in Figure 19.8, produces the Sales Report shown in Figure 19.10. The program that reads the logical file and uses the externally described printer file to produce the Sales Report is shown in Figure 19.9.

Figure 19.8 *DDS for printer file CPCH19BPRT.*

```

02800          WITH DUPLICATES.
02900
03000          SELECT SALES-REPORT-FILE
03100          ASSIGN TO FORMATFILE-CPCH19BPRT.
03200
03300 DATA DIVISION.
03400
03500 FILE SECTION.
03600
03700 FD  EMPLOYEE-PAY-FILE.
03800
03900 01  EMPLOYEE-PAY-RECORD.
04000 COPY DD-EMPPAYR OF CPCH19BL.
00001*      I-O FORMAT:EMPPAYR      FROM FILE CPCH19BL      OF LIBRARY COBOL2DLIB
00002*      Employee Pay Record
00003*THE KEY DEFINITIONS FOR RECORD FORMAT  EMPPAYR
00004*      NUMBER      NAME      RETRIEVAL      ALTSEQ
00005*      0001      EP-STORE-NUMBER      ASCENDING      NO
00006*      0002      EP-DEPARTMENT      ASCENDING      NO
00007      05  EMPPAYR.
00008      06  EP-EMPLOYEE-NUMBER      PIC S9(9) .
00009      06  EP-STORE-NUMBER      PIC S9(4) .
00010      06  EP-FIRST-NAME      PIC X(15) .
00011      06  EP-MIDDLE-INITIAL      PIC X(1) .
00012      06  EP-LAST-NAME      PIC X(15) .
00013      06  EP-DEPARTMENT      PIC S9(3) .
00014      06  EP-HOURLY-RATE      PIC S9(3)V9(2)      COMP-3 .
00015      06  EP-HOURS-WORKED      PIC S9(2)V9(1)      COMP-3 .
00016      06  EP-SALES      PIC S9(5)      COMP-3 .
04100
04200 FD  SALES-REPORT-FILE.
04300
04400 01  PRINT-RECORD-OUT.
04500 COPY DD-ALL-FORMATS-O OF CPCH19BPRT.
00001      05  CPCH19BPRT-RECORD PIC X(15) .
00002*  OUTPUT FORMAT:HEADING      FROM FILE CPCH19BPRT OF LIBRARY COBOL2ELIB
00003*
00004      05  HEADING-O      REDEFINES CPCH19BPRT-RECORD.
00005      06  HL-STORE-NUMBER      PIC S9(4) .
00006*  OUTPUT FORMAT:DEPTTOTAL      FROM FILE CPCH19BPRT OF LIBRARY COBOL2ELIB
00007*
00008      05  DEPTTOTAL-O      REDEFINES CPCH19BPRT-RECORD.
00009      06  DTL-DEPARTMENT-NUMBER PIC S9(3) .
00010      06  DTL-DEPARTMENT-TOTAL PIC S9(7)V9(2) .
00011*  OUTPUT FORMAT:STORETOTAL      FROM FILE CPCH19BPRT OF LIBRARY COBOL2ELIB
00012*
00013      05  STORETOTAL-O      REDEFINES CPCH19BPRT-RECORD.
00014      06  STL-STORE-NUMBER      PIC S9(4) .
00015      06  STL-STORE-TOTAL      PIC S9(9)V9(2) .
04600
04700 WORKING-STORAGE SECTION.
04800
04900 01  WS-CONTROL-FIELDS.
05000      05  ARE-THERE-MORE-RECORDS PIC X(3)      VALUE 'YES' .
05100      88  MORE-RECORDS      VALUE 'YES' .
05200      88  NO-MORE-RECORDS      VALUE 'NO ' .
05300      05  WS-PREVIOUS-DEPARTMENT      LIKE EP-DEPARTMENT
* LIKE: WS-PREVIOUS-DEPARTMENT has inherited PICTURE S9(3)
05400      VALUE ZEROS.
05500      05  WS-PREVIOUS-STORE-NUMBER      LIKE EP-STORE-NUMBER
* LIKE: WS-PREVIOUS-STORE-NUMBER has inherited PICTURE S9(4)
05600      VALUE ZEROS.
05700 01  WS-TEMPORARY-WORK-FIELDS.
05800      05  WS-DEPARTMENT-TOTAL      LIKE EP-SALES (+2)
* LIKE: WS-DEPARTMENT-TOTAL has inherited PICTURE S9(7) USAGE
*      PACKED-DECIMAL
05900      VALUE ZEROS.
06000      05  WS-STORE-TOTAL      LIKE EP-SALES (+2)
* LIKE: WS-STORE-TOTAL has inherited PICTURE S9(7) USAGE
*      PACKED-DECIMAL
06100      VALUE ZEROS.
06200
06300 PROCEDURE DIVISION.
06400
06500 000-MAIN-MODULE.
06600      PERFORM 100-INITIALIZATION-RTN.
06700      PERFORM 200-PROCESS-RECORD-RTN
06800      UNTIL NO-MORE-RECORDS.

```

```

06900    PERFORM 300-TERMINATION-RTN.
07000    STOP RUN.
07100
07200 100-INITIALIZATION-RTN.
07300    OPEN INPUT  EMPLOYEE-PAY-FILE
07400        OUTPUT SALES-REPORT-FILE.
07500    READ EMPLOYEE-PAY-FILE
07600        AT END
07700        SET NO-MORE-RECORDS TO TRUE
07800    END-READ
07900    MOVE EP-DEPARTMENT TO WS-PREVIOUS-DEPARTMENT.
08000    MOVE EP-STORE-NUMBER TO WS-PREVIOUS-STORE-NUMBER.
08100    PERFORM 225-HEADING-RTN.
08200
08300 200-PROCESS-RECORD-RTN.
08400    IF EP-STORE-NUMBER NOT = WS-PREVIOUS-STORE-NUMBER
08500        PERFORM 210-DEPT-CONTROL-BREAK-RTN
08600        PERFORM 220-STORE-CONTROL-BREAK-RTN
08700    ELSE
08800        IF EP-DEPARTMENT NOT = WS-PREVIOUS-DEPARTMENT
08900            PERFORM 210-DEPT-CONTROL-BREAK-RTN
09000        END-IF
09100    END-IF
09200    ADD EP-SALES TO WS-DEPARTMENT-TOTAL.
09300    READ EMPLOYEE-PAY-FILE
09400        AT END
09500        SET NO-MORE-RECORDS TO TRUE
09600    END-READ.
09700
09800 210-DEPT-CONTROL-BREAK-RTN.
09900    MOVE WS-PREVIOUS-DEPARTMENT TO DTL-DEPARTMENT-NUMBER.
10000    MOVE WS-DEPARTMENT-TOTAL TO DTL-DEPARTMENT-TOTAL.
10100    WRITE PRINT-RECORD-OUT
10200        FORMAT IS 'DEPTTOTAL'.
10300    ADD WS-DEPARTMENT-TOTAL TO WS-STORE-TOTAL.
10400    IF MORE-RECORDS
10500        INITIALIZE WS-DEPARTMENT-TOTAL
10600        MOVE EP-DEPARTMENT TO WS-PREVIOUS-DEPARTMENT
10700    END-IF.
10800
10900 220-STORE-CONTROL-BREAK-RTN.
11000    MOVE WS-PREVIOUS-STORE-NUMBER TO STL-STORE-NUMBER.
11100    MOVE WS-STORE-TOTAL TO STL-STORE-TOTAL.
11200    WRITE PRINT-RECORD-OUT
11300        FORMAT IS 'STORETOTAL'.
11400    IF MORE-RECORDS
11500        INITIALIZE WS-STORE-TOTAL
11600        MOVE EP-STORE-NUMBER TO WS-PREVIOUS-STORE-NUMBER
11700    PERFORM 225-HEADING-RTN
11800    END-IF.
11900
12000 225-HEADING-RTN.
12100    MOVE EP-STORE-NUMBER TO HL-STORE-NUMBER.
12200    WRITE PRINT-RECORD-OUT
12300        FORMAT IS 'HEADING'.
12400
12500 300-TERMINATION-RTN.
12600    PERFORM 210-DEPT-CONTROL-BREAK-RTN.
12700    PERFORM 220-STORE-CONTROL-BREAK-RTN.
12800    CLOSE EMPLOYEE-PAY-FILE
12900        SALES-REPORT-FILE.

```

Figure 19.9 *Program that produces a control-break report using a printer file*

Figure 19.10 illustrates the Sales Report produced from program CPCH19B.

CPCH19B Best Deal Stores
2/25/2002 Sales Report Page 1
Store 1133

Dept Number	Sales
111	\$10,775.00
222	\$1,750.00
333	\$1,890.00
444	\$731.00
555	\$11,000.00
666	\$24,445.00

Total for store 1133 is \$50,591.00 *

CPCH19B Best Deal Stores
2/25/2002 Sales Report Page 2
Store 2257

Dept Number	Sales
111	\$21,553.00
222	\$2,199.00
333	\$2,275.00
444	\$62.00-
555	\$1,690.00
666	\$2,625.00

Total for store 2257 is \$30,280.00 *

CPCH19B Best Deal Stores
2/25/2002 Sales Report Page 3
Store 4464

Dept Number	Sales
111	\$6,055.00
222	\$183.00-
333	\$8,429.00
444	\$9,920.00
555	\$16,187.00
666	\$9,999.00

Total for store 4464 is \$50,407.00 *

CPCH19B Best Deal Stores
2/25/2002 Sales Report Page 4
Store 5003

Dept Number	Sales
111	\$15,086.00
222	\$9,111.00
333	\$99.00-
444	\$2,599.00
555	\$10,585.00
666	\$11,354.00

Total for store 5003 is \$48,636.00 *

CPCH19B Best Deal Stores
2/25/2002 Sales Report Page 5
Store 7315

Dept Number	Sales
111	\$2,536.00
222	\$1,535.00
333	\$2,235.00
444	\$690.00
555	\$565.00
666	\$12,399.00

Total for store 7315 is \$19,960.00 *

CPCH19B	Best Deal Stores	
2/25/2002	Sales Report	Page 6
	Store 8950	
Dept		
Number	Sales	
111	\$85.00-	
222	\$9,550.00	
333	\$10,125.00	
444	\$10,088.00	
555	\$6,780.00	
666	\$11,250.00	
Total for store 8950 is		\$47,708.00 *

Figure 19.10 Report produced by program CPCH19B.

END-OF-CHAPTER AIDS

CHAPTER SUMMARY

1. There are two ways to define a printer file in a program.
 - a. Program-described printer file.
 - b. Externally described printer file.
2. Using an externally described printer file offers several advantages.
 - a. Some changes can be made to a printer file without having to recompile the program using it.
 - b. It eliminates the specifications necessary to define the report within the program.
 - c. There are some software tools that will allow you to generate reports and produce the DDS.
 - c. Several programs can share the same printer file.

KEY TERMS

Externally described printer file FORMATFILE PAGNBR Printer file	Program-described printer file PRTF SKIPPA SKIPB	Skipping SPACEA SPACEB Spacing
--	--	---

CHAPTER SELF-TEST

TRUE-FALSE QUESTIONS

- ___1. Externally described printer files are created in the same manner that physical files are created, except that they are defined as file type PRTF.
- ___2. Advancing the paper a fixed number of lines is called skipping.
- ___3. SYSDATE is a variable keyword that internally stores the system date.
- ___4. A printer file defined within a program is called a program-described printer file.
- ___5. The PAGNBR keyword is used to instruct the printer file to print page numbers.

FILL-IN-THE-BLANKS

1. Report specifications for a printer file that are described separately from any programs are called a(n) _____ printer file.
2. _____ are used to define printer files at the source level.
3. Advancing the paper to a specific line is called _____.
4. The _____ and _____ keywords enable the output to print on a specific line.
5. Printer files must be defined with an entry in the _____ paragraph in the _____ DIVISION.

CHAPTER REVIEW QUESTIONS

GENERAL QUESTIONS

1. How is a printer file created?

2. What is the difference between program-described files and externally described printer files?
3. How are printer files similar to physical and logical files?

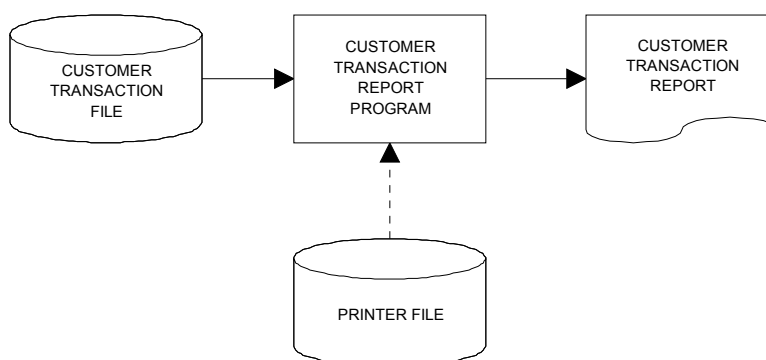
LAB ASSIGNMENT

1. Create program CPCH19A:
 - a. Use CODE/400 to enter the specifications for the externally described printer file CPCH19APRT that was described in this chapter.
 - b. Compile the printer file into a printer file object (Type=PRTF).
 - c. Modify a previous program or enter the specifications for program CPCH19A that was described in this chapter.
 - d. Compile program CPCH19A into a program object.
 - e. Test the program.
2. Create program CPCH19B:
 - a. Use CODE/400 to enter the specifications for the externally described printer file CPCH19BPRT defined in this chapter.
 - b. Compile the printer file into a printer file object (Type=PRTF).
 - c. Modify a previous program or enter the specifications for program CPCH19B that was described in this chapter.
 - d. Compile program CPCH19B into a program object.
 - e. Test the program.

PROGRAMMING ASSIGNMENTS

1. Write a program that reads a Customer Transaction file and uses an externally described printer file to print a Customer Transaction Report, as shown in this problem definition:

Systems flowchart



Record description layout for customer transaction file

Field Description	Type	Size	COBOL Field-name
First Name	A	9	CT-FIRST-NAME
Middle Initial	A	1	CT-MIDDLE-INITIAL
Last Name	A	15	CT-LAST-NAME
Date of Transaction	L		CT-DATE-OF-TRANSACTION
Transaction Amount	P	7,2	CT-TRANSACTION-AMOUNT

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		1234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890							
H	1	99/99/2099	Customer Transaction Report					Page Z9	
	2								
H	3	Customer Name		Transaction Date		Amount of Transaction			
	4								
D	5	X. X. X-----X	99/99/2099		\$ZZ,ZZ\$.99				
D	6	X. X. X-----X	99/99/2099		\$ZZ,ZZ\$.99				
	7								

- | Field Description | Type | Size | COBOL Field-name |
|------------------------|------|------|---------------------------|
| Employee Number | S | 5,0 | PM-EMPLOYEE-NUMBER |
| Employee Name | A | 20 | PM-EMPLOYEE-NAME |
| Territory Number | S | 2,0 | PM-TERRITORY-NUMBER |
| Office Number | S | 2,0 | PM-OFFICE-NUMBER |
| Annual Salary | P | 7,0 | PM-ANNUAL-SALARY |
| Social Security Number | S | 9,0 | PM-SOCIAL-SECURITY-NUMBER |

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		1234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890							
H	1	99/99/2099							
	2	Payroll Report							
	3	Page Z9							
H	4	Employee			Terr	Office	Annual		
H	5	Number	Employee Name		No.	No.	Salary	Soc Sec No.	
	6								
D	7	99999	X-----X		99	99	\$\$,\$\$\$,\$\$9	999-99-9999	
D	8	99999	X-----X		99	99	\$\$,\$\$\$,\$\$9	999-99-9999	
	9								

- | Field Description | Type | Size | COBOL Field-name |
|-------------------------------|------|------|------------------------|
| Account Number | S | 5,0 | CU-ACCOUNT-NUMBER |
| First Name | A | 10 | CU-FIRST-NAME |
| Last Name | A | 15 | CU-LAST-NAME |
| Street Address | A | 20 | CU-STREET-ADDRESS |
| Kilowatt Hours of Elect. Used | P | 5,0 | CU-HOURS-OF-ELECT-USED |
| Gas Used | P | 5,0 | CU-GAS-USED |
| Electricity Bill | P | 5,2 | CU-ELECTRICITY-BILL |
| Gas Bill | P | 5,2 | CU-GAS-BILL |

		Customer Usage Summary for Customer Electricity and Gas Usage Report							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		12345678901	2345678901	2345678901	2345678901	2345678901	2345678901	2345678901	2345678901
H	1	99/99/2099 Customer Electtcity and Gas Usage Report Page Z9							
	2								
H	3	Account				Elect	Elect	Gas	Gas
H	4	Number	Customer Name			Used	Bill	Used	Bill
	5								
D	6	99999	X----	X X-----	-----X	ZZ,ZZ9	\$\$\$.99	ZZ,ZZ9	\$\$\$.99
D	7	99999	X----	X X-----	-----X	ZZ,ZZ9	\$\$\$.99	ZZ,ZZ9	\$\$\$.99
	8								

- Notes:**

- ### Record description layout for sales file

Printer spacing chart for weekly sales report

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
H	1	99/99/2099 Weekly Sales Report Page Z9							
	2								
H	3	Day		Total Sales					
	4								
T	5	Monday		\$,\$\$\$\$.99					
T	6	Tuesday		\$,\$\$\$\$.99					
T	7	Wednesday		\$,\$\$\$\$.99					
T	8	Thursday		\$,\$\$\$\$.99					
T		Friday		\$,\$\$\$\$.99					
T		Total weekly sales is \$\$\$,\$\$\$\$.99 *							