



IBM Software Group

# IBM Developer for z Systems – Experienced Training

## Reusable Code – Concepts and functionality for developing reusable code libraries using Snippets and Templates



# DevOps

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# Course Assumptions

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1. You know ISPF and have used it for at least two years, doing production z/OS work in COBOL, PL/I or Assembler

- ▶ Note that all of the workshops in this course are in **COBOL** – although files exist that are Assembler, PL/I, REXX and other languages for you to experiment with – time permitting

2. You have:

- ▶ Experience with Eclipse or IDz

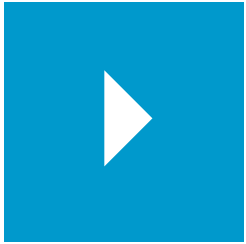
- Formal Training
- And/or at least 6 months of production use

- ▶ IDz installed and running on your workstation at version 14 or later

- Note that all ISPF discussion/examples and screen captures assume IBM-installed ISPF product defaults – not any 3<sup>rd</sup> party or custom Dialog Manager applications you may have installed on your mainframe

## UNIT

# Reusable Code



Topics in this module:

- **Reusable Code: Terms and Concepts**
- **Snippets**
- **Language Templates**
- **Program Templates**

# What is Code Reuse?

Reusing pre-written parts of a program (COBOL, PL/I, Assembler, Easytrieve, REXX. etc.), JCL file, MVS utility, BMS/MFS screen, etc. in the construction of other programs/utilities/etc.

Production code reuse has long been an objective for software development architects. An excellent in-depth treatise on Code Reuse can be found here: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Code\\_reuse](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Code_reuse)

Most of us have bought into code reuse and throughout our careers as z/OS developers begin new programming assignments by

1. Hunting down an existing program that is similar to the work under construction
2. Copying the entire source file
3. Cannibalizing the source code in the file:
  1. Deleting most of the PROCEDURE and DATA DIVISION
  2. Editing the ENVIRONMENT and IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

# Why Code Reuse?

Code reuse can save time and resources and reduce redundancy by taking advantage of assets that have already been created in some form within the software product development process

## **Productivity:**

- Reusing working/syntactically-correct code takes less time to develop, and less time to test

## **Consistency/Standards Conformance/Maintain-ability:**

- Maintenance and Support costs are lowered, as reusable code consists of recognizable patterns

## **Education (new to z/OS):**

- By leveraging a catalog of reusable functions, new-to-z/OS developers can be given working examples of arcane language, statements and code patterns... accelerating time to mastery

## **Code Quality:**

- Reusable code will be - or should be syntactically-correct, and well-tested

## **Problems with Code Reuse include the:**

- Possible inability to tweak details which may affect performance or the desired output
- Time and cost of acquiring, learning, and configuring the library

# Examples of Code Reuse - Terms & Concepts

## Software libraries

- Common operations, such as:
  - ▶ Accessing external storage
  - ▶ Interfacing with external programs
  - ▶ Manipulating information (numbers, words, names, locations, dates, etc.) in common ways, are needed by many different programs.

## Design patterns: <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/software-design-patterns/>

- A design pattern is a general solution to a recurring problem

## Frameworks

- Class-based language (Java, C++, .Net, ) developers often reuse large pieces of software via third-party applications and frameworks

## Functional Decomposition

- In modular-development higher-order functions can be used in many cases where design patterns or frameworks were formerly used

## Components and reusable patterns:

- ▶ Embedded SQL Cursor
- ▶ Control Break logic
- ▶ Master-File Update logic

These terms & definitions are strictly defined in Computer Science. However in practice they are used with a lot less "rigor"

# Five Categories of Code Reuse

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1. Miscellaneous Copy/Paste operations
2. Project-Level reusable code
3. Enterprise-Level standard code
4. Example statements
5. Entry-Level Training

Note that the above is a simplistic and subjective breakdown



# IDz's Code Reuse Options

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## Snippets

- Flexible and simple method of code reuse
- Snippet scope can be from anywhere from a keyword to an entire program
- Can define any number of custom variables to manage idiosyncratic requirements
- Can export/import Snippets with Workspace
- Can include Snippets view in custom Perspective

## Language-specific Code Templates

- Most granular form of code reuse
- Integrates with Content Assist
- Typically used for statements – but could extend to more code

## Program Templates – available in COBOL and PL/I

- Useful if creating a new COBOL or PL/I program using the **New program** wizard
- IDz shops with standard (not customized) CICS and SQL statements
- Can be customized

# Code Snippets

Sometimes, instead of entire programs you might want to:

- Save some code temporarily for reuse – similar to the ISPF: "CREATE" and "COPY" command line commands
- Create a paragraph, computation, complex conditional – that can be re-purposed in other programs
- Provide a library of "standardized - Best Practices" routines – using your shop's coding conventions
- Provide a library of syntactically-correct and infrequently used/high-value statements:
  - ▶ Job Cards
  - ▶ Database routines
  - ▶ Complex COBOL code: UNSTRING etc.

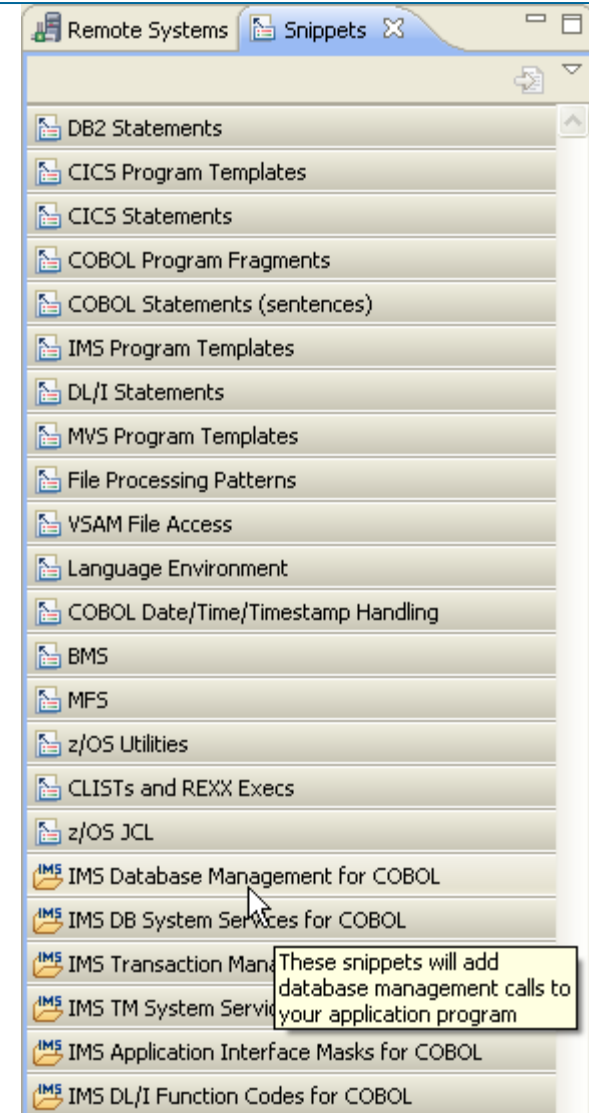
Snippets are the often the best way of doing this. You access them through a Snippets view, which you get to by:

- ▶ From Window > Show View > other...
- ▶ Type: snippets – and select the **Snippets** view

On the right are a group of custom Snippets that we have created. You will see a subset of these in your workspace.

Individual Snippets are contained in "drawers" which are the accordion menus that collapse/expand on-click.

Snippets can be Exported/Imported (for sharing)



# Using Code Snippets (ISPF "COPY" command line command)

To use an existing code Snippet follow the steps below:

1. Place your cursor at the exact focal point (position in the source) where you want a code snippet inserted
2. Find your Code Snippet in the snippet drawers
3. Double-Click the Snippet
4. If there are variables in the snippet, you can:
  - ▶ **Accept the defaults**
  - ▶ **Over-ride the values before the code is inserted**
5. Click Insert

The screenshot shows the ISPF interface with a COBOL program being edited. The program has sections 200-PrtHdrs, 300-EditInputRec, and 400-NewState. A dialog box titled "Insert Template: Inspect Statement" is open, allowing the user to customize a code snippet. The dialog includes a table for variables, a description of the variable, and a source code preview.

COBOL Statements (sentences)

- Compute
- Program-ID Statement.
- ID Division Statement
- REDEFINES clause
- FD For Varying Length File
- Evaluate - Simple
- Read QSAM File
- Display Statement
- Inspect Statement

```
200-PrtHdrs.
**** Print next page - and reset counters
WRITE PrintLine FROM Page-Heading
  AFTER ADVANCING PAGE
WRITE PrintLine FROM Rpt-Detail-Hdg-1
  AFTER ADVANCING 2 LINES
GO TO 300-EditInputRec
WRITE PrintLine FROM Rpt-Detail-Hdg-2
MOVE 3 TO LineCount.

300-EditInputRec.
Move "N" to BadRecSw.
If customerID-RDF is Not NUMERIC
  add +1 to BadRecCount
  move "Y" to BadRecSw
  go to 300-EXIT.

If yyyy < 1
  add +1 to BadRecCount
  move "Y" to BadRecSw
  go to 300-EXIT.

300-EXIT.
EXIT.

400-NewState.
```

**Insert Template: Inspect Statement**

Edit the values for the variables in the table below. The text that will be inserted is previewed in the Source pane below

Variable Name	Value	Description of variable:
inspectedVariable	myWS-Var-to-Inspect	Literal to be replaced
tallyVar	myWS-byte-Tally-Var	
firstLiteralToReplace	myWS-replacementVar	

Source:

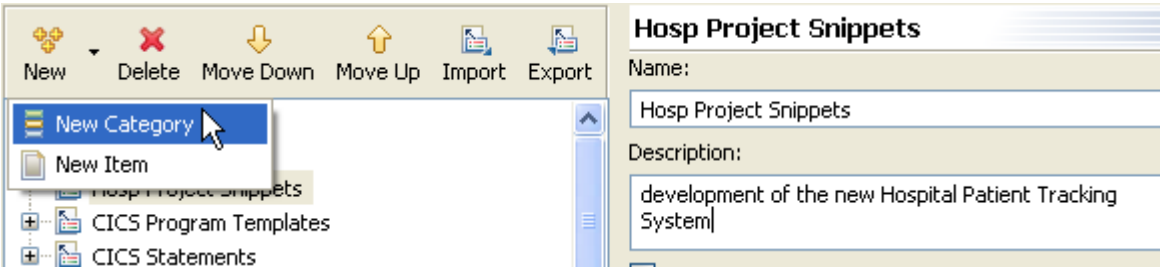
```
INSPECT ID-1
TALLYING COUNTR FOR LEADING "0"
REPLACING FIRST "A" BY "2"
AFTER INITIAL "C".
```

Insert Cancel

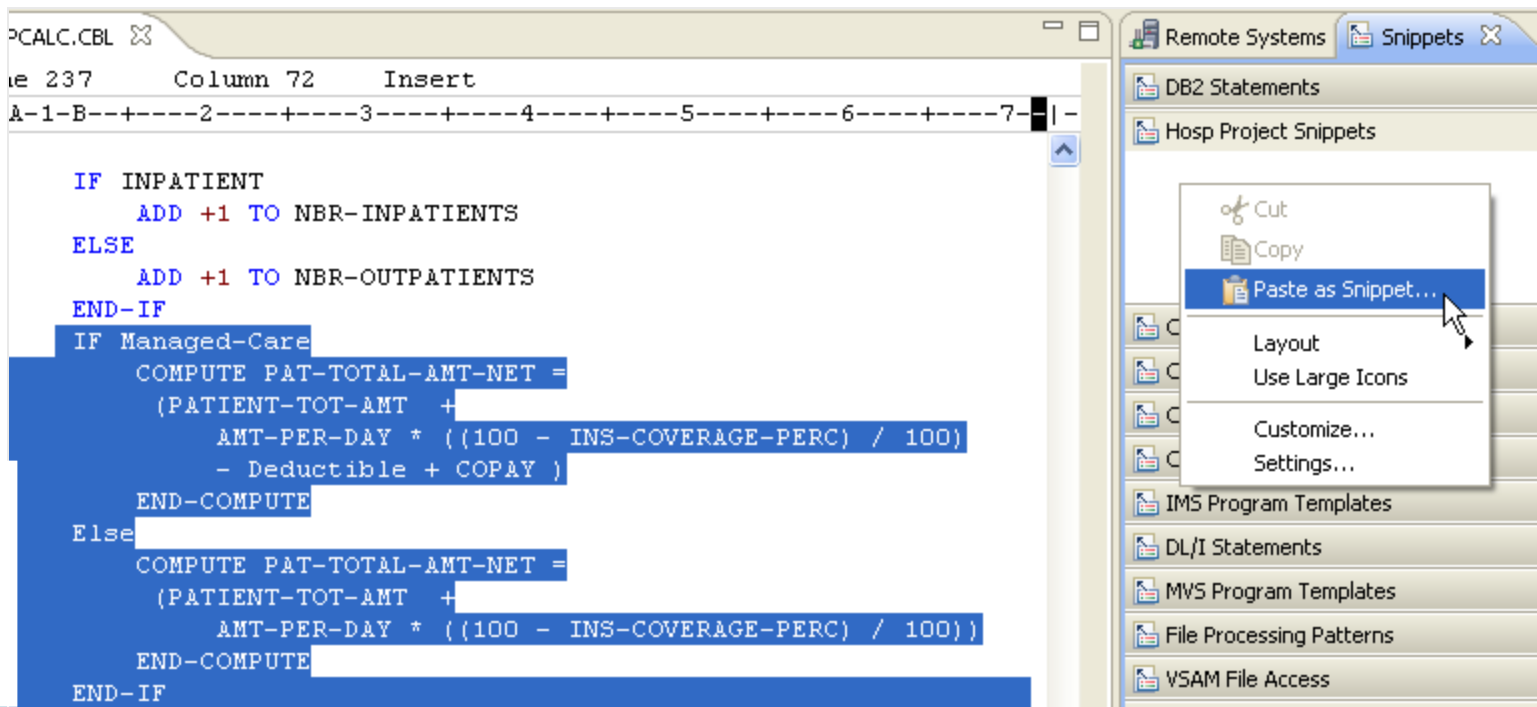
# Creating Code Snippets - 1 of 3

To create a new code Snippet follow the steps below:

1. Create a new Snippet category
  - ▶ Right-click over the Snippets view
  - ▶ Select Customize
  - ▶ From Customize Palette, under New  
Select: New Category
  - ▶ Name the Category
  - ▶ Add a description
  - ▶ Click OK



2. Select and copy the code you wish to turn into a Snippet
3. Expand the category you wish to add the Snippet to, and select Paste as Snippet...



Note that these steps are similar to an ISPF "CREATE" Command Line command

# Creating Code Snippets – 2 of 3

4. Rename the Snippet and give it a Description
5. Optionally add Variables to be filled in by Snippet users (or they can accept the defaults)

**Customize Palette**

New Delete Move Down Move Up Import Export

**INS-TYPE Computation**

Name: INS-TYPE Computation

Description: Computation for Ins-Type based Patient Fee charges

☐ Hide

Variables:

Name	Description	Default Value
Result-Value	Computed total	PAT-TOTAL-AMT-NET

New Remove

Template Pattern:

```
IF Managed-Care
    COMPUTE PAT-TOTAL-AMT-NET =
        (PATIEN Result-Value
         AMT
         - D
         END-COMP
        Else
        COMPUTE
        (PATIEN
        AMT
        END-COMP
        FMT=TF
        ) / 100)
        ) / 100)
```

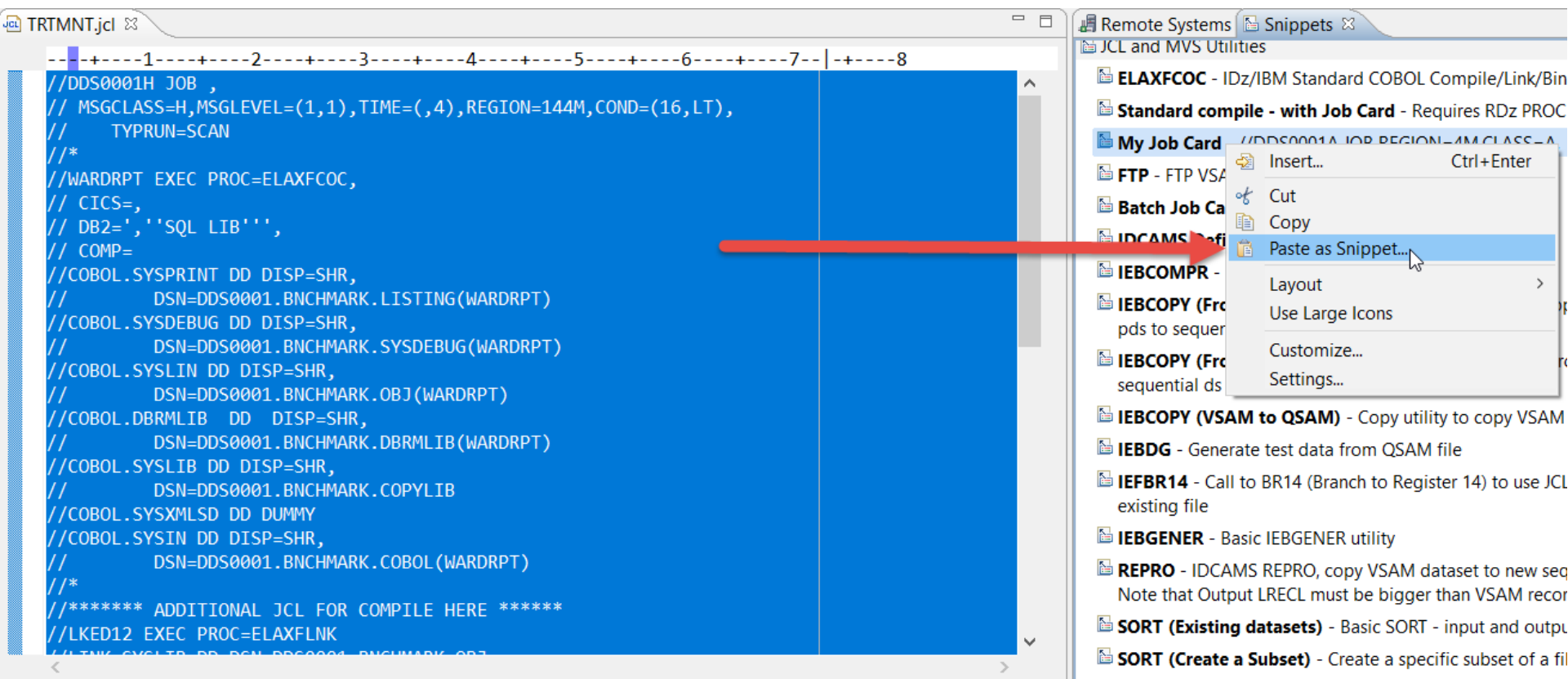
Insert Variable Placeholder...

# Creating Code Snippets - 3 of 3

You can also create Code Snippets by:

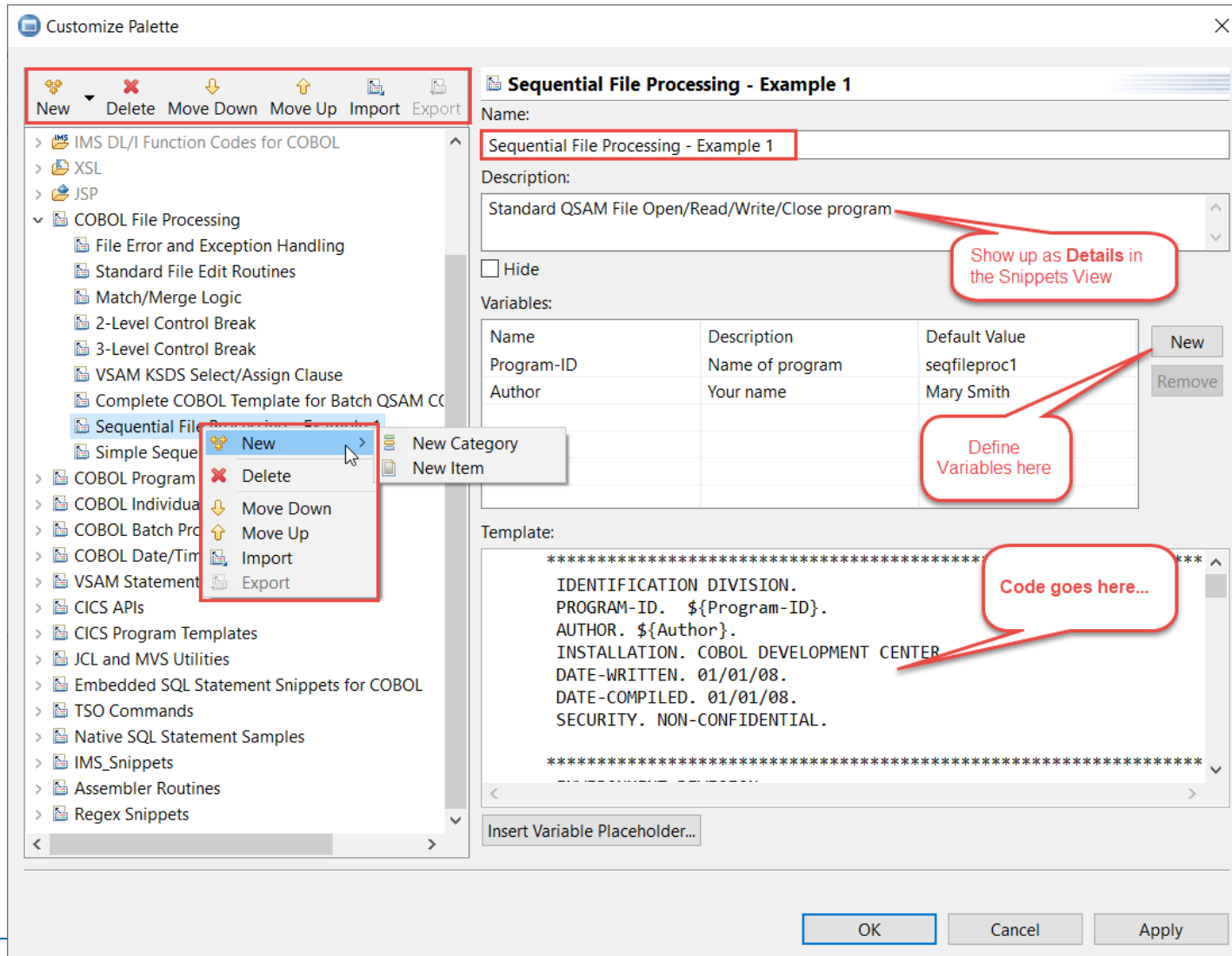
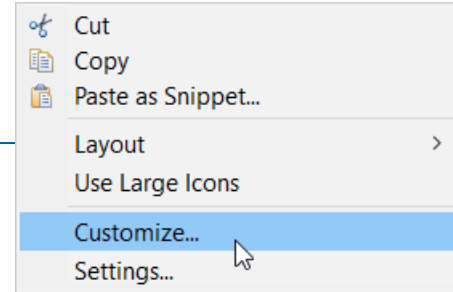
- **Select & Copy the code** you want to turn into a Snippet
- **Right-Click** over an existing Snippet drawer
- Select **Paste as Snippet...**

This will create a new Snippet Item at the top of the Snippet Drawer you've right-clicked over



# The Customize Palette Dialog

Options to define new Drawers, New Snippets, Modify Drawers & Snippets, Import, Export, etc.

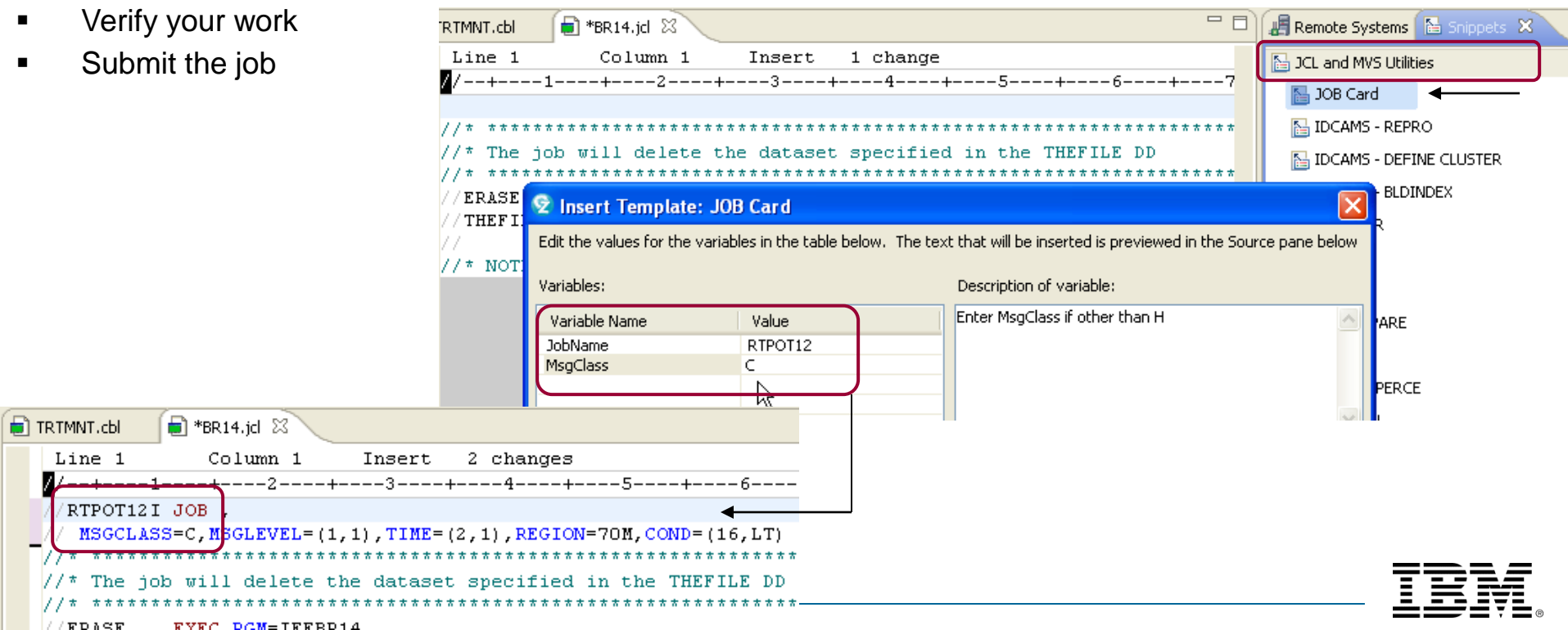


## Example: Create and Use a Code Snippet for a Job Card

- From your PDS open a piece of JCL that contains a valid Job Card
- Select and Cut (**Ctrl+X**) the Job card
- Follow the previous steps to add the Job card snippet to your JCL category
  - During the process of creating the Snippet add JobName and MsgClass as variables – to be filled in by the developer during the reuse of the Snippet

## To use the Job Card Snippet

- Open a piece of JCL that does not currently have a Job Card, and set your cursor focus to line 1/byte 1
- From the Snippets view, Expand the JCL category. Find and double-click your **JOB Card** Snippet
- At the prompt, enter a new **JobName** and a new **MsgClass** value and click **OK** and verify your work
- Verify your work
- Submit the job



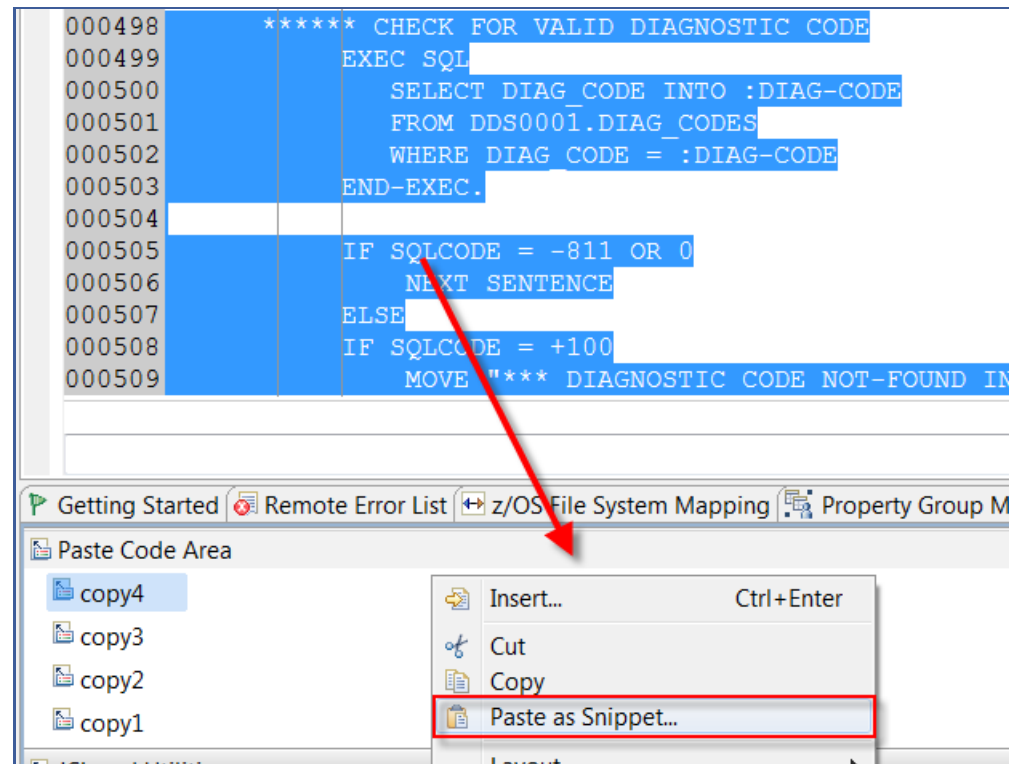


# Using Code Snippets as a Scratch Pad Area for Multiple Paste Buffers

Occasionally you may need to create multiple “copy/paste buffers” – if you need to say, replicate a set of changes across multiple programs.

This can be accomplished using **Snippets**:

1. Open a program
2. Copy and create a Snippet from a code fragment
  - Optionally customize the Snippet to include Variables – for generalized use
3. Create another Snippet
4. Repeat from step 1 until you’ve created separate Snippets for each code fragment
5. Apply the Snippets to your program(s)
6. Optionally **Export** the Snippets to other developers on your team



# Optimizing the use of the Snippets View

If you have built out a decent collection of Snippets consider dragging/dropping the Snippets view outside of the workbench - or over to a dual monitor for optimal use

The screenshot displays the IBM Data Studio interface. The main editor shows a COBOL program with the following code:

```
-----*A-1-B-----2-----3-----4-----5-----6-----7--|------8
000624      INITIALIZE COUNTERS-AND-ACCUMULATORS.
000625      PERFORM 800-OPEN-FILES THRU 800-EXIT.
000626      PERFORM 900-READ-TRMTDATA THRU 900-EXIT.
000627      IF NO-MORE-DATA
000628          MOVE "EMPTY INPUT FILE" TO ABEND-REASON
000629          GO TO 1000-ABEND-RTN.
000630
000631      000-EXIT
000632
000633
000634
000635
000636
000637
000638
000639
000640
000641
000642
000643
000644
000645
000646
```

An "Insert Template: Date Validation Routine" dialog is open, showing a table of variables and their descriptions:

Variable Name	Value	Description of variable:
date_to_validate	MY-DATE	
data-prefix	VLD001	
year-error	DISPLAY "*** Invalid yea...	
month-error	DISPLAY "*** Invalid mo...	
day-error	DISPLAY "*** Invalid day...	

The "Source" section of the dialog shows the following COBOL code:

```
01 VLD001-WORK-AREA.
   05 VLD001-DATE.
      10 VLD001-YEAR          PIC 9(04).
      18 VLD001-VALID-YEAR   VALUES 0001 THRU 9999.
      10 VLD001-YEAR-X-TYP
      REDEFINES
      VLD001-YEAR.
      15 FILLER              PIC X(02).
      15 VLD001-YEAR-YY      PIC 9(02).
```

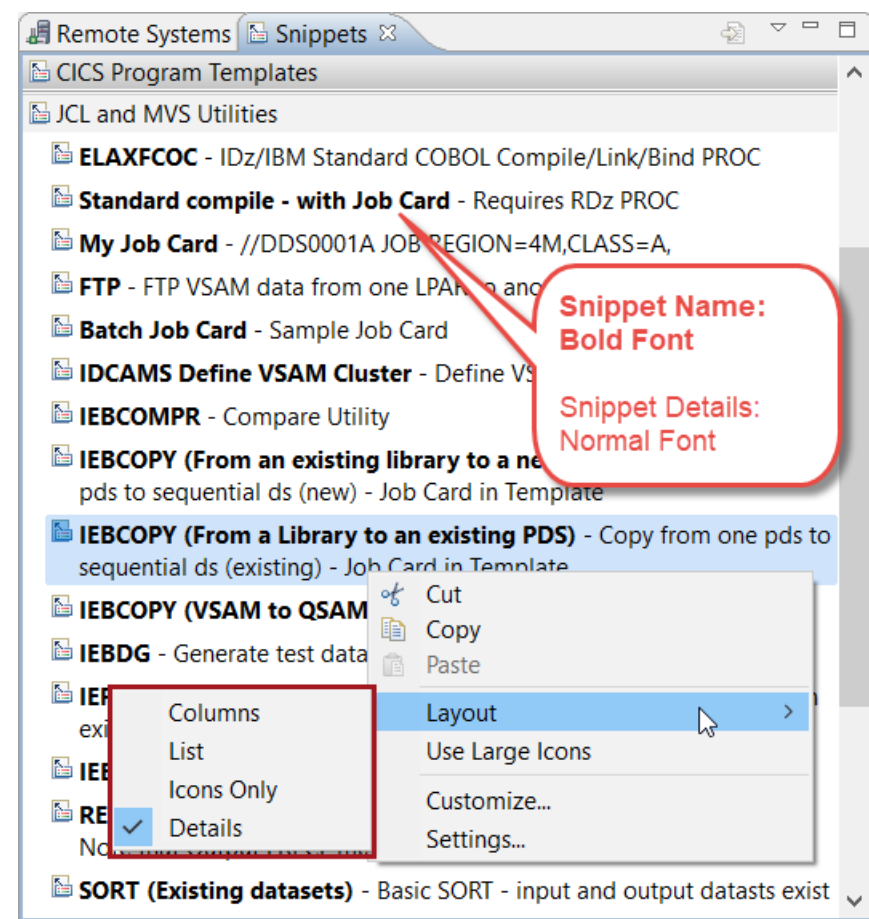
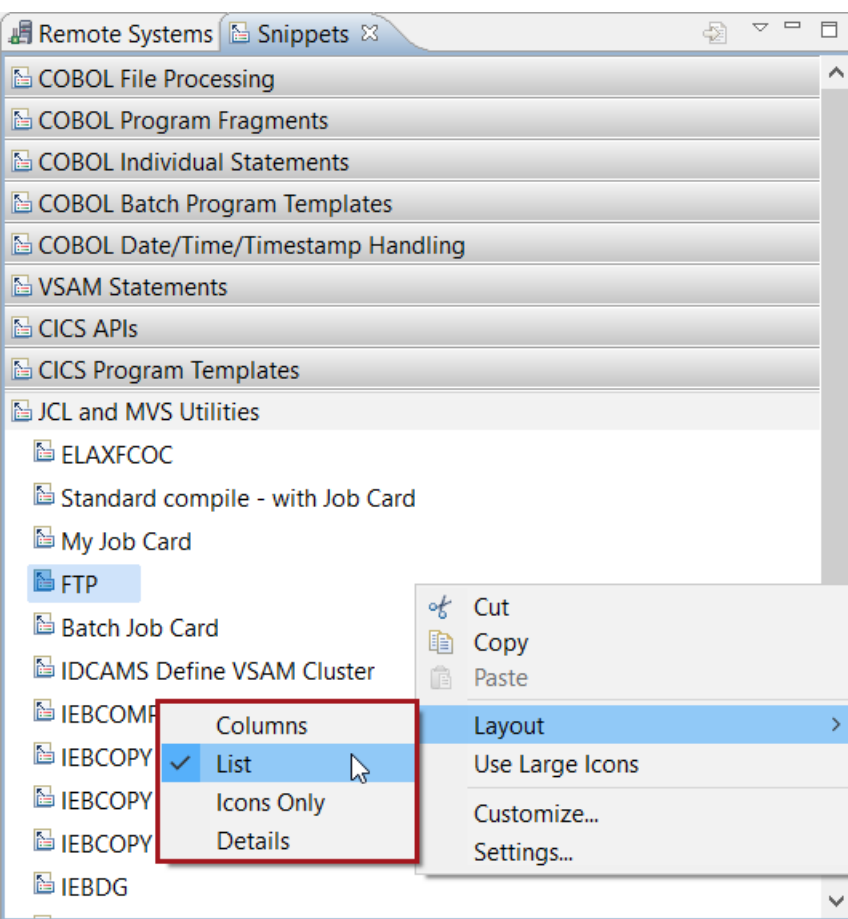
The "Snippets" view on the right lists various COBOL snippets, including:

- COBOL File Processing
  - File Error and Exception Handling - Example file error and exception handling routines using W-STATUS as flag
  - Standard File Edit Routines - Sample program for inserting records
  - Match/Merge Logic - Standard approach to solving master file update logic in COBOL
  - 2-Level Control Break - Model program using 2-level control break
  - 3-Level Control Break - 3-level control break program with 3 sets of subtotals
  - VSAM KSDS Select/Assign Clause - An example of a VSAM Select/Assign with ACCESS MODE, RECORD KEY and FILE STATUS
  - Complete COBOL Template for Batch QSAM COBOL Application - Unnamed Template
  - Sequential File Processing - Example 1 -
  - Simple Sequential File Process - Read all records to end-of-input-file and process data
- COBOL Program Fragments
- COBOL Individual Statements
- COBOL Batch Program Templates
- COBOL Date/Time/Timestamp Handling
  - Difference between date variables - Find the difference between date variables
  - Date Validation Routine - Validate 8 character date in YYYYMMDD format - issue a message if invalid year, month or day.
- VSAM Statements
  - Start Browse - This statement provides a means of positioning the Current Record Pointer within a KSDS or RRDS for subsequent sequential record retrieval.
  - Read - For a sequential READ
- CICS APIs
  - CICS READNEXT - Read the next record in a CICS file
  - CICS ENDBR - Stop VSAM File Browsing
  - CICS STARTBR - VSAM Start Browse
  - CICS ISSUE - Drop session with user terminal
  - CICS WRITE OPERATOR - Write to the Data Center Operator Console
  - CICS WRITEQ TD - Write to the Transient Data Queue
  - CICS Date/Time Handling - ASKTIME and FORMATIME

## Snippets View - Layout

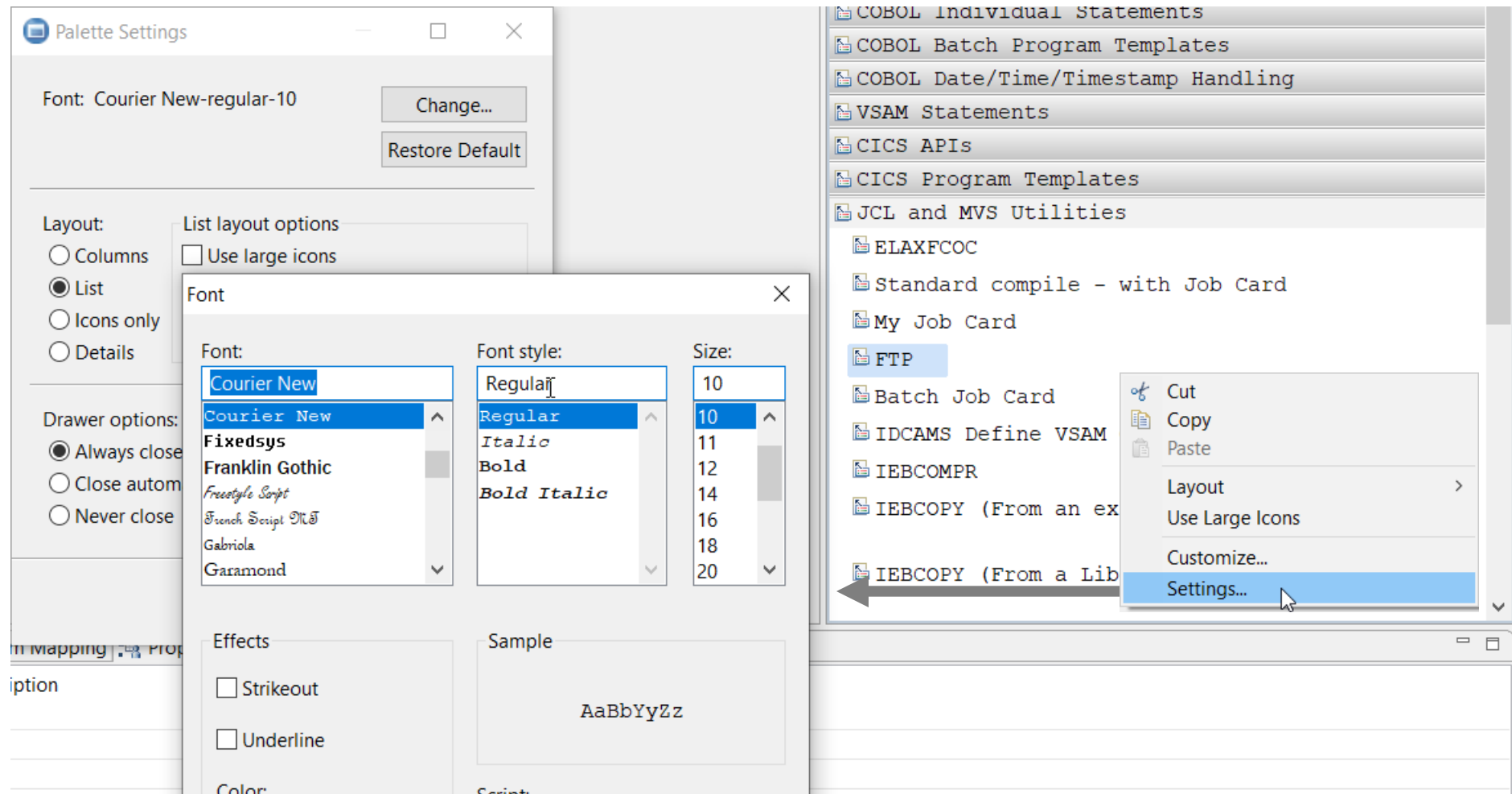
## There are several options for the Snippets View U.I.

Typically you choose either List or Details



# Snippets View - Customize Font from Settings...

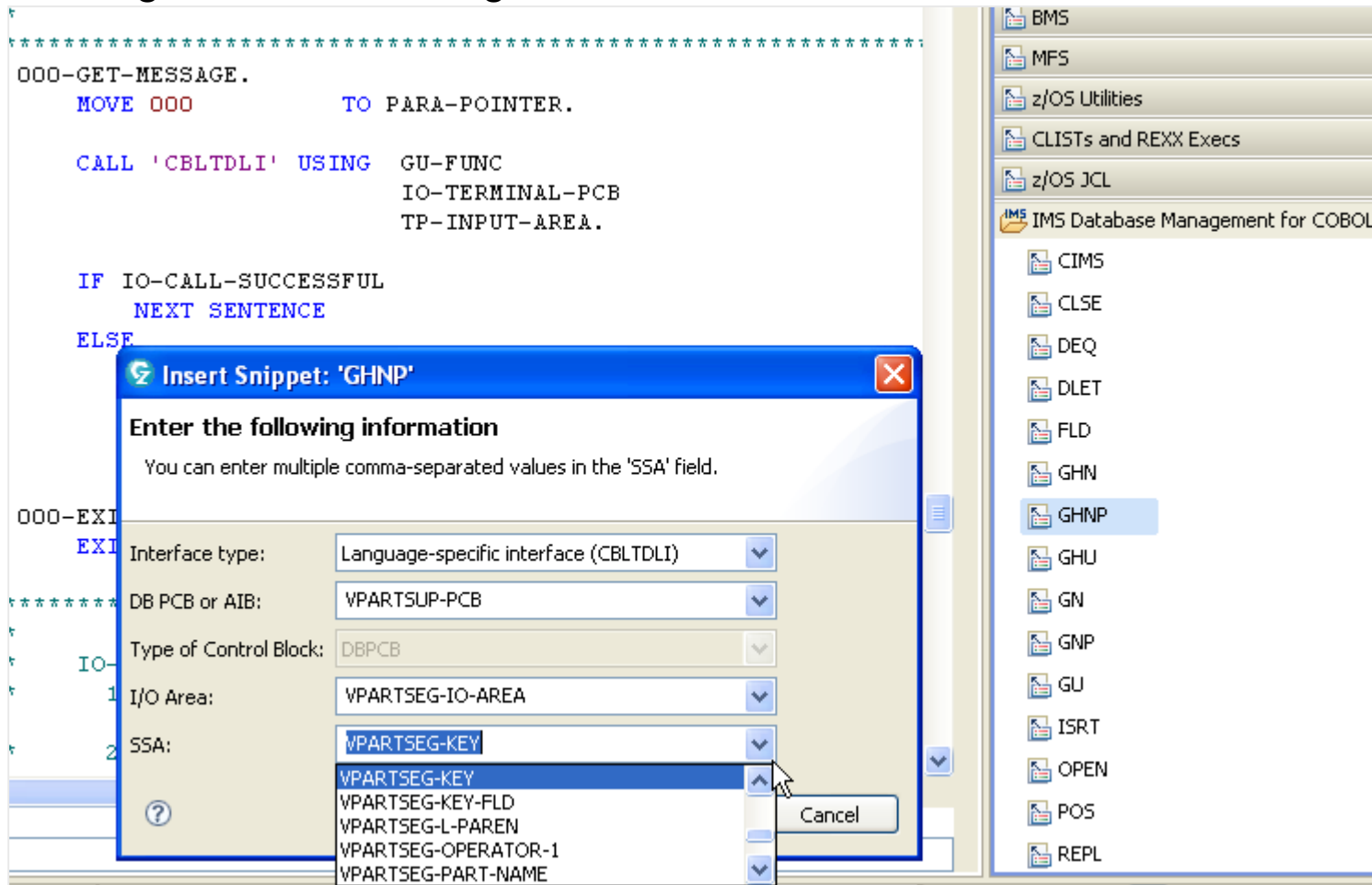
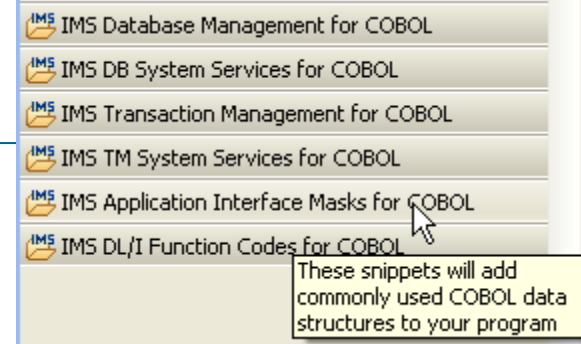
You can customize the Snippet View's text font type and font size



# The IMS Code Snippets

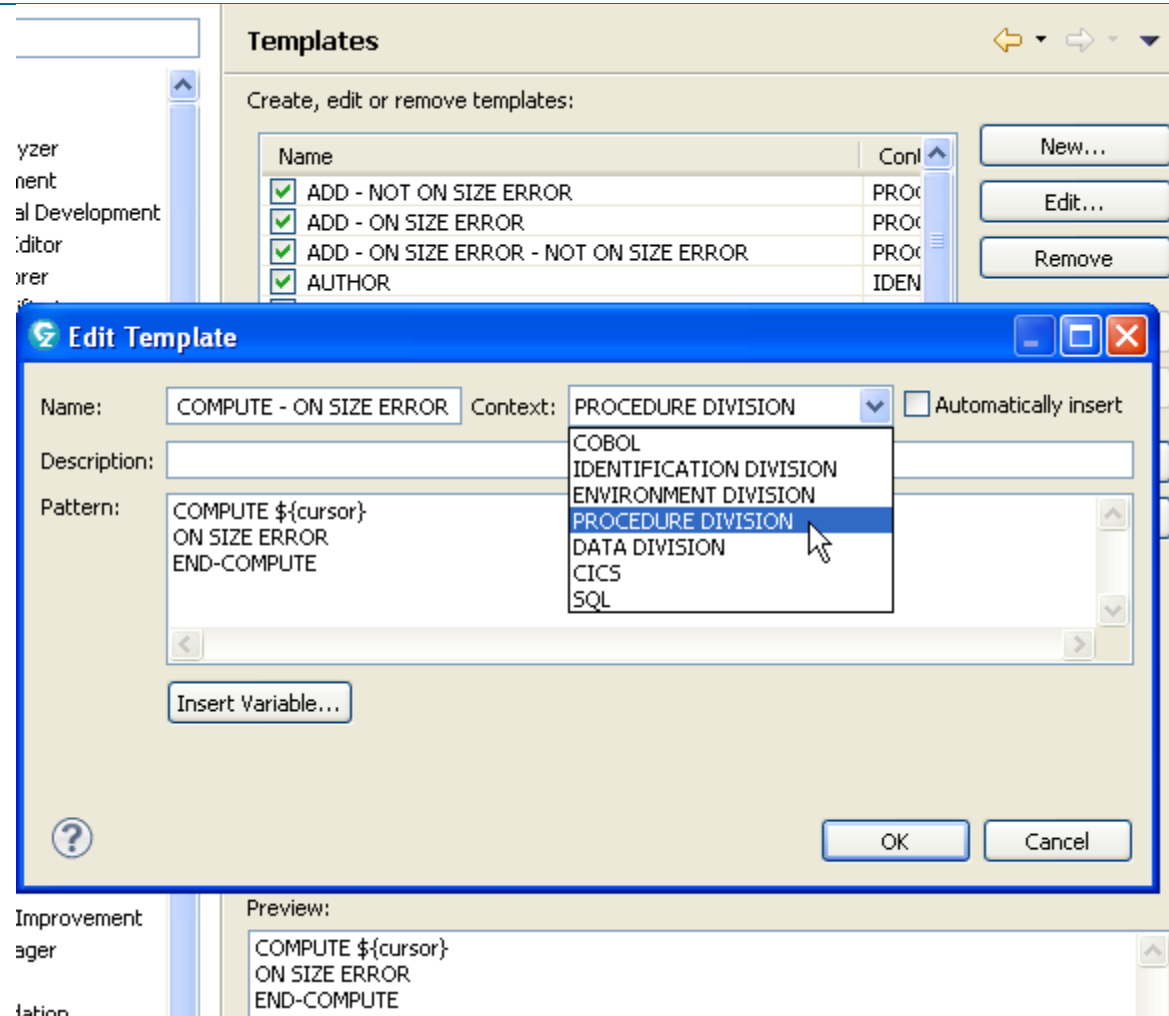
Starting with RDz v7.6, IBM shipped a number of useful IMS Code Snippets with the product ➔

These snippets go beyond simple text-based insertion to read your Data Division entries, and offer options for building statements using combo-boxes



# IDz's Customize-able Content Assist Templates

- Finally - you can customize IDz's template "proposals" offered in the Content Assist
- You access this from:
  - ▶ **Window**
    - **Preferences**
      - **COBOL**
        - **Templates**
- Customization options include:
  - ▶ **Modify (Edit...)** an existing template
  - ▶ **Add a (New...)** template
  - ▶ **Remove a template**
  - ▶ **Export all templates** – so that other team members can share
  - ▶ **Import...**
  - ▶ **Restore Removed (un-delete)**
  - ▶ **Revert to Default (un-modify)**



**You can customize a template's:**

- Content - Pattern - Context - where it's applicable - Description - hover help

# Steps – Customizing Template Proposals

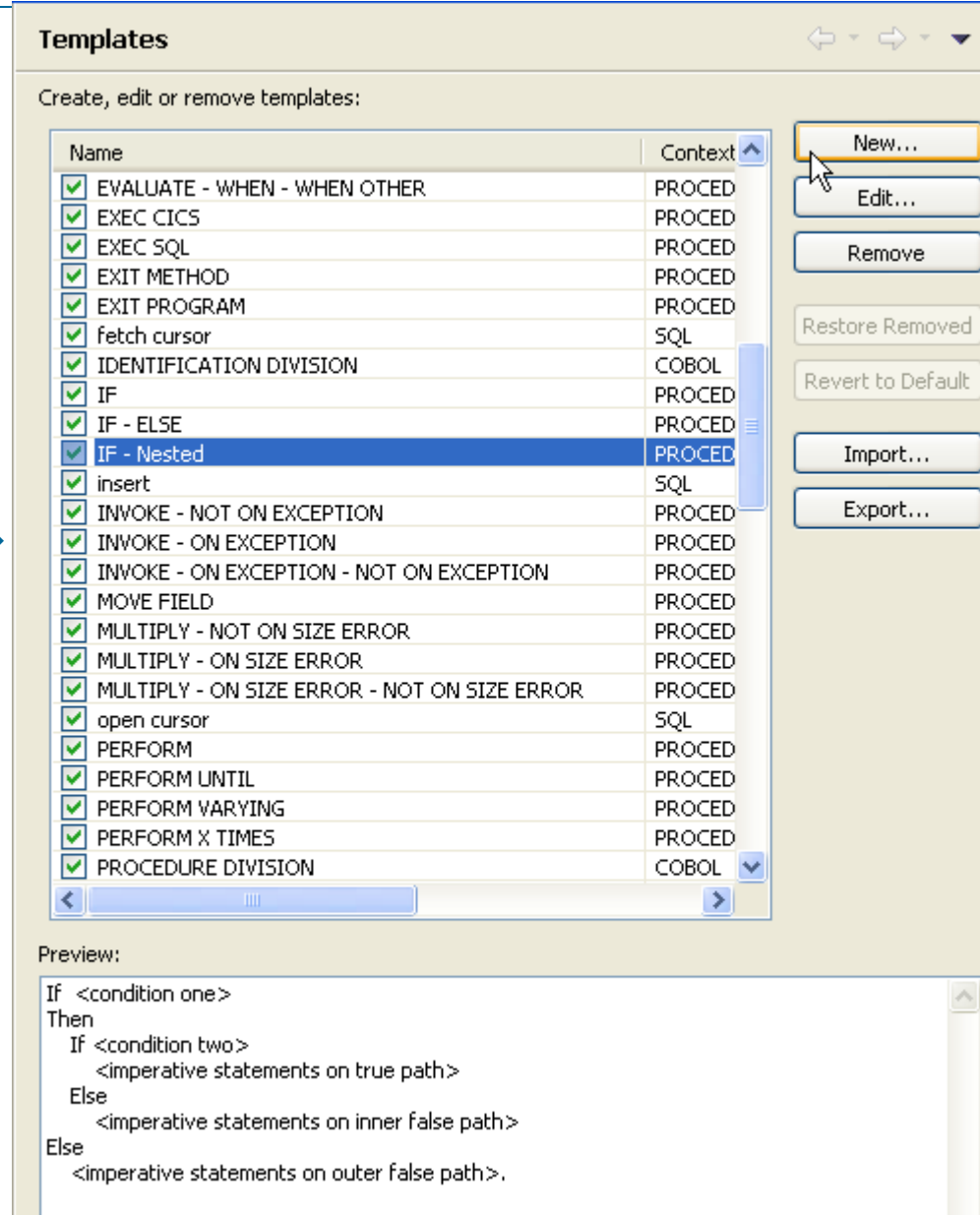
- From **Window, Preferences, COBOL, Templates:**

- ▶ Select one of the Template proposals and delete (**Remove**) it
- ▶ Select a Template proposal and **Edit...** (change it) – something simple like changing the case to mixed-case, instead of all **UPPER** case
- ▶ Add a **New...** proposal, as shown ➔

You can copy and paste the this text.

```
If <condition one>
Then
  If <condition two>
    <imperative statements on true path>
  Else
    <imperative statements on inner false path>
Else
  <imperative statements on outer false path>.
```

- Test your work out in one of your programs



# Creating New Programs Using Wizard

- There are several ways to create new programs from scratch
- The "Best Practice" method is to use IDz's COBOL Program Wizard

▶▶ From **File, New > Other...**

...in the Wizards panel,

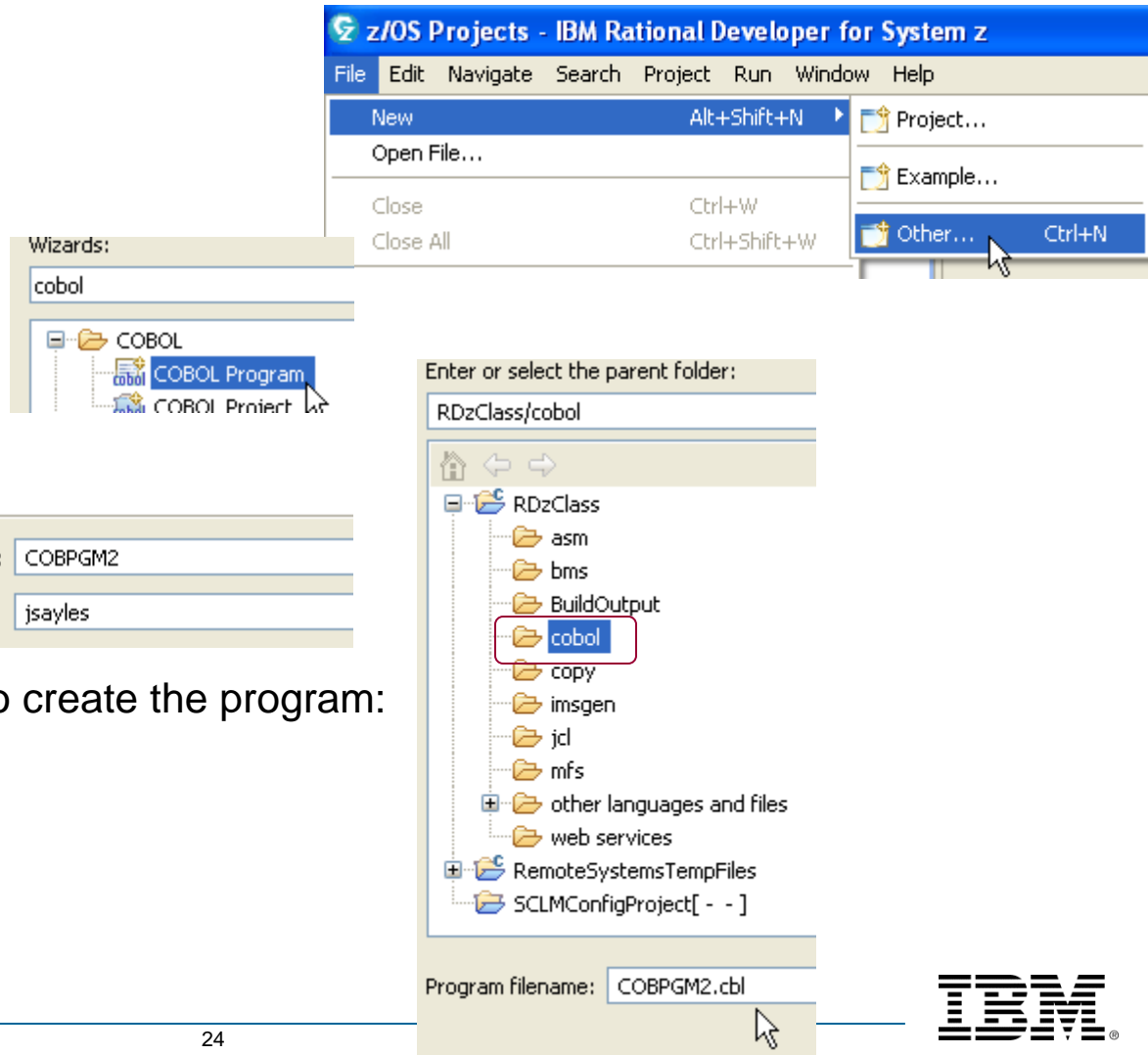
- Type: **cobol**
- Select COBOL Program
- Click **Next >**

...in the COBOL Program panel,

- Name the Program
- Click **Next >**

- Finally you specify which folder to create the program:

- ▶ Select the **cobol** folder
- ▶ Click **Next >**





# Creating New Programs From Templates

– continued

You can add CICS or DB2 template sample code to your new program:

Which features would you like to add to the program?

- ☒ Use BMS Maps
- ☒ Invoke CICS commands
- ☒ Use SQL statements
- ☒ Handle SQL error return codes

- ▶ Check the features you'd like
- ▶ Click **Finish**

- A few things happen:
  - ▶ Your new program is created →
  - ▶ The **Snippets** view is opened
    - Snippets information can be found in Appendix B of these slides



Note that you can customize the templates used to create new programs

From **Window, Preferences**, select:

**COBOL**

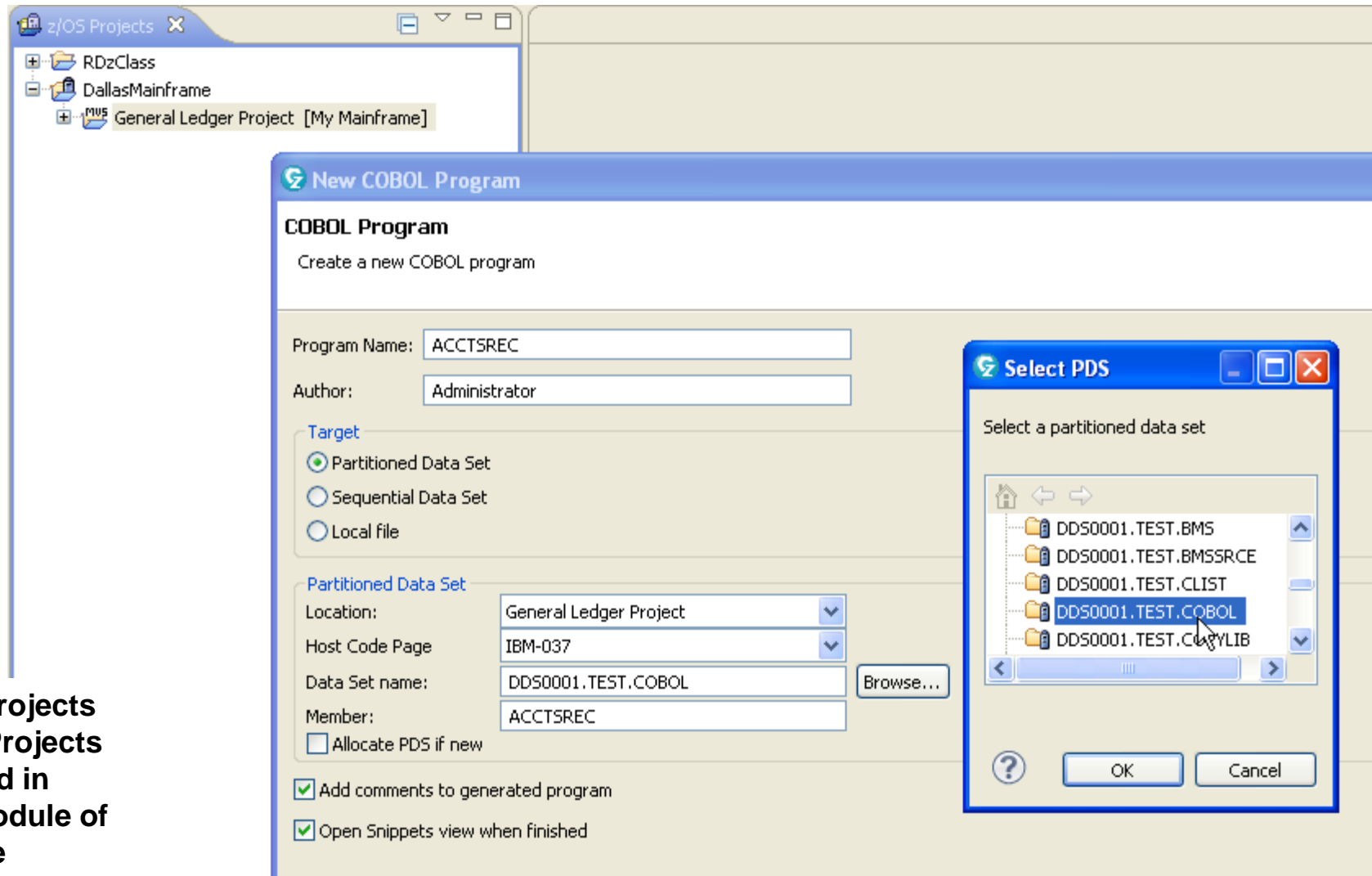
- **Code Templates**
- **Features**

The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE with the COBOL program editor open. The editor displays the source code for a program named COBPGM2. The code is organized into sections: IDENTIFICATION DIVISION, ENVIRONMENT DIVISION, INPUT-OUTPUT SECTION, DATA DIVISION, FILE SECTION, WORKING-STORAGE SECTION, LOCAL-STORAGE SECTION, LINKAGE SECTION, and PROCEDURE DIVISION. The PROCEDURE DIVISION contains CICS commands and SQL statements. The Snippets view is open at the bottom, showing a list of snippets for COBOL, including IMS Database Management for COBOL, IMS DB System Services for COBOL, and IMS Transaction Management for COBOL.

```
Line 33      Column 1      Insert      11 changes
-----+*A-1-B-+-----2-----3-----4-----5-----6-----+
000006      IDENTIFICATION DIVISION.
000007      PROGRAM-ID. COBPGM2.
000008      AUTHOR. jsayles.
000009
000010      ENVIRONMENT DIVISION.
000011      INPUT-OUTPUT SECTION.
000012
000013      DATA DIVISION.
000014      FILE SECTION.
000015
000016      WORKING-STORAGE SECTION.
000017          COPY DFHAID.
000018          COPY DFHBMSCA.
000019      01 WS-CICS-WORK-AREA.
000020          05 WS-CICS-RC          PIC S9(8) COMP.
000021          EXEC SQL INCLUDE SQLCA END-EXEC.
000022      01 ERROR-MESSAGE.
000023          02 ERROR-LEN          PIC S9(4)  COMP VALUE +1320.
000024          02 ERROR-TEXT          PIC X(132) OCCURS 10 TIMES
000025                                  INDEXED BY ERROR-INDEX.
000026      77 ERROR-TEXT-LEN          PIC S9(9)  COMP VALUE +132.
000027
000028      LOCAL-STORAGE SECTION.
000029
000030      LINKAGE SECTION.
000031
000032      PROCEDURE DIVISION .
000033
000034          * EXEC CICS command-name command-options
000035              RESP (WS-CICS-RC)
000036          * END-EXEC.
000037          * IF WS-CICS-RC NOT = DFHRESP (NORMAL) THEN
000038          *
000039          * END-IF.
000040
000041          EXEC SQL WHENEVER SQLERROR  GOTO DBERROR END-EXEC.
000042          EXEC SQL WHENEVER SQLWARNING GOTO DBERROR END-EXEC.
000043          EXEC SQL WHENEVER NOT FOUND  CONTINUE      END-EXEC.
000044
000045          DBERROR.
000046              CALL 'DSNTIAR' USING SQLCA ERROR-MESSAGE ERROR-TEXT-LEN
```

# Create New Program in a z/OS LPAR

- You can create new programs using the New COBOL Program wizard, provided you are connected to a z/OS LPAR, and that you have created a z/OS Project/MVS Subproject (see Location: in the screen capture below).

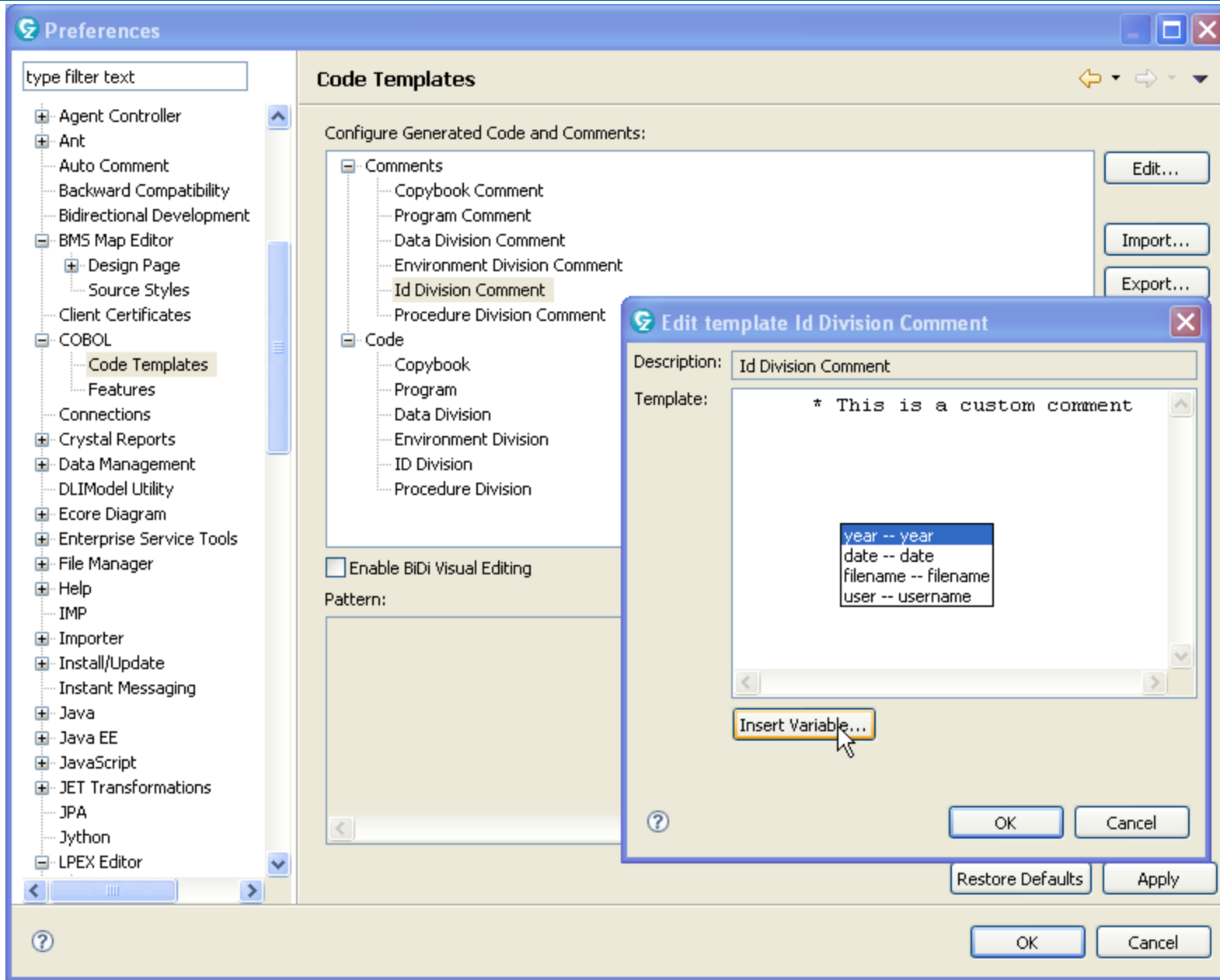


# Customize the New Program Templates – Comments

You can create a custom Code Template for COBOL comments or the base program code itself.

To add or customize comments:

- Click the comment option you wish to modify
- Code an asterisk in position 7 (you'll have to space over 1-6)
- You can insert Variables that are filled in when new "templated" programs are created



# Customize the New Program Templates – Program Code

And you can add your own entries, common files, databases, variables, routines etc. to either:

- An entire program
- Separate program divisions

When a new program is created using the templates all of the custom comments and code are inserted.

