

PRIMARY OPTION MENU

OPTION ==> 2 - EDIT DEFINITION

When you select Option 2 on the TABLES/AS Primary Option menu, the system displays the TABLES/AS Edit Definition menu. See Figure 2-21.

```

TABLES/AS EDIT DEFINITION MENU
-----
SELECT OPTION ==>
1 - FIELD EDITING      - Define Field Edit Rules
2 - RELATIONAL EDITING - Define Relational Edit Rules
3 - VIEW FIELD EDITS   - View Field Edit Rules
4 - VIEW RELATIONAL    - View Relational Edit Rules
5 - DELETE ALL EDITS   - Delete All Field and Relational Edit Rules

Enter/Verify Information:
SCREEN NAME ==> (Required)
CONFIRMATION ==> (Enter Y to Delete Edits)

PF 1=HELP      2=      3=END      4=RETURN      5=      6=
PF 7=          8=      9=      10=          11=     12=CANCEL
  
```

Figure 2-21

The menu is used to define, view and delete edit rules.

The options are:

- 1 - DEFINE FIELD EDITING RULES
- 2 - DEFINE RELATIONAL EDITING RULES
- 3 - VIEW FIELD EDIT RULES
- 4 - VIEW RELATIONAL EDIT RULES
- 5 - DELETE ALL FIELD AND RELATIONAL EDIT RULES

You must enter the SCREEN NAME ==> you wish to process.

PF KEYS

- | | |
|-------|--|
| PF3 | To return to the TABLES/AS Primary Option menu |
| PF4 | To return to the TABLES/AS Primary Option menu |
| PF12 | To return to the TABLES/AS Primary Option menu |
| ENTER | To process the option you have selected |

OPTION ===> 1 - FIELD EDITING

The first screen displayed is the screen format. The input/output fields are replaced by edit characters.

- X Field with no edits
- E Field with edits
- M Field is defined as a message field
- S Field is defined as a special message field.

Figure 2-22 is an example of a screen that appears when selecting Option 1, Define Field Edit Rules.

ORDER ENTRY							
ENTRY DATE:			X				
CUSTOMER NUMBER:			X	OR	CUSTOMER SHORT NAME:		X
SHIP-TO LOCATION:			X				
REQUESTED SHIP DATE:			X				
ITEM NO.	QUANTITY	TAX CODE	PROMISED DATE	ITEM NO.	QUANTITY	TAX CODE	PROMISED DATE
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Figure 2-22

If the screen contains repeating fields or groups of fields which have the same field names, then only the first occurrence of the field has the edit character.

The group ITEM NO, QUANTITY, TAX CODE, AND PROMISED DATE repeats two times. Any edits defined for the first occurrence of the group hold true for the second occurrence because the same field names are used.

EDIT RULES

To define edits for a field, position the cursor to the edit character next to that field. Type an E over the X and press ENTER. Multiple fields may be selected at one time for editing.

CHANGE

To change existing edits for a field, position the cursor at the edit character, type a C (change) over the E, and press ENTER. Multiple fields may be selected at one time for change.

After changing an edit character to E (edit) or C (change) one of four edit screens is displayed depending on the field type being edited:

- Alphanumeric field edits
- Date field edits
- Numeric field edits
- Quantity field edits

Each of these screens contain a number of edit questions. Each of the edit parameters already has a value assigned. These are the default values if editing a field for the first time. They are the existing edits if editing a field which already exists on another screen or if changing edits. Pressing ENTER activates the edits.

DELETE

Position the cursor at the edit character. Type a D (delete) over the edit character and press ENTER. Multiple fields may be selected at one time for delete.

MESSAGE FIELDS

To define a field as a common error message field, position the cursor at the edit character. Type an M over the X and press ENTER. That field is now used for the display of error messages only. Define common message field(s) before defining edits for other fields. Edits cannot be defined for this type of field. More than one field may be designed as a common error message field. This allows the system to display more than one error message if the screen contains more than one error.

DEFINE A SPECIAL MESSAGE FIELD

See Special Message Field Name?, under FIELD EDITS ALPHANUMERIC, DATE, NUMERIC, or QUANTITY.

FIELD EDITS - ALPHANUMERIC

Figure 2-23 is an example of the Alphanumeric Field Edits screen.

```

***** TABLES/AS EDIT DEFINITION - FIELD EDITS *****
FIELD:                                     TYPE: ALPHANUMERIC
LENGTH:      TABLE FIELD:
Specify Edit Processing for this field:
PRESENCE CHECK ***** (Y OF N)
FORMAT CHECK  ***** (Y OF N)      FORMAT *****
ALPHA CHECK   ***** (Y OF N)

RELATIONAL EDIT CONTROL FIELD ***** (Y OF N)
VALIDATE THRU TABLES/AS ***** TABLE NAME *****
DISCRETE VALUES AND RANGES ***** (Y OF N)

Specify Optional Error Message Processing:
SPECIAL MESSAGE FIELD NAME ***** ERROR ATTRIBUTES ** **
CUSTOMIZE ERROR MESSAGES ***** (Y OF N)

PF 1=HELP      2=      3=END      4=RETURN      5=      6=
PF 7=          8=          9=          10=          11=      12=CANCEL
  
```

Figure 2-23

FIELD NAME

The field for which edits are being defined. It is for display only and is not changed.

TABLE FIELD

This field is the corresponding field name in the table.

LENGTH

The field length currently defined for this field. It is for display only and is not changed.

PRESENCE CHECK ? (Y/N) N

Y requires that data be entered in this field.
N = Default

FORMAT CHECK? (Y/N) FORMAT *****

Y allows a specific format to be defined for this field. For example, a social security number could be defined as 999-99-9999.

Valid Format Characters

- A =Alpha check (characters A-Z only)
- B =Alpha & blank check (characters A-Z & blank)
- X =Alphanumeric check (characters A-Z & 0-9)
- Y =Alphanumeric & blank check (characters A-Z & 0-9 & blank)
- Z =Any character including blank
- 9 = Numeric check (characters 0-9 only)
- Special Characters = Any characters excluding A-Z & 0-9

N = Default

ALPHA CHECK? (Y/N)

Y causes the system to only accept alphabetic entries as valid, rejecting numerics and special characters. An alpha character is A-Z or Blank. Format check and alpha check cannot both be answered Y.

N = Default

RELATIONAL EDIT CONTROL FIELD? (Y/N)

Y allows the relational edits to be defined for this field.

N = Default

VALIDATE THROUGH TABLE ? (Y/N) TABLE NAME ==>

Y causes the system to validate the value entered on the screen against TABLES/MS. The table name must be entered if a Y is entered. Validation occurs against the sequence field of the named table.

By changing the response to N, the screen does not validate through TABLES/MS.

N = Default

DISCRETE VALUES AND RANGES TO BE ENTERED? (Y/N)

Y allows specific values or ranges of values which are valid for this field to be entered. After pressing the ENTER key, another screen is displayed to accept the discrete values. This is entered if the field being edited is used on another screen and it is using discrete values. N is entered if discrete values are not entered.

BLANK = Default

SPECIAL MESSAGE FIELD NAME?

To display a special message for a defined field, enter the field name. Leave this field blank if the error messages are to be displayed in a common message field or not at all. The same special message field can be used for more than one field. Defining a special message field causes the edit character to change to S. To change the edit character back to X, blank out the special message field name here.

BLANK = Default

ERROR ATTRIBUTE? (STD B EXT COL)

Specify different attributes for a field when in error by entering the standard attribute and/or the extended highlight attribute and/or the color attribute. See the APPENDIX for valid values.

STD-B (High Intensity) = Default

CUSTOMIZE MESSAGES (Y/N)

Y causes the system to use predefined, unnumbered error messages for each error for this field. These messages are further tailored by changing them using the Customize Messages screen. This screen is displayed after pressing ENTER.

N causes the system to display numbered error messages that are system generated for this field. For example, if presence check is Y, requiring data to be entered in this field, and the operator does not enter any data, these possible error messages appear:

System generic msg	- E115: Data must be present
System customized msg	- Data must be entered
Your tailored custom msg	- Please enter a customer number

N = Default

FIELD EDITS - DATE

Figure 2-24 is an example of a Date Field Edits screen.

```

..... TABLES/AS EDIT DEFINITION - FIELD EDITS .....
FIELD:                                     TYPE: DATE
LENGTH:      TABLE FIELD:

Specify Edit Processing for this field:

PRESENCE CHECK *** (Y or N)
DATE FORMAT   *** (Y or N)      FORMAT ***
REL. TO CURR  *** (Relation to Current Date Operator)

RELATIONAL EDIT CONTROL FIELD *** (Y or N)
VALIDATE THRU TABLES/AS ***      TABLE NAME ***
DISCRETE VALUES AND RANGES *** (Y or N)

Specify Optional Error Message Processing:

SPECIAL MESSAGE FIELD NAME ***      ERROR ATTRIBUTES M>  EXT  M>  COC
CUSTOMIZE ERROR MESSAGES *** (Y or N)

PF 1=HELP      2=      3=END      4=RETURN      5=      6=
PF 7=          8=      9=      10=      11=      12=CANCEL
  
```

Figure 2-24

FIELD NAME

The field for which edits are being defined. It is for display only and cannot be changed.

TABLE FIELD

This field is the corresponding field name in the table.

LENGTH

The field length currently defined for this field. It is for display only and cannot be changed.

PRESENCE CHECK ? (Y/N) N

Y requires that data be entered in this field.
N = Default

DATE FORMAT? (Y/N) FORMAT ==>

Default date format is Y. All dates must have a defined format.

FORMAT

Valid date formats:

- 5 position date field: YYDDD, YY/DDD
- 6 position date field: MMDDYY, YYMMDD, MM/DD/YY, DD/MM/YY, YY/MM/DD
- 7 position date field: YYYYDDD, YYYY/DDD, DD-MMM-YY
- 8 position date field: MM/DD/YYYY, MM/YY/DD, MMDDYYYY, DDMMYYYY, DD/MM/YYYY, DD/YY/MM, Y/MM/DD, YY/DD/MM, YYYYMMDD, YYYY/MM/DD, YYYY-MM-DD
- 9 position date field: DD-MMM-YYYY, MON DD, YYYY, MMM DD, YYYY

REL. CURRENT DATE

Instructs how the date being entered is compared to the current date.

- BLANK** The date entered is not compared to the current date.
- = The date entered must be equal to the current date.
 - ≠ The date entered must not be equal to the current date.
 - < The date entered must be less than the current date.
 - ≤ The date entered must be less than or equal to the current date.
 - > The date entered must be greater than the current date.
 - ≥ The date entered must be greater than or equal to the current date.

The date field is initialized to the current date if the relationship to current date is equal, less than or equal, or greater than or equal and the date field is blank and the field value is required.

CONTROLLING FIELD IN RELATIONAL EDIT CONDITION? (Y/N)

Y allows the relational edits to be defined for this field.
N = Default

VALIDATE THROUGH TABLES ? (Y/N) TABLE NAME ==>

Y causes the system to validate the value entered on the screen against TABLES/MS. The table name must be entered if a Y is entered. Validation occurs against the sequence field of the named table.

By changing the response to N, the screen does not use TABLES/MS.
N = Default

DISCRETE VALUES AND RANGES TO BE ENTERED? (Y/N)

Y allows specific values or ranges of values which are valid for this field to be entered. After pressing the ENTER key, another screen is displayed to accept the discrete values. This is entered if the field being edited is used on another screen and it is using discrete values. N is entered if discrete values are not entered.

BLANK = Default

SPECIAL MESSAGE FIELD NAME?

To display a special message for a defined field, enter the field name. Leave this field blank if the error messages are displayed in a common message field or not at all. The same special message field can be used for more than one field. Defining a special message field causes the edit character to change to S. To change the edit character back to X, blank out the special message field name here.

BLANK = Default

ERROR ATTRIBUTE? (STD B EXT COL)

Specify different attributes for a field when in error by entering the standard attribute and/or the extended highlight attribute and/or the color attribute. See the APPENDIX for valid values.

STD-B (High Intensity) = Default

CUSTOMIZE MESSAGES? (Y/N)

Y causes the system to use predefined, unnumbered error messages for each error for this field. These messages can be further tailored by changing them using the Customize Messages screen. This screen is displayed after pressing ENTER.

N causes the system to display numbered error messages that are system generated for this field. For example, if presence check is Y, requiring data to be entered in this field, and the operator does not enter any data, these possible error messages appear:

System generic msg	- E115: Data must be present
System customized msg	- Data must be entered
Your tailored custom msg	- Please enter a customer number

N = Default

FIELD EDITS - NUMERIC

Figure 2-25 is an example of a Numeric Field Edits screen.

TABLES/AS EDIT DEFINITION		FIELD EDITS		
FIELD:				TYPE: NUMERIC
LENGTH:	TABLE FIELD:			
Specify Edit Processing for this Field:				
PRESENCE CHECK ==>	(Y or N)			
RELATIONAL EDIT CONTROL FIELD ==>		(Y or N)		
VALIDATE THRU TABLES/MS ==>		TABLE NAME ==>		
DISCRETE VALUES AND RANGES ==>		(Y or N)		
Specify Optional Error Message Processing:				
SPECIAL MESSAGE FIELD NAME ==>		ERROR ATTRIBUTES ==>	STD	EXT
			==>	==>
CUSTOMIZE ERROR MESSAGES ==>		(Y or N)		COL
				==>
PF 1=HELP	2=	3=END	4=RTURN	5=
PF 7=	8=	9=	10=	11=
				12=CANCEL

Figure 2-25

FIELD NAME

The field for which edits are being defined. It is for display only and is not changed.

TABLE FIELD

This field is the corresponding field name in the table.

LENGTH

The field length currently defined for this field. It is for display only and cannot be changed.

PRESENCE CHECK ? (Y/N) N

Y requires that data be entered in this field.
N = Default

CONTROLLING FIELD IN RELATIONAL EDIT CONDITION? (Y/N)

Y allows the relational edits to be defined for this field.
N = Default

VALIDATE THROUGH TABLES ? (Y/N) TABLE NAME ==>

Y causes the system to validate the value entered on the screen against TABLES/MS. The table name must be entered if a Y is entered. Validation occurs against the sequence field of the named table.
By changing the response to N, the screen does not use TABLES/MS.
N = Default

DISCRETE VALUES AND RANGES TO BE ENTERED? (Y/N)

Y allows specific values or ranges of values which are valid for this field to be entered. After pressing the ENTER key, another screen is displayed to accept the discrete values. This is entered if the field being edited is used on another screen and it is using discrete values. N is entered if discrete values are not entered.

BLANK = Default

SPECIAL MESSAGE FIELD NAME?

To display a special message for a defined field, enter the field name. Leave this field blank if the error messages are displayed in a common message field or not at all. The same special message field can be used for more than one field. Defining a special message field causes the edit character to change to S. To change the edit character back to X, blank out the special message field name here.

BLANK = Default

ERROR ATTRIBUTE? (STD B EXT COL)

Specify different attributes for a field when in error by entering the standard attribute and/or the extended highlight attribute and/or the color attribute. See the APPENDIX for valid values.

STD-B (High Intensity) = Default

CUSTOMIZE MESSAGES? (Y/N)

Y causes the system to use predefined, unnumbered error messages for each error for this field. These messages are further tailored by changing them using the Customize Messages screen. This screen is displayed after pressing ENTER.

N causes the system to display numbered error messages that are system generated for this field. For example, if presence check is Y, requiring data to be entered in this field, and the operator does not enter any data, these possible error messages appear:

System generic msg	- E115: Data must be present
System customized msg	- Data must be entered
Your tailored custom msg	- Please enter a customer number

N = Default

PF KEYS

PF3	Save edits and return to the TABLES/AS Edit Definition menu
PF4	Save edits and return to the TABLES/AS Primary Option menu
PF12	Cancel edits and return to the TABLES/MS Edit Definition menu
ENTER	Accept edits currently defined on the screen. If Customized Messages or Discrete Values are requested, option screen (SS850103) is presented. Otherwise, return to the previous screen to select fields for editing.

FIELD EDITS - QUANTITY

Figure 2-26 is an example of a Quantity Field Edits screen.

```

..... TABLES/AS EDIT DEFINITION - FIELD EDITS .....
FIELD:                                     TYPE: QUANTITY
LENGTH:                                     TABLE FIELD:

Specify Edit/Processing for this Field:

PRESENCE CHECK ***>                         (Y, or N)
NEGATIVE SIGN ***>                         (L=Left, R=Right, N=None)
DEC POSITIONS ***>                         (Number of Decimal Positions, 0 to 16)

RELATIONAL EDIT CONTROL FIELD ***>         (Y, or N)
VALIDATE THRU TABLES/MS ***>             TABLE NAME ***>
DISCRETE VALUES AND RANGES ***>         (Y, or N)

Specify Optional Error Message Processing:

SPECIAL MESSAGE FIELD NAME ***>           BRACH ATTRIBUTES ***>   ***>   ***>   ***>
CUSTOMIZE ERROR MESSAGES ***>           (Y, or N)

PF 1=HELP      2=      3=END      4=RETURN      5=      6=
PF 7=          8=          9=          10=         11=     12=CANCEL
    
```

Figure 2-26

FIELD NAME

The field for which edits are being defined. It is for display only and cannot be changed.

TABLE FIELD

This field is the corresponding field name in the table.

LENGTH

The field length currently defined for this field. It is for display only and cannot be changed.

PRESENCE CHECK ? (Y/N) N

Y requires that data be entered in this field.
N = Default

NEGATIVE SIGN (L, R, N)

Specify where the negative sign is being entered.
L = left, R = right, N = none
Example L: -100000, 1000000
R: 100000-, 1000000
N: 1000000
N = Default

DEC POSITION (0-16)

Specify the number of decimal positions for this field.
0 = Default

RELATIONAL EDIT CONTROL FIELD? (Y/N)

Y allows the relational edits to be defined for this field.

N = Default

VALIDATE THROUGH TABLES ? (Y/N) TABLE NAME ==>

Y causes the system to validate the value entered on the screen against TABLES/MS. The table name must be entered if a Y is entered. Validation occurs against the sequence field of the named table.

By changing the response to N, the screen does not use TABLES/MS.

N = Default

DISCRETE VALUES AND RANGES TO BE ENTERED? (Y/N)

Y allows specific values or ranges of values which are valid for this field to be entered. After pressing the ENTER key, another screen is displayed to accept the discrete values. This is entered if the field being edited is used on another screen and it is using discrete values. N is entered if discrete values are not entered.

BLANK = Default

SPECIAL MESSAGE FIELD NAME?

To display a special message for a defined field, enter the field name. Leave this field blank if the error messages are displayed in a common message field or not at all. The same special message field can be used for more than one field. Defining a special message field causes the edit character to change to S. To change the edit character back to X, blank out the special message field name here.

BLANK = Default

ERROR ATTRIBUTE? (STD B EXT COL)

Specify different attributes for a field when in error by entering the standard attribute and/or the extended highlight attribute and/or the color attribute. See the APPENDIX for valid values.

STD-B (High Intensity) = Default

CUSTOMIZE MESSAGES? (Y/N)

Y causes the system to use predefined, unnumbered error messages for each error for this field. These messages can be further tailored by changing them using the Customize Messages screen. This screen is displayed after pressing ENTER.

N causes the system to display numbered error messages that are system generated for this field. For example, if presence check is Y, requiring data to be entered in this field, and the operator does not enter any data, these possible error messages appear:

System generic msg	- E115: Data must be present
System customized msg	- Data must be entered
Your tailored custom msg	- Please enter a customer number

N = Default

PF KEYS

PF3	Save edits and return to the TABLES/AS Edit Definition menu.
PF4	Save edits and return to the TABLES/AS Primary Option menu.

PF12 Cancel edits and return to TABLES/AS Edit Definition menu
 ENTER Accept edits currently defined on the screen. If Customized Messages or Discrete Values are requested, option screen (SS850103) is presented. Otherwise, return to the previous screen to select fields for editing.

EDIT OPTIONS

CUSTOMIZE MESSAGES

Figure 2-27 shows the screen that is displayed if *CUSTOMIZE MESSAGES* or discrete values are specified on any of the Field Edit screens.

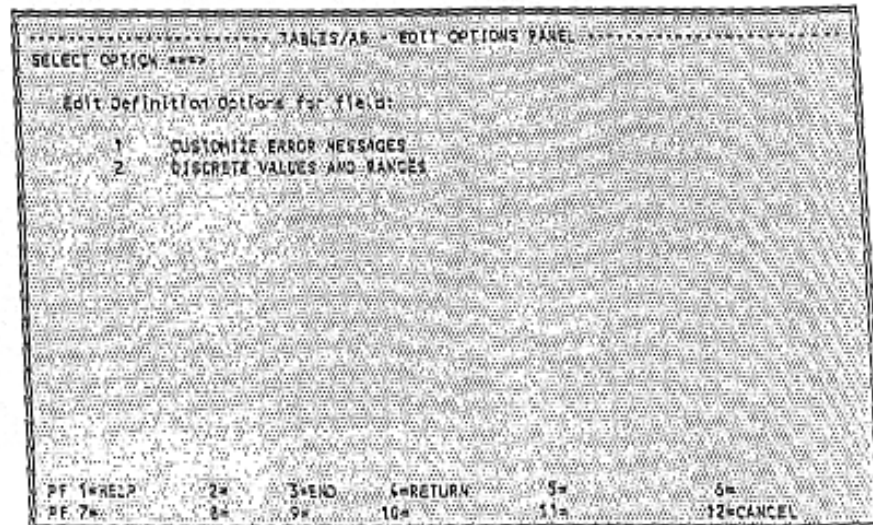


Figure 2-27

If only one of *CUSTOMIZE MESSAGES* or *DISCRETE VALUES* is chosen for the field, then this option screen is automatically bypassed.

Enter the option code and press ENTER. The next screen displayed is identical to the field edit screen with the exception of having a customized message below each edit question with a positive response, or it is the Discrete Values and Ranges screen.

PF KEYS

PF12 Return to the screen to select fields for editing and if values are entered for an option, save the values. If this is the first time on the option screen and any of the options are not selected, change the edit

rule definition for that option to N. If an option is selected and all values are cleared, change the edit rule definition for that option to N.

ENTER Proceed to the screen pertaining to the option selected.

CUSTOMIZE MESSAGES - ALPHANUMERIC

Figure 2-28 is an example of a Customized Message screen for an alphanumeric field.

```

..... TABLES/AS:EDIT DEFINITION - CUSTOMIZE MESSAGES .....
FIELD:                                     TYPE:ALPHANUMERIC
LENGTH:      TABLE FIELD:
Enter/Change the Message for the Edit Test Above It:
PRESENCE CHECK ==> (Y or N)
FORMAT CHECK   ==> (Y or N)      FORMAT ==>
ALPHA CHECK    ==> (Y or N)
RELATIONAL EDIT CONTROL FIELD ==> (Y or N)
VALIDATE THRU TABLES/VSAM ==> TABLE NAME ==>
DISCRETE VALUES AND RANGES ==> (Y or N)

PF 1=HELP      2=      3=END      4=RETURN      5=      6=
PF 7=          8=      9=      10=         11=         12=CANCEL

```

Figure 2-28

The system's customized messages may be retained or tailored. To change a customized message, position the cursor on the message and type in the new message. To delete a message, position cursor on the message and press ERASE EOF.

PF KEYS

PF3 Save changes and return to the TABLES/AS Edit Options panel
 PF4 Save changes and return to the TABLES/AS Primary Option menu
 PF12 Return to previous screen; ignore changes
 ENTER Accept changes

CUSTOMIZE MESSAGES - DATE

Figure 2-29 is an example of a Customized Message screen for a date field.

```

TABLES/AS EDIT DEFINITION - CUSTOMIZE MESSAGES
FIELD:                                     TYPE: DATE
LENGTH: TABLE FIELD

Enter/Change the Message for the Edit Test Above It:

PRESENCE CHECK ==> (Y or N)
FORMAT CHECK ==> (Y or N)          FORMAT ==>
REL. TO CURR ==> (Relation to Current Date Operator)
VALIDATE THRU TABLES/AS ==>          TABLE NAME ==>
DISCRETE VALUES AND RANGES ==>      (Y or N)

PF 1=HELP      2=      3=END      4=RETURN      5=      6=
PF 7=          8=      9=      10=          11=      12=CANCEL
  
```

Figure 2-29

The system's customized messages may be retained or tailored. To change a customized message, position the cursor on the message and type in the new message. To delete a message, position cursor on the message and press ERASE EOF.

PF KEYS

PF3 Save changes and return to the TABLES/AS Edit Options panel
 PF4 Save changes and return to the TABLES/AS Primary Option menu
 PF12 Return to previous screen; ignore changes
 ENTER Accept changes

CUSTOMIZE MESSAGES - NUMERIC

Figure 2-30 is an example of a Customized Message screen for a numeric field.

```

***** TABLES/AS EDIT DEFINITION ***** CUSTOMIZE MESSAGES *****
FIELD:                                     TYPE: NUMERIC
LENG: 8:                                     TABLE FIELD:
Enter/Change the Message for the Edit Test Above It:
PRESENCE CHECK ***> (Y or N)
NUMERIC CHECK ***> (Y or N)
RELATIONAL EDIT CONTROL FIELD ***> (Y or N)
VALIDATE THRU TABLES/ASAH ***> TABLE NAME ***>
DISCRETE VALUES AND RANGES ***> (Y or N)

PF 1=HELP      2=      3=END      4=RETURN      5=      6=
PF 7=          8=      9=      10=          11=      12=CANCEL

```

Figure 2-30

The system's customized messages may be retained or tailored. To change a customized message, position the cursor on the message and type in the new message. To delete a message, position cursor on the message and press ERASE EOF.

PF KEYS

PF3 Save changes and return to the TABLES/AS Edit Options panel
 PF4 Save changes and return to the TABLES/AS Primary Option menu
 PF12 Return to previous screen; ignore changes
 ENTER Accept changes

CUSTOMIZE MESSAGES - QUANTITY

Figure 2-31 is an example of a Customized Message screen for a quantity field.

TABLES/AS EDIT DEFINITION		CUSTOMIZE MESSAGES			
FIELD:	TABLE FIELD:	TYPE:	QUANTITY:		
LENGTH:					
Enter/Change the Message for the Edit Test Above (1):					
PRESENCE CHECK	***>	(Y or N)			
NUMERIC CHECK	***>	(Y or N)			
NEGATIVE SIGN	***>	(L=Left, R=Right, X=None)			
DEC POSITIONS	***>	(No. of Decimal Positions, 0 to 9)			
RELATIONAL EDIT CONTROL FIELD	***>	(Y or N)			
VALIDATE THRU TABLES/VSAM	***>	TABLE NAME	***>		
DISCRETE VALUES AND RANGES	***>	(Y or N)			
PF1=HELP	2=	3=END	4=RETURN	5=	6=
PF 7=	8=	9=	10=	11=	12=CANCEL

Figure 2-31

The system's customized messages may be retained or tailored. To change a customized message, position the cursor on the message and type in the new message. To delete a message, position cursor on the message and press ERASE EOF.

PF KEYS

PF3 Save changes and return to the TABLES/AS Edit Options panel
 PF4 Save changes and return to the TABLES/AS Primary Option menu
 PF12 Return to previous screen; ignore changes
 ENTER Accept changes

DISCRETE VALUES AND RANGES

Figure 2-32 is a Discrete Value Entry screen which allows acceptable values or ranges of values to be entered for a particular field.

```

TABLES/AS - DISCRETE VALUES AND RANGES
-----
SCREEN:                                     LENGTH:

Enter acceptable values (separate values or ranges with a comma):

PF1=HELP  2=  3=END  4=RETURN  5=  6=
PF7=      8=  9=  10=  11=  12=CANCEL
  
```

Figure 2-32

The values entered must be the same length and format as defined on the field edit rules screen. Alphanumeric fields are filled with blanks if they are defined as less than the field length.

Each value or range of values must be separated by a comma.

To enter a range of values, enter the beginning value followed with a hyphen followed with the ending value. For example: 100-199, 500-599

To delete existing discrete values use the space bar to space over them or use the ERASE EOF key if the values are at the end.

The system automatically resequences the values entered into ascending sequence after ENTER is pressed. Dates are resequenced using a format of year/month/day.

This screen will accept data in upper/lower case. Therefore, upper case values only must be entered in upper case.

SYSTEM MAINTENANCE OF DISCRETE VALUES

The system uses SCRVAL table to keep track of discrete values by screen and field name. Any subsequent changes made to the discrete values cause the system to store those additional values on the SCRVAL RECORD.

PF KEYS

PF3 Save edits and return to the TABLES/AS Edit Options panel
PF4 Save edits and return to the TABLES/AS Primary Option menu
PF12 Return to TABLES/AS Edit Options panel screen; ignore changes
ENTER Accept changes

OPTION ==> 2 - RELATIONAL EDITING

Figure 2-33 shows the TABLES/AS Relational Edit Rules screen.

This screen is used to add, change, or delete conditions for any one of the fields defined as a control field in a relational edit.

```

..... TABLES/AS RELATIONAL EDIT MENU .....
SELECT OPTION ==>                               SCREEN:
A - ADD a Condition                             D - DELETE a Condition
C - CHANGE a Condition                          K - DELETE ALL Conditions

CONTROL NUMBER ==>                               (Required - from the CTL# fields below)
CONDITION NUMBER ==>                             (For Option C and D only)

CTL# FIELD   STATUS   CTL# FIELD   STATUS   CTL# FIELD   STATUS
-----
PF 1=HELP   2=      3=END      4=RETURN  5=
PF 7=      8=      9=      10=      11=
12=CANCEL
  
```

Figure 2-33

The options are:

- A - ADD A CONDITION TO A CONTROL NUMBER
- C - CHANGE A CONDITION FOR A CONTROL NUMBER
- D - DELETE A CONDITION FROM A CONTROL NUMBER
- K - DELETE ALL CONDITIONS FROM A CONTROL NUMBER

PF KEYS

- PF3 Return to the TABLES/AS Edit Definition menu
- PF4 Return to the TABLES/AS Primary Option menu
- PF12 Return to the TABLES/AS Edit Definition menu

CONTROL NUMBER ==>

Select one of the values listed under CTL # (bottom half of the screen).

CONDITION NUMBER ==>

The number assigned to a specific condition previously defined for this control field. Use Edit Definitions menu, Option 4 - View Relational Edit Rules.

CTL #

The number assigned by TABLES/AS for a field name which is specified as a control field in relational conditions.

FIELD

The name of a field which is specified as a control field in relational conditions.

STATUS

A TABLES/AS generated message indicating if conditions are defined for this field name (CTL #).

- **NOT DEFINED** - There are no conditions defined for this control field. Select the ADD function to begin defining conditions.
- **DEFINED** - One or more conditions are defined for this control field. Select add, change, or the delete function for this control field.

RELATIONAL EDIT RULES**ADD NEW CONDITIONS**

1. The designed screen is displayed with one of the following characters for each input/output field:

- R Control field in the relational condition.
- X Any field which is selected to participate in a relational condition.
- # A field which is not used in a relational condition.

For the X fields, the following characters can be entered:

- P Presence required.
- A Absence required.
- C A field which has specific value(s) being tested.

Press ENTER when all participating fields are selected.

2. A screen appears containing all the names of the selected fields. Figure 2-34 shows the format of the Relational Edit Tests screen.

```

..... TABLES/AS RELATIONAL EDIT TESTS .....
CONTROL FIELD:          CONDITION NUMBER:          SCREEN:
      *Till there be more conditions using the same fields (Y/N) *--->

.....

PF 1=HELP      2=      3=END      4=RETURN      5=
PF 7=          8=      9=          10=          11=
                                12=CANCEL
  
```

Figure 2-34

CONDITIONAL STATEMENT FORMAT

SELECTED FIELD	OPERATOR	COMPARE FLD1	COMPARE FLD2
.....

SELECTED FIELD

- The control field is shown first.
- If the control field is a non-repeating group field, all selected fields must be non-repeating group fields.
- If the control field is a repeating group field, all selected fields must be within that set for that repeating group.

OPERATORS

- A** This field must be absent (left blank) for this condition.
 Example: FLDNAM1 A
 Values or field names are not acceptable following the operator.
- P** This field must be present for this condition.
 Example: FLDNAM1 P
 Values or field names are not acceptable following the operator.
- 7** This field must not be equal to the value/field name specified.
 Example with a value: FLDNAM1 -2300
 Example with a field name: FLDNAM1 -FLDNAM2

- = This field must be equal to the value/field name specified.
Example with a value: `FLDNAM1 =2300`
Example with a field name: `FLDNAM1 =FLDNAM2`
- < This field must be less than the value/field name specified.
Example with a value: `FLDNAM1 <2300`
Example with a field name: `FLDNAM1 <FLDNAM2`
- > This field must be greater than the value/field name specified.
Example with a value: `FLDNAM1 >2300`
Example with a field name: `FLDNAM1 >FLDNAM2`
- L This field must be less than or equal to the value/field name specified.
Example with a value: `FLDNAM1 L2300`
Example with a field name: `FLDNAM1 LFLDNAM2`
- G This field must be greater than or equal to the value/field name specified.
Example with a value: `FLDNAM1 G2300`
Example with a field name: `FLDNAM1 GFLDNAM2`
- R This field must be equal to the inclusive range of values defined by the range of values specified or the range established by two field names.
Example with a value: `FLDNAM1 R2300-4200`
Example with a field name: `FLDNAM1 RFLDNAM2-FLDNAM3`
Example with a field name & a value: `FLDNAM1 RFLDNAM2-4200`

COMPARE FLD1

A specific value or field name on the screen.

If this is a field name:

- The field name may be the name of a non-repeating group field or a field in the same repeating group if the selected field is a repeating group field.
- The field name must be the name of a non-repeating group field if the selected field is a repeating group field.

COMPARE FLD2

Only use this field when the range operator (R) is specified. Separate from COMPARE FLD1 by a hyphen (-). All of the rules for COMPARE FLD1 apply.

CODING RULES

- Values are enclosed in single quotes, for example, '2300'
- Field names are not enclosed in quotes.
- Ranges of values are separated by a hyphen, for example, '2300'-'3200'
- Ranges of field names are separated by a hyphen.
- A maximum of 68 conditions for a control field can be defined.

CONDITION TESTING LOGIC

Within a single condition, each line of the condition uses AND logic. For a condition to be true, line 1 must be true AND line 2 must be true AND line N must be true. If any line is not true, the condition fails the test.

Across multiple conditions, each condition uses OR logic. Condition 1 must be true OR condition 2 must be true OR condition N must be true. If a true condition is not found, the relational edit error message is returned.

When there is more than one relational control field defined, each relation must be satisfied to pass the relational edit test.

Figure 2-35 is an example of a Values for Relation Edit Tests screen.

```

----- TABLES/AS RELATIONAL EDIT TESTS -----
CONTROL FIELD: ITEVA01          CONDITION NUMBER: 01          SCREEN: ORDERS
      Will there be more conditions using the same fields (Y/N) ==> Y
ITEVND  ?
QTY     ?
TAXCD   A
PRDSDT  P

PF1=HELP      2=      3=END      4=RETURN      5=
PF7=          8=      9=          10=          11=
                                12=CANCEL
  
```

Figure 2-35

If there are multiple conditions with these fields, enter Y to the question at the top of the screen. This returns the same screen with the same fields to define the next condition with these fields.

If a field is used more than once in a given condition, position the cursor at the first blank line following the list of field names. Key in the name of the field which is used more than once. Next to each field, enter an operator and the value(s) or field being used to validate for this condition.

For repeating fields or groups of fields which have common names, all repeating occurrences are automatically established with the relational edits defined once for that group.

When all of the values are entered for this condition, press ENTER.

3. If the question at the top of the screen is answered Y, the same screen is presented again. If the question is answered N because conditions are being added, a new screen is presented.
4. Press PF12 to return to a previous screen. Repeating PF12 returns the Relational Edit Rules menu.

CHANGE A CONDITION

- The designed screen is displayed with one of the following characters, input/output field:
 - R Control field in the relational condition
 - X Any field not previously identified as participating in this relational condition.
 - P A field which has been identified as participating in this relational condition. It must be PRESENT in this condition.
 - A A field which has been identified as participating in this relational condition. It must be ABSENT in this condition.
 - C A field which has been identified as participating in this relational condition. It is defined with particular values for this condition.

The following characters can be entered (except for the control field):

- P Presence required.
- A Absence required.
- C A field which has specific value(s) being tested.
- D Deletes the field from this condition.

Press ENTER when all changes are made.

- A screen appears containing all the names of the fields that were coded with R/P/A/C characters on the designed screen.

Figure 2-36 is an example of a Values Relational Edit Condition screen.

```

----- TABLES/AS RELATIONAL EDIT TESTS -----
CONTROL FIELD: ITEHNO1          CONDITION NUMBER: 01          SCREEN: ORDERS
Will there be more conditions using the same fields (Y/N) ==> Y
ITEHNO  1
QTY     2
TAXCD   A
PROMSGT P

PF F1=HELP      2=      3=END      4=RETURN      5=      6=
PF F7=          8=      9=      10=          11=      12=CANCEL
  
```

Figure 2-36

Next to each field are the current values used for this condition.
Position the cursor to the fields being changed, make the change, and press
ENTER.

3. The Relational Edit Rules menu is returned.

DELETE A CONDITION

1. A screen appears showing the specific values for the fields in the condition you specify to delete. An example is shown in Figure 2-37.

```

..... TABLES/AS RELATIONAL EDIT TESTS .....
CONTROL FIELD: ITEMNO          CONDITION NUMBER: 01          SCREEN: ORDERS
      Will there be more conditions using the same fields (Y/N) ==> Y
ITEMNO  1
QTY     2
TAXCO   4
PROMSDT P
.....
PF 1=HELP      2=      3=END      4=RETURN      5=      6=
PF 7=          8=      9=      10=          11=      12=CANCEL
  
```

Figure 2-37

If this is a condition being deleted, press ENTER. Remaining condition numbers are renumbered.

When the last condition for a field is deleted, that field is automatically changed from a control field in relational conditions. The field is no longer shown on the Relational Edit Rules screen as a control field. When the field edit rules are viewed for this screen, an N appears for the controlling field in relational edits.

2. The Relational Edit Rules screen is returned.

DELETE ALL CONDITIONS

1. Enter a Y on the Relational Edit Rules menu after the question, *DELETE ALL CONDITIONS*. A message *FIELD HAS BEEN DELETED AS A RELATIONAL CONTROL FIELD*, appears. The field name is no longer shown in the list of control fields in the bottom half of the screen.

EXAMPLES OF RELATIONAL CONDITIONS

When item number is in the range of 1000000 - 2000000

- Quantity must be greater than 100
- Tax Code must be absent
- Promise Date must be present

When Customer Number is present

- Short Name must be absent
- Promise Date must be greater than or equal to requested Due Date

When State Code is MA

- Zip Code must be in the range 01000-02999
- Country Code must be USA
- Canadian Province Code must be absent
- Canadian Postal Zone must be absent
- Taxable Code must be Y

When Zip Code is in the range 01000-02999

- State Code must be MA
- Country Code must be USA
- Canadian Province Code must be absent
- Canadian Postal Zone must be absent
- Taxable Code must be Y

RULES FOR REPEATING GROUP FIELDS

A field in a repeating group:

- Must be the control field if checked against non-repeating fields.
- Cannot be checked against fields in other repeating groups.
- Cannot be checked against another occurrence of itself.
- Can be checked against other fields in the same repeating group.

TERMS**A CONDITION**

One or more fields having a specific set of operators and values or field names all of which must be true for the condition to be true.

RELATIONAL CONDITIONS

One or more conditions defined for a relational control field where at least one of the conditions specified must be true for that control field to pass the relational edits. When more than one relational control field has relational conditions defined, each control field must have at least one condition which is true for the screen to pass the edit checks.

RELATIONAL CONTROL FIELD

A field from a user defined screen designated as such through the field edit definition process. It is a field which requires the absence, presence, or particular values to be present in other fields for some given value(s) of this field.

For example:

- When ITEMNO is greater than 5000
- QTY must be 20-100
- TAXED must be present

ITEMNO is the relational control field.

SCREEN DESCRIPTION

The top portion of this screen identifies the name of the screen, the name of the control field, and the condition number currently being worked with.

The question *ARE THERE MORE CONDITIONS USING THE SAME FIELD RELATIONSHIPS?* is answered as Y or N.

- N This is the last condition being defined using this specific set of fields. Pressing ENTER returns to the Relational Edit Rules menu if change or delete is selected.

Pressing ENTER returns to the screen with the control field identified with an R if add is selected from the menu.

- Y There are additional conditions being defined using this same set of fields. Pressing ENTER returns to the same screen with the same field names and a question mark next to the field name.

The left most side of the screen lists the field names selected using the participate characters R, P, A, C.

The ?, P, A are located in the position where the operator was defined for this field for this condition.

Values/field names must begin immediately following the operator.

For example, if there is a condition that promise date must be greater than or equal to requested ship date, promise date must be defined as the control field because it repeats. It is the only field selected to participate in the condition. The condition is coded as: PROMSDT GREQSHPDT

PROMSDT The name of the control field

G The operator for greater than or equal to

REQSHPDT The field name for requested ship date, entered in COMPARE FLD1 immediately following the operator character.

DEFINE RELATIONAL EDIT RULES

SAMPLE APPLICATION

Figure 2-38 is a sample Relational Edit Rules screen that is used to step through defining relational edit rules.

```

..... TABLES/AS RELATIONAL EDIT MENU .....
SELECT OPTION >>>>                               SCREENS
          A - ADD a Condition          D - DELETE a Condition
          C - CHANGE a Condition       K - DELETE ALL Conditions

CONTROL NUMBER >>>> (Required - from the CTL# fields below)
CONDITION NUMBER >>>> (For Option C and D only)

CTL# FIELD   STATUS   CTL# FIELD   STATUS   CTL# FIELD   STATUS
-----
01 ITEMNO)  DEFINED

.....

YOU ARE IN VIEW MODE - SELECT A CONTROL NUMBER
PF 1=HELP      2=      3=END      4=RETURN      5=      6=
PF 7=          8=      9=      10=      11=      12=CANCEL
  
```

Figure 2-38

By selecting ADD A CONDITIONS (A) and CTL NUM (01), the screen shown in Figure 2-39 appears stating that some conditions are added for the control field named ITEMNO. This screen is referred to as SCREEN1.

SELECTING FIELDS FOR CONDITIONS

ORDER ENTRY							
ENTRY DATE:	X			OR	CUSTOMER SHORT NAME:	X	
CUSTOMER NUMBER:	X						
SHIP-TO LOCATION:	X						
REQUESTED SHIP DATE:	X						
ITEM NO.	QUANTITY	TAX CODE	PROMISED DATE	ITEM NO.	QUANTITY	TAX CODE	PROMISED DATE
R	X	X	X	#	#	#	#
A	#	#	#	A	#	#	#
#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#
#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#

Figure 2-39

- The cursor is positioned under the relational control field.
- The relational control field is identified by an R character.
- The X characters indicate fields which are selected to participate in this condition.
- The # characters indicate protected fields which are not allowed to participate in relational condition definitions. The following types of fields cannot be used:
 - Fields defined as special message fields.
 - Fields defined as common message fields.
 - The second thru nth occurrence of repeating fields or repeating groups of fields.
 - Fields which have no edits defined.

FIELD EDITS PREVIOUSLY DEFINED

Itemno: Presence not required
Discrete values are 1000000 through 8000000

Qty: Presence not required
Discrete values are 0000001 through 9999999

Taxcd: Presence not required
Discrete value is T

Promsdt: Presence not required

ESTABLISHING NECESSARY CONDITIONS

RELATIONAL CONDITION 1:

When itemno is 1000000 through 200000

- QTY must be greater than 100
- TAXCD must be absent
- PROMSDT must be present

An R exists for ITEM NO indicating a relational control field.

Enter C for Quantity A field which has specific value(s) to be tested
 A for Tax Code Absence required
 P for Promised Date Presence required

An example is shown in Figure 2-40.

ORDER ENTRY							
ENTRY DATE:		X					
CUSTOMER NUMBER:		X		CR	CUSTOMER SHORT NAME:		X
SHIP TO LOCATION:		X					
REQUESTED SHIP DATE:		X					
ITEM NO.	QUANTITY	TAX CODE	PROMISED DATE	ITEM NO.	QUANTITY	TAX CODE	PROMISED DATE
#	C	A	P	#	#	#	#
#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#
#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#
#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#

Figure 2-40

The screen shown in Figure 2-41 (Values for Relational Edit Conditions) appears. It is referred to as SCREEN2.

```

..... TABLES/AS RELATIONAL EDIT TESTS .....
CONTROL FIELD: (ITEMNO)          CONDITION NUMBER: 01          SCREEN: C00ERS
      W(1) there be more conditions using the same fields (Y/N) => Y
ITEMNO  ?
QTY     ?
TAXCD   A
PROMSDT P

PF 1=HELP      2=      3=END      4=RETURN      5=      6=
PF 7=          8=      9=          10=          11=      12=CANCEL
  
```

Figure 2-41

- Enter Y as an answer to the question at the top of the screen. A second condition is defined using this same set of fields.
- Note that TAXCD and PROMSDT have the A and P values specified on SCREEN1.
- There are question marks next to ITEMNO and QTY to identify the fields where values must be supplied.
- Position the cursor at the ? next to ITEMNO and enter R100000-2000000.
- Position the cursor at the ? next to QTY and enter >000000100.
- Press ENTER
- Relational Condition 1 is established.

RELATIONAL CONDITION 2:

When Itemno is 5000000 through 6000000

- Qty must be less than 50
- TXCD must be present
- PROMSDT must be present

SCREEN2 appears again, as shown in Figure 2-42.

```

..... TABLES/AS RELATIONAL EDIT TESTS .....
CONTROL FIELD: ITEMNO          CONDITION NUMBER: 02          SCREEN: ORDERS
                Will there be more conditions using the same fields (Y/N) -max 1
ITEMNO          ?
QTY             ?
TAXCD          A
PROMSDT        P

PF 1=HELP      2=          3=END      4=RETURN    5=
PF 7=          8=          9=         10=         11=
PF 12=CANCEL
  
```

Figure 2-42

- Enter a Y as the answer to the question at the top of the screen. There is one other condition using these fields.
- Position the cursor at the ? next to ITEMNO and enter R500000-6000000
- Position the cursor at the ? next to QTY and enter <0000050
 - Note that TAXCD and PROMSDT have a ?
- Position the cursor at the ? next to TAXCD and enter P
- Position the cursor at the ? next to PROMSDT and enter P
- Press ENTER
 - Relational Condition 2 is established.

FINALIZING THIS SET

For all other values of ITEMNO there are no relational conditions with any other fields.

SCREEN2 appears again, as shown in Figure 2-43.

```

----- TABLES/AS RELATIONAL EDIT TESTS -----
CONTROL FIELD: ITEMNO1          CONDITION NUMBER: 03          SCREEN: ORDERS
Will there be more conditions using the same fields (Y/N) 0000 1
ITEMNO  ?
QTY     ?
TAXCD   ?
PROMSDT ?

PF F1=HELP      2=      3=END      4=RETURN      5=
PF F2          8=      9=      10=      11=      12=CANCEL

```

Figure 2-43

- Leave an N for the answer to the question at the top of the screen. This is the last condition with this set of fields.
- Position the cursor at the ? next to ITEMNO and enter A
- Position the cursor at the ? next to QTY and enter A
- Position the cursor at the ? next to TAXED and enter A
- Position the cursor at the ? next to PROMSDT and enter A
- Press ENTER
 - Terminates definitions of this set
 - SCREEN1 appears
 - Press ENTER

RELATIONAL CONDITION 4:

Account for ranges 2000001-4999999

The field edits defined stated that ITEMNO could be 1000000-8000000. The first two relational conditions specified numbers in the ranges 1000000-2000000 and 5000000-6000000. It is required when using relational edits that one of the conditions specified must be valid or the relational edit tests fail.

SCREEN2 appears, as shown in Figure 2-44.

```

..... TABLES/AS RELATIONAL EDIT TESTS .....
CONTROL FIELD: (ITEMNO)          CONDITION NUMBER: 01          SCREEN: ORDERS
Will there be more conditions using the same fields (Y/N)  YES Y
ITEMNO      ?

PF 1=RECP      2=      3=END      4=RETURN      5=
PF 7=          8=      9=          10=          11=          12=CANCEL
  
```

Figure 2-44

- Enter a Y as the answer to the question at the top of the screen. A second condition is defined using only the control field ITEMNO.
- Position the cursor at the ? next to ITEMNO and enter R2000001-4999999
- Press ENTER
 - Relational Condition 4 is established.

RELATIONAL CONDITION 5:

Account for ranges 6000001-8000000

This condition accounts for the remaining valid item numbers.
It is necessary in case the entire group is missing.

SCREEN2 appears, as shown in Figure 2-45.

```

..... TABLES/AS RELATIONAL EDIT TESTS .....
CONTROL FIELD: ITEMNO          CONDITION NUMBER: 02          SCREEN: ORDERS
Will there be more conditions using the same fields (Y/N) ==> Y
ITEMNO      2
.....
PF 1=HELP      2=          3=END      4=RETURN      5=
PF 7=          8=          9=         10=          11=
PF 12=CANCEL
  
```

Figure 2-45

- Leave an N for the answer to the question at the top of the screen. This is the last condition being entered using only this field.
- Position the cursor at the ? next to ITEMNO and enter R6000001-8000000
- Press ENTER
 - Relational Condition 5 is established.

SCREEN1 appears

Press PF3 to return to the Relational Edit Rules menu to select another control field to define or correct relational edits.

OPTION ==> 3 - VIEW FIELD EDITS

View existing edits, discrete values, or customized messages.

Figure 2-46 is an example of a screen containing edits.

```

ORDER ENTRY
ENTRY DATE:      E
CUSTOMER NUMBER: E          OR  CUSTOMER SHORT NAME: E
SHIP TO LOCATION: X
REQUESTED SHIP DATE: E

ITEM NO.  QUANTITY  TAX  PROMISED  ITEM NO.  QUANTITY  TAX  PROMISED
-----  -
E         E         E   E           E         E         E   E
  
```

Figure 2-46

The selected screen is displayed with the input/output fields replaced by the edit character.

- X Field with no edits
- E Field with edits
- M Field is defined as a message field
- S Field is defined as a special message field

Note that if the screen contains repeating fields or groups of fields which have the same field names, only the first occurrence of the field has the edit character.

To view the edits for a field, position the cursor to the E next to that field. Type a V (VIEW) over the E and press ENTER. The corresponding field edit screen is displayed showing all existing edits.

If this field is defined as having discrete values or customized messages, the Option screen is displayed when ENTER is pressed. These values are viewed by selecting the option and pressing ENTER. If the discrete values or customized messages are not being viewed, press PF3.

RESTRICTIONS

The V is only allowed on fields which have edits defined. The edit character must be E. Message fields have no edits; they cannot be viewed.

PF KEYS

PF3 Return to previous screen
 PF4 Return to previous screen
 PF12 Return to previous screen
 ENTER Show the field edit rules defined for the field selected

OPTION ===> 4 - VIEW RELATIONAL EDITS

Figure 2-47 depicts the screen used to select one of the control fields for which relational edit conditions are defined. Each of the conditions defined for that field is presented for viewing one at a time.

```

..... TABLES/AS RELATIONAL EDIT MENU .....
SELECT OPTION ==>>>                               SCREEN:
      A - ADD a Condition                          D - DELETE a Condition
      C - CHANGE a Condition                       Y - DELETE ALL Conditions
CONTROL NUMBER ==>>>                               (Required - from the CTL# fields below)
CONDITION NUMBER ==>>>                             (for Option C and D Only)
CTL# FIELD STATUS CTL# FIELD STATUS CTL# FIELD STATUS
.. .. .
PF1=HELP      2=      3=END      4=RETURN    5=
PF 7=        8=      9=      10=      11=      12=CANCEL
  
```

Figure 2-47

Enter the control number of a field having a status DEFINED.

The Relational Edit Condition Values screen appears with condition number 01 shown.

Press ENTER to view the next condition or PF3 to return to this screen.

Pressing ENTER after the last condition is displayed returns this screen.

PF KEYS

PF3 Return to the TABLES/AS Edit Definition menu
PF4 Return to the TABLES/AS Primary Option menu
PF12 Return to the TABLES/AS Edit Definition menu

OPTION ==> 5 - DELETE ALL EDITS

- Delete all existing field edits defined for this screen.
- You must also enter a 'Y' in the CONFIRMATION ==> field.

PF KEYS

PF3 Delete edit rules and return to the TABLES/AS Primary Option menu
PF4 Delete edit rules and return to the TABLES/AS Primary Option menu
PF12 Cancel delete request and return to the TABLES/AS Primary Option menu