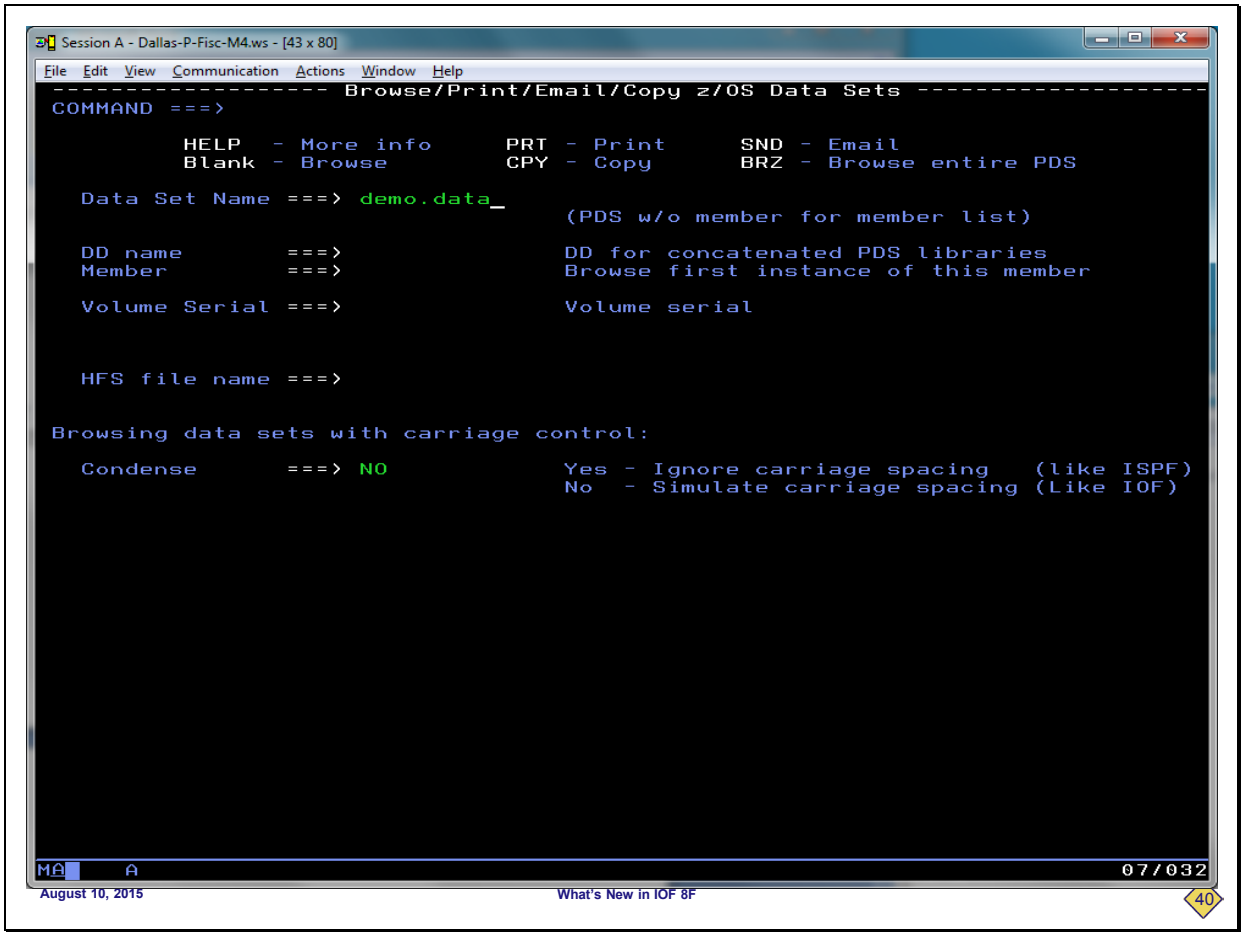
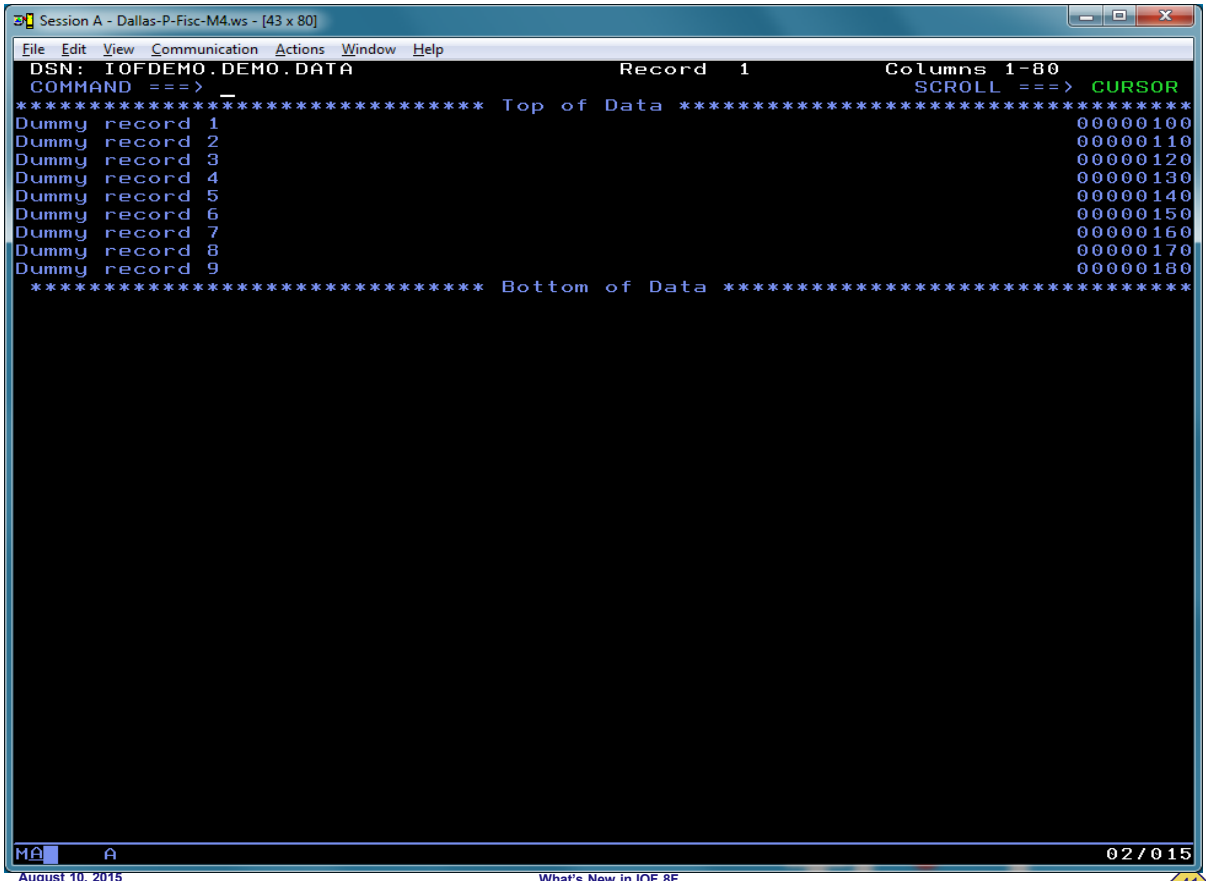
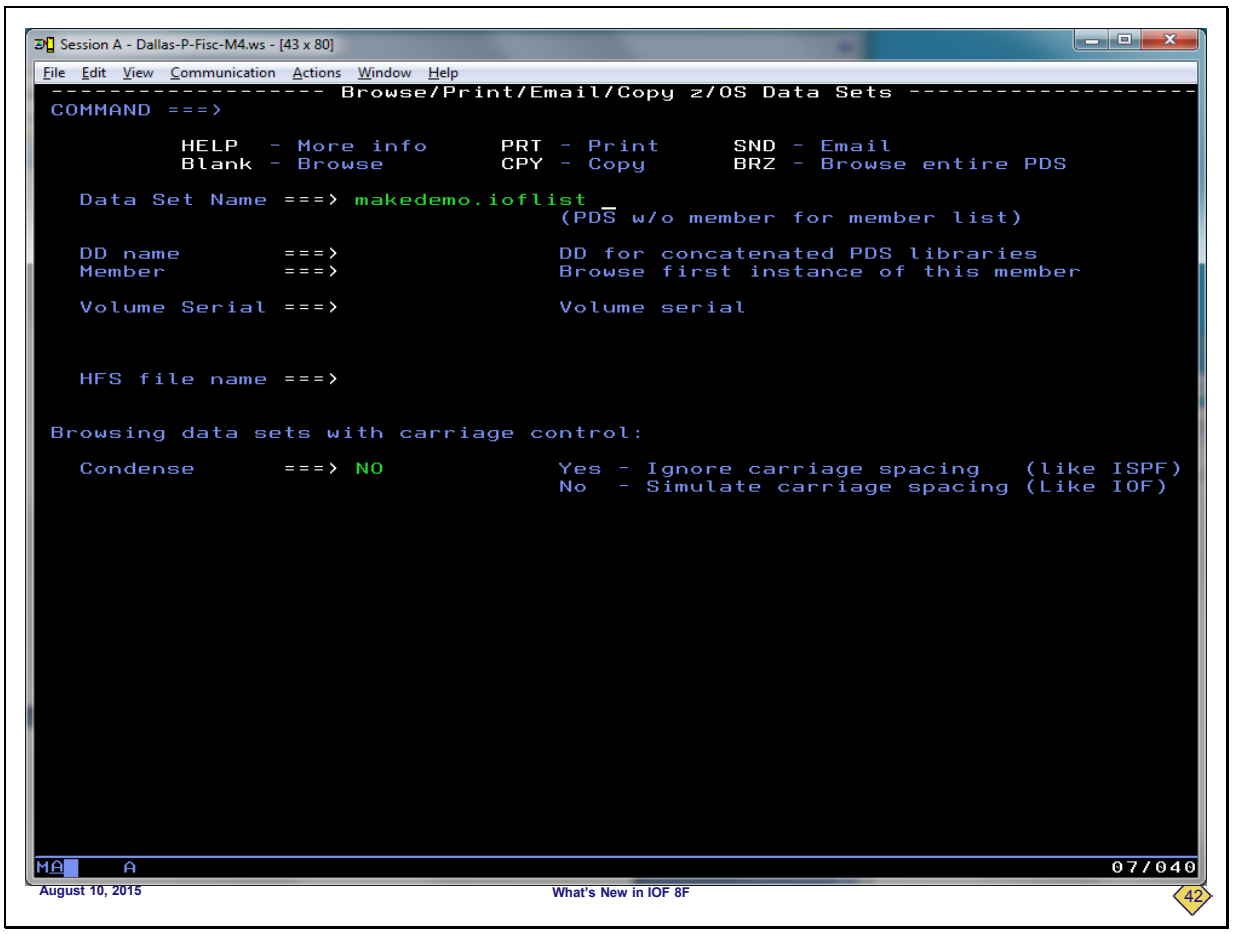
Enter ZDS on any IOF of ISPF panel to display this interface menu:



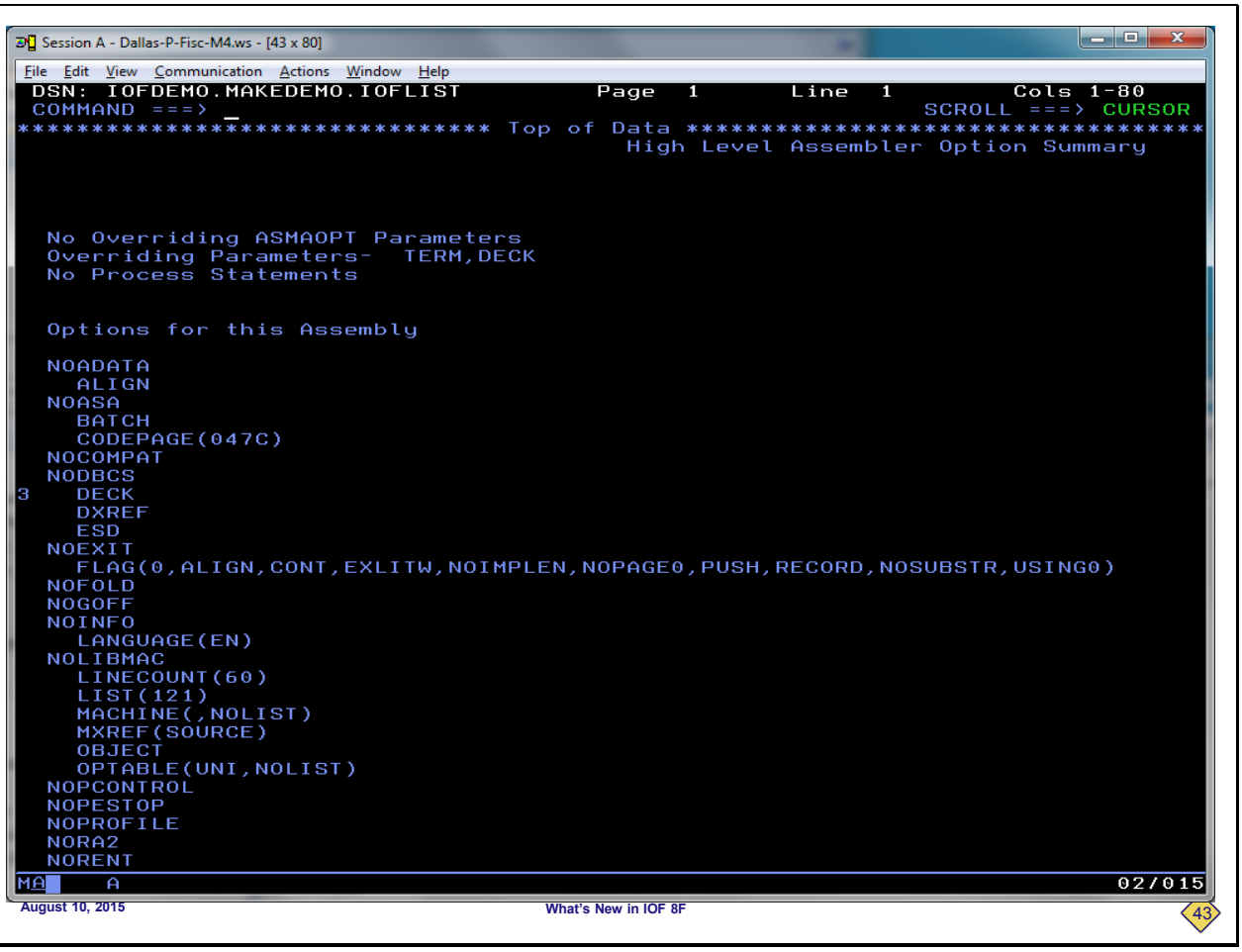
There are many functions here, but for now we will just browse a sequential data set by entering its name in the data set name field.



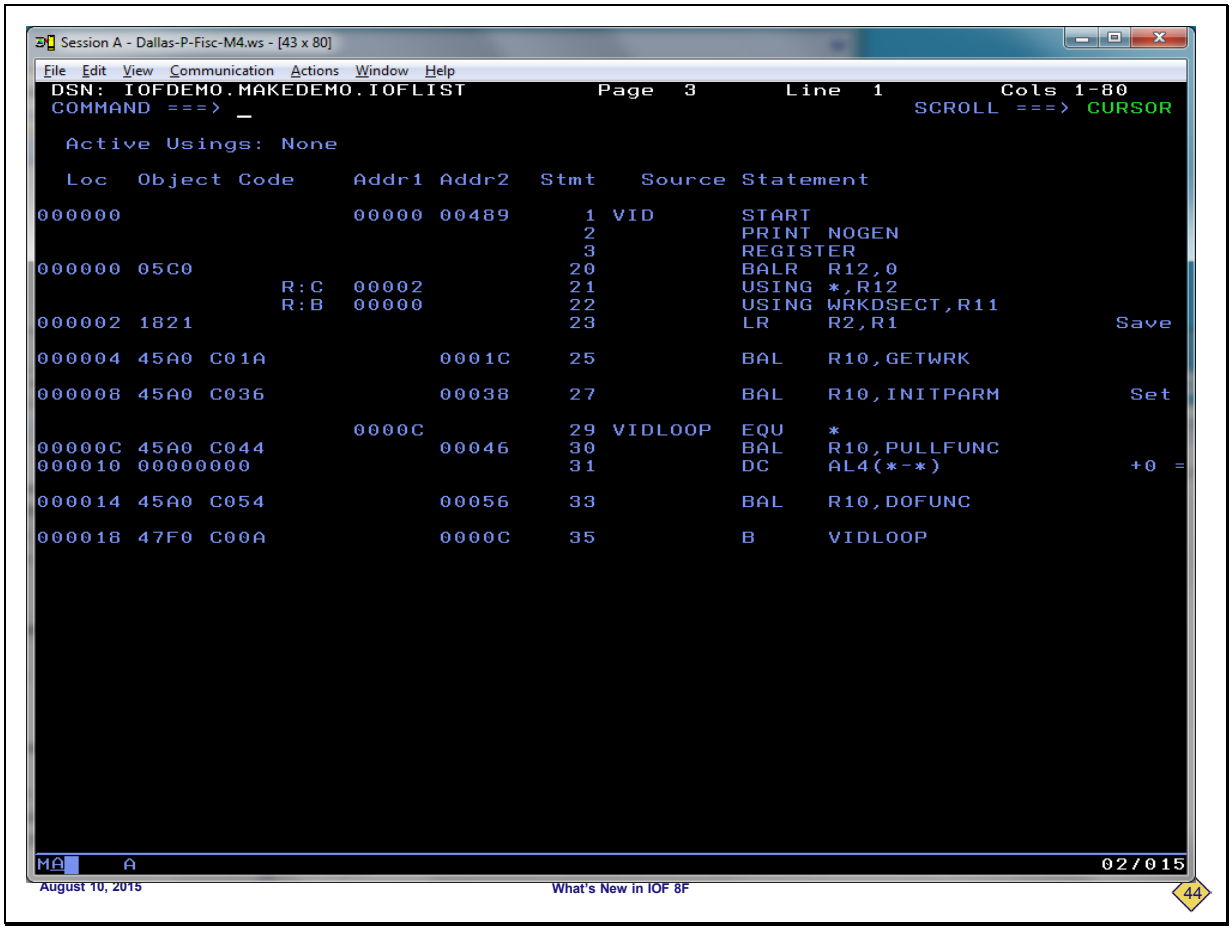
This is IOF browsing the data set. This feature is not particularly interesting since you would probably just use ISPF to browse this type of data.
Now, we will go back and browse a different data set.



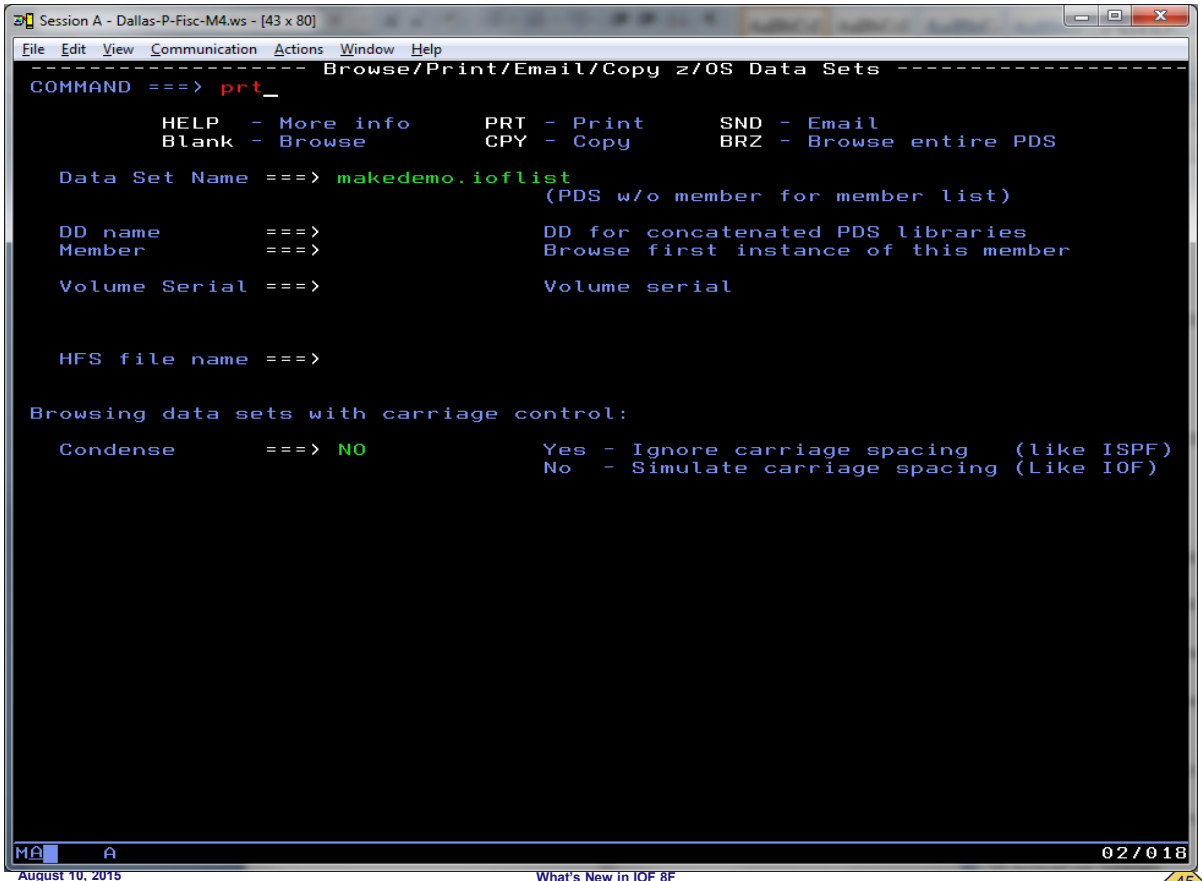
We will browse the data set MAKEDEMO.IOFLIST by entering its name in the data set name field.



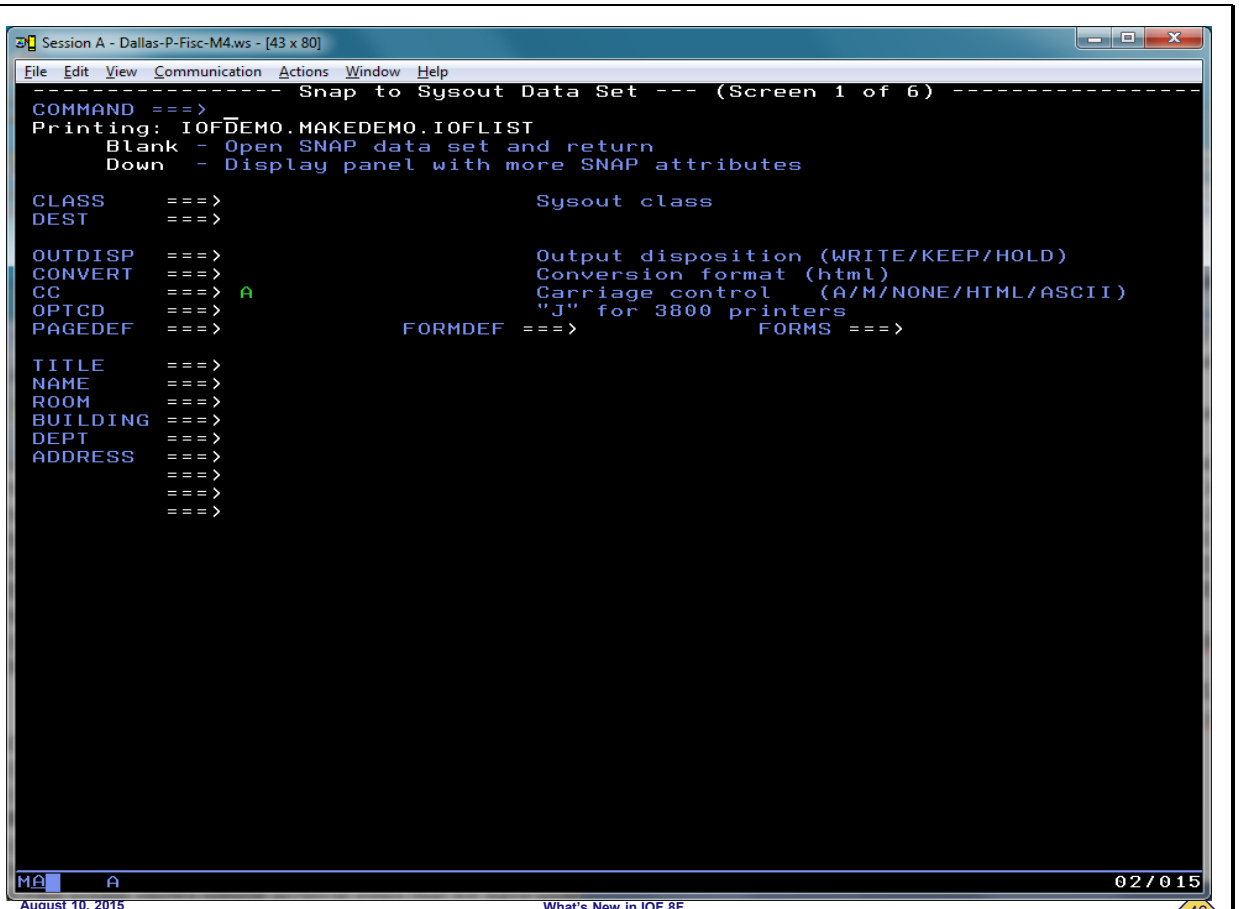
You can see that this data set has carriage control. That is even clearer if you scroll down.



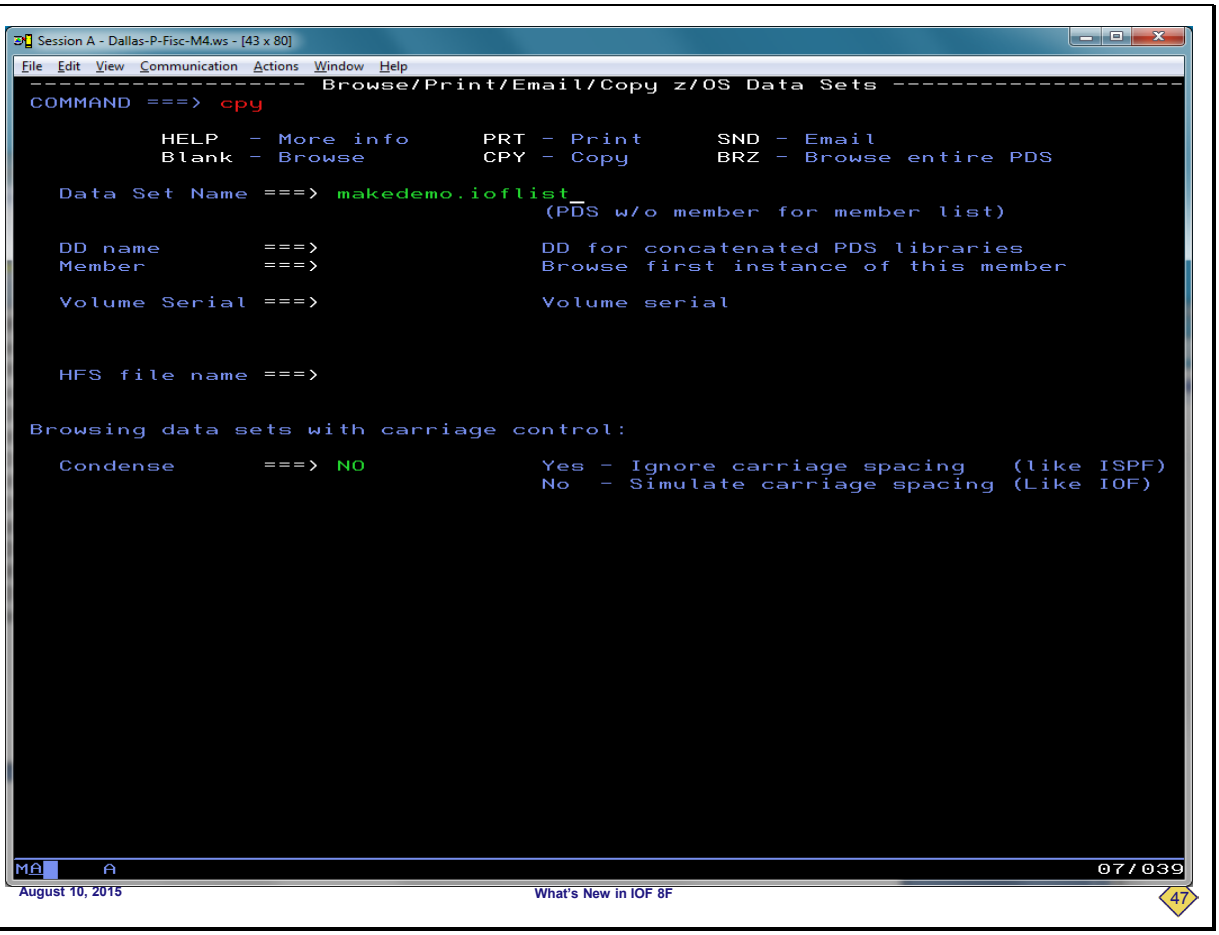
From this display you can clearly see that IOF browse is honoring the carriage control in the z/OS data set.
Now, we will go back and demonstrate some more ZDS features.



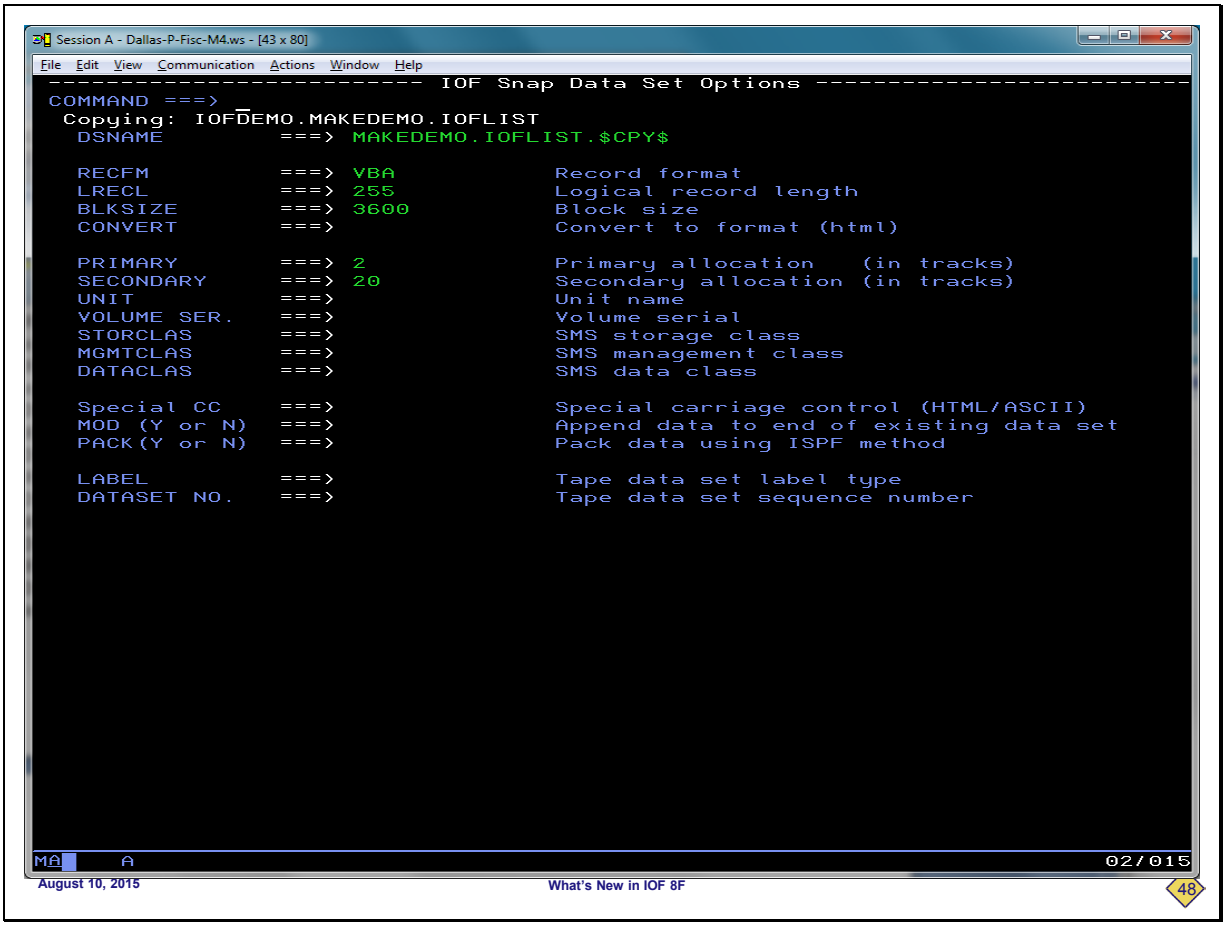
You can also print z/OS sequential data sets using all of the IOF print characteristics. To demonstrate that we will enter the PRT command and enter MAKEDEMO.IOFLIST in the data set field.



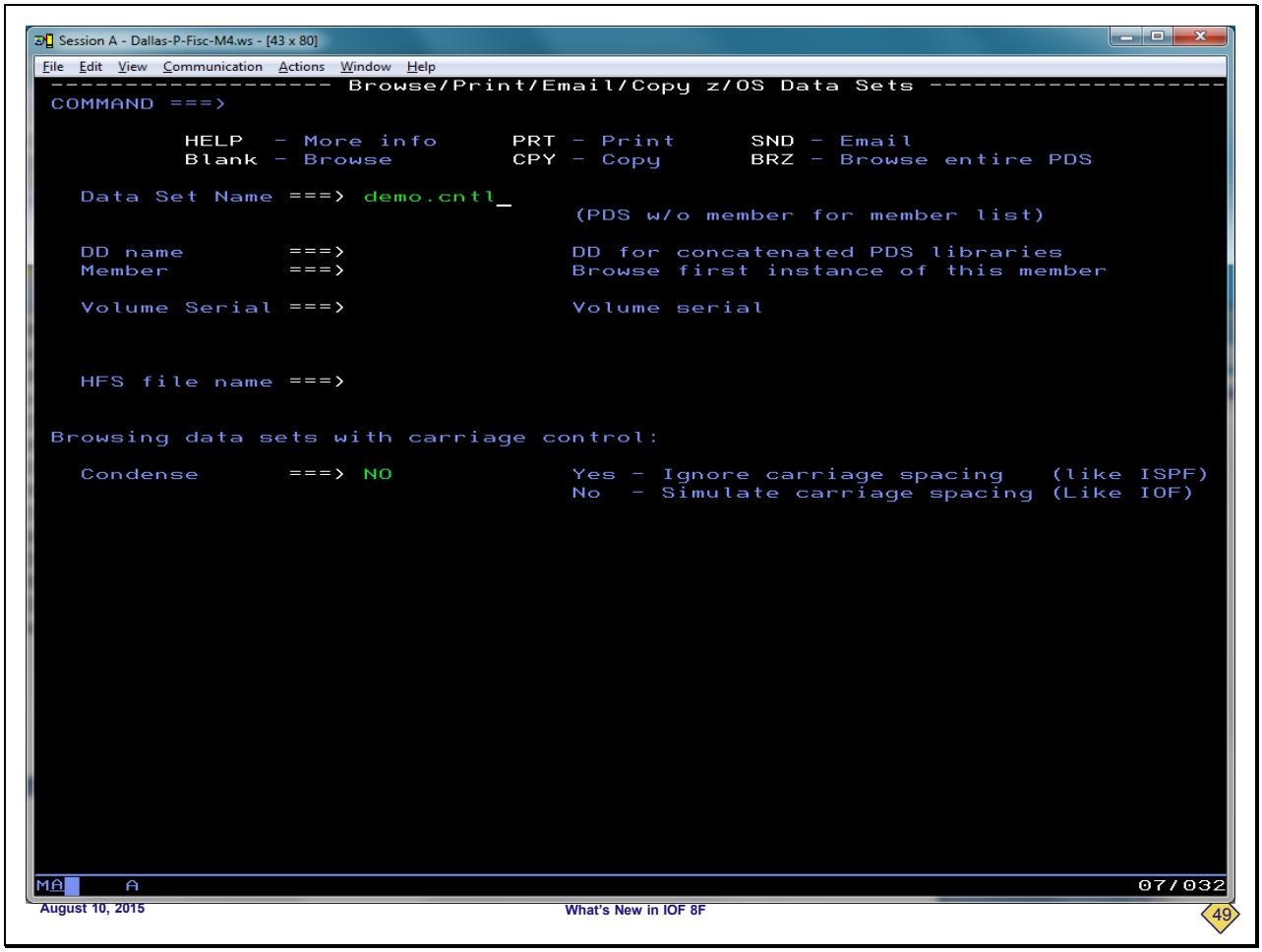
This is the standard IOF SS display. Pressing ENTER on this display would print the data set using the specified sysout attributes.
But, we will just return to the ZDS display.



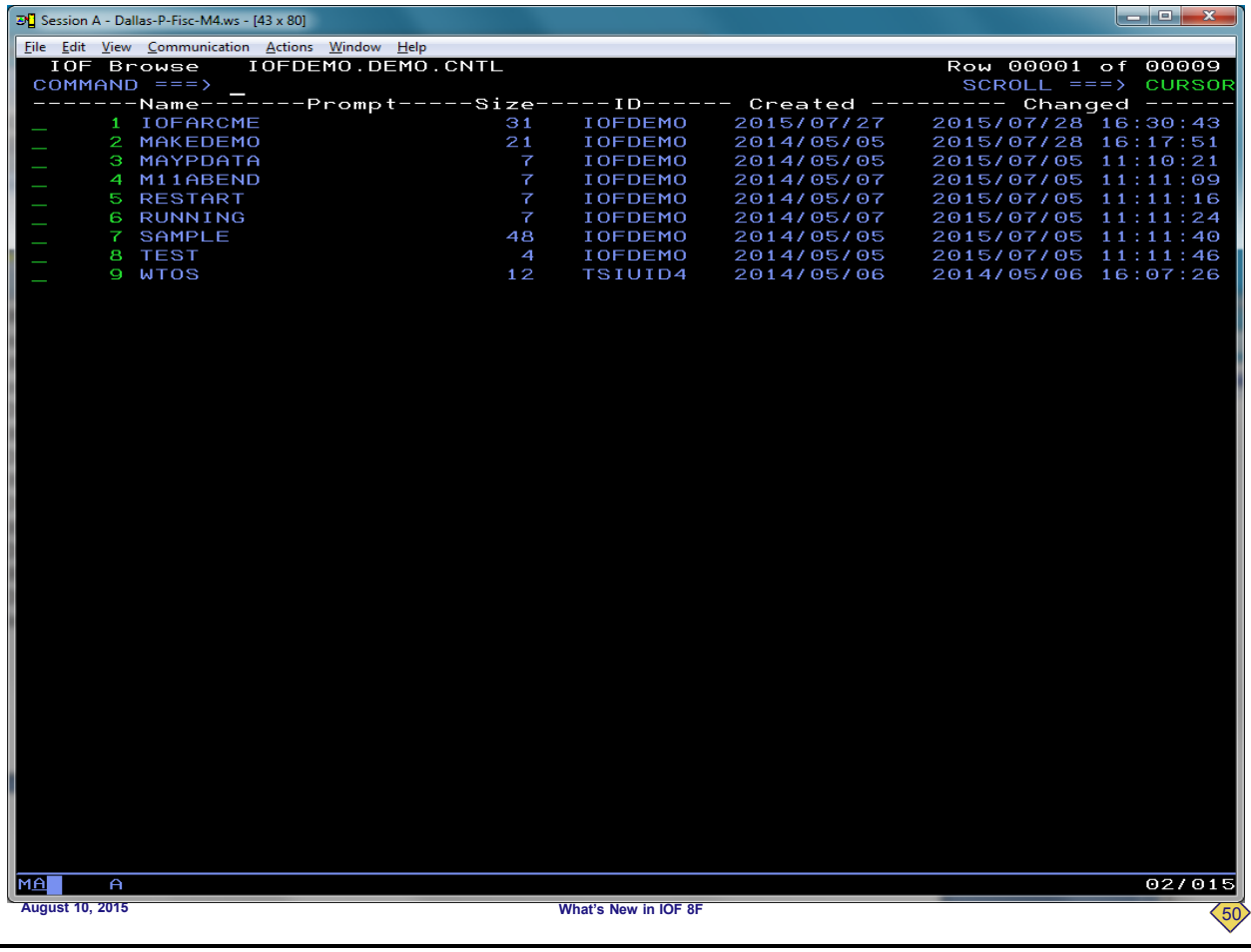
You can also copy sequential data sets with ZDS.
To demonstrate that, we will copy MAKEDEMO.IOFLIST by entering the CPY command and entering its name in the data set name field.



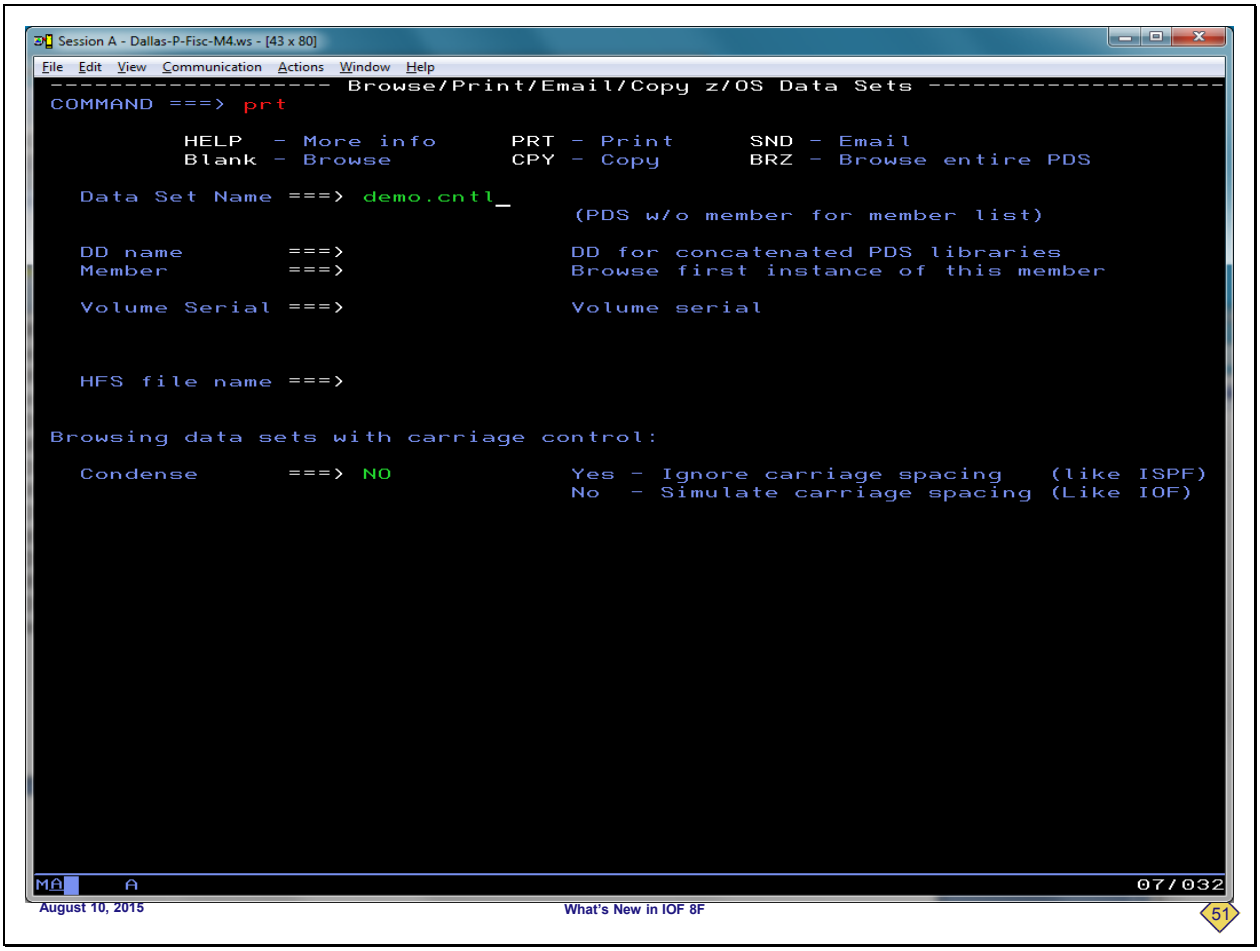
This is the standard IOF SD display where you specify the name and data format for a target disk data set. A suggested data set name is displayed, but you can overtype that. This is a very flexible copy facility. Not only can you reformat a data set to a new record format and/or block size, you can also convert its carriage control just by specifying a different RECFM value. And, specifying a RECFM without carriage control (FB, VB, etc.) will actually remove the carriage control from the input data set as it is copied. Pressing ENTER here would copy the data set, but we will just return to the ZDS panel.



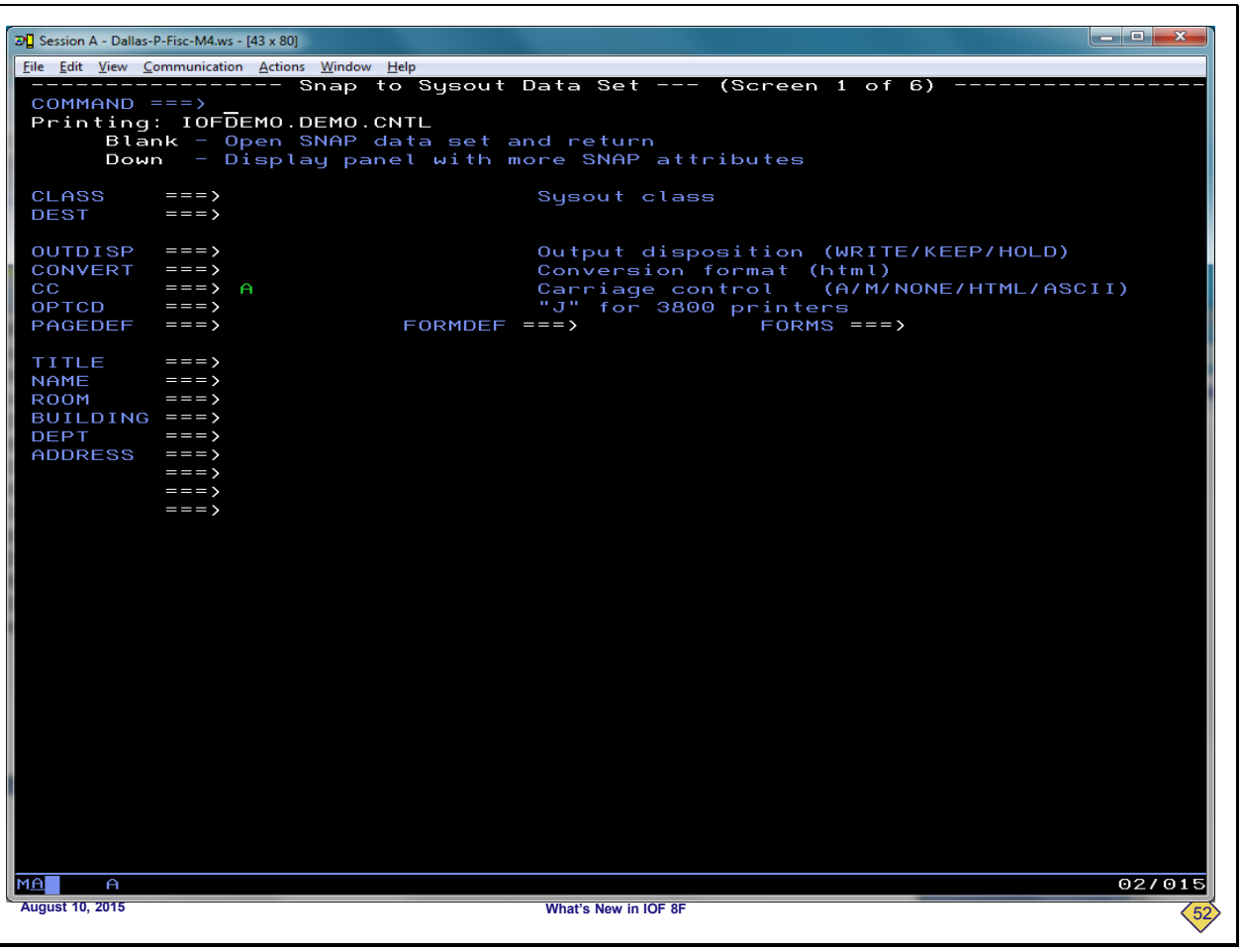
The new ZDS command can also deal with partitioned data sets.
To demonstrate that, we will enter the PDS DEMO.CNTL in the data set name field.



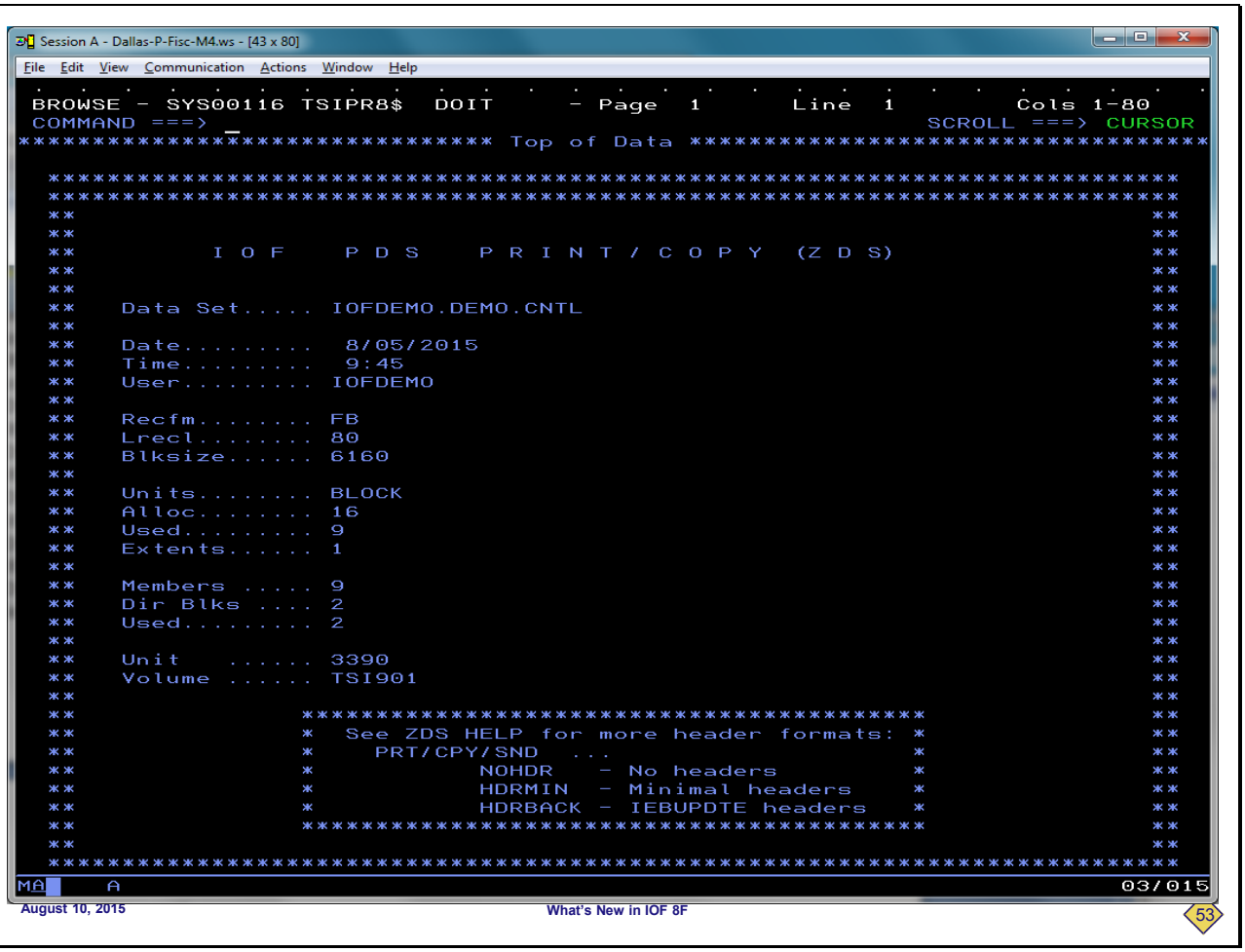
This is a member list that is very similar to the one you might see for ISPF browse or edit. You can select members for IOF browse, but that's probably not how you will use this panel. A more practical use for this panel is to specify one or more PRT line commands to print members. All of the selected members will be printed into the same sysout data set.
We don't plan to demonstrate any of that, so we will just return to the ZDS panel.



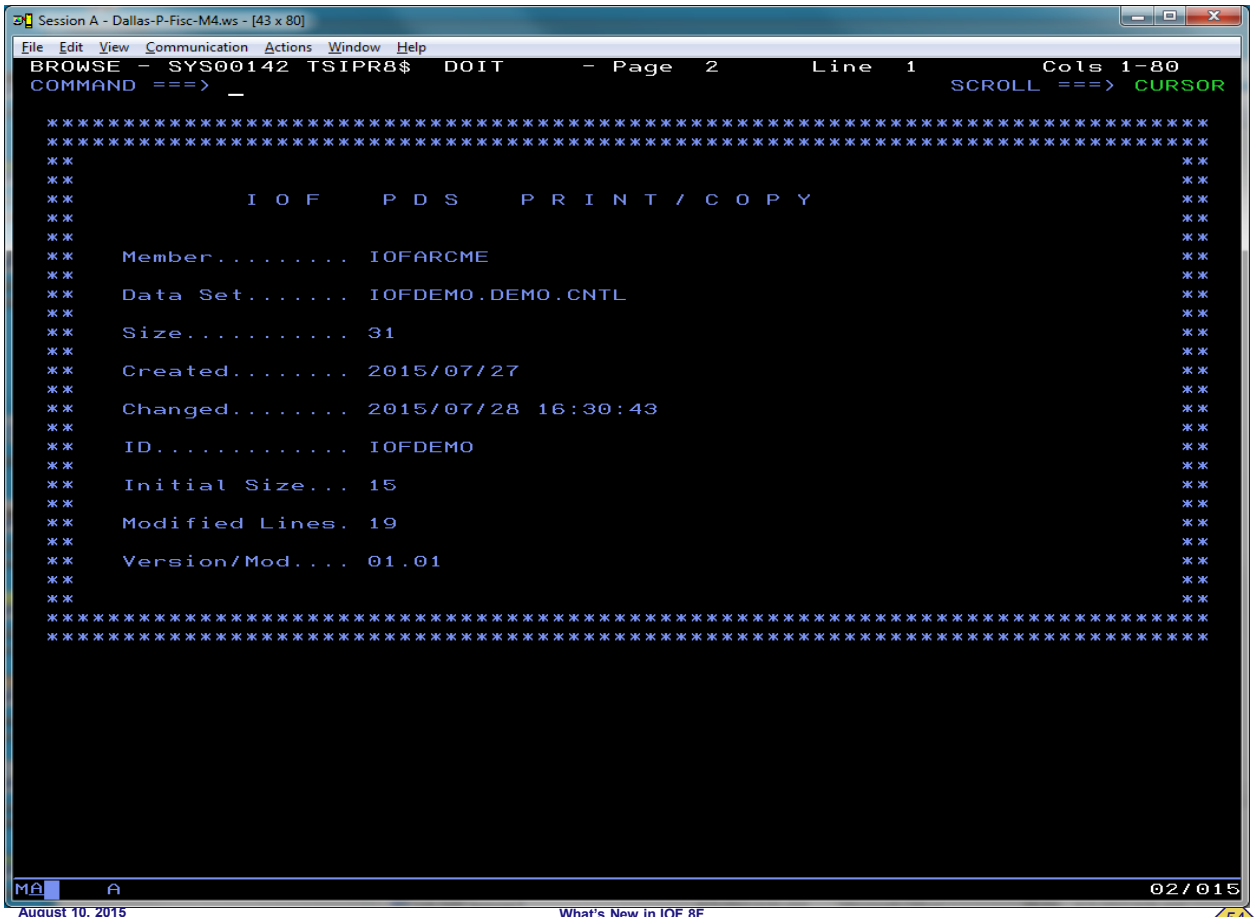
ZDS also allows you to print an entire PDS.
To demonstrate that, we will enter the PRT command and enter DEMO.CNTL in the data set name field.



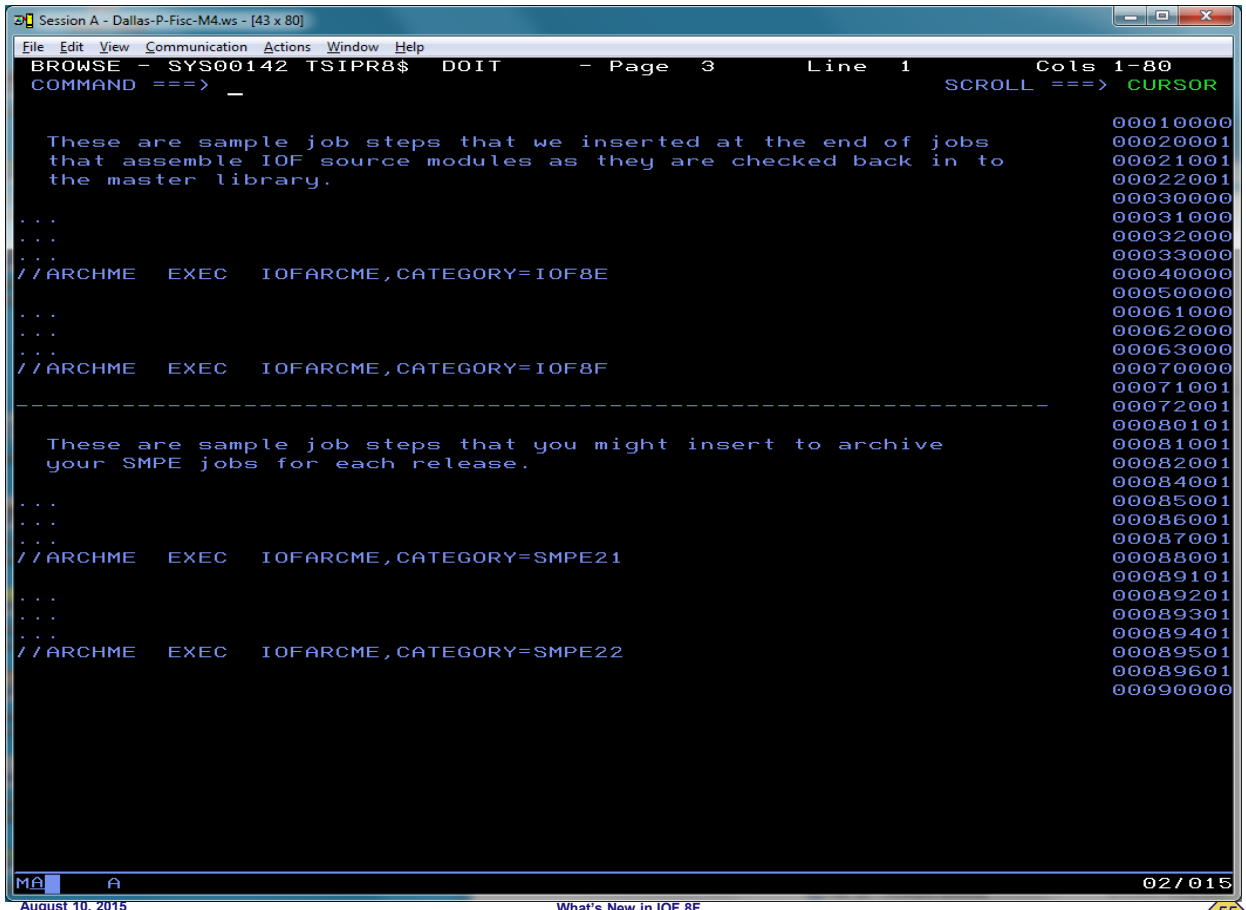
Again, this is the standard IOF SS display for specifying print attributes. This time we will press ENTER to print the entire partitioned data set.
Now, we will go review the printout with IOF.



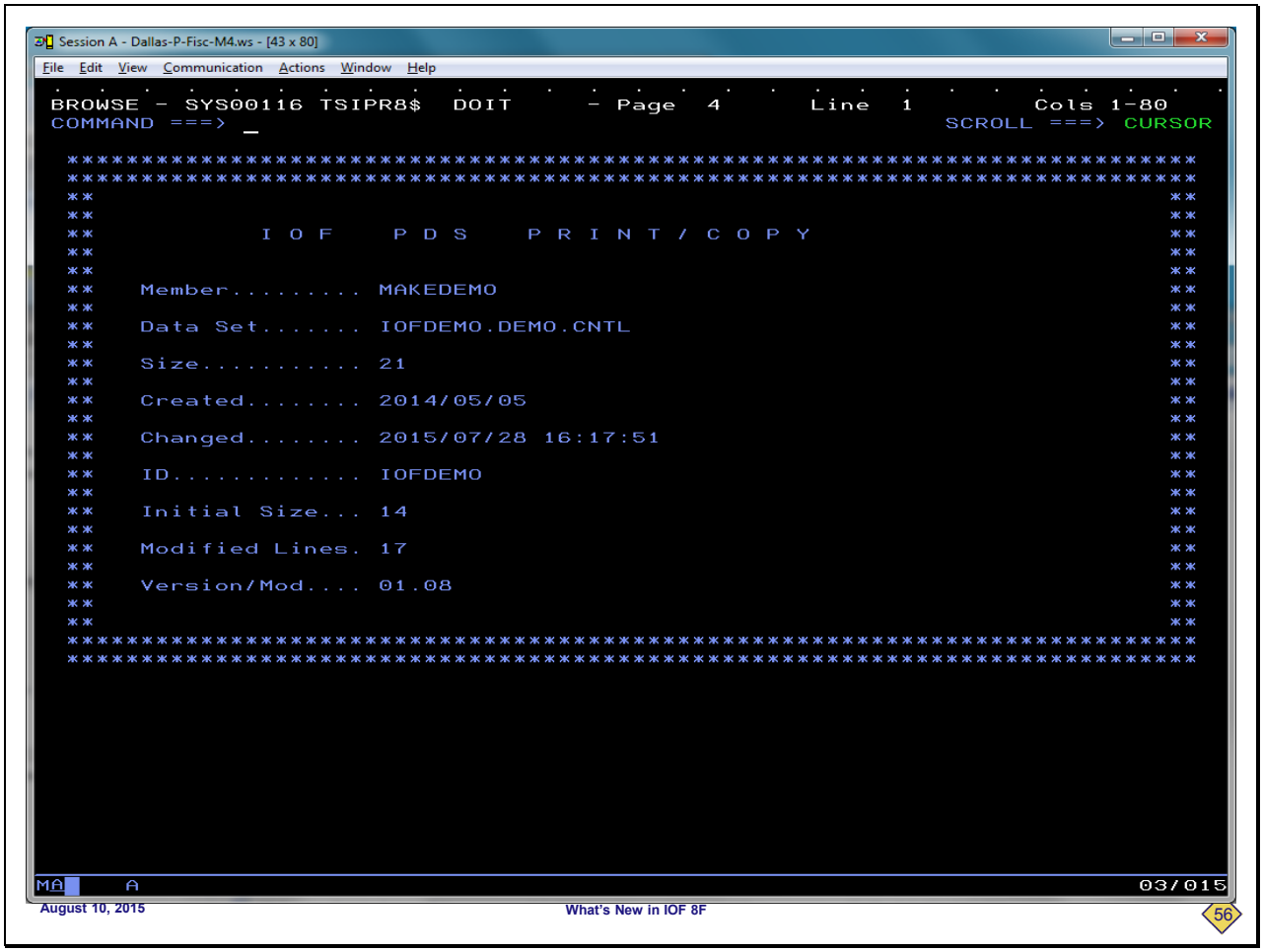
This is the first page that is printed by default when you use ZDS to print a PDS. It is basically a banner page that displays who printed it and when. It also includes detailed attributes of the PDS being printed. There is a small information block in the lower right section of the banner page that describes other available printout formats. We will demonstrate one of those in a later slide.
Now, we will scroll to the next page.



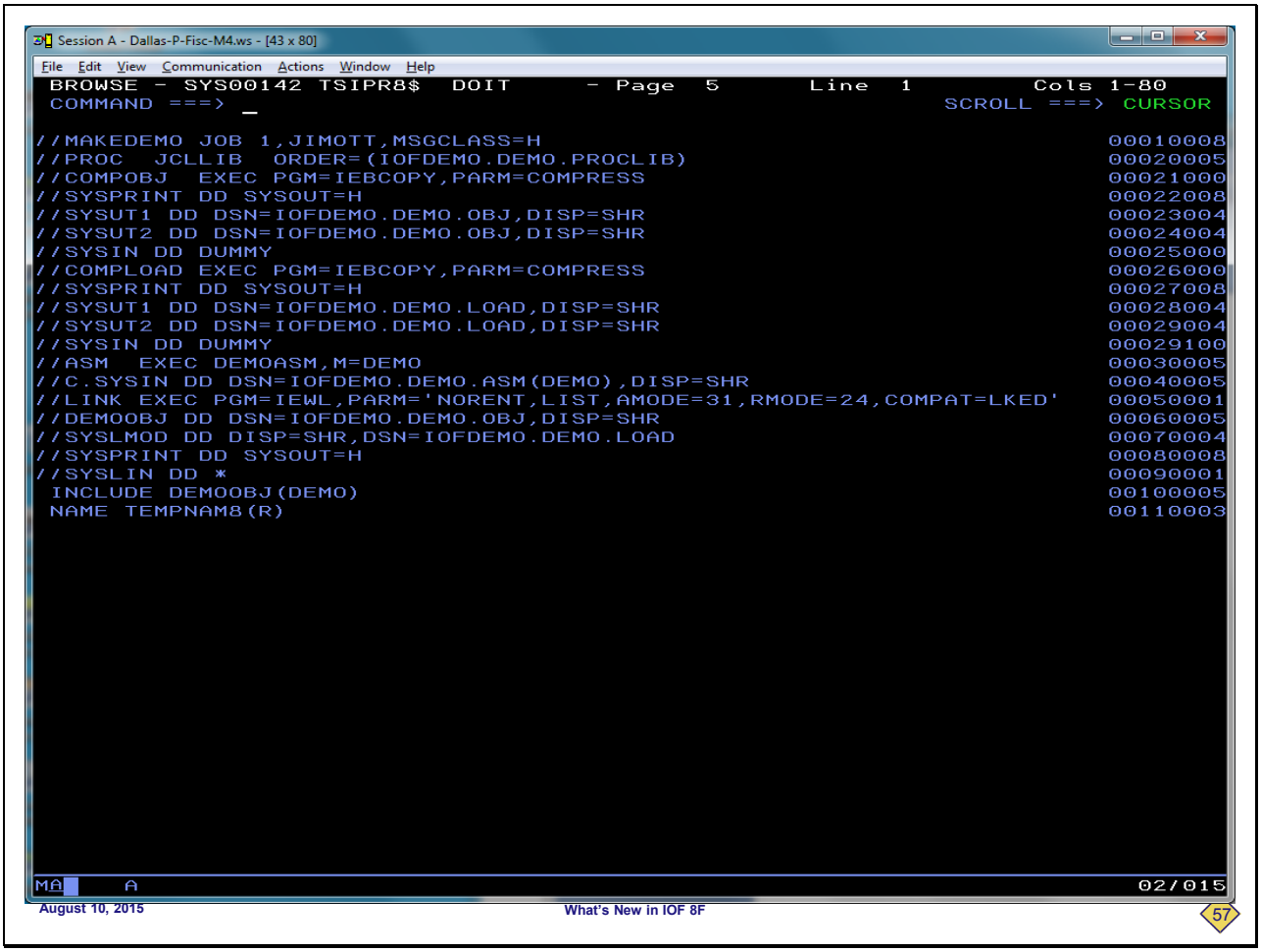
This is the banner page for the first PDS member. You can see that it includes the ISPF stats for the member. Now, we will scroll again.



Here is the data from the first PDS member. It is only one screen long, so scrolling down will take us to the next member.

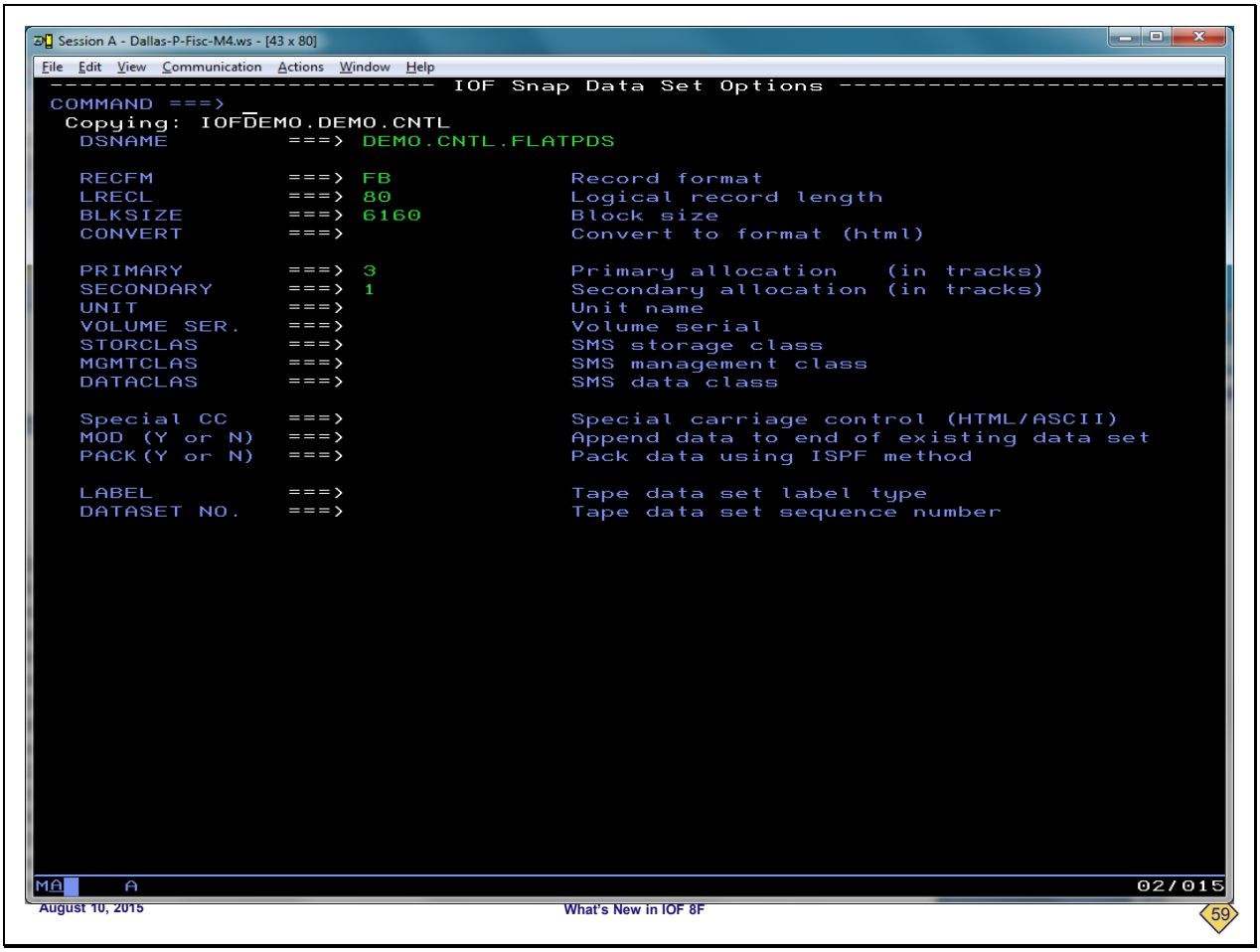


This is the banner page for the second member. Now, we will scroll again.

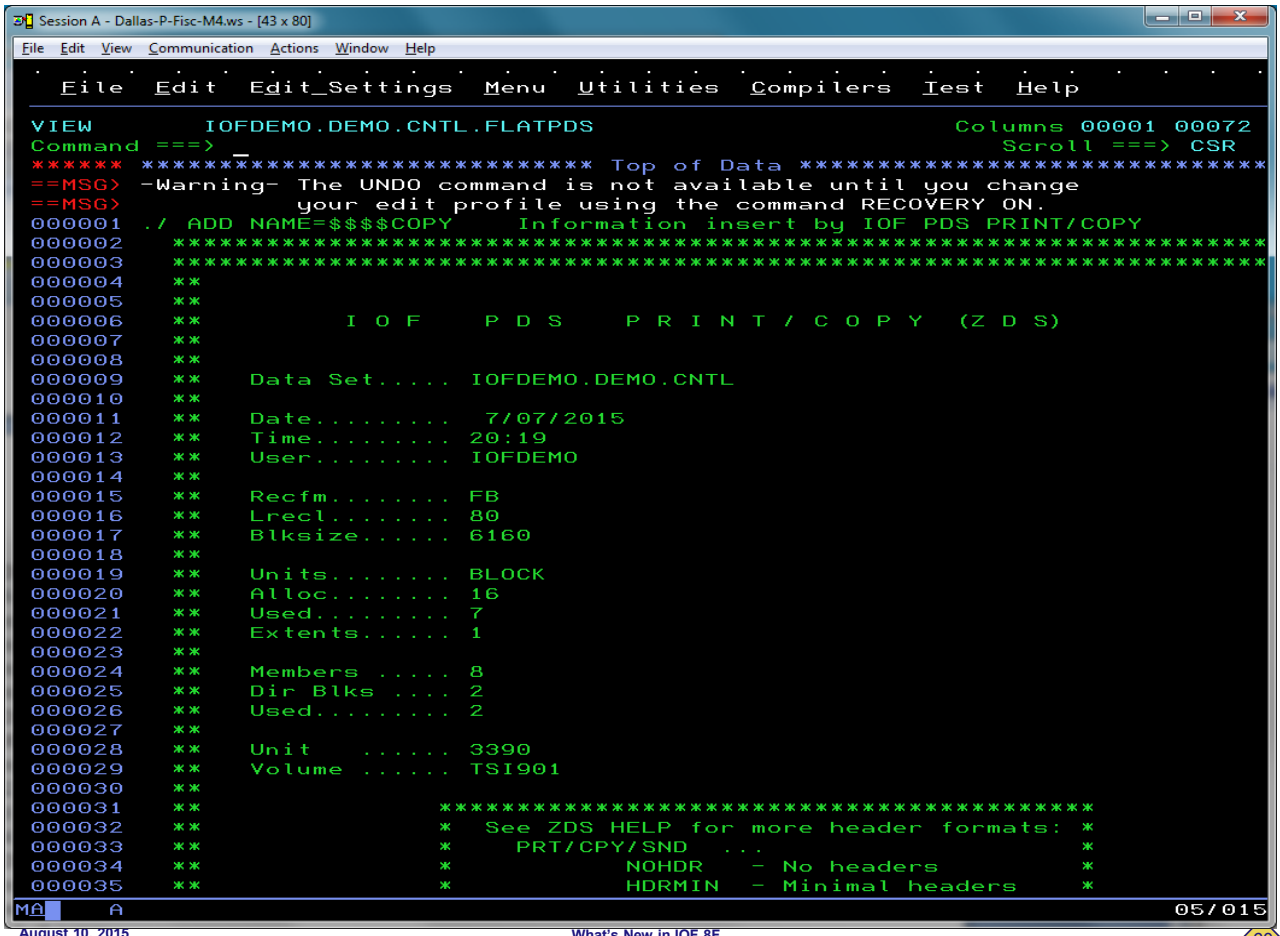


This is the data for the second member. I think you can see how this format works.
Again, you can choose to have different banner pages or no banners at all.
Now, will return to the ZDS panel.

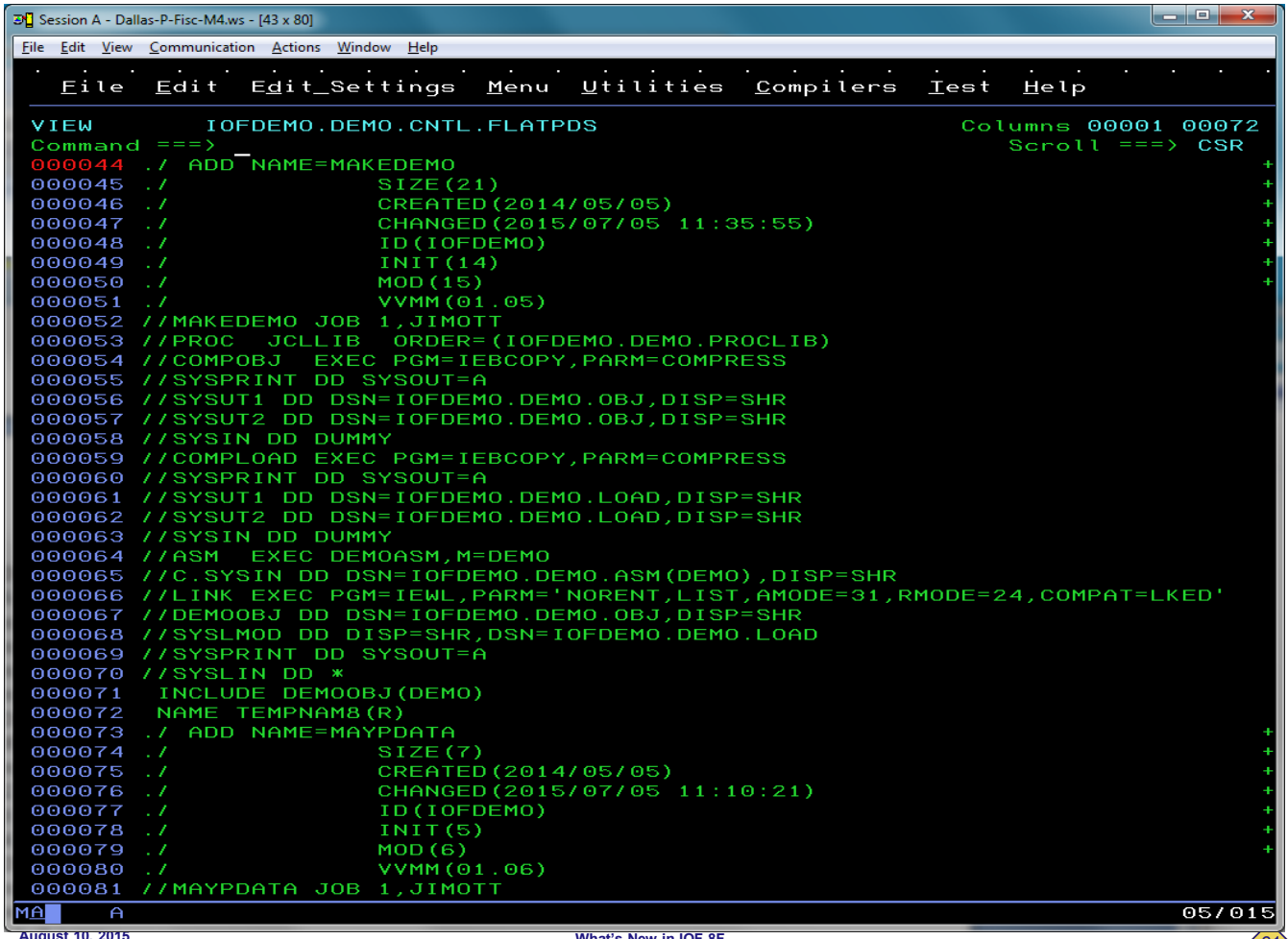
ZDS also allows you to copy all of the members of a PDS into a sequential data set. To demonstrate that we will enter the "CPY HDRBACK" command and enter DEMO.CNTL in the data set name field. The HDRBACK parm indicates that we want to generate headers for each member so that the resultant sequential data set could be fed back into IEBUPDTE to recreate the PDS.



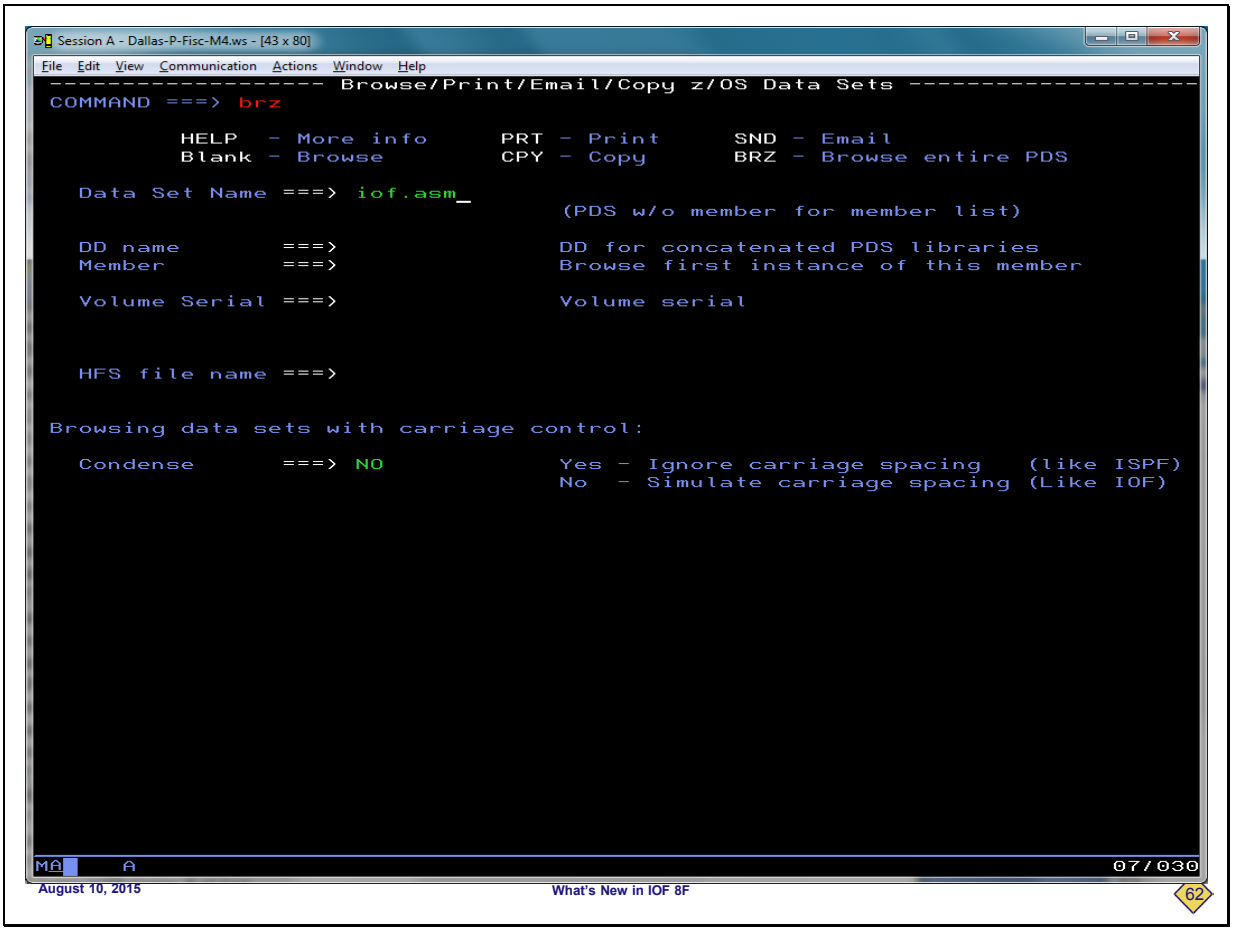
Once again this is the standard IOF SD display for writing to a sequential data set. A data set name has been suggested, but you can override that. The DCB attributes for the target data set have been defaulted to the same as the input PDS, and a reasonable estimate has been made for the space required.
We will press enter to "flatten" the PDS and then swap over to browse the resulting data set.



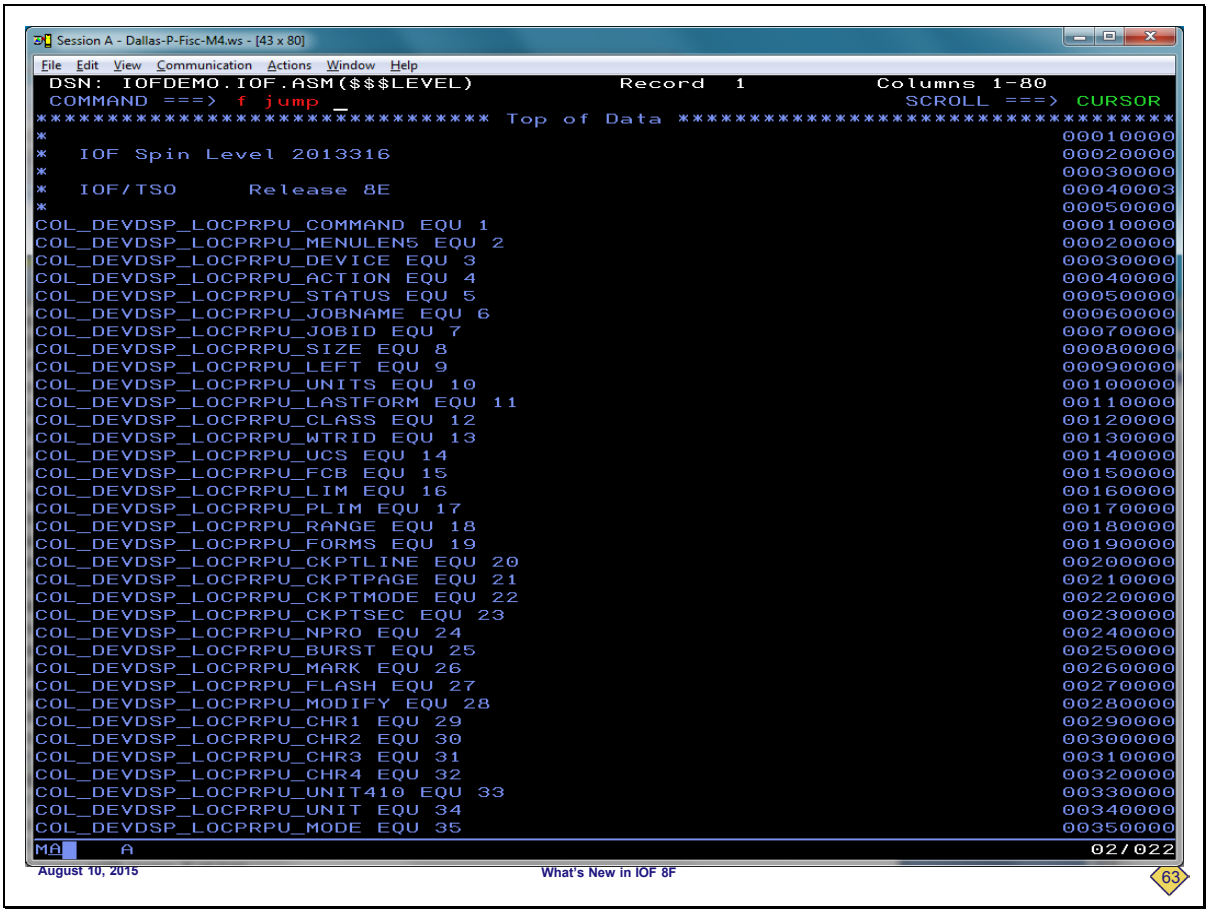
This is the header member that is created to contain the banner information for the PDS. This member is included here for information purposes but is automatically deleted below if you run this data set as input to IEBUPDTE. This is done to prevent inadvertently filling up the directory of the IEBUPDTE target PDS.
Now, we will scroll down.



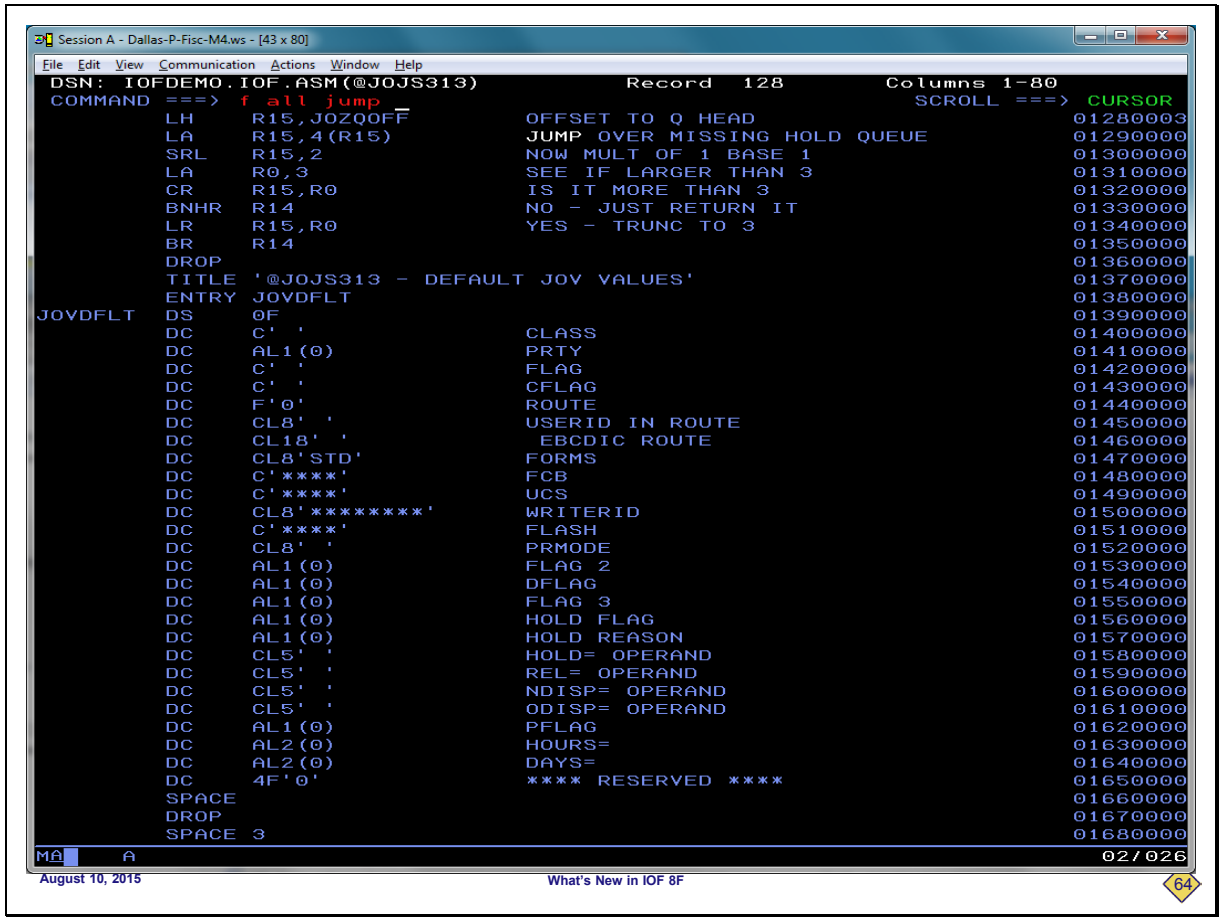
We can see now the "./ ADD" IEBUPDTE control statement for the first member. The ISPF stats are included, but only as IEUPDTE comments. They would not be recreated if you run this data set back in as input to IEBUPDTE. However, it is easy to see that a simple utility could be created to simulate IEBUPDTE and restore the ISPF stats.
You can also see the "./ ADD" statement for the start of the second member. The remaining members are formatted in a similar fashion.
Now, we will return to the ZDS panel for another example of its powerful functions.



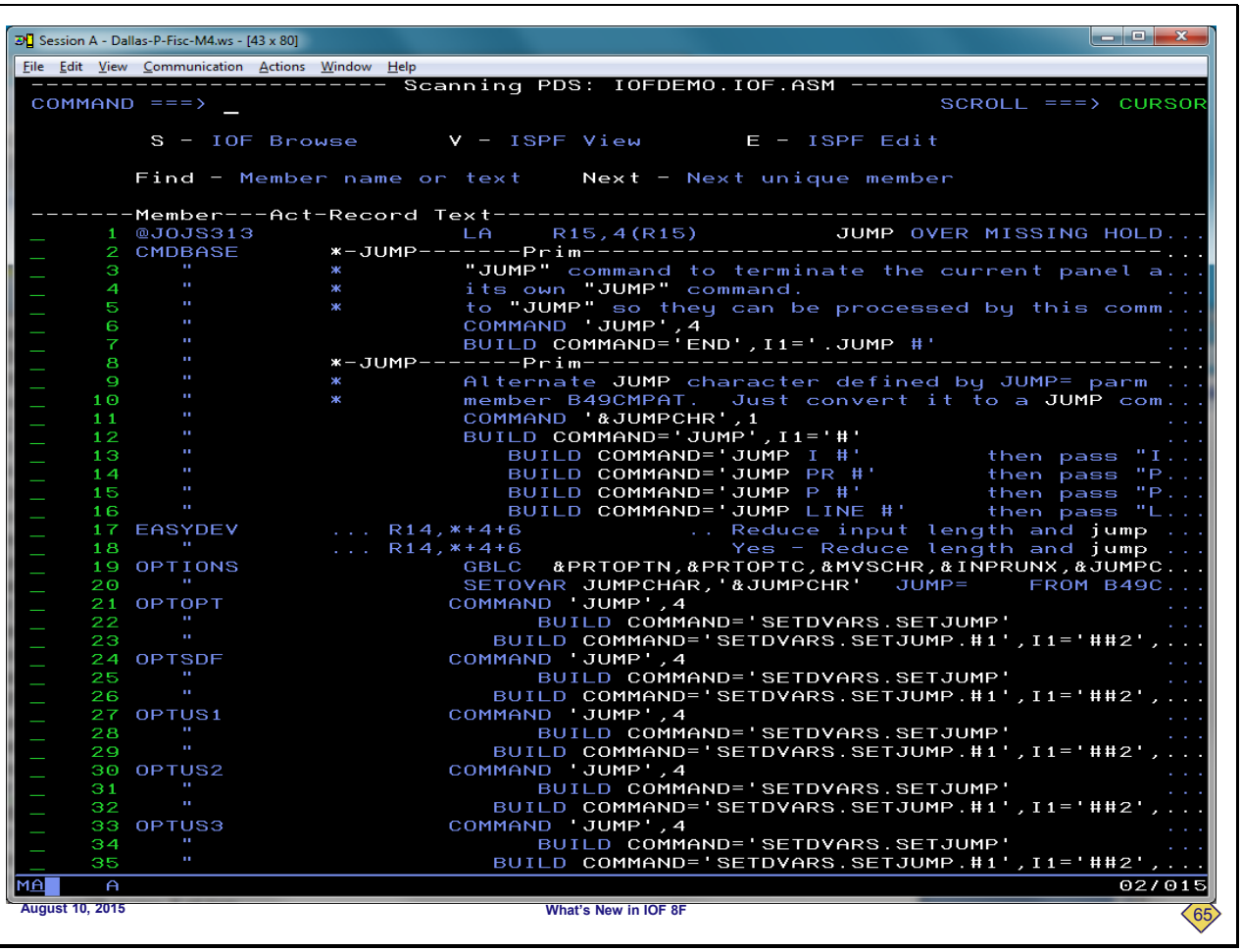
We will briefly mention two other important ZDS functions before continuing with the sample session.
You can use the SND command to send an entire flattened PDS using the IOF mail facility.
If you enter "ISPPLIB" in the DD name field and "ISR@PRIM" in the member field you will browse your current ISPF primary option menu, which will include displaying the data set name. With ZDS it is trivial to find the first occurrence of a member in a concatenation.
Now, back to the demo.
ZDS allows you to browse an entire PDS as a sequential data set. To demonstrate that, we will enter the BRZ command and enter IOF.ASM in the data set name field.



This is the IOF browse display of the first member in the PDS. To demonstrate that we are browsing the entire PDS, remember the member name in the title, and we will enter a FIND command.



From the title display you will notice that we are now in a different member. We could continue to enter RFIND to scan down through the occurrences of the "JUMP" string. But there is a powerful new way to look at all of the occurrences. If you have used the IOF FIND ALL command, you are aware that it is somewhat different that the ISPF version. Now, if you are browsing a "flattened" PDS, the FIND ALL command has an entirely new display. To demonstrate that we will enter a FIND ALL command.



This new list panel shows you all of the "hits" in the entire PDS. It displays the member name and some text from each record that contains a hit. And, you can nest to browse or edit for any hit. After completing the development of this function, it became clear that users would probably like to scan a PDS without having to browse the entire PDS. That led to the new ZF command, which is described in a separate document.

ZDS Command Summary

- Browse z/OS data sets
- Print z/OS data sets
- Copy z/OS data sets
- Email z/OS data sets
- Supports DDNAME and member
- Supports HFS files
- Runs from TSO Ready