

Section Seven:

XPAF Operator Guide

This section describes the JES2, JES3, XPAF-exclusive, and XDS-exclusive operator commands that host console operators are likely to use when printing with XPAF. Read this section if you are a console operator, system administrator, systems programmer, or anyone else who uses XPAF operator commands.

Before you begin to use XPAF's operator commands, verify that XPAF has been installed and that the installation verification procedures (IVPs) can be run successfully.

As a user of XPAF's operator commands, ensure that printers have been set up correctly and are using the proper switch settings.



45. JES2 printer commands

XPAF recognizes most standard IBM JES2 commands and their uses. You can enter JES2 commands from the operator console to perform many functions, including:

- Starting a printer
- Halting a printer
- Stopping or draining a printer
- Restarting a printer
- Interrupting a printer
- Displaying a printer's status
- Setting printer characteristics
- Retransmitting a document
- Releasing a print job from the JES queue
- Canceling a document being transmitted from JES

Only printer-related JES2 commands that are supported by XPAF are described in this chapter. When you enter these commands, *nnnn* refers to the printer ID number unless otherwise specified. For information about other JES2 commands not listed in this chapter, refer to the appropriate IBM MVS JES2 commands publication.

When working in a TCP environment, you must issue an LPR command instead of certain printer commands, like CANCEL and RESTART. Refer to your vendor's TCP documentation for valid command syntax.

Starting a printer

If XOSF is not currently active, this command starts XOSF from a cataloged procedure.

Syntax \$S PRT $nnnn$

Example \$S PRT1900

Message issued The console displays a message similar to this:

XDI 3423I (PRT1900) FSA CONNECTED TO JES

Related information For centralized printers, JES issues the \$HASP190 SETUP message if you specify SETUP=Y in the initialization parameters and/or printer profile parameters under either of these circumstances:

- In response to the \$S PRT $nnnn$ command
- When a FORMS change is encountered in the JCL

The JES message looks similar to this:

\$HASP190 XPAFJOB SETUP - PRT01 - F = STD

To continue, issue the \$S PRT $nnnn$ command.

Halting a printer

After you issue this command, no other transmission is scheduled for this printer.

Syntax \$Z PRT $nnnn$

Example \$Z PRT1900



NOTE: If you issue a start printer command (\$S PRT $nnnn$), transmission resumes at the point where the document was halted.

Messages issued The console displays standard JES messages.

Stopping or draining a printer

This command stops the printer after JES finishes transmitting the current document. However, this command does not affect other printers and does not stop XOSF processing.

Syntax \$P PRT $nnnn$

Example \$P PRT1900

Messages issued The console displays messages similar to these:

XDI 3449I FSA HAS BEEN REQUESTED TO TERMINATE FOR (PRT1900)

XDI 3435I FSA DISCONNECTING FOR DEVICE (PRT1900)

Restarting a printer

The point at which a document resumes printing when a printer is restarted is dependent on the document and printer type. XPAF supports a checkpoint restart for DJDE, page-formatted, and AFP documents directed to centralized, decentralized, and PCL-capable printers. Processing resumes from the most recent checkpoint as specified by the CKPTPAGE IBM JCL keyword. For more information on checkpoint restart processing, refer to [Section Four: Printing Documents with XPAF](#).

XPAF only supports the CKPTPAGE option for checkpoint restart. Review the CKPTPAGE JES printer definition parameter and/or the CKPTPAGE IBM JCL keyword for the checkpoint interval setting for your printer and/or document. For more information on the CKPTPAGE IBM JCL keyword, refer to [Section Five: XPAF Parameter and Keyword Reference](#).

Syntax \$S PRT $nnnn$

Example \$S PRT1900

Message issued The console displays a message similar to this:

XDI 3423I (PRT1900) FSA CONNECTED TO JES

Displaying a printer's status

The operands available for this command are described in the appropriate IBM MVS JES2 commands publication.

Syntax \$DU,PRT $nnnn$

Example \$DU,PRT1900

Messages issued The console displays standard JES messages.

Setting printer characteristics

JES2 accepts this command and makes the appropriate changes to the printer's setting. The new setting remains in effect until the printer is restarted or the characteristics are changed again. The various operands available for this command are described in the appropriate IBM MVS JES2 commands publication.

Syntax \$T PRT $nnnn$,operand(s)

Example \$T PRT1900,F=STD1

Messages issued The console displays standard JES messages.

Related information When entering the setting printer characteristics command for printers in XPSC-compatibility mode, the following operands apply:

Operand	Result
F=forms	This value is passed to the XPSM server.
MODE=FSS	This value must be FSS.
PLIM= $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} m \\ m-n \\ m-* \end{array} \right\}$	This value is not used by XPAF, but does have an effect on JES2 job scheduling.
Q=c1[...c15]	This value is the number of copies, and is passed to the server.
SEP= $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{YES} \\ \text{NO} \end{array} \right\}$	This value is used to generate banner pages between jobs.
SEPDS= $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{YES} \\ \text{NO} \end{array} \right\}$	This value is used to generate banner pages between datasets.



NOTE: Using other operands when in XPSC-compatibility mode may cause unpredictable results. These operands are described in the appropriate MVS JES2 commands publication.

Interrupting a document

This command stops current printing and requeues the untransmitted portion of the document to the JES spool.

Syntax \$I PRT $nnnn$

Example \$I PRT1900

Messages issued The console displays messages similar to these:

XDI 3419I PRT1900 JOB2613 SYSUT2 IMPRESSIONS=1 PAGES=1
ETIME=. 4

XDI 3484E JOB JOBAA99999 JOB25932 STEP GO DDNAME SYSUT2 ON
PRT1900 INCOMPLETE AND REQUEUED

XSL720EI JOB25941 JOBCA3965 PRINTING INTERRUPTED BY OPERATOR

Restarting a document

This command restarts the printer from the beginning of the document.

Syntax \$E PRT $nnnn$

Example \$E PRT1900

Messages issued The console displays messages similar to these:

XDI 3419I PRT1900 JOB2613 SYSUT2 IMPRESSIONS=1 PAGES=1
ETIME=. 4

XSL720EI JOB25941 JOBCA3965 PRINTING RESTARTED BY OPERATOR

Backspacing a document

This command backspaces a document the number of pages specified.

Syntax \$B PRT $nnnn,pages$

where

$nnnn$ is the printer ID number.

$pages$ is the number of pages to backspace a document.

Example \$B PRT1900,16

Messages issued The console displays standard JES messages.

XSL720EI JOB25941 JOBCA3965 PRINTING BACKSPACED BY OPERATOR

XCC6422I PRT1900 BACKSPACED TO PAGE 20

Forward spacing a document

This command forward spaces a document the number of pages specified.

Syntax \$F PRT $nnnn$, $pages$

where

$nnnn$ is the printer ID number.

$pages$ is the number of pages to forward space a document.

Example \$F PRT1900,16

Messages issued The console displays standard JES messages.

XSL720EI JOB25941 JOBCA3965 PRINTING FORWARD SPACED BY
OPERATOR

XCC6422 PRT1900 FORWARD SPACED TO PAGE 20

Retransmitting a document

This command signals JES to retransmit the document from the JES spool, starting with page one, when the current copy is printed.

Wait until the initial copy of the document has begun printing before issuing this command.

Syntax \$N PRT $nnnn$

Example \$N PRT1900

Messages issued The console displays standard JES messages.

Releasing a print job from the JES queue

After you issue this command, a job can be rescheduled for printing.

Syntax \$O J $nnnnn$

where

$nnnnn$ is the job number.

Example \$O J51422

Messages issued The console displays standard JES messages.

Canceling a document being transmitted from JES

This command cancels the document being transmitted from JES.



NOTE: With buffered devices, it may be difficult to determine the point of cancellation.

Syntax \$C PRT $nnnn$

Example \$C PRT1900

Message issued The console displays a message similar to this:
XSL720EI JOB25941 JOBRK54486 PRINTING CANCELED BY OPERATOR

46. JES3 printer commands

XPAF recognizes most standard IBM JES3 commands and their uses. You can enter JES3 commands from the operator console to perform many functions, including:

- Starting an XPAF FSS for JES3
- Starting a printer
- Terminating a printer
- Interrupting and retransmitting a document
- Canceling output
- Querying JES3 for job information

Only the printer-related JES3 commands that are supported by XPAF are described in this chapter. For information about other JES3 commands not listed in this chapter, refer to the appropriate IBM MVS JES3 commands publication.

When you enter these commands, *device-name* is the printer designated in the initialization stream. For XPAF, always assign a printer as the device.

When working in a TCP environment, you must issue an LPR command instead of certain printer commands, like CANCEL and RESTART. Refer to your vendor's TCP documentation for valid command syntax.

Starting an XPAF FSS for JES3

These commands cause JES3 to call an output writer. This output writer controls the XPAF FSS, which in turn controls the specified printer.

An XPAF printer should be run as a JES3 hot writer.

Syntax *CALL,WTR,OUT=*device-name*,NAV=R
 or
 *X,WTR,OUT=*device-name*,NAV=R

Example *CALL,WTR,OUT=PRT1900,NAV=R

Messages issued The console displays standard JES messages.

Starting a printer

This command starts a printer associated with the XPAF FSS.

Syntax *VARY,*device-name*,ONLINE

Example *V,PRT1900,ON

Messages issued The console displays messages similar to these:

```
XI N0015I  XPAF V3R0 I N I T I A L I Z A T I O N  C O M P L E T E
XDI 3402I  XP59 X0SF FSS CONNECTED TO JES3
XDI 3423I  PRT1900 FSA CONNECTED TO JES3
```

Terminating a printer

Any of these commands terminates the printer and the specified FSS after the current activity is finished.

Syntax *CALL,WTR,OUT=*device-name*,T
 *X,WTR,OUT=*device-name*,T
 *START,*device-name*,T
 *RESTART,*device-name*,T
 *CANCEL,*device-name*,T

Example *S,PRT1900,T

Messages issued The console displays messages similar to these:

```
XDI 3435I  FSA D I S C O N N E C T I N G  F O R  D E V I C E  (PRT1900)
XDI 3405I  XP59 X0SF ADDRESS SPACE ENDING
```

Interrupting and retransmitting a document

You can use any of several JES3 *RESTART command options to stop and restart document transmission to a specified printer. XPAF supports a checkpoint restart for DJDE, page-formatted, and AFP documents directed to centralized, decentralized, and PCL-capable printers. Processing resumes from the most recent checkpoint as specified by the CKPTPAGE IBM JCL keyword. For more information on checkpoint restart processing, refer to [Section Four: Printing Documents with XPAF](#).

XPAF only supports the CHKPTPAGE option for checkpoint restart. Review the CKPTPAGE JES printer definition parameter and/or the CKPTPAGE IBM JCL keyword for the checkpoint interval setting for your printer and/or document. For more information on the CKPTPAGE IBM JCL keyword, refer to [Section Five: XPAF Parameter and Keyword Reference](#).

Syntax \cdot *RESTART,device-name, $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} N \\ C \\ J \end{array} \right\}$

where

- N Halts the current document transmission and requeues it for subsequent transmission.
- C Halts the current transmission and restarts printing the document from the last checkpoint.
- J Halts the current transmission and requeues all completed datasets to JES3 for rescheduling.

Example *R,PRT1900,N

Messages issued The console displays messages similar to these:

```
XDI 3419I  PRT1900 JOB2613 SYSUT2 IMPRESSIONS=1 PAGES=1
           ETIME=. 4
```

```
XDI 3484E  JOB JOBAA99999 JOB25932 STEP GO DDNAME SYSUT2 ON
           PRT1900 INCOMPLETE AND REQUEUED
```

```
XSL720EI  JOB25941 JOBCA3965 PRINTING INTERRUPTED BY OPERATOR
```

Backspacing or forward spacing a document

These commands backspace and forward space a document the number of pages specified.

Syntax *RESTART,*device-name*,R= $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -nnnnP \\ nnnnP \end{array} \right\}$

where

device-name The printer designated in the initialization stream.

-nnnnP Backspaces a document the number of pages specified.

nnnnP Forward spaces a document the number of pages specified.

Example *R,PRT1900,R=-16P

Messages issued The console displays messages similar to these:

```
XSL720EI  JOB25941  JOBCA3965  PRINTING  BACKSPACED  BY  OPERATOR
XCC6422I  PRT1900  BACKSPACED  TO  PAGE  20
```

Canceling output

When this command is issued, the document which is being transmitted is canceled, not the document which is currently printing.

Syntax *CANCEL,*device-name*

Example *C,PRT1900

Message issued The console displays a message similar to this:

```
XSL720EI  JOB25941  JOBCA3965  PRINTING  CANCELED  BY  OPERATOR
```

Querying JES3 for job information

These commands display information about jobs in the output service writer queue.

Syntax • To display information about output datasets, enter this command:

`*INQUIRY,U,Q=WTR,parms`

• To display job status information, enter this command:

`*INQUIRY,J=` $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{job-name} \\ \textit{job-number} \end{array} \right\}$

• To display device status information, enter this command:

`*INQUIRY,D,D=device-name`

Example `*I,D,D=PRT1900`

Messages issued The console displays standard JES messages.

47. *XPAF-exclusive operator commands*

In addition to the standard IBM JES2 and JES3 commands, you also can use a set of unique XPAF operator commands to control printer-related functions. These XPAF-exclusive commands operate as options of the MVS MODIFY command.

From the operator console, you can enter XPAF-exclusive commands to perform many functions, including:

- Loading updated directories of resource libraries into memory
- Resetting the refresh threshold
- Displaying refresh statistics
- Setting refresh security
- Displaying the subsystem name for an XOSF started task
- Displaying the status of active print jobs
- Displaying the status of active tasks
- Terminating an individual task on the printer
- Terminating the XPAF FSS
- Forcing the XOSF address space to terminate
- Turning SMF recording on and off
- Turning MVS system logging on and off
- Turning XOSF logging on and off
- Refreshing the XLOG dataset
- Switching the XLOG to an alternate dataset
- Displaying the active XLOG
- Turning intensive logging on and off
- Enabling/Suppressing messages

The functions and their related operator commands are discussed in this chapter.

Loading updated directories of resource libraries into memory

These commands enable you to load directories of resource libraries into memory. If you update an IBM resource library or Xerox page format library while XOSF is active, you should issue this command to ensure that the most current version of resources will be used. For information about the initialization parameters provided for resource libraries, refer to [Section Five: XPAF Parameter and Keyword Reference](#).

MODIFY xosf-jobname,REFRESH	{	FONT240 FONT300 FORMDEF OVERLAY PAGEDEF PAGEFORM PAGESEG ALLPDS	}
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Example F XP59,REF ALL

Messages issued The console displays this message:

XDI 3511I REFRESH REQUEST HAS BEEN POSTED

The system also displays a corresponding message for each of the command options. For example:

XDI 3407I REFRESH COMPLETED FOR PDS TYPE FONT240.
DDNAME=IBMFONT

XDI 3407I REFRESH COMPLETED FOR PDS TYPE FONT300.
DDNAME=IBMFONT3

XDI 3407I REFRESH COMPLETED FOR PDS TYPE FORMDEF.
DDNAME=FDEFLIB

XDI 3407I REFRESH COMPLETED FOR PDS TYPE OVERLAY.
DDNAME=OVERLIB

XDI 3407I REFRESH COMPLETED FOR PDS TYPE PAGEDEF.
DDNAME=PDEFLIB

XDI 3407I REFRESH COMPLETED FOR PDS TYPE PAGEFORM.
DDNAME=PAGEFORM

XDI 3407I REFRESH COMPLETED FOR PDS TYPE PAGESEG.
DDNAME=PSEGLIB

Using the REFRESH ALLPDS command, you can refresh all directories of resource libraries. When you enter this command, the messages for all directories are displayed.

Resetting the refresh threshold

This command resets the counter that specifies the number of times in a day that the PDS REFRESH commands can be executed. The value of this counter is set in the REFRSHMAX initialization parameter. For more information about this parameter, refer to [Section Five: XPAF Parameter and Keyword Reference](#).

When the limit is reached, XPAF does not allow further refreshes until you either restart the entire XOSF region or you reset the refresh counter using this command.

Syntax `MODIFY xosf-jobname,RESET THRESHOLD`

Example `F XP59,RES THR`

Message issued The console displays a message similar to this:

```
XDI 3411I  REFRESH THRESHOLD RESET TO 3
```

In this example, 3 is the value specified for the REFRSHMAX initialization parameter.

Displaying refresh statistics

This command displays these refresh statistics:

- DD name of the PDS being refreshed
- Number of times the named PDS has been refreshed
- User ID of the initiating user
- Julian date of the last refresh
- Time of the last refresh
- Number of PDS refreshes still allowed in this 24 hour period
- Total number of refreshes allowed within a 24 hour period
- Date and time when the threshold was last reset

Syntax `MODIFY xosf-jobname,DISPLAY REFRESH STATS`

Example `F XP59,DIS REF STA`

Messages issued The console displays messages similar to these:

```
XDI 3496I  REFRESH THRESHOLD=25; RESET DATE=96110; TIME=07: 43
```

```
XDI 3497I  NUMBER OF REFRESHES REMAINING=22
```

```
XDI 3498I  *ALL* REFRESHES=1; USER=*OPER*; DATE=96110;
           TIME=08: 33
```

```
XDI 0001I  REFRESH DISPLAY COMPLETE
```

Setting refresh security

If a user exit for controlling access to the PDS REFRESH function has been installed at your site, these commands allow you to switch security control on or off, or to update fields through the user text option. For example, you can add authorized user IDs if the security exit is written to allow this action.

Syntax `MODIFY xosf-jobname,SET REFRESH SECURITY` $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{ON} \\ \text{OFF} \\ \text{user-text} \end{array} \right\}$



NOTE: If you use spaces or special characters, the user text must be enclosed in single quotes. If you include user text in quotes, be sure the quoted text is in uppercase.

Example `F XP59,SET REF SEC ON`

Message issued The console displays a message similar to this:

```
XDI 2608I  REQUEST TO SET REFRESH SECURITY text PROCESSED
              SUCCESSFULLY
```

where

text is ON, OFF, or user text entered by the operator.

Displaying the subsystem name for an XOSF started task

This command displays the subsystem name for a task started by XOSF.

Syntax `MODIFY xosf-jobname,DISPLAY` $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{SUBSYS} \\ \text{SID} \end{array} \right\}$

Example `F XP59,DIS SUBSYS`

Message issued When you execute either of these commands, the console displays a message similar to this:

```
XDI 3499I  XPAF5 SUBSYSTEM NAME: XPF5
```

where

XPAF5 is the procedure name of the started task, and XPF5 is the subsystem name specified for XOSF in the SUBSYS initialization parameter. Each active XOSF is assigned a unique name. For more information about the SUBSYS initialization parameter, refer to [Section Five: XPAF Parameter and Keyword Reference](#).

Displaying the status of active print jobs

This command displays the status of an XOSF print job from the operator console.

Syntax `MODIFY xosf-jobname,DISPLAY ACTIVE JOBS`

Example `F XP59,DIS ACT JOB`

Messages issued The console produces a display similar to this:

XDI 3460I	TASK-ID	DOCUMENT-ID	TOT-REC	PR-REC	T-PAGE	P-PAGE
XDI 3460I	PRT15	JOB 2258LINEMODE	120	97	0	2
XDI 3460I	PRT16	*INACTIVE*				
XDI 3460I	PRT17	JOB 2260AFPMODE	0	141	9	7
XDI 3460I	DISPLAY ACTIVE JOBS COMMAND COMPLETED					

where

- TASK-ID** The name of the printer to which the job was sent.
- DOCUMENT-ID** The 16-character document identifier that consists of the job number and the job name. If no document is being processed, this field indicates that the printer is inactive.
- TOT-REC** The total number of records as reported by JES. Table 47-1 describes the contents of this field for line-mode and page-formatted jobs processed in JES2 and JES3 environments.
- PR-REC** The number of records sent to the printer.
- T-PAGE** The total number of pages as reported by JES. Table 47-1 describes the contents of this field for line-mode and page-formatted jobs processed in JES2 and JES3 environments.
- P-PAGE** The number of pages sent to the printer.

Table 47-1. TOT-REC and T-PAGE values reported by JES

Subsystem	Job mode	Message field	
		TOT-REC	T-PAGE
JES2	Line-mode	Actual number of records	Always 0
	Page-formatted	Actual number of records	The number of BEGIN PAGE structured fields (D3A8AF)
JES3	Line-mode	Always 0	Always 0
	Page-formatted	Always 0	The number of BEGIN PAGE structured fields (D3A8AF)

Displaying the status of active tasks

This command displays the status of an XOSF task from the operator console.

Syntax `MODIFY xosf-jobname,DISPLAY ACTIVE TASKS`

Example `F XP59,DIS ACT TASK`

Messages issued The console produces a display similar to this:

	TASK-#	TASK-ID	TYPE	CUU/SLU	DOCUMENT-ID	STATUS
XDI 3460I	000003	*SYSTEM*				WAIT
XDI 3460I	000004	*SYSTEM*				WAIT
XDI 3460I	000005	*SYSTEM*				WAIT
XDI 3460I	000006	*SYSTEM*				WAIT
XDI 3460I	000007	PRT1051	4850	025T2A01	*INACTIVE*	WAIT
XDI 3460I	000008	PRT1451	4850	025T2A02	JOB16101USERJOB1	WAIT
XDI 3460I	000009	PRT3351	XPSM	025T2A03	JOB16101USERJOB1	WAIT
XDI 3460I	000010	PRT2051	4850		*INACTIVE*	WAIT
XDI 3460I	000011	PRT2451	4850	0E23	*INACTIVE*	WAIT
XDI 3460I	DISPLAY ACTIVE TASK COMMAND COMPLETED					

where

TASK-# The internal number assigned to this task.

TASK-ID The name of the task that is running.

TYPE The type of printer.

CUU/SLU CUU is the channel address of a centralized printer. SLU identifies the network name of the printer. If you are printing to tape or to a centralized disk printer, this field remains blank.

When entering the display active task command, the console may show the SLU for all XPSM-attached centralized printers, as well as the CUU for all locally-attached centralized printers.

DOCUMENT-ID The 16-character document identifier which consists of the job number and the job name. If a system task is displayed, this space is blank. If no document is being processed, this field indicates that the printer is inactive.

STATUS Indicates the processing status of the listed task.

XOSF operates in a multitasking environment. This can put heavy demands on available resources. The STATUS indicator shows the status of the task with regard to available resources:

- WAIT indicates that the task is waiting for an event or resource.
- LOCK indicates that the task is currently controlling a resource.
- WAIT — LOCK indicates the task is waiting for a resource that is currently being used by another task.

A task that remains in a WAIT or LOCK state for several minutes may indicate an internal problem. First check the printer and ensure it is in working order. If nothing is printing, terminate the individual task and call Xerox Technical Support.

Terminating an individual task on the printer

This command terminates an individual task.

Syntax `MODIFY xosf-jobname,TERMINATE TASK taskid`

where

taskid is the number assigned to the task as indicated in the active tasks display. This command immediately terminates the specified task.

Example `F XP59,TERM TASK 63`

Message issued The console displays a message similar to this:

XDI 3516I XOSF TERMINATE TASK REQUEST COMPLETED



CAUTION: Using this command is a drastic measure. It immediately halts the thread that is processing the documents being sent to the printer and stops the printer.

After this command has been issued, XPAF will be in an unstable state. You should shut down the FSS as soon as possible after the TERM TASK command is issued.



NOTE: When you try to restart a decentralized or PCL-capable printer, a series of VTAM-related error messages may be displayed. Issue the VTAM TERM command to terminate the session that is still active. If this does not work, refer to the appropriate VTAM operation manual for more information on restarting the printer.

Terminating the XPAF FSS

This command shuts down the system and terminates all tasks in progress.

Syntax `MODIFY xosf-jobname,SYSTEM SHUTDOWN`

You can also use the standard MVS STOP command:

`STOP xosfid`

Example `F XP59,SYS SHUTDOWN`

Messages issued The console displays messages similar to these:

XDI 3501I XOSF SHUTTING DOWN

XDI 3405I XP59 XOSF ADDRESS SPACE ENDING

If you use this command, active printers are displayed, and this message asks you to confirm shutdown:

XDI 3504A CONTINUE WITH XOSF SHUTDOWN? REPLY Y OR N

The system does not process further print requests until you reactivate the FSS by issuing a JES start printer command (`$S PRTnnnn`) from the operator console.

Related information

If you are running MVS version 4.3.0 or higher, the IEF352I Address Space Unavailable message may be issued for informational purposes when XPAF is shut down. For information about this message, refer to IBM publication *MVS System Messages, Vol. 4 (IEC-IFD)*.

To circumvent the problem indicated by the IEF352I message, change the values for the parameters MAXUSER, RSVSTRT, and RSVNONR in SYS1.PARMLIB(IEASYSxx). For more information, refer to [Section Two: Installing and Customizing XPAF](#).

Forcing the XOSF address space to terminate

This command terminates all FSAs. There are no message responses from the system; use this command only in error situations.

Syntax `MODIFY xosf-jobname,FORCE`



CAUTION: Using this command is a drastic measure. It immediately halts the address space and any threads from that address space.

Example `F XP59,FORCE`

Related information

If you are running MVS version 4.3.0 or higher, the IEF352I Address Space Unavailable message is issued for informational purposes every time XPAF is terminated. If one or more of the following situations applies, you must either bring down JES or IPL the system to free the unavailable address space slots in the MVS address space vector table:

- No new started tasks can be started.
- No new batch initiators can be started.
- No additional users can use their TSO logons.

To avoid this problem, change the values for the parameters MAXUSER, RSVSTRT, and RSVNONR in SYS1.PARMLIB(IEASYSxx). For more information, refer to [Section Two: Installing and Customizing XPAF](#).

Turning SMF recording on and off

XPAF fully supports IBM's SMF recording capability. The information in SMF records can be used to analyze workloads or profile system resource use. By keeping historical SMF data and studying its trends, you can evaluate changes in the configuration, workload, or scheduling at your installation.

This command also enables or disables SMF recording if you are running XPAF in XPSC-compatibility mode or XPAF full-client mode. For further information on SMF recording for XPSM, refer to the XPSM user documentation.

For TCP printing, you may see differences in your SMF statistics because your SMF records will reflect job creation information about the TCP dataset instead of actual printing information. For example, the SMF record will be updated even if the job did not print. Refer to [Section Two: *Installing and Customizing XPAF*](#) for more information about TCP printing in XPAF.

Syntax `MODIFY xosf-jobname,SET SMF RECORDING { ON
OFF }`



NOTE: If you specified SMF=Y in the initialization parameters, XPAF automatically generates SMF records. If you specified XPSMBRS=Y and/or XPSMSRS=Y in the initialization parameters, XPAF automatically generates XPAF and/or XPSM SMF records.

Example F XP59,SET SMF REC ON

Messages issued The console displays messages similar to these:

XDI 3514I XOSF SYSTEM SMF RECORDING TURNED ON

XDI 3514I XOSF SYSTEM SMF RECORDING TURNED OFF

Turning MVS system logging on and off

XPAF can write its messages to the MVS system log. You can include both XOAF and XOSF messages in the log if you specify it in the initialization parameters or the XOSF start-up proc. Otherwise, only essential XPAF messages are written to the system log. For information on setting up your logging, refer to [Section Two: Installing and Customizing XPAF](#).

Syntax `MODIFY xosf-jobname,SET SYSTEM LOGGING { ON
OFF }`

Example F XP59,SET SYS LOG ON

Messages issued The console displays messages similar to these:

XDI 3500I XOSF SYSTEM LOGGING TURNED ON

XDI 3500I XOSF SYSTEM LOGGING TURNED OFF

Turning XOSF logging on and off

XPAF writes XOSF messages to an XLOG file. Because some of the same information is collected by both XLOG and the SYSLOG functions, select the method that works best for your installation. To separate XOSF system information from the main system log, enable XOSF logging.

[illegible]

NOTE: Logging cannot be enabled unless a log dataset has been allocated and printed to by the XLOGDSN initialization parameter.

Example F XP59,SET XOSF LOG ON

Messages issued The console displays messages similar to these:

XDI 3480I LOGGING HAS BEEN ENABLED TO MJONES.XPAF30.XLOG

XDI 3481I LOGGING HAS BEEN DI SABLED TO MJONES. XPAF30. XLOG

For information on setting up and managing logs, refer to [Section Two: Installing and Customizing XPAF](#).

Refreshing the XLOG dataset

This command forces any messages that have been issued by XOSF to be written to the XOSF log dataset, so that you can browse the XOSF log dataset while XOSF is active and without setting logging off. It ensures that you are browsing the most current XOSF log.

Syntax `MODIFY xosf-jobname,REFRESH XLOG`

Example F XP59,REF XLOG

Message issued The console displays a message similar to this:

XDI 3461I XOSF XLOG=RBLACK. XPAF30. XLOG HAS BEEN REFRESHED

Switching the XLOG to an alternate dataset

This command switches logging from the primary XLOG dataset to an alternate dataset. To use an alternate dataset, you must include its name in the ALOGDSN initialization parameter. The alternate dataset must be empty or contain only one record. This requirement prevents you from switching to a dataset that is not archived and/or cleared.

If XPAF issues messages indicating that either the primary or alternate log dataset is full, you must clear the dataset. If you want to keep a record of the messages, print or archive the dataset before clearing it.

For information about setting and clearing log files, refer to [Section Two: Installing and Customizing XPAF](#).

Syntax `MODIFY xosf-jobname,SWITCH XLOG`

Example `F XP59,SWI LOG`

Message issued The console displays a message similar to this:

```
XDI 3549I  THE LOG DSNAME WAS SWITCHED FROM XPAF30.XOSFLOG TO
              XPAF30.XOSFLOG2
```

Displaying the active XLOG

This command displays the names of the primary and alternate XOSF log datasets.

Syntax `MODIFY xosf-jobname,DISPLAY ACTIVE XLOG`

Example `F XP59,DIS ACT LOG`

Messages issued The console displays messages similar to these:

```
XDI 3470I  CURRENT XLOG DSNAME=RBLACK.XPAF30.XLOG
XDI 3471I  ALTERNATE XLOG DSNAME=RBLACK.XPAF30.XLOG2
XDI 3467I  LOGGING IS ACTIVE TO XPAF30.XLOG
```

Turning intensive logging on and off

As a diagnostic aid, you can turn the intensive logging indicator on or off:

- When the indicator is turned on, debugging messages or additional information messages are written to the XOSF log dataset. For this reason, you may want to turn on intensive logging when debugging a problem.
- When the indicator is turned off, additional messages are not written to the XOSF log dataset.

Syntax `MODIFY xosf-jobname,SET INTENSIVE LOGGING { ON
OFF }`

Example `F XP59,SET INT LOG ON`

Messages issued The console displays messages similar to these:
MSF8011I INTENSIVE LOGGING INDICATOR SET ON
MSF8012I INTENSIVE LOGGING INDICATOR SET OFF

Enabling messages

This command enables writing messages to the console.

Syntax `MODIFY xosf-jobname,ENABLE,nnnn[,...nnnn],t[,...t]`
where

each *nnnn* is a message number, and each *t* is a message type. Enabling by message number writes that particular message. Enabling by message type writes all messages coded with that message type. You can specify one or more numbers and message types in a single command, and include them in any order.

Example `F XP59,ENA,3430,0001,E`

Messages issued In response, this message is displayed at the console:
MSF8009I MESSAGE ENABLEMENT PROCESSING COMPLETE

If the designated message has been coded as non-suppressible, the console displays the following message in response to both the enable and the suppress commands:

MSF8038W MSF UNABLE TO SUPPRESS OR ENABLE NON-SUPPRESSIBLE
MSG ID=' 3430'

Suppressing messages

This command suppresses writing messages to the console.

Syntax `MODIFY xosf-jobname,SUPPRESS,nnnn,nnnn,t,t`
 where each *nnnn* is a message number, and each *t* is a message type. Suppression by message number suppresses that particular message. Suppression by message type prevents all messages coded with that message type from being written to the console. You can specify any number of message numbers and message types in a single command and include them in any order.

Example `F XP59,SUP,3430,0001`

Messages issued The console displays this message:

```
MSF8008I MESSAGE SUPPRESSION PROCESSING COMPLETE
```

If the designated message has been coded as non-suppressible, the console displays the following message in response to both the enable and the suppress commands:

```
MSF8038W MSF UNABLE TO SUPPRESS OR ENABLE  
NON-SUPPRESSIBLE MSG ID=' 6309'
```

where

nnnn is the number of the message.

Related information Using the MSFSUPPMEM initialization parameter, you can specify the name of a member that contains the suppression text (message number/message type) used to suppress message numbers or message types at start-up time. For more information on the MSFSUPPMEM initialization parameter, refer to [Section Five: XPAF Parameter and Keyword Reference](#). You can enable these messages later using the ENABLE command.

48. *XDS-exclusive operator commands*

XDS supplies operator commands that work as operands of the MVS MODIFY operator command. From the operator console, you can enter XDS-exclusive commands to perform many functions, including:

- Defining an optional subsystem command character
- Displaying XDS control blocks in use
- Interrupting a printer
- Restarting a printer
- Terminating XDS with XOSF

Each command is described in this chapter.



NOTE: The space shown between command words is required, unlike JES commands for which you can omit the space.

When you enter these commands, *nnnn* is the printer ID number.

Defining an optional subsystem command character

You can define a command character to abbreviate commands for both the XDS subsystem and the XOSF functional subsystem associated with it. The command character replaces this portion of the MODIFY MVS operator command:

```
MODIFY xds-name,
```

The command character is defined in the XDSSTART proc. If you do not define a command character, you must use the MODIFY MVS command to communicate with XDS and XOSF.

Restrictions

The subsystem command character you define for XDS:

- Must not be the command character defined for any other subsystem.
- Can be any valid EBCDIC displayable special character appearing on the operator console keyboard. To reduce the number of keystrokes required, give preference to those characters that do not require the shift key for entry.
- Can be used when entering all XOSF-exclusive and XDS-exclusive operator commands.

Example

This example shows the unabbreviated version of the INTERRUPT command:

```
MODIFY XP82,INTERRUPT PRT1900
```

If, at setup, you defined the character “ ϕ ” as the command character for XDS, you could abbreviate the previous command as:

```
 $\phi$ INTERRUPT PRT1900
```

or

```
 $\phi$ I PRT1900
```



NOTE: When using the command character to enter a command, do not type a space, comma, or other character between the command character and the command.

Displaying XDS control blocks in use

This command displays all major XDS control blocks in use.

Syntax `MODIFY xds-name,DISPLAY XDS`

Example `F XP82,DIS XDS`

Messages issued The console displays messages similar to these:

```
XDS1098I  SSCVT
XDS1099I  00CCF2A8 E2E2C3E3 00CCF280 E7D7F8F2 00000000 *SSCT... 2. XP82. . . . *
XDS1099I  00CCF2B8 00CE8130 00000021 00CCF140 00CBB018 *.. A. . . . . 1. . . . *
XDS1099I  00CCF2C8 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 * . . . . . . . . . . *
XDS1098I  SSVT      . . .
```

Interrupting a printer

This command interrupts an XDS-controlled XOSF printer.

Syntax `MODIFY xds-name,INTERUPT PRTnnnn`

Example `F XP82,I PRT1900`

Message issued The console displays a message similar to this:
XSL720EI JOB00100 RK5689 PRINTING ABORTED BY XPAF

Related information After you enter this command, XOSF prints the current record and releases the printer. The print application running as an XDS batch job or started task, which also specifies the XDS-controlled printer, is terminated with an S001 abend.

Restarting a printer

XDS supports forms set up as defined by the SETUP initialization or printer profile parameter. After you load the requested forms on the printer, enter this command to restart the printer. For more information on the SETUP parameters, refer to [Section Five: XPAF Parameter and Keyword Reference](#).

Syntax `MODIFY xds-name,START PRTnnnn`

Example `F XP82,S PRT1900`

In this example, PRT1900 is the printer name specified in the XDS setup message.

Message issued When XDS encounters the forms setup, it issues this message:
XDS1031A SET UP PRT1900 WITH FRM1 FORMS FOR JOB 5612

Terminating XDS with XOSF

Using this command, XDS terminates with XOSF.

Syntax `MODIFY xds-name,SYS SHUTDOWN`
or
`STOP xds-name`

Example `F XP82,SYS SHUTDOWN`

Messages issued The console displays messages similar to these:
XDI 3501I XOSF SHUTTING DOWN
XDS1001I SUBSYSTEM INACTIVE
XDI 3405I XP82 XOSF ADDRESS SPACE ENDING

Section Eight: Xerox Page Format Editor User Guide

This section explains how to use the Xerox page format editor.

Before you begin to use the page format editor, verify that XPAF has been installed and that the installation verification procedures (IVPs) can be run successfully.

As a user of the page format editor, you should be familiar with IBM MVS data administration, including allocating, loading, and deallocating sequential and partitioned datasets.



49. *Page format overview*

This chapter provides an overview of page formats and their use, and instructions for using the page format editor to create and maintain page formats.

What is a page format?

A page format is a set of parameters used to format line-mode data streams that are printed through XPAF. Page formats cannot be used for printing other types of data streams (such as DJDE, XES, or AFP).

A page format must contain these types of formatting instructions:

- Copy modification parameters (for example, copy count, duplexing mode, report stacking, tray selection, and shift) that are unique to a set of copies
- Page layout parameters (for example, orientation, margin, logical page dimensions, and number of lines printed per inch) that describe the logical page
- Line layout parameters (for example, number of lines, first line origin, and font and color selection) that describe how lines or groups of lines are positioned on the page

A page format may also contain these types of optional formatting instructions:

- Field layout parameters (for example, position on page, font and color selection, position of data in input data stream, and constant text to be printed) that describe how individual fields within a line are positioned on the page
- Conditional formatting parameters (for example, conditions to be tested, action to be applied, location of action) that control document formatting based on conditions encountered in the input data stream

Concepts and terms

Before you use the page format editor, you should be familiar with these terms:

- Physical page — The sheet of paper or medium on which you are printing.
- Logical page — The area of the physical page within which data can be printed.

You also should be familiar with how the concepts of physical page origin, logical page origin, logical page dimensions, and line group operate within the Xerox page formatting environment.

Physical page origin

The physical page origin is a reference point from which the logical page's position is determined.

Logical page origin

The logical page origin is the starting position of the logical page on the physical page. The logical page origin is specified in the copy modification parameters. The logical page origin is defined by measurements across and down from the physical page origin.

Both the physical and logical page origins are affected by the page's orientation. For example, a landscape orientation rotates the physical and logical page origins 90 degrees clockwise.

Figure 49-1 shows the physical and logical page origins for a portrait page. Figure 49-2 illustrates how the physical and logical page origins are shifted for inverse portrait, landscape, and inverse landscape orientations.

Regardless of the orientation, the origin for positioning data within the logical page is always the top left corner. As figure 49-3 shows, all text positioning values (both line and field) are calculated from this point.

Figure 49-1. Physical and logical page origins (portrait)

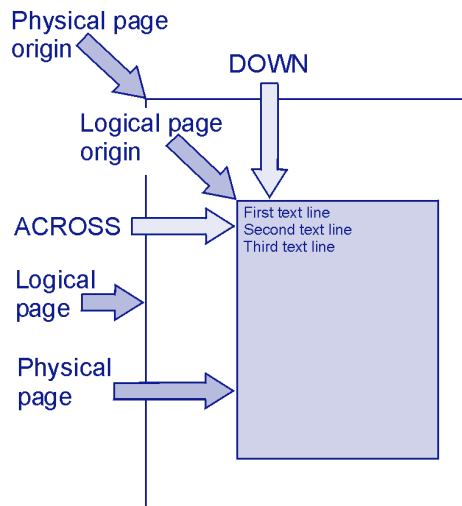


Figure 49-2. Effect of orientation on physical and logical page origins

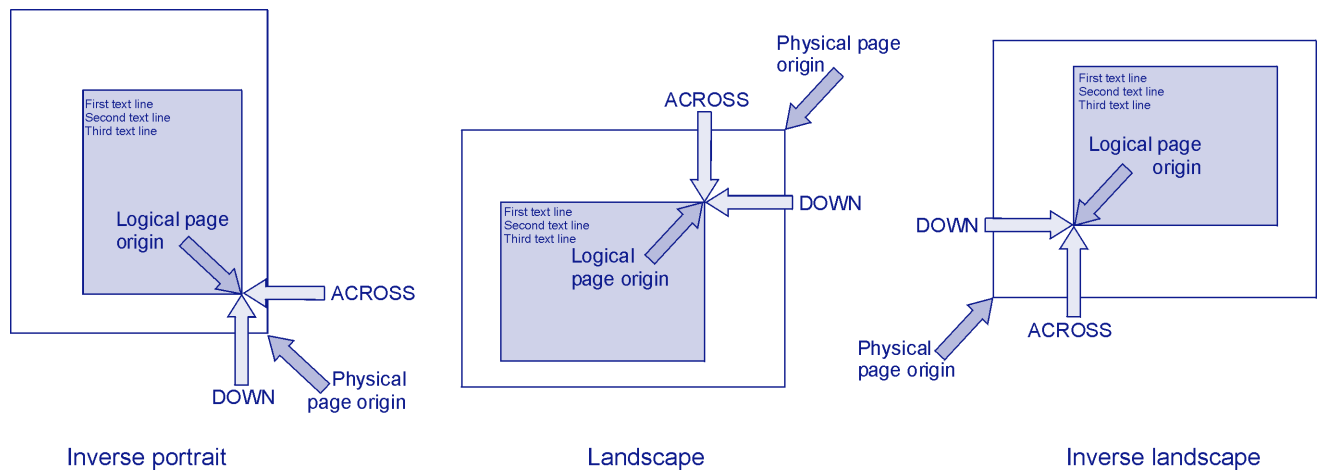
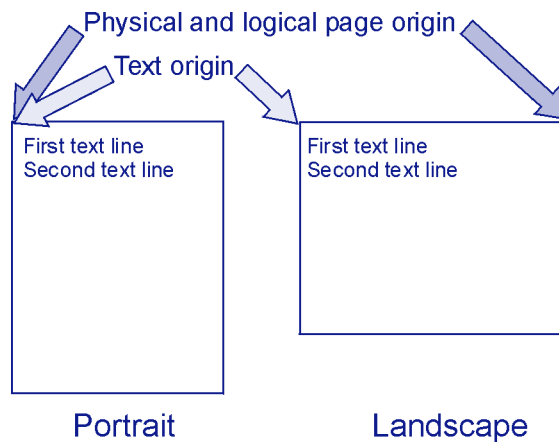


Figure 49-3. Text origins (portrait and landscape)



The final positioning of data on the physical page is determined by the page orientation and logical page origin and can be affected by other page formatting parameters. If you change the orientation of a page format, review these copy modification parameters to ensure that your printed document is formatted correctly:

- Page Origin Across
- Page Origin Down

In addition, review these page layout parameters:

- Width
- Height
- Count
- Line and field positions 'ACROSS' and 'DOWN'

The following examples illustrate how orientation affects text placement when all other parameters are unchanged.

Assume you want to format a telephone expense report that lists phone call charges by department and within department by extension. The report will be printed on 8.5 by 11 inch paper. Create a page format using these values in the page layout global specifications:

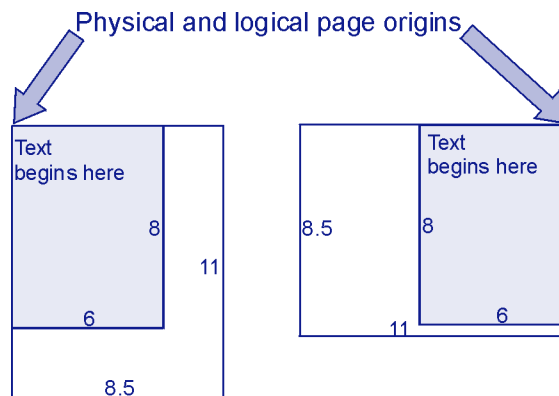
Width: 6
Height: 8
Margin: 0.5

and these values in the copy modification:

Page Origin Across: 0
Page Origin Down: 0

Figure 49-4 shows the position of the first printed text line in both portrait and landscape orientations.

Figure 49-4. Changing orientations without changing page format parameters

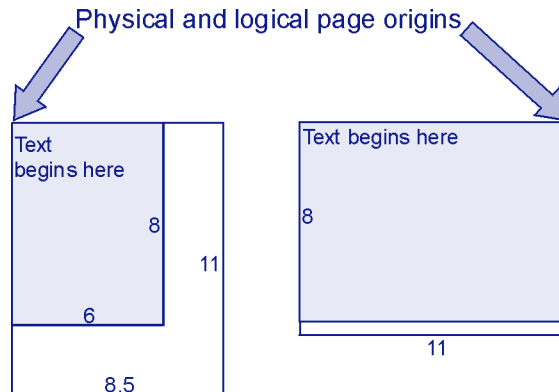


To begin the first line of text 0.5 inch from the left side of the physical page shown in figure 49-5, make these changes to the page format for the landscape orientation:

Page Origin Across: 0
Page Origin Down: 0
Width: 11
Height: 8
Margin: 0.5

The parameters for the portrait orientation remain unchanged.

Figure 49-5. Changing page format parameters to match a change in orientation



Logical page dimensions

The logical page dimensions are the dimensions of the logical page as defined by page width and height. Logical page dimensions are set in the page layout. The logical page cannot be larger than the physical page. When setting the logical page dimensions, you must consider the logical page origin as a factor.

For example, assume you are using a page whose physical dimensions are 8.5 by 11 inches, and the logical page origin is 0.5 across and 1.0 down. The maximum width available for the logical page is 8 inches (8.5 minus 0.5). The maximum height available is 10 inches (11 minus 1).

In this example, the unit of measure is inches; however, the page format editor also supports centimeters, millimeters, and dots.

You also can define a margin within the logical page and specify the number of lines to be printed per inch. In figure 49-6, the margin is shown on the left of the page; the line spacing is set at six lines per inch.

Line group

A line group is a single line or a group of lines that are printed using the same formatting parameters. A logical page may contain:

- A single line group indicating all lines on the page are formatted using the same parameters
- Multiple line groups where each line group is formatted with different parameters

Figure 49-6 shows three line groups. For a line group, you can specify values for these parameters:

- Number of lines in the group.
- Origin of the line group. This is illustrated for line groups 1 and 3 in figure 49-7.
- Number of lines per inch.
- Channel skip code.
- Xerox font.
- Whether the lines are formatted as single lines or a series of fields. Line groups 1 and 3 in figure 49-7 illustrate line formatting, where each line in the group is represented by a solid line. Line group 2 in figure 49-7 illustrates field formatting, where each field is represented by the word FIELD and a number.
- Color.
- Whether conditional formatting is performed for this line group. Chapter 54, "[Using page layout options](#)" discusses conditional formatting.

You set up line groups in the page layout.

Page format uses

A page format allows you to lay out a document according to your needs. This list identifies the key capabilities:

- Specify formatting instructions independently of the input data stream, allowing you to change from one page format to another without changing the data stream
- Format line-mode data streams into paginated documents
- Print one-up or multiple-up formats
- Merge variable data with electronic forms
- Highlight specific information using color
- Print constant data that is not contained in your input data stream
- Change formatting parameters based on predefined conditions that are encountered in your input data stream

Refer to chapter 58, "[Page format examples](#)" for practical illustrations of how these features can be applied.

Figure 49-6. Physical page, logical page, and line groups

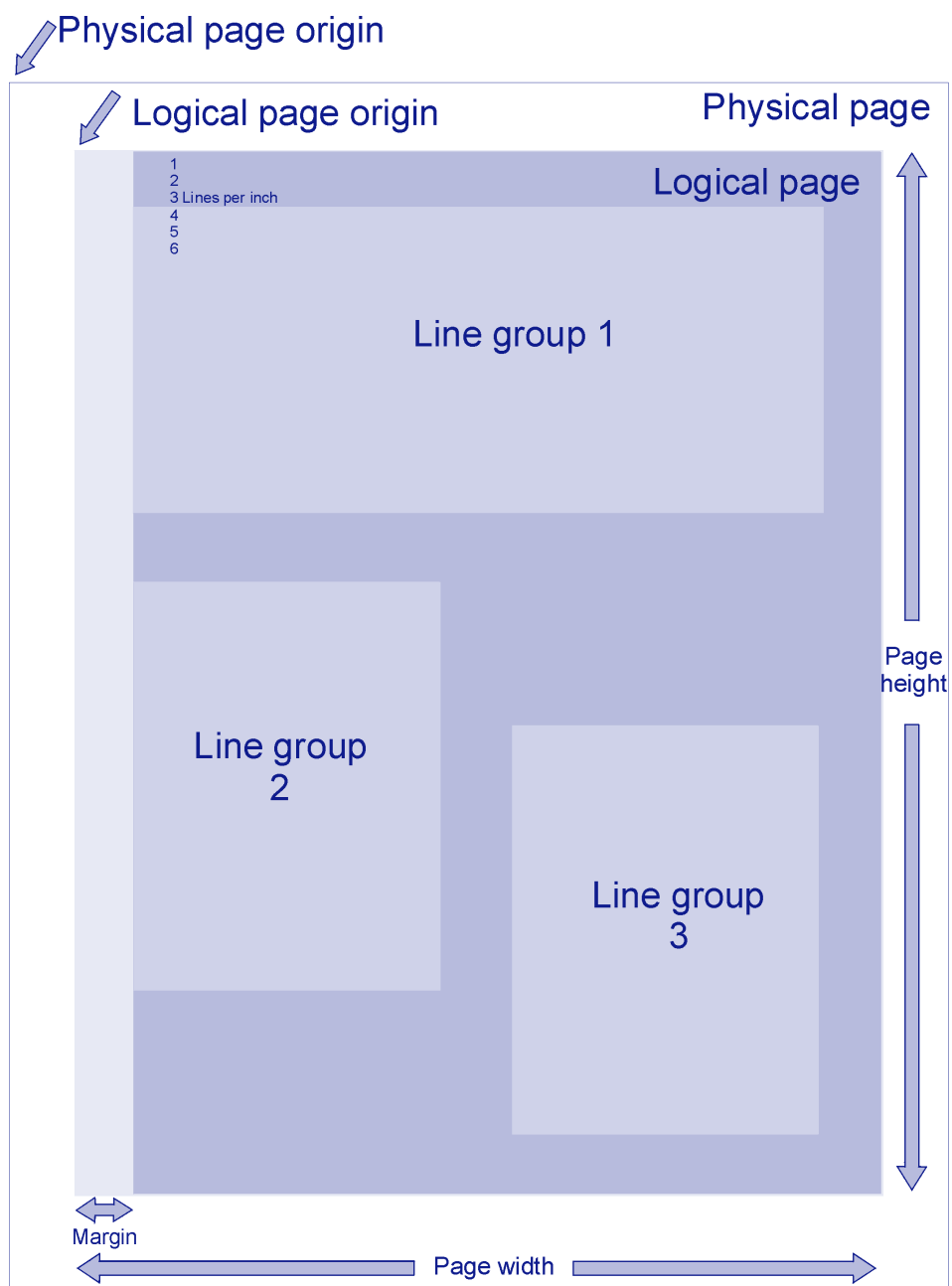
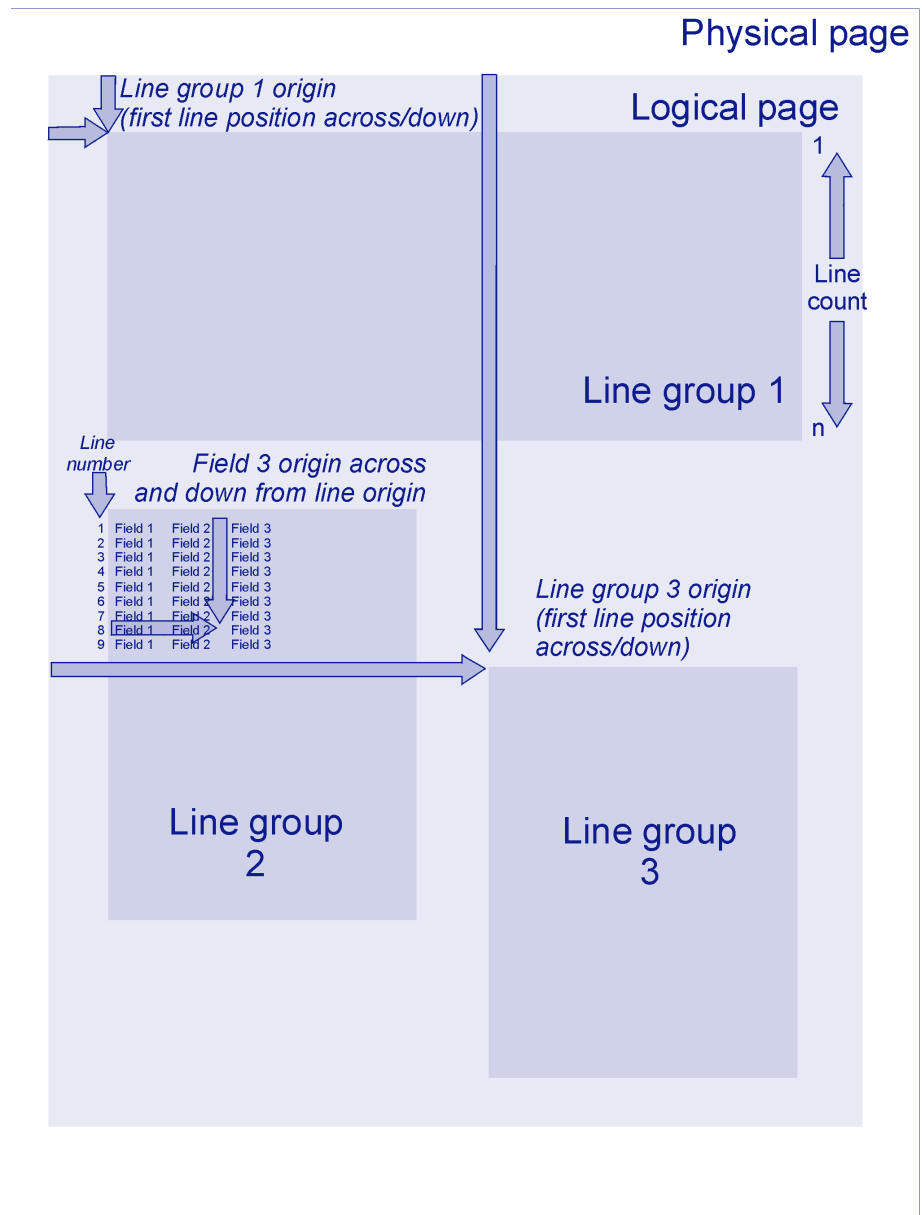


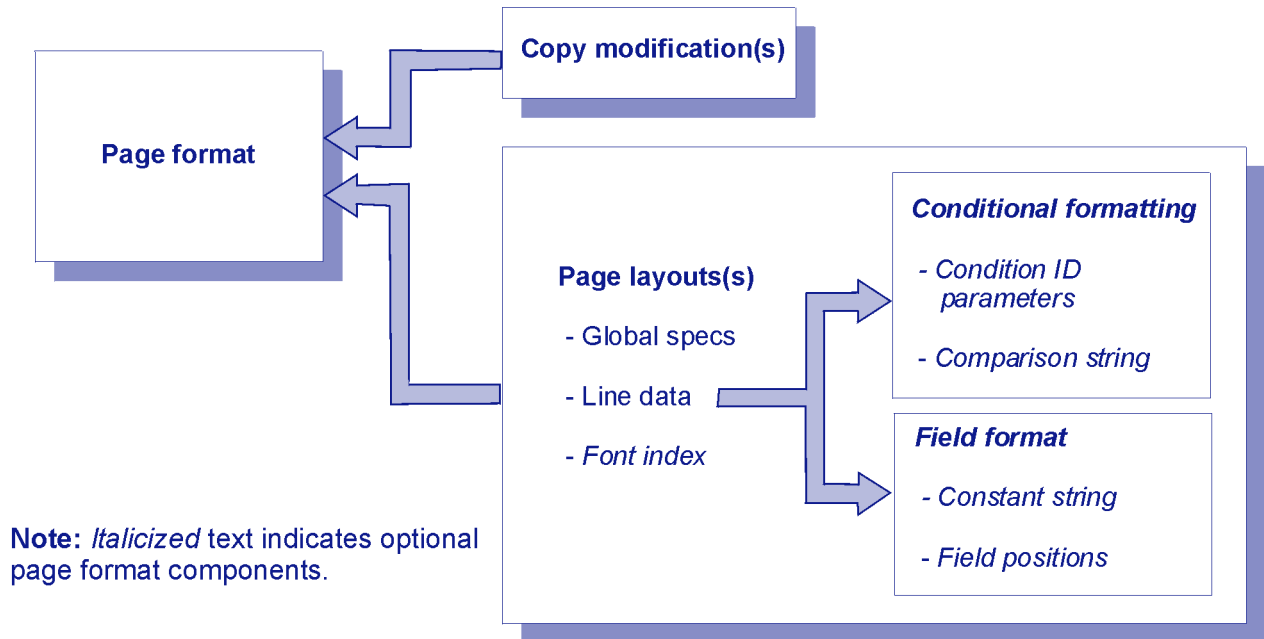
Figure 49-7. Line and field formatting



Components of a page format

The major components of a page format are shown in figure 49-8. A page format consists of one or more copy modifications and one or more page layouts.

Figure 49-8. Page format components



Copy modification

A copy modification consists of parameters that define how formatting changes from one set of copies to the next. You can establish any number of copy modifications within a page format, but each page format must have at least one copy modification defined.

By default, the first copy modification in your page format is used to format any data stream that calls the page format. To select a different copy modification, you must set up a conditional formatting statement. Refer to [“Conditional formatting”](#) later in this chapter for more information about conditional formats.

Page layout

A page layout consists of parameters (such as orientation and dimensions) that define the logical page and how data is positioned on it. You can establish any number of page layouts within a page format, but each page format must have at least one page layout defined. By default, the first page layout in your page format is used to format any data stream that calls the page format.

To select a different page layout, you must set up a conditional formatting statement. Refer to “[Conditional formatting](#)” later in this chapter.

A page layout is composed of these elements:

- Global parameters, such as the logical page dimensions.
- Line group parameters, which define the positioning and appearance of lines of data on the printed page. Optionally, the line group may specify these types of formatting:
 - Conditional formatting, which permits changes in formatting based on conditions detected in the input data stream.
 - Field formatting, which allows you to format each line as a series of individual fields and apply different formatting to each field. Within a field format, you can specify whether the output field is associated with a constant string or information in the input data stream.
- A font list, which enables you to select Xerox fonts based on a font index entry in your input data stream. A font list is a list of fonts and their associated font index values. You can use font indexing in your input data stream as an alternative to specifying the font in the line group or field format. Only Xerox fonts can be used with the page format editor.

Conditional formatting

Conditional formatting allows you to:

- Set up a condition (for example, 'greater than') to test against an input data stream
- Specify the copy modification and page layout to be used when the condition is met
- Specify where the change in formatting occurs

Each string in your input data stream that you want to test with conditional formatting requires a separate conditional formatting statement. You can test for a maximum of 25 conditions per line group.

Within a conditional formatting statement, you can test for multiple conditions on the same string, but only the first condition satisfied is acted upon. When a valid condition is encountered, all subsequent conditions within the active conditional formatting statement and all other conditional formatting statements are ignored.

The conditions can call for the same action or for a different action to be taken if the condition is true. When a condition is found to be true, XPAF changes the document formatting according to the action you have defined in the conditional formatting statement. The action affects the copy modification and/or page layout that you are using to format the data stream.

You control the location at which the action described by the conditional formatting statement occurs. The change to the copy modification or page layout used can occur at one of these locations:

- Before processing the current line or current line group
- After processing the current line or current line group

'Before' action processing

If you are using 'before current line' or 'before current line group' processing which selects a different copy modification and/or page layout, the system processes the data associated with the current line or line group twice. The data is processed the first time using the current copy modification and page layout, then reprocessed using the copy modification and page layout specified by the conditional formatting statement. The data is not printed twice; only the formatting of the data changes.

Because you can set up multiple conditions for a line group, there is the potential for an infinite processing loop if multiple conditions specify the action to occur before a line or line group. However, page format processing has been designed to prevent looping. After a condition is met, XPAF processes the current line or line group; any subsequent conditions for this line or line group are ignored.

'After' action processing

If you are using 'after current line' or 'after current line group' processing which selects a different copy modification and/or page layout, the new parameters do not take effect until the current line or line group has been processed.

Field format

A field format is a set of formatting parameters specific to individual fields on a line. Field formatting is suited to laying out tables and merging variable data with electronic forms.

You can specify values for these field format parameters:

- The location of the field in the line in the input data stream
- The position and print direction of the field on the line in the printed output
- Xerox font
- Color

You also can specify whether the data for this field is taken from the input data stream or a constant string. A constant string allows you to print text that is not contained in the input data stream in your document; that is, the data you print is independent of your input data stream.

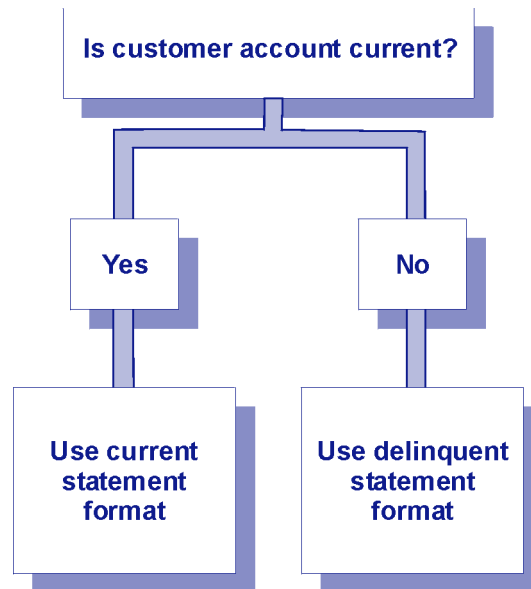
A constant string also may be the only thing printed on the line. If the constant string is the only element to be printed, the corresponding line in your input data stream must be blank.

A constant string is processed only if there is a corresponding line in the input data stream, and only if that line is processed. For example, a constant string is not printed if a channel skip results in the line not being processed.

Example

Assume you are printing monthly billing statements for your customers. As shown in figure 49-9, customers whose accounts are current receive statements in one format, while customers whose accounts are delinquent receive statements in a different format. Each statement format is defined by a separate form.

Figure 49-9. Customer statement processing flow



Assume your application generates an input data stream to XPAF that contains data for both current and delinquent accounts. The following illustration is a sample of what the input data stream might look like for the customer statement example. Columns 2 through 32 contain the customer's name. Column 80 contains a code indicating the account status: C indicates the account is current and D indicates the account is delinquent.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CUSTOMER 1 NAME							C	
.								
.								
CUSTOMER 2 NAME							D	
.								
.								
CUSTOMER 3 NAME							C	
.								
.								
CUSTOMER 4 NAME							C	

Using conditional formatting, you could merge the data with the appropriate statement format without any preprocessing of your application output. In the example, the condition is the account status: current or delinquent.

The example illustrates an 'equal to' condition. There are two 'equal to' conditions in the same statement, each of which specifies a different action.

Each string in your input data stream that you want to test with conditional formatting would require a separate conditional formatting statement. For example, you could set condition statement 1 to test for the account status code and condition statement 2 to test for a change in the customer name.

The change in formatting is a call for the appropriate customer statement. The change occurs before the current record is processed so that the customer information will be printed on the correct statement.

The action in the example is to use a named copy modification. Use the same page layout, but begin printing on a new physical sheet. The named copy modification contains the appropriate statement format.

Within a condition ID in the page format, you would set up these conditional formatting statements:

- To test for a current account and select a copy modification named STMTTC, which contains the statement format for current accounts, use these values:
 - Start position: 80
 - Length: 1
 - Comparison text: C
 - Type: EQ (Is the input value equal to C?)
 - Copy modification name: STMTTC
 - Page layout name: NULL
- To test for a delinquent account and select a copy modification named STMTD, which contains the statement format for delinquent accounts, use these values:
 - Start position: 80
 - Length: 1
 - Comparison text: D
 - Type: EQ (Is the input value equal to D?)
 - Copy modification name: STMTD
 - Page layout name: NULL

Alternatively, you could use the EQ and OT type codes to select customer statement formats. By specifying OT as Type and leaving the Comparison text field blank in the STMD copy modification, the input field would be tested only once.

Refer to chapter 58, "[Page format examples](#)" for additional examples using step-by-step procedures.

Creating and generating a page format

Use the page format editor (XOAF option P) to:

- Create the page format using the ISPF panels. The information you enter through the ISPF panels is stored in an editable format in libraries that you allocate during installation or by using the Allocate Page Format Datasets option.
- Generate the page format. This process transforms the source you create using the ISPF panels into machine-readable format. The generated page format is the version that you reference using the PAGEFORM extended JCL keyword when printing a document.

Generated page formats are stored in your XPAF page format library. This is the library referenced by the PGFRMDD initialization parameter or PAGEFORMLIB printer profile parameter.

Your page format library must have these file specifications:

```
DSORG: PO
RECFM: VB
LRECL: 8205
BLKSIZE: 8209
```

If you change a page format through XOAF after you generate it, you must regenerate it for the changes to take effect.

Procedures for each task are provided in Section Eight.

Invoking a page format

Use the PAGEFORM extended JCL keyword to invoke a page format when you submit a job. For detailed information about printing page-formatted documents, refer to [Section Four: Printing Documents with XPAF](#). Refer to [Section Five: XPAF Parameter and Keyword Reference](#) for information about the PAGEFORM extended JCL keyword.

50. *Introduction to the page format editor*

This chapter describes how to access and use the Xerox page format editor through the Xerox Output Administrative Facility (XOAF). You use the page format editor to create and update page formats used to format line-mode data streams.

This chapter also discusses the conventions used for the ISPF panels that can be accessed through the Xerox page format editor.

Panel conventions

You should be aware of the following conventions when using the ISPF panels in the Xerox page format editor.

Panel keys

These keys are in effect when you use the panels:

- Press the **ENTER** key to cause XPAF to process your input.
- Enter either the **HELP** command on the COMMAND line or press the **PF1** function key to display online information about how to use that panel.
- Enter either the **END** command on the COMMAND line or press the **PF3** function key to return to a previous panel.

In addition, you must use the 'D' option on a selection panel to delete an individual element from a list of elements. You cannot delete the element by using the ErEOF key or space bar to erase the name.



NOTE: If you have remapped your standard PF keys, use the appropriate keys to perform these functions.

Valid values

Where space permits, the valid values or range of values for a field appear after the field name. For example, this partial panel shows that the only valid values for the 'Report Stacking' and 'Split Report' fields are YES and NO.

```

Form Name for Front:
Form Name for Back:
BFORM Name:
Report Stacking (YES/NO): NO
Split Report (YES/NO): NO

```

Information about the valid values for fields on a panel also appears in the Help panel for that function.

Dataset names can be 1- to 44-characters long. Unless otherwise noted, dataset names and member names must follow standard MVS naming conventions.

Panel message display

ISPF messages may appear when you use the Xerox page format editor panels. The ISPF messages for the page format editor use the prefix XOAF or XPFE and are documented in [Section Six: XPAF Messages](#).

XPAF writes two versions of each ISPF message to the TSO terminal:

- A short version that appears on the first row of an XOAF panel.
- A long version that appears on the third row of an XOAF panel. You can display this message only by either entering HELP on the COMMAND line and pressing ENTER, or by pressing the PF1 key.



NOTE: If you are using the ISPF window “pop-up” option for messages, the long version of the ISPF message can be displayed anywhere on the panel.

If the long version of a message overwrites the OPTION or COMMAND line, press **ENTER** to refresh the panel display.

Other ISPF messages may be issued from the host system. These messages are issued without a message number and prefix, and include both uppercase and lowercase characters. Because these messages are not issued by XPAF, they are not documented in *Xerox Printer Access Facility Version 3.0 Messages*.

This sample panel shows both versions of an ISPF message issues by XPAF:

The diagram shows a sample ISPF panel with a blue border. Two arrows point to specific parts of the panel: one labeled 'Long ISPF Message' points to the command line, and another labeled 'Short ISPF Message' points to the dataset name.

```

Xerox Output Administrative Facility MISSING REQUIRED ENTRY
Update Xerox Font Characteristics Information
XOAF008E - ENTER LOGICAL FONT NAME AT THE CURSOR POSITION.
COMMAND ===>

Dataset Name: PRODTEST2.CFONTLIB

Logical Font Name: _
  
```

Scroll fields

A 'SCROLL' field appears on some panels where the number of rows of data to be displayed exceeds the physical rows available on the terminal page. The 'SCROLL' field enables you to page forward and backward through the list of data using the page FORWARD and BACKWARD commands or function keys (typically PF8 and PF7).

For example, this panel shows a 'SCROLL' field:

The diagram shows a sample ISPF panel with a blue border. The panel displays a 'SCROLL' field and a message in the upper right corner. The message indicates the current row range (Row 1 to 6 of 9) and the total number of rows available for viewing (9).

```

Xerox Output Administrative Facility Row 1 to 6 of 9
Create/Edit Page Layouts

COMMAND ===> SCROLL ===> PAGE

* In OPTION column, enter 'I' to insert, 'E' to edit, or 'D' to delete a page
  layout.

Page Format Name: PFM123

OPTION  PAGE LAYOUT NAME  ORIENTATION
-       PL0001___          PORTRAIT
-       PL0002___          PORTRAIT
-       PL0003___          LANDSCAPE
-       PL0004___          IPORT
-       PL0005___          PORTRAIT
-       PL0006___          I LAND
  
```

Panels containing a 'SCROLL' field display a message in the upper right corner indicating which rows currently are being viewed and the total number of rows available for viewing.

COPY command

If you are creating or editing a page format component that is similar to an existing component, you can use the COPY command to copy the parameters from the existing component. For example, you can copy the parameters from an existing copy modification to use as the basis for a new copy modification that you are creating.

The COPY command is available when you perform any of these functions:

- Specifying copy modification parameters
- Specifying global parameters
- Specifying line data parameters
- Specifying a field format
- Specifying conditional formatting parameters
- Editing a font list

To use this command, perform one of these steps:

- Enter **COPY** on the COMMAND line followed by a space, then the name of the existing component. Press **ENTER**.
- Enter **COPY** on the COMMAND line, then press **ENTER**. The system displays a selection list of existing members for that component type. To select a member from the list, enter **S** next to the appropriate name, then press **ENTER**.

The system copies the parameters from the component and updates the fields on the panel with the new values. For global specifications, line data specifications, and font lists, the system also copies all page layout data, including conditional formatting parameters, field formats, and the font list.

System Services menu



CAUTION: When you log on to TSO, you must use a minimum region size of 4M to run the page format editor.

When you invoke XOAF, this menu appears:

Xerox Output Administrative Facility
System Services 3.0

OPTION ===>

- 1. Load Resources
- 2. Convert Resources
- 3. Manage Resource Lists
- 4. Manage Tables
- 5. Manage Custom Replica Fonts
- 6. Refresh PDS / Display Printer Status
- 7. Manage Libraries

- E. ISPF Edit
- I. Installation Verification Procedure
- P. Xerox Page Format Editor
- T. Help Tutorial
- X. Exit

From this menu, select option **P** and press **ENTER** to access the Xerox page format editor.



NOTE: Section Eight focuses on the functions provided through option P on the System Services menu. For information about the other System Services menu options, refer to [Section Three: Managing Resources with XPAF](#).

Xerox Page Format Editor menu

After you enter P at the System Services menu OPTION line, this menu appears:

Xerox Output Administrative Facility
Xerox Page Format Editor

OPTION ===>

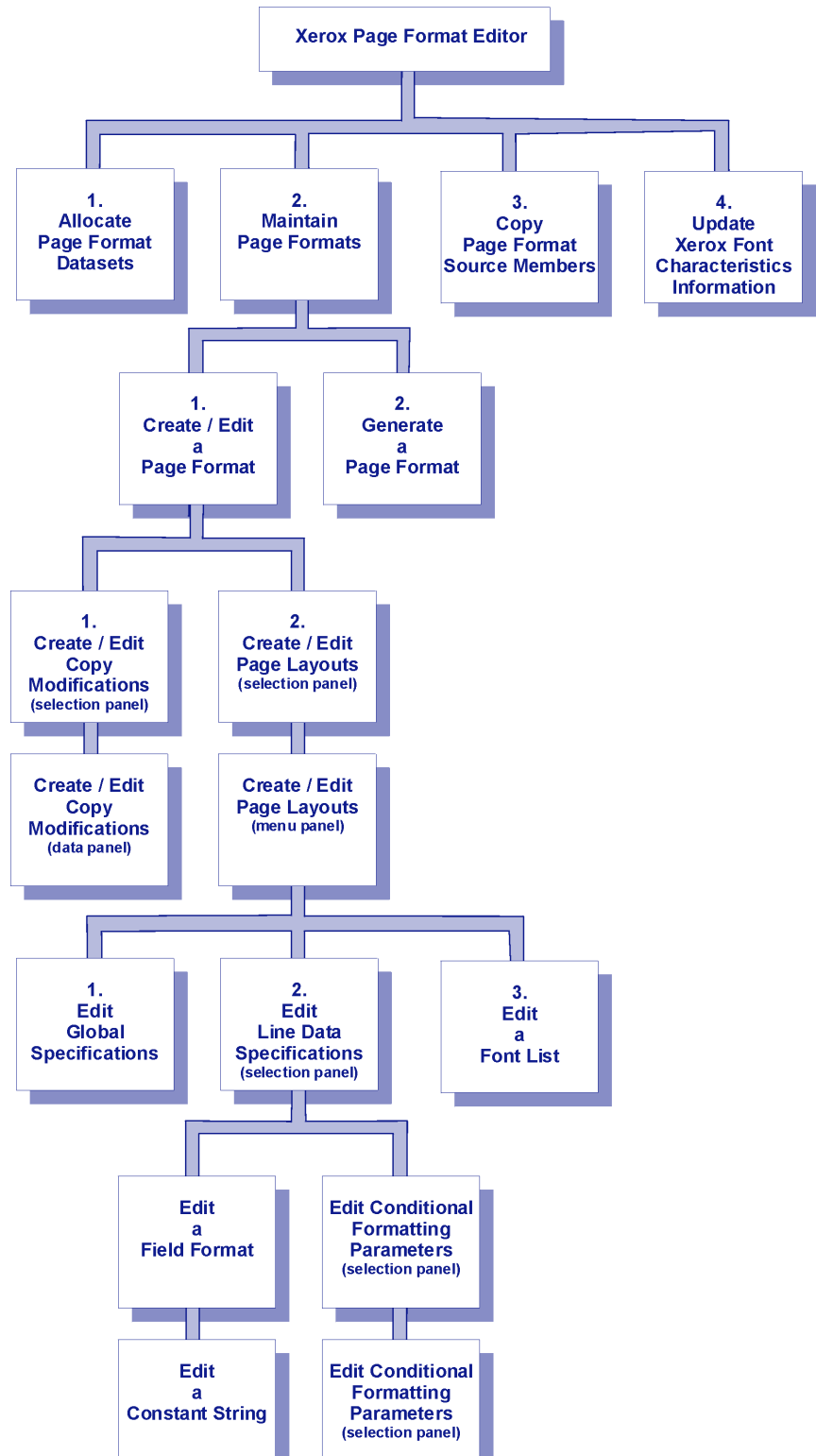
1. Allocate Page Format Datasets
2. Maintain Page Formats
3. Copy Page Format Source Members
4. Update Xerox Font Characteristics Information

Select the option you want to perform and press **ENTER**:

- Enter **1** if you are accessing the page format editor for the first time or you want to change your source dataset prefix for a session. Refer to Chapter 51, "[Allocating page format datasets](#)," for more information.
- Enter **2** to create, edit, or generate page formats. Refer to [chapter 52](#), [chapter 53](#), [chapter 54](#), and [chapter 55](#) for more information.
- Enter **3** to copy a page format's source members from one set of datasets to another. Refer to chapter 56, "[Copying page format source members](#)," for more information.
- Enter **4** to update Xerox font characteristics information. Refer to chapter 57, "[Updating Xerox font characteristics information](#)," for more information.

Figure 50-1 shows the organizational flow of the menus/options accessible through this panel.

Figure 50-1. Organizational flow of page format editor panels



51. *Allocating page format datasets*

This chapter provides instructions about how to set up and maintain your configuration. The first time you access the page format editor after you install XPAF, you must define a dataset name high-level qualifier and dataset allocation values for the libraries shown in table 51-1 where page format component source members are stored.

Table 51-1. Page format libraries

Library name	Function
COND	Stores conditional formatting data specifications.
CPMOD	Stores copy modification data specifications.
FIELD	Stores field data specifications.
FLIST	Stores a member that contains a list of copy modifications in the page format.
LINED	Stores page layout data specifications.
PLIST	Stores a member that contains the list of page layouts in the page format.

You can change the high-level qualifier prefix and allocate a different set of datasets at any time.

Setting up your configuration

To set up your configuration for the first time, enter **1** at the Xerox Page Format Editor menu **OPTION** line and press **ENTER**. A panel similar to this appears:

Xerox Output Administrative Facility
Allocate Page Format Datasets

COMMAND ==>>

Dataset Prefix:

DATASET OPTIONS
Allocation Units (CYLS/TRKS/BLKS): TRKS
Volume (blank for default):

SPECIFICATIONS	COND	CPMOD	FIELD	FLIST	LINED	PLIST
Primary Allocation	3	3	3	3	3	3
Secondary Allocation	1	1	1	1	1	1
Directory Blocks	20	10	20	10	10	10
Record Length	8204	255	160	40	8204	40
Record Format	VB	FB	FB	FB	VB	FB
Block Size	8208	7650	8800	8800	8208	8800

Complete these fields:

Field/Column	Action
Dataset Prefix	<p>Enter the fully-qualified prefix to be attached to these page format source datasets:</p> <p>COND CPMOD FIELD FLIST LINED PLIST</p> <p>Do not enclose the prefix in quotes; XOAF does not attach your user ID to the prefix.</p>

Field/Column	Action
DATASET OPTIONS Allocation Units	Enter the dataset allocation units. Valid values: CYLS Cylinders TRKS Tracks BLKS Blocks Default: TRKS
Volume	Enter the volume serial number of the DASD on which you want to allocate the datasets or leave this field blank to use your TSO default volume.
SPECIFICATIONS Primary Allocation	Enter the number of units of primary allocation for the datasets. Default: 3
Secondary Allocation	Enter the number of units of secondary allocation for the datasets. Default: 1
Directory Blocks	Enter the number of directory blocks to be allocated for the datasets. When setting this value, consider that there will be a large number of small members in these datasets. Default: For CPMOD, FLIST, LINED, and PLIST: 10 For COND and FIELD DD: 20
Record Length	This field displays the record length. You cannot change this value.
Record Format	This field displays the record format. You cannot change this value.
Block Size	Enter the number of records per block on your DASD device. The block size is based on the record length and record format. Defaults: COND 8208 CPMOD 7650 FIELD DD 8800 FLIST 8800 LINED 8208 PLIST 8800

After you complete your entries, press **ENTER** to allocate the datasets to be used during this session. The system displays the Maintain Page Formats panel.

Xerox Output Administrative Facility PREFIX XE9999
Maintain Page Formats

OPTION ===>

1. Create/Edit a Page Format
2. Generate a Page Format

Page Format Name:

Page Format Library Name: ' *prefix*.PAGEFORM'

Editor Dataset Allocation Status	
<i>prefix</i> .COND	Al l o c a t e d
<i>prefix</i> .CPMOD	Al l o c a t e d
<i>prefix</i> .FIELD	Al l o c a t e d
<i>prefix</i> .FLIST	Acq u i r e d
<i>prefix</i> .LINED	Acq u i r e d
<i>prefix</i> .PLIST	Acq u i r e d

If the allocation status for a dataset shows Allocated, your dataset allocation was successful. If the allocation status for a dataset shows Acquired, the dataset existed already and has been acquired for use.

Refer to chapter 52, "[Selecting a page format](#)," for more information about this panel.

Maintaining your configuration

You may at some future date need to change your configuration options. For example, if your data processing organization changes naming conventions, you may need to change the dataset name prefix. You also may find that the allocation for a particular dataset needs to be expanded.

Changing your dataset name prefix

To change your dataset name prefix, follow this procedure:

- Step 1.** Access the Allocate Page Format Datasets panel using the procedure described previously. This panel displays your current dataset name high-level qualifier and the default allocation values.
- Step 2.** Type over the current dataset name prefix with the new high-level qualifier, then press **ENTER**. The system allocates new datasets, then displays the Maintain Page Formats panel.
- Step 3.** Use the ISPF copy utility to copy your page format source members from the old datasets to the new datasets.
- Step 4.** After you verify your page format source members have been copied successfully to the new datasets, delete the old datasets.

Expanding your dataset space allocation

To change your dataset space allocation, follow this procedure:

- Step 1.** Rename your existing page format source dataset(s).
- Step 2.** Access the Allocate Page Format Datasets panel using the procedure described previously. This panel displays your current dataset name high-level qualifier and the default allocation values.
- Step 3.** Type over the existing specifications with your new values, then press **ENTER**. The system allocates new datasets, then displays the System Services menu.
- Step 4.** Use the ISPF copy utility to copy your page format source members from the renamed dataset(s) to your expanded dataset(s).
- Step 5.** After you verify your page format source members have been successfully copied to the expanded dataset(s), delete your renamed dataset(s).

52. *Selecting a page format*

This chapter describes how to navigate through the page format editor panels to create a new page format or edit an existing format.



NOTE: When you first create a page format, it contains default values. The default page format values supplied with XPAF are contained in the DEFAULT page format. If the default values do not meet your needs, you can change them by editing this page format. For example, you can change the default units of measurement for page height and width from inches to centimeters.

Specifying a page format

To create or edit a page format, follow this procedure.

- Step 1.** Enter **2** at the Xerox Page Format Editor menu **OPTION** line and press **ENTER**. This panel appears:

Xerox Output Administrative Facility PREFIX XE99999
Maintain Page Formats

OPTION ===>

1. Create/Edit a Page Format

2. Generate a Page Format

Page Format Name:

Page Format Library Name:

The prefix of the datasets allocated for this page format editor session appears in the top right corner of the panel. To allocate different datasets for this session, invoke option 1, Allocate Page Format Datasets, from the Xerox Page Format Editor menu and enter a different prefix in the 'Dataset Prefix' field.

- Step 2.** Enter **1** at the Maintain Page Formats menu **OPTION** line. If you are creating a new page format, or you know the name of an existing page format you want to edit, enter the name in the 'Page Format Name' field, leave the 'Page Format Library Name' field blank, and press **ENTER**. Skip steps 3 and 4 and continue with step 5. If you are editing an existing page format, but you do not know the exact name, continue with step 3.

- Step 3.** Leave the 'Page Format Name' field blank or enter the first few characters of the name followed by an asterisk (*), then press **ENTER**. A panel similar to this one appears and displays a list of the existing page formats that match the name pattern you entered or all page formats if you left the field blank.

```

MEMBER LIST ----- ROW 00001 OF 00002
COMMAND ==>          VV.MM  Created    Changed    Size  Init  Mod  ID
Name
DFLT1
FMTA
FMTB
FMTC
FMTD
L0002
L0003
L0004
**END**
  
```

- Step 4.** To select a page format from this list, tab to the field next to the character set name, enter **S**, and press **ENTER**.

This menu appears:

```

                Xerox Output Administrative Facility
                Create/Edit a Page Format

OPTION ==>

1. Create/Edit Copy Modifications

2. Create/Edit Page Layouts
  
```

Select the option you want to perform and press **ENTER**:

- Enter **1** to create or edit the copy modifications for this page format. Proceed to chapter 53, "[Using copy modification options.](#)"
- Enter **2** to create or edit the page layouts for this page format. Proceed to chapter 54, "[Using page layout options.](#)"

53. *Using copy modification options*

This chapter describes how to maintain the copy modifications contained in a page format.



NOTE: If you are using conditional formatting to select different copy modifications, you must add the copy modifications named in the condition ID to the copy modification list and define their parameters. The names must be identical in both places or an error will occur when you generate the page format.

Selecting a copy modification

Enter **1** at the Create/Edit a Page Format menu OPTION line and press **ENTER**. A panel similar to this appears:

Xerox Output Administrative Facility

Row 1 to 3 of 3

Create/Edit Copy Modifications

COMMAND ===>

SCROLL ===> PAGE

* In OPTION column, enter 'I' to insert, 'E' to edit, or 'D' to delete a copy modification.

Page Format Name: PFM123

OPTION	COPY MODIFICATION NAME
—	CPM001__
—	CPM002__
—	CPM003__

***** BOTTOM OF DATA *****

Complete these fields and press **ENTER**:

Field/Column	Action
Page Format Name	This field displays the name of the page format you are creating or editing.
OPTION	<p>Enter the letter that corresponds to the function you want to perform.</p> <p>Valid values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I Inserts a line below this line. You must type a unique copy modification name for the system to add it to the page format. The system erases any blank lines when you update the record. E Creates or edits parameters for the identified copy modification. Refer to “Specifying copy modification parameters” later in this chapter. D Deletes the identified copy modification name from the page format. You cannot delete all copy modifications from the page format; you must leave at least one copy modification. The copy modification member of the same name is not deleted from the CPMOD source library.
COPY MODIFICATION NAME	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If you are creating a new page format, this panel displays a single copy modification named DEFAULT. This is the default copy modification that is provided with XPAF. Type over this name with the 1- to 8-character name of the copy modification you are creating. This must be a unique name that begins with an alphabetic character, @, #, or \$. The new copy modification is initialized with the values contained in DEFAULT. • If you are editing a page format, this panel displays the existing copy modifications in the order in which you entered them. • If you are inserting or repeating a line, enter the new copy modification name, typing over the existing name if necessary. <p>Default: DEFAULT</p>

Specifying copy modification parameters

After you enter E in the 'OPTION' column of the Create/Edit Copy Modifications panel, a panel similar to this appears:



Xerox Output Administrative Facility
Create/Edit Copy Modifications

COMMAND ==>

Copy Modification Name: **CPM001**
Unit Measure (CM/DOT/IN/MM): **IN**
Page Origin Across: **0**
Page Origin Down: **0.5**
Number of Copies (1 to 255): **1**
Duplex Mode (YES/NO): **NO**
Tray Number (1 to 9): **1**
Cluster Name:
Form Name for Front:
Form Name for Back:
BFORM Name:
Report Stacking (YES/NO): **NO**
Split Report (YES/NO): **NO**
Front Shift Value (-75 to 75): **0**
Back Shift Value (-75 to 75): **0**
Signal Function 1 (YES/NO): **NO**
Signal Function 2 (YES/NO): **NO**
Separator Page First (YES/NO): **NO**


Complete these fields and press **ENTER**:

Field	Action
Copy Modification Name	This field displays the name of the copy modification you are creating or editing.
Unit Measure	Enter the units of measure for the 'Page Origin Across' and 'Page Origin Down' fields. Valid values: <div style="margin-left: 40px;"> CM Centimeters DOT 300 dots per inch IN Inches MM Millimeters </div> Default: IN

Field	Action				
Page Origin Across	<p>Enter the amount by which the logical page is offset across from the physical page origin. Figure 53-1 illustrates the effect of the page format's orientation on the across dimension. Orientation is set in the page layout.</p> <p>Default: 0</p>				
Page Origin Down	<p>Enter the amount by which the logical page is offset down from the physical page origin. Figure 53-1 illustrates the effect of the page format's orientation on the down dimension. Orientation is set in the page layout.</p> <p>Default: 0.5</p>				
Number of Copies	<p>Enter the number of uncollated copies of each page to be printed. For example, if a document consists of two pages and you enter 3 in this field, the printer will print 3 copies of page 1 followed by three copies of page 2.</p> <p>Valid values: 1 through 255.</p> <p>Default: 1</p> <p>Refer to the COPIES IBM JCL keyword in the Section Five: XPAF Parameter and Keyword Reference for related information about printing collated copies of a document.</p>				
Duplex Mode	<p>Specify whether printing is duplex.</p> <p>Valid values:</p> <table> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td>Prints duplex.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td>Prints simplex.</td> </tr> </table> <p>Default: NO</p>	YES	Prints duplex.	NO	Prints simplex.
YES	Prints duplex.				
NO	Prints simplex.				
Tray Number	<p>Enter the number of the paper tray used as the paper source.</p> <p>Valid values: 1 through 9.</p> <p>Default: 1</p> <p>If your printer has only one tray, do not change the default; this parameter is ignored.</p> <p> _____</p> <p>NOTE: If you enter a value in the 'Cluster Name' field, that value overrides your entry in this field.</p> <p>_____</p>				
Cluster Name	<p>Enter the 1- to 6-character cluster name. This identifies one or more paper trays that are loaded with the same type of paper. This name must begin with an alphabetic character. Cluster names are valid only for documents sent to centralized printers.</p> <p> _____</p> <p>NOTE: An entry in this field overrides any entry in the 'Tray Number' field.</p> <p>_____</p>				
Form Name for Front	<p>Enter the 1- to 6-character name of the form to be printed on the front of the page. The form must be in .FRM format.</p>				

Field	Action
Form Name for Back	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enter the 1- to 6-character form name if the value of the 'Duplex Mode' field is YES and you want to print a form on the back of the page with data. Leave this field blank if the value of the 'Duplex Mode' field is NO or you have made an entry in the 'BFORM Name' field.
BFORM Name	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enter the 1- to 6-character form name if the value of the 'Duplex Mode' field is YES and you want to print a form on the back of the page without any data. Leave this field blank if the value of the 'Duplex Mode' field is NO or you have made an entry in the 'Form Name for Back' field.
Report Stacking	<p>Specify whether the output for this set of copies is offset from the output from the preceding set of copies.</p> <p>Valid values:</p> <p>YES Offsets this set of copies from the preceding set.</p> <p>NO Does not offset this set of copies from the preceding set.</p> <p>Default: NO</p>
Split Report	<p>Specify whether the output for this copy modification will be split from the preceding output for finishing purposes. This option will take effect only for centralized printers that have a value of DFA specified for the FEATURE parameter in the printer's profile. Refer to Section Five: XPAF Parameter and Keyword Reference for more information about the FEATURE printer profile parameter.</p> <p>Valid values:</p> <p>YES Splits the output for this copy modification split from the preceding output.</p> <p>NO Does not split the output for this copy modification from the preceding output.</p> <p>Default: NO</p>

Field	Action
Front Shift Value	<p>Enter the number of dots by which you want to shift the printed output relative to the binding edge. You can specify a shift as a positive or negative value; the result depends on the page format orientation. Enter negative values using the minus symbol.</p> <p>Valid values: -75 through 75 dots.</p> <p>Default: 0</p> <p>If you enter a positive value, the shift is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To the right for a portrait orientation • To the left for an inverse portrait orientation • Down for a landscape orientation • Up for an inverse landscape orientation <p>If you enter a negative value, the shift is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To the left for a portrait orientation • To the right for an inverse portrait orientation • Up for a landscape orientation • Down for an inverse landscape orientation
Back Shift Value	<p>If 'Duplex Mode' is YES, enter the number of dots by which you want to shift the printed output on the back of the page relative to the binding edge. You can specify a shift as a positive or negative value; the result depends on the page format orientation. Enter negative values using the minus symbol.</p> <p>Valid values: -75 through 75 dots.</p> <p>Default: 0</p> <p>If you enter a positive value, the shift is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To the right for a portrait orientation • To the left for an inverse portrait orientation • Down for a landscape orientation • Up for an inverse landscape orientation <p>If you enter a negative value, the shift is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To the left for a portrait orientation • To the right for an inverse portrait orientation • Up for a landscape orientation • Down for an inverse landscape orientation

Field	Action
Signal Function 1	<p>Specify whether XPAF sends a DJDE to a centralized printer to raise or lower signal function 1 at the start of a page that uses this copy modification. Signal function 1 is used by printers running the Document Finishing Architecture (DFA) interface (version 4.1 or higher) to communicate with finishing equipment provided by third-party vendors. XPAF does not determine the function of signal function 1; the function is defined by the document finishing equipment supplied by the third-party vendor.</p> <p>Valid values:</p> <p>YES Sends the SF1=YES DJDE to the printer to raise (that is, turn on) signal function 1 for output using this copy modification. XPAF will send the SF1=YES DJDE only if the FEATURE parameter specifies a value of DFA in the printer's profile. Refer to Section Five: XPAF Parameter and Keyword Reference for information about the FEATURE printer profile parameter.</p> <p>NO Sends the SF1=NO DJDE to the printer to lower (that is, turn off) signal function 1 for output using this copy modification.</p> <hr/> <p> NOTE: Refer to the finishing equipment documentation supplied by your third-party vendor for information about the equipment's use of signal functions. For information about DJDEs, refer to the PDL/DJDE reference manual for your printer.</p> <hr/>



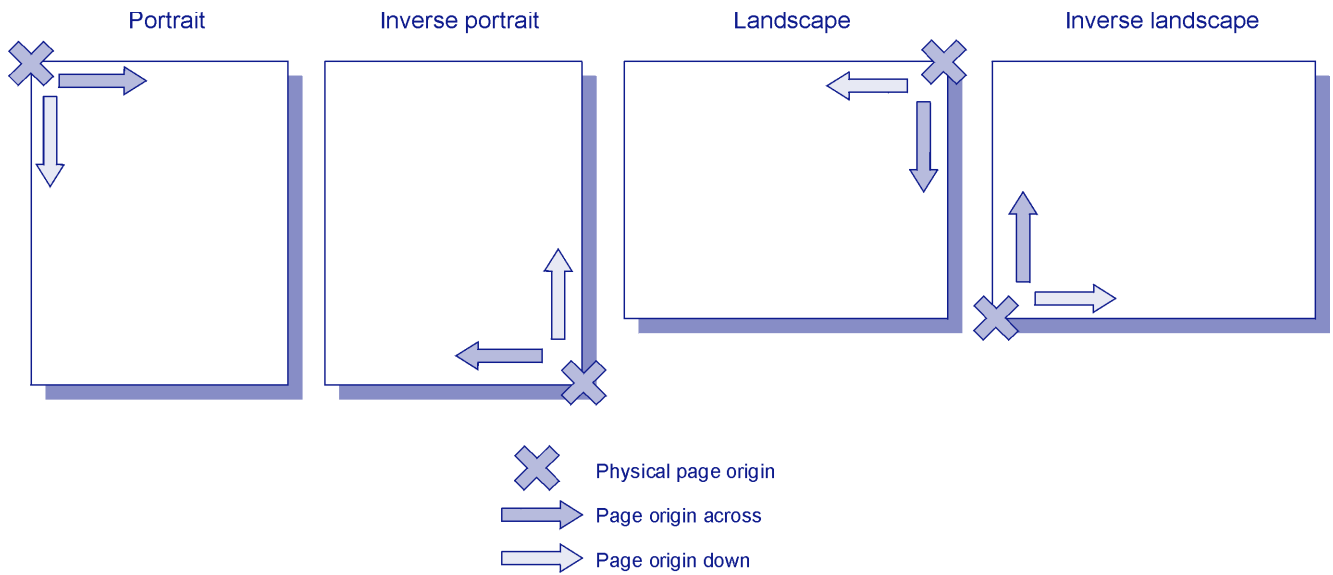
Field	Action
Signal Function 2	<p>Specify whether XPAF sends a DJDE to a centralized printer to raise or lower signal function 2 at the start of a page that uses this copy modification. Signal function 2 is used by printers running the Document Finishing Architecture (DFA) interface (version 4.1 or higher) to communicate with finishing equipment provided by third-party vendors. XPAF does not determine the function of signal function 2; the function is defined by the document finishing equipment supplied by the third-party vendor.</p> <p>Valid values:</p> <p>YES Sends the SF2=YES DJDE to the printer to raise (that is, turn on) signal function 2 for output using this copy modification. XPAF will send the SF2=YES DJDE only if the FEATURE parameter specifies a value of DFA in the printer's profile. Refer to Section Five: XPAF Parameter and Keyword Reference for information about the FEATURE printer profile parameter.</p> <p>NO Sends the SF2=NO DJDE to the printer to lower (that is, turn off) signal function 2 for output using this copy modification.</p> <p> NOTE: Refer to the finishing equipment documentation supplied by your third-party vendor for information about the equipment's use of signal functions. For information about DJDEs, refer to the PDL/DJDE reference manual for your printer.</p>
Separator Page First	<p>Specify whether XPAF sends a SEPARATORS=FIRST DJDE to indicate that a separator should be printed for every segment of the corresponding copy group. This option will take effect only for centralized printers that have a value of DFA specified for the FEATURE parameter in the printer's profile. Refer to Section Five: XPAF Parameter and Keyword Reference for more information about the FEATURE printer profile parameter.</p> <p>Valid values:</p> <p>YES Sends the SEPARATORS=FIRST DJDE to the printer to insert a separator as the first page of each printed output segment using this copy modification.</p> <p>NO Does not send the SEPARATORS=FIRST DJDE to the printer for this copy modification.</p> <p>Default: NO</p> <p> NOTE: For information about DJDEs, refer to the PDL/DJDE reference manual for your printer.</p>

Figure 53-1. Effect of orientation on page origin



54. Using page layout options

This chapter describes how to maintain the list of page layouts that are contained in a page format.



NOTE: If you are using conditional formatting to select a different page layout, you must add the page layouts named in the condition ID to the page layout list and define their parameters. The names must be identical in both places or an error will occur when you generate the page format.

Selecting a page layout

Enter **2** at the Create/Edit a Page Format menu OPTION line and press **ENTER**. A panel similar to this appears:

Xerox Output Administrative Facility

Row 1 to 2 of 2

Create/Edit Page Layouts

COMMAND ==>

SCROLL ==> PAGE

* In OPTION column, enter 'I' to insert, 'E' to edit, or 'D' to delete a page layout.

Page Format Name: PFM123

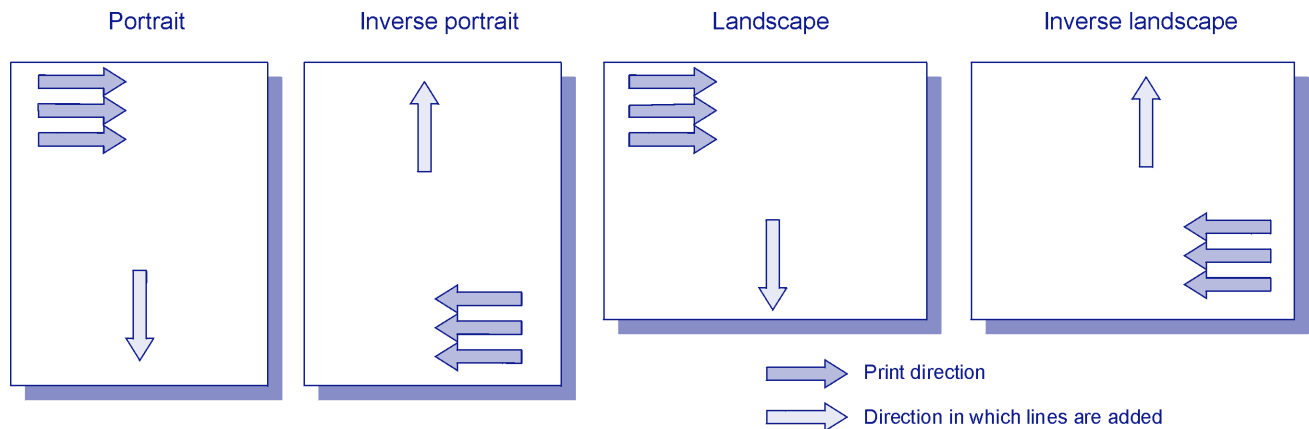
OPTION	PAGE LAYOUT NAME	ORIENTATION
—	PL0001__	PORTRAIT
—	PL0002__	PORTRAIT

Complete these fields and press **ENTER**:

Field/Column	Action
Page Format Name	This field displays the name of the page format you are creating or editing.
OPTION	<p>Enter the letter that corresponds to the function you want to perform.</p> <p>Valid values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I Insert a line below this line. To add the entry to the page format, type a unique page layout name for the system. E Creates or edits parameters for the identified page layout. Refer to “Selecting page layout parameters” later in this chapter for details. D Deletes the identified page layout from the page format. You cannot delete all page layouts from the page format; you must leave at least one page layout. The page layout member of the same name is not deleted from the LINED source library.
PAGE LAYOUT NAME	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If you are creating a new page format, this panel displays a single page layout named DEFAULT. This is the default page layout that is provided with XPAF. Type over this name with the 1- to 8-character name of the page layout you are creating. This must be a unique name that begins with an alphabetic character (A–Z), @, #, or \$. The new page layout is initialized with the default values contained in DEFAULT. • If you are editing a page format, this panel displays the existing page layouts in the order in which you entered them. • If you insert or repeat a line, enter the new page layout name, typing over the existing name if necessary. <p>Default: DEFAULT</p>

Field/Column	Action								
ORIENTATION	<p>Enter the page layout print direction. Remember that the interrelation of physical page parameters (such as page origin) and logical page parameters (such as orientation) determines the actual placement of text in a document. Figure 54-1 illustrates how the text is placed.</p> <p>Valid values:</p> <table> <tr> <td>PORTRAIT, PORT, or P</td><td>The print direction is from left to right and lines are added from top to bottom.</td></tr> <tr> <td>IPOINT</td><td>The print direction is from right to left and lines are added from bottom to top.</td></tr> <tr> <td>LANDSCAPE, LAND, or L</td><td>The print direction is from left to right and lines are added from top to bottom.</td></tr> <tr> <td>ILAND</td><td>The print direction is from right to left and lines are added from bottom to top.</td></tr> </table> <p>Default: PORTRAIT</p>	PORTRAIT, PORT, or P	The print direction is from left to right and lines are added from top to bottom.	IPOINT	The print direction is from right to left and lines are added from bottom to top.	LANDSCAPE, LAND, or L	The print direction is from left to right and lines are added from top to bottom.	ILAND	The print direction is from right to left and lines are added from bottom to top.
PORTRAIT, PORT, or P	The print direction is from left to right and lines are added from top to bottom.								
IPOINT	The print direction is from right to left and lines are added from bottom to top.								
LANDSCAPE, LAND, or L	The print direction is from left to right and lines are added from top to bottom.								
ILAND	The print direction is from right to left and lines are added from bottom to top.								

Figure 54-1. Effect of orientation on print direction



Selecting page layout parameters

After you enter E in the 'OPTION' column of the Create/Edit Page Layouts panel, a menu similar to this appears:

Xerox Output Administrative Facility
Create/Edit Page Layouts

OPTION ===>

1. Edit Global Specifications
2. Edit Line Data Specifications
3. Edit a Font List

Select the option you want to perform and press **ENTER**:

- Enter **1** to edit specifications that apply to the entire page layout (for example, logical page size). Refer to "[Specifying global parameters](#)" later in this chapter.
- Enter **2** to edit specifications for individual lines, including conditional formatting parameters and field formats. Refer to "[Specifying line data parameters](#)" later in this chapter.
- Enter **3** to edit the Xerox font list for this page layout. Refer to "[Specifying font list parameters](#)" later in this chapter.

Specifying global parameters

Enter **1** at the Create/Edit Page Layouts menu and press **ENTER**. A panel similar to this appears:

Xerox Output Administrative Facility
Edit Global Specifications

COMMAND ===>

Page Layout Name: **PL0001**

Width: **7.5**

Height: **10**

Unit Measure (CM/DOT/IN/MM): **IN**

Margin: **0**

LPI: **6**

Complete these fields and press **ENTER**:

Field	Action								
Page Layout Name	This field identifies the page layout for which you are setting up global specifications.								
Width	<p>Enter the width of the logical page in units as defined by the entry in the 'Unit Measure' field. This value must be equal to or less than the width of the printable page.</p> <p>Defaults:</p> <p>For portrait and inverse portrait: 7.5 For landscape and inverse landscape: 10.0</p>								
Height	<p>Enter the height of the logical page in units as defined by the entry in the 'Unit Measure' field. This value must be equal to or less than the height of the printable page.</p> <p>Defaults:</p> <p>For portrait and inverse portrait: 10.0 For landscape and inverse landscape: 7.5</p>								
Unit Measure	<p>Enter the unit of measurement for the 'Width', 'Height', and 'Margin' fields. This unit of measurement also applies to the 'POSITION ACROSS' and 'POSITION DOWN' columns shown on the Edit Line Data Specifications panel.</p> <p>Valid values:</p> <table> <tr> <td>CM</td><td>Centimeters</td></tr> <tr> <td>DOT</td><td>300 dots per inch</td></tr> <tr> <td>IN</td><td>Inches</td></tr> <tr> <td>MM</td><td>Millimeters</td></tr> </table> <p>Default: IN</p>	CM	Centimeters	DOT	300 dots per inch	IN	Inches	MM	Millimeters
CM	Centimeters								
DOT	300 dots per inch								
IN	Inches								
MM	Millimeters								
Margin	<p>Enter the width of the left margin of the logical page in units as defined by the entry in the 'Unit Measure' field.</p> <p>Default: 0</p>								
LPI	<p>Enter the number of lines printed per inch, using a number that divides evenly into 300. This avoids dealing in fractional dots, which can produce unpredictable results.</p> <p>This LPI specification is used for any line group for which the LPI field is left blank. You can override this value at the individual line or field level.</p> <p>Default: 6</p>								

Specifying line data parameters

Enter **2** at the Create/Edit Page Layouts menu OPTION line and press **ENTER**. A panel similar to this appears:

Xerox Output Administrative Facility Row 1 to 3 of 8
Edit Line Data Specifications

COMMAND ==>
SCROLL ==> PAGE

* In OPT column, enter 'E' to edit a field format or 'C' to edit conditional formatting parameters.
* In OPT column, enter 'I' to insert, 'R' to repeat, or 'D' to delete a line.

Page Layout Name: **PL0001**


OPT	COUNT	POSITION		LPI	CHAN	FONT	FIELD FORMAT	COL	COND	END GROUP
		ACROSS	DOWN							
—	20_	MARGIN	TOP_____	6_____	—	UN104E	FF0001	DEF	NO	NO
—	10_	MARGIN	3.5_____	6_____	—	UN104E	_____	DEF	YES	NO



This panel displays the lines or line groups for the page layout identified in the 'Page Layout Name' field. It also provides access to panels used for field formatting and conditional formatting.

Complete these fields and press **ENTER**:

Field/Column	Action
Page Layout Name	This field identifies the page layout for which you are setting up line data specifications.
OPT	<p>Enter the letter that corresponds to the function you want to perform.</p> <p>Valid values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> E Formats this line as a series of individual fields. You must also make an entry in the 'FIELD FORMAT' column. The Edit a Field Format panel appears. For details, refer to "Specifying a field format" later in this chapter. C Creates or edits the list of condition IDs for this line group. The Edit Conditional Formatting Parameters panel appears. Use the Edit Conditional Formatting Parameters panel to set up the conditional formatting IDs and parameters for this line group. For details, refer to "Selecting conditional formatting" later in this chapter. I Inserts a line below the current line. R Repeats the current line. Change the duplicate values to your desired values. D Deletes this line group from the page layout. This is the only way to delete a line group.

Field/Column	Action
COUNT	<p>Enter the number of lines in the input data stream to be formatted using these parameters. This is a function of the LPI value and the logical page dimensions.</p> <p>If you are using conditional formatting, each line in this group will be tested for the condition(s) you have defined.</p> <p>Valid values: A number between 1 and the maximum number of lines that will fit on the page.</p> <p>Default: 60</p>
POSITION ACROSS	<p>Enter the line starting position relative to the left edge of the logical page. The units entered in the global parameters are used for this column.</p> <p>Valid values:</p> <p><i>value</i> A horizontal offset from the left edge of the logical page, not the margin. This value cannot exceed the page width.</p> <p>MARGIN Indicates that the starting point is controlled by the margin specified in the global parameters.</p> <p>Default: MARGIN</p>
POSITION DOWN	<p>Enter the line starting position relative to the top of the logical page. The units entered in the global parameters are used for this column.</p> <p>Valid values:</p> <p><i>value</i> A decimal value that does not exceed the page height.</p> <p>TOP The baseline is positioned at 80 percent of one interline space below the top of the printable area.</p> <p>For example, if LPI = 6, the interline spacing equals .16667 inch. Therefore, the baseline of the first line = .16667 × .8 (or .133336) inches from the top of the page.</p> <p>NEXT The baseline is advanced from the baseline of the previous line by the amount of the interline spacing.</p> <p>For example, assume that the last line baseline is 2 inches from the top. If LPI = 6, the interline spacing equals .16667 inch. Therefore, the baseline of the next line would be 2 + .16667 (or 2.16667) inches.</p> <p>Default: TOP</p>
LPI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enter the number of lines per inch for this line group, using a number that divides evenly into 300. This avoids dealing in fractional dots, which can produce unpredictable results. <p>This value overrides the LPI specified on the Edit Global Specifications panel.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leave this column blank if you want the system to default to the value specified in the 'LPI' field on the Edit Global Specifications panel. <p>Default: 6</p>

Field/Column	Action
CHAN	<p>Enter the channel skip code for this line group.</p> <p>Valid values: 1 through 12</p> <p>If a corresponding channel skip code is encountered in the first column of a line in the input data stream, the system skips from the active line group to the first line in this line group.</p> <p>For example, assume line group 1 has a count of 10 and line group 2 has a channel skip code value of 1. If line 7 in the input data stream contains a channel skip code 1, the output is formatted as follows: input lines 1 through 6 are formatted using line group 1. Although line group 1 has a count of 10, the channel skip code instructs the system to begin formatting input line 7 as the first line in line group 2.</p>
FONT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter the name of the Xerox font for this line group. For each font you specify, you must execute option 4, Update Xerox Font Characteristics Information, on the Xerox Page Format Editor menu to generate the necessary font table entries. For instructions on using this option, refer to chapter 57, “Updating Xerox font characteristics information.” • Leave this column blank under any of these conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — You want to use the same font for this line group that you specified in the ‘FONT’ column for the field format. — You want to use the system default font. Default fonts can be used only when the field print direction is across. To use the system default font, you also must leave the ‘FONT’ column blank in the field format. <hr/> <p> NOTE: The system default font used depends on the orientation of the page layout:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – For a portrait orientation, the default font is P0612C. – For a landscape orientation, the default font is L0112B. – For an inverse portrait orientation, the default font is PR107F. – For an inverse landscape orientation, you cannot use a system default font. You must specify a font for the line group or field format, or use font indexing. <hr/>

Field/Column	Action																		
FIELD FORMAT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enter the name of the field format for this line group. The field format controls the placement of the individual fields of this line group. This name, which can be up to eight characters in length, must begin with an alphabetic character (A–Z), @, #, or \$. The remaining characters can be alphanumeric, @, #, or \$. Leave this column blank if you want the system to treat the entire line as one field and position it on the page according to the parameters set up for this line group. <hr/> <p> NOTE: You cannot mix line and field formatting. If you format a line as a series of fields, you must define entries in the field format for each item of data you want to print.</p> <hr/> <p>If you entered E in the 'OPT' column, you also must enter a name in this column. The Edit a Field Format panel appears. Use this panel to specify the parameters for positioning individual fields. Refer to “Specifying a field format” later in this chapter for details.</p>																		
COL	<p>Enter a code to identify the color in which this line group will be printed.</p> <p>Valid values:</p> <table> <tr><td>BLK</td><td>Black</td></tr> <tr><td>BLU</td><td>Blue</td></tr> <tr><td>BRW</td><td>Brown</td></tr> <tr><td>DEF</td><td>The default color set up for the printer</td></tr> <tr><td>GRN</td><td>Green</td></tr> <tr><td>PNK</td><td>Pink</td></tr> <tr><td>RED</td><td>Red</td></tr> <tr><td>TRQ</td><td>Turquoise</td></tr> <tr><td>YLW</td><td>Yellow</td></tr> </table> <p>Default: DEF</p>	BLK	Black	BLU	Blue	BRW	Brown	DEF	The default color set up for the printer	GRN	Green	PNK	Pink	RED	Red	TRQ	Turquoise	YLW	Yellow
BLK	Black																		
BLU	Blue																		
BRW	Brown																		
DEF	The default color set up for the printer																		
GRN	Green																		
PNK	Pink																		
RED	Red																		
TRQ	Turquoise																		
YLW	Yellow																		
COND	<p>Indicate whether conditional formatting is active for this line group.</p> <p>Valid values:</p> <table> <tr><td>YES</td><td>Conditional formatting is active for this line group.</td></tr> <tr><td>NO</td><td>Conditional formatting is not active for this line group.</td></tr> </table> <p>Default: NO</p> <hr/> <p> NOTE: If you entered C in the 'OPT' column, this column defaults to YES and the Edit Conditional Formatting Parameters panel appears. Refer to “Specifying conditional formatting parameters” later in this chapter for details.</p> <hr/>	YES	Conditional formatting is active for this line group.	NO	Conditional formatting is not active for this line group.														
YES	Conditional formatting is active for this line group.																		
NO	Conditional formatting is not active for this line group.																		

Field/Column	Action
END GROUP	<p>Specify whether this is the end of a line group for conditional formatting purposes. For more information about how line groups are used in conditional formatting, refer to chapter 49, "Page format overview."</p> <p>Valid values:</p> <p>YES Specifies the end of a line group.</p> <p>NO Specifies that this is not the end of a line group.</p> <p>Default: NO</p>

Specifying a field format

After you enter E in the 'OPT' column and a name in the 'FIELD FORMAT' column on the Edit Line Data Specifications panel, a panel similar to this appears:

Xerox Output Administrative Facility Row 1 to 1 of 1
Edit a Field Format

COMMAND ==>
SCROLL ==> PAGE

* In OPTION column, enter 'E' to edit a constant string.
* In OPTION column, enter 'I' to insert, 'R' to repeat, or 'D' to delete a line.

Field Format: **DEAL**


Unit Measure: **IN**


LPI: **6**

OPTION	INPUT	OUTPUT	PRINT	FONT	COLOR	CONSTANT
	START LENGTH	ACROSS DOWN	DIR		DEF	
—	1___ 8___	CURRENT CURRENT	A	_____	DEF	NO

Complete these fields and press **ENTER**:

Field/Column	Action								
Field Format	This field displays the name of the field format you are editing.								
Unit Measure	<p>Enter the unit of measurement to be used for all the field positioning parameters in the field format.</p> <p>Valid values:</p> <table> <tr> <td>CM</td><td>Centimeters</td></tr> <tr> <td>DOT</td><td>300 dots per inch</td></tr> <tr> <td>IN</td><td>Inches</td></tr> <tr> <td>MM</td><td>Millimeters</td></tr> </table> <p>Default: IN</p>	CM	Centimeters	DOT	300 dots per inch	IN	Inches	MM	Millimeters
CM	Centimeters								
DOT	300 dots per inch								
IN	Inches								
MM	Millimeters								
LPI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enter the number of lines per inch for this field, using a number that divides evenly into 300. This avoids dealing in fractional dots, which can produce unpredictable results. <p>This LPI value overrides the value specified in the global specifications and/or the line data specifications.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leave this field blank if you want the system to default to the value specified in the global specifications and/or the line data specifications. <p>Default: 6</p>								
OPTION	<p>Enter the letter that corresponds to the function you want to perform.</p> <p>Valid values:</p> <table> <tr> <td>E</td><td>Edits the constant string associated with this field. You must also enter YES in the 'CONSTANT' column. Refer to "Creating/Editing a constant string" later in this chapter for details.</td></tr> <tr> <td>I</td><td>Inserts a line below the current line.</td></tr> <tr> <td>R</td><td>Repeats the current line. Change the duplicate values to your desired values.</td></tr> <tr> <td>D</td><td>Deletes the current line. This is the only way to delete a line from the table.</td></tr> </table>	E	Edits the constant string associated with this field. You must also enter YES in the 'CONSTANT' column. Refer to " Creating/Editing a constant string " later in this chapter for details.	I	Inserts a line below the current line.	R	Repeats the current line. Change the duplicate values to your desired values.	D	Deletes the current line. This is the only way to delete a line from the table.
E	Edits the constant string associated with this field. You must also enter YES in the 'CONSTANT' column. Refer to " Creating/Editing a constant string " later in this chapter for details.								
I	Inserts a line below the current line.								
R	Repeats the current line. Change the duplicate values to your desired values.								
D	Deletes the current line. This is the only way to delete a line from the table.								
INPUT START	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enter the field's starting column in the input data stream. Leave this column blank if you are defining a constant string. <p>Default: 1</p>								
INPUT LENGTH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enter the field's length in the input data stream. Leave this column blank if you are defining a constant string. <p>Default: 8</p>								

Field/Column	Action
OUTPUT ACROSS	<p>Enter the horizontal print position of this field relative to the start of the line.</p> <p>Valid values:</p> <p>CURRENT The horizontal starting location is the same as the current line position.</p> <p><i>value</i> The horizontal offset from the current line position. The current line position is defined by the 'POSITION ACROSS' column on the Edit Line Data Specifications panel.</p> <p>Default: CURRENT</p>
OUTPUT DOWN	<p>Enter the vertical print position of this field relative to the current line position.</p> <p>Valid values:</p> <p>CURRENT The vertical starting location is the same as the current line position.</p> <p>NEXT The field is positioned on the next line, calculated using the LPI parameter.</p> <p><i>value</i> The vertical offset from the current line position. The current line position is defined by the 'POSITION DOWN' column on the Edit Line Data Specifications panel.</p> <p>Default: CURRENT</p>
PRINT DIR	<p>Specify the print direction of this field relative to the upper left corner of the logical page. You also can use this field to rotate an entire line or line group, if you define the entire line or line group as a field.</p> <p>Valid values:</p> <p>A Across. Prints successive characters in this field from left to right. If you have defined a line group as a field, subsequent lines are added from top to bottom.</p> <p>B Back. Prints successive characters from right to left. If you have defined a line group as a field, subsequent lines are added from bottom to top.</p> <p>D Down. Prints successive characters from top to bottom. If you have defined a line group as a field, subsequent lines are added from right to left.</p> <p>U Up. Prints successive characters from bottom to top. If you have defined a line group as a field, subsequent lines are added from left to right.</p> <p>Default: A</p> <p> NOTE: If you specify a print direction other than A (across), make sure your Xerox font selection has the correct orientation. Figure 54-2 shows the print direction for different orientations. Refer to table 54-1 for help in selecting the appropriate font.</p>

Field/Column	Action																		
FONT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enter the name of the font to be used for this field. Only Xerox fonts can be used with the page format editor. For each font you specify, you must execute option 4, Update Xerox Font Characteristics Information, on the Xerox Page Format Editor menu to generate the necessary font table entries. For instructions on using this option, refer to chapter 57, "Updating Xerox font characteristics information." Leave this column blank under any of these conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> You want to use the same font for this field format that you specified in the 'FONT' column for the line group. You want to use the system default font. Default fonts can be used only when the field print direction is across. To use the system default font, you also must leave the 'FONT' column blank in the line data specifications. <hr/> <p> NOTE: The system default font used depends on the orientation of the page layout:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For a portrait orientation, the default font is P0612C. For a landscape orientation, the default font is L0112B. For an inverse portrait orientation, the default font is PR107F. For an inverse landscape orientation, you cannot use a system default font. You must specify a font for the line group or field format, or use font indexing. <hr/>																		
COLOR	<p>Enter a code to identify the color used for printing this field.</p> <p>Valid values:</p> <table> <tr><td>BLK</td><td>Black</td></tr> <tr><td>BLU</td><td>Blue</td></tr> <tr><td>BRW</td><td>Brown</td></tr> <tr><td>DEF</td><td>The default color set up for the printer</td></tr> <tr><td>GRN</td><td>Green</td></tr> <tr><td>PNK</td><td>Pink</td></tr> <tr><td>RED</td><td>Red</td></tr> <tr><td>TRQ</td><td>Turquoise</td></tr> <tr><td>YLW</td><td>Yellow</td></tr> </table> <p>Default: DEF</p>	BLK	Black	BLU	Blue	BRW	Brown	DEF	The default color set up for the printer	GRN	Green	PNK	Pink	RED	Red	TRQ	Turquoise	YLW	Yellow
BLK	Black																		
BLU	Blue																		
BRW	Brown																		
DEF	The default color set up for the printer																		
GRN	Green																		
PNK	Pink																		
RED	Red																		
TRQ	Turquoise																		
YLW	Yellow																		

Field/Column	Action
CONSTANT	<p>Indicate whether this field is associated with a constant string or a field in an input data stream.</p> <p>Valid values:</p> <p>YES This field is associated with a constant string. You must leave the 'INPUT START' and 'INPUT LENGTH' columns blank. If you enter YES, you must define the constant string for this field. Refer to "Creating/Editing a constant string" later in this chapter for details.</p> <p>NO This field is associated with a field in an input data stream.</p> <p>Default: NO</p>

Figure 54-2. Effect of orientation on field print direction

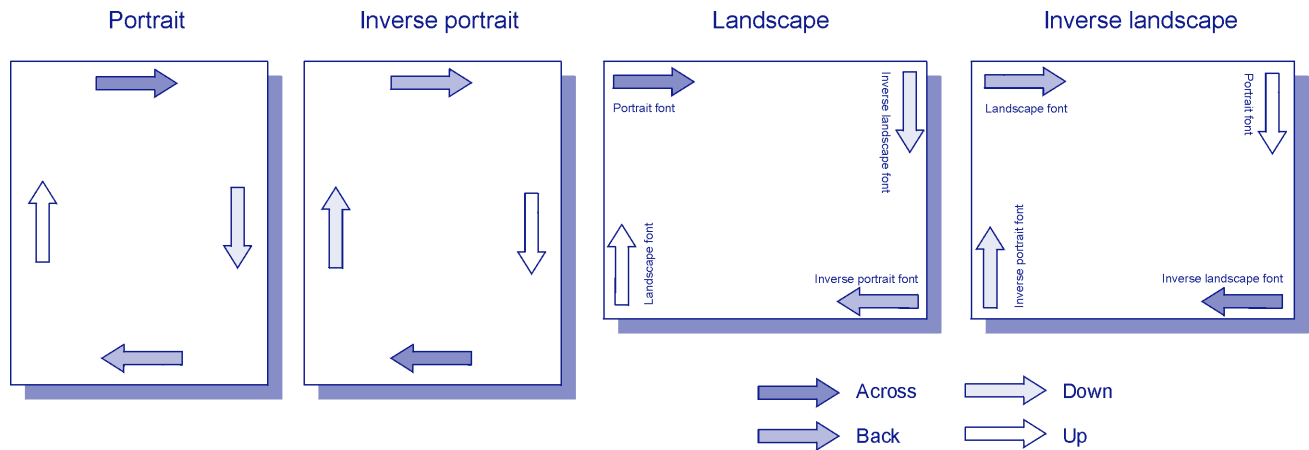


Table 54-1. Font choices for combinations of field print direction and page layout orientation

Field print direction	Page layout orientation			
	PORTRAIT	IPOINT	LANDSCAPE	ILAND
ACROSS	Portrait or P0612C (default)	Inverse portrait or PR107F (default)	Landscape or L0112B (default)	Inverse landscape (no default)
BACK	Inverse portrait or PR107F (default)	Portrait or P0612C (default)	Inverse landscape (no default)	Landscape or L0112B (default)
DOWN	Inverse landscape (no default)	Landscape or L0112B (default)	Portrait or P0612C (default)	Inverse portrait or PR107F (default)
UP	Landscape or L0112B (default)	Inverse landscape (no default)	Inverse portrait or PR107F (default)	Portrait or P0612C (default)

Creating/Editing a constant string

After you enter E in the 'OPTION' column of the field for which you are setting up a constant string, a panel similar to this appears.

Xerox Output Administrative Facility
Edit a Constant String

COMMAND ==>

Field Format: **DEAL**


Type (C/X): **C**

Delimiter: **@**

String: **SALESPERSON** @ _____

Complete these fields and press **ENTER**:

Field	Column
Field Format	This field displays the name of the field format for which you are setting up a constant string.
Type	<p>Specify the type of data entered in the 'String' field.</p> <p>Valid values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> C Character. X Hexadecimal character. This is useful for including characters in your string that are not available on your keyboard. <p>Default: C</p>
Delimiter	<p>Enter the character to be used as the string delimiter. You must use a character that is not contained in your printed constant string. When encountered in a constant string, the character is interpreted as the end of the string. This delimiter is required only if you want to pad your constant string with space characters. This field is not applicable for hexadecimal character strings, where embedded spaces are not permitted.</p> <p>Default: @</p>

Field	Column
String	<p>Enter the literal that you want printed as a constant for this field. The system prints this information in the position described by the field format. To leave space characters after the literal, enter the delimiter character you specified in the 'Delimiter' field at the end of the series of space characters. For example, the Edit a Constant String panel shows the constant "SALESPERSON" padded by five spaces, then the delimiter @.</p> <p>This field is case sensitive, so be sure to enter the constant string exactly as you want it to appear in your output. All alphanumeric characters and special characters are allowed except the ampersand (&).</p> <p> NOTE: For a hexadecimal string, you must enter an even number of characters because each EBCDIC character is composed of two hexadecimal digits.</p>

After you set up a constant string for a field, you can activate or deactivate it by entering YES or NO in the 'CONSTANT' column on the Edit a Field Format panel.

Selecting conditional formatting

After you enter C in the 'OPT' column of the line group for which you are setting up conditional formatting, a panel similar to this appears:

Xerox Output Administrative Facility Row 1 to 2 of 2
Edit Conditional Formatting Parameters

COMMAND ===> SCROLL ===> PAGE

* In OPTION column, enter 'I' to insert, 'E' to edit, or 'D' to delete a condition ID.

Page Layout Name: **PL0001**

OPTION	CONDITION ID
—	CONDA1__
—	CONDA2__

Complete these fields and press **ENTER**:

Field/Column	Action
Page Layout Name	This field displays the name of the page layout you are editing.
OPTION	<p>Specify the function you want to perform.</p> <p>Valid values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I Adds a blank line below this line. You must enter a value in the 'CONDITION ID' column to save the inserted line. E Edits a condition ID. The Edit Conditional Formatting Parameters panel appears. D Deletes a condition ID from the list.
CONDITION ID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If you are creating a new page format, this panel displays a single condition ID named DEFAULT. This is the default condition ID that is provided with XPAP. Type over this name with the 1- to 8-character name of the condition ID you are creating. This must be a unique name that begins with an alphabetic character (A–Z), @, #, or \$. You can set up a maximum of 25 conditional IDs per line group. • If you are editing a page format, this panel displays the existing condition IDs in the order in which you entered them. • If you insert or repeat a line, enter the new condition ID name typing over the existing name if necessary.

Specifying conditional formatting parameters

After you enter E in the 'OPTION' column of the Edit Conditional Formatting Parameters panel, a panel similar to this appears:

Xerox Output Administrative Facility

Row 1 to 2 of 2

Edit Conditional Formatting Parameters

COMMAND ==>
SCROLL ==> PAGE

* In OPTION column, enter 'E' to edit comparison text.
 * In OPTION column, enter 'I' to insert, 'R' to repeat, or 'D' to delete a line.

Condition ID: **CONDA1**

Start Position: 1



Length: 20

OPTION	TYPE	B/A	L/G	COPY MODIFICATION NAME	PAGE LAYOUT NAME
—	EQ	B	G	CURRENT_	NULL_____
—	LT	A	G	CM002____	PL002_____

Complete these fields and press **ENTER**:

Field/Column	Action
Condition ID	This field displays the name of the condition ID you are editing.
Start Position	Enter the starting position in the input data stream of the field being compared. Default: 1
Length	Specify the length of the field in the input data stream that is being compared. Default: 20
OPTION	<p>Enter the letter that corresponds to the function you want to perform.</p> <p>Valid values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> E Creates or edits the text to be compared with the field in the input data stream. I Inserts a line below this line. R Repeats this line. Change the duplicate values to your desired values; otherwise, the system will not save them. D Deletes this line from the conditional formatting parameters. This is the only way to delete a line.

Field/Column	Action
TYPE	<p>Identify the type of comparison to be performed between the input data and your entry in the 'COMPARISON TEXT' column on the Edit Comparison Text panel. To determine if the input data is greater than, less than, or equal to the comparison text, the page format editor processes these entries as hexadecimal values. For example, a C (hexadecimal C3) in the input data is greater than a c (hexadecimal 83) in the comparison text.</p> <p>Valid values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CH A change from a prior value or character string. XPAF stores the input record(s) for comparison with subsequent records. If a subsequent record is different, then a change condition has been detected. The changed record is then stored as the new comparison record. If you select this type code, leave the 'COMPARISON TEXT' column blank on the Edit Comparison Text panel. EQ Equal to. GE Greater than or equal to. GT Greater than. LE Less than or equal to. LT Less than. NE Not equal to. OT Other than the specified comparison types. If you select this type code, leave the 'COMPARISON TEXT' column blank on the Edit Comparison Text panel, and specify at least one other comparison type. <p>Default: EQ</p>
B/A	<p>Identify where the action resulting from the condition test is to occur. This column is used in conjunction with the 'L/G' column.</p> <p>Valid values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> B Before the line or line group. When you select this option, the line or line group input records are reprocessed using the copy modification and page layout specified in the condition ID; however, they are printed only once. For information about 'before' and 'after' processing, refer to chapter 49, "Page format overview." A After the line or line group. <p>Default: B</p>
L/G	<p>Identify where the action resulting from the conditional formatting will occur. This column is used in conjunction with the 'B/A' column.</p> <p>Valid values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> L Processing occurs before or after the current line. G Processing occurs before or after the line group that is identified by the 'END GROUP' column. <p>Default: G</p>

Field/Column	Action										
COPY MODIFICATION NAME	<p>Identify the copy modification to be used if the condition is true.</p> <p>Valid values:</p> <table> <tr> <td><i>name</i></td><td>Uses the named copy modification. The copy modification must be defined in this page format.</td></tr> <tr> <td>CURRENT or =</td><td>Use the current copy modification again.</td></tr> <tr> <td>FIRST</td><td>Uses the first copy modification in the page format.</td></tr> <tr> <td>NEXT</td><td>Uses the next copy modification in the page format. If NEXT is called from the last copy modification in the page format, the first copy modification in the page format is used.</td></tr> <tr> <td>NULL or /</td><td>Continues using the current copy modification and continues printing on the current physical sheet.</td></tr> </table> <p>Default: CURRENT</p> <p> NOTE: Any value except NULL or slash (/) causes printing to begin on the front of a new physical sheet.</p>	<i>name</i>	Uses the named copy modification. The copy modification must be defined in this page format.	CURRENT or =	Use the current copy modification again.	FIRST	Uses the first copy modification in the page format.	NEXT	Uses the next copy modification in the page format. If NEXT is called from the last copy modification in the page format, the first copy modification in the page format is used.	NULL or /	Continues using the current copy modification and continues printing on the current physical sheet.
<i>name</i>	Uses the named copy modification. The copy modification must be defined in this page format.										
CURRENT or =	Use the current copy modification again.										
FIRST	Uses the first copy modification in the page format.										
NEXT	Uses the next copy modification in the page format. If NEXT is called from the last copy modification in the page format, the first copy modification in the page format is used.										
NULL or /	Continues using the current copy modification and continues printing on the current physical sheet.										
PAGE LAYOUT NAME	<p>Identify the page layout to be used if the condition is true.</p> <p>Valid values:</p> <table> <tr> <td><i>name</i></td><td>Uses the named page layout. The page layout must be defined in this page format.</td></tr> <tr> <td>CURRENT or =</td><td>Use the current page layout again.</td></tr> <tr> <td>FIRST</td><td>Uses the first page layout in the current page format.</td></tr> <tr> <td>NEXT</td><td>Uses the next page layout in the current page format. If NEXT is called from the last page layout in the page format, the first page layout in the page format is used.</td></tr> <tr> <td>NULL or /</td><td>Continues using the current page layout and continues printing on the current sheet.</td></tr> </table> <p>Default: NULL</p> <p> NOTE: Any value except NULL or slash (/) causes printing to begin on the first logical page of the next physical sheet.</p> <p>To skip to the front of a new sheet when printing duplex, specify CURRENT for the copy modification and NULL for the page layout. To skip to a new side of a page when printing duplex, specify NULL for the copy modification and CURRENT for the page layout.</p>	<i>name</i>	Uses the named page layout. The page layout must be defined in this page format.	CURRENT or =	Use the current page layout again.	FIRST	Uses the first page layout in the current page format.	NEXT	Uses the next page layout in the current page format. If NEXT is called from the last page layout in the page format, the first page layout in the page format is used.	NULL or /	Continues using the current page layout and continues printing on the current sheet.
<i>name</i>	Uses the named page layout. The page layout must be defined in this page format.										
CURRENT or =	Use the current page layout again.										
FIRST	Uses the first page layout in the current page format.										
NEXT	Uses the next page layout in the current page format. If NEXT is called from the last page layout in the page format, the first page layout in the page format is used.										
NULL or /	Continues using the current page layout and continues printing on the current sheet.										

Creating/editing comparison text

After you enter E in the 'OPTION' column of the Edit Conditional Formatting Parameters panel, a panel similar to this appears:

Xerox Output Administrative Facility
Row 1 to 1 of 1

Edit Comparison Text

COMMAND ==>
SCROLL ==> PAGE

* In OPT column, enter 'I' to insert, 'R' to repeat, or 'D' to delete a line.

Condition ID: **CONDA1**

OPT COMPARISON TEXT

_ TEST TEXT _____

Complete these fields and press **ENTER**:

Field/Column	Action
Condition ID	This field displays the condition ID for which you are editing comparison text.
OPT	Enter the letter that corresponds to the function you want to perform. Valid values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I Inserts a line below this line of text. R Repeats a line of text in the string. D Deletes this line of text from the string.
COMPARISON TEXT	Enter the text to be compared with the field in your input data stream. You can enter a maximum of 700 characters. No quotes are necessary. All characters except the ampersand character (&) are allowed. If you entered CH or OT in the 'COMPARISON TYPE' column on the previous panel, do not enter any comparison text. The values entered for this column must be case sensitive. Enter the same combination of uppercase and lowercase characters here that you expect to find in your input data stream. Default: TEST TEXT

When you reach the end of a line, the text editor does not automatically wrap. You must insert a new line. You also must ensure there is a space between the last character on a line and the first character on the next line. If you do not insert the space, the system recognizes the last word on a line and the first word on the next line as a single word.

Specifying font list parameters

As an alternative to specifying fonts for each line in a page layout, you can select fonts through font lists coupled with a font index contained in the input data stream. Only Xerox fonts can be used with the page format editor.

The font index is entered in the second column of the input data stream. Each font index references a Xerox font in a font list that is associated with a page layout. Within a font list, you can set up 127 unique font indexes.

If you use font indexing to select your fonts, you can change fonts only with each subsequent line of your input data stream. You cannot also specify a different font for an individual field within the line.

For each font you specify, you must execute option 4, Update Xerox Font Characteristics Information, on the Xerox Page Format Editor menu to convert Xerox font characteristics. For instructions on using this option, refer to chapter 57, [“Updating Xerox font characteristics information.”](#)

You must edit your JCL so that the font index byte is recognized in your input data stream. The font index byte must be in the byte immediately following the carriage control byte. You must also include one of the following IBM JCL keywords in the JCL:

- TRC=YES (on the OUTPUT statement)
- DCB=OPTCD=J (on the DD statement)

Editing a font list

Enter **3** at the Create/Edit Page Layouts menu OPTION line and press **ENTER**. A panel similar to this appears:

Xerox Output Administrative Facility			Row 1 to 2 of 2
Edit a Font List			
COMMAND ===>		SCROLL ===> PAGE	
* In OPTION column, enter 'I' to insert or 'D' to delete a line.			
Page Layout Name: PL0001			
OPTION	FONT INDEX	FONT	
—	__0	UN104E	
—	_10	UN104A	
—	_____	_____	

Complete these fields and press **ENTER**:

Field/Column	Action
Page Layout Name	This field identifies the page layout for which you are creating or editing a font list.
OPTION	Enter the letter that corresponds to the function you want to perform. Valid values: <ul style="list-style-type: none">I Inserts a line below this line in the list. For the line to be saved, you must enter a valid font index and Xerox font name.D Deletes this line from the font list.
FONT INDEX	Enter a unique font index value by which this Xerox font will be referenced in your input data stream. Valid values: 0 through 126. You can enter the font index values in any order; when you press ENTER or enter END, the system automatically sorts them in ascending numerical order. Use the scroll keys to scroll through the list.
FONT	Enter the 1- to 6-character name of the Xerox font to be associated with the font index.

55. *Generating a page format*

This chapter describes how to generate a page format.

Generation procedure

Before you can use a page format, you must compile the source into a machine readable format using this procedure:

- Step 1.** Enter **2** at the Xerox Page Format Editor menu OPTION line and press **ENTER**. A panel similar to this appears:

Xerox Output Administrative Facility
Maintain Page Formats

OPTION ==>

1. Create/Edit a Page Format
2. Generate a Page Format

Page Format Name:

Page Format Library Name:

- Step 2.** Enter **2** in the menu OPTION line.

- Step 3.** If you know the name of the page format you want to generate, enter the 1- to 8-character name in the 'Page Format Name' field.

If you do not know the exact name, leave the 'Page Format Name' field blank or enter the first few characters of the name followed by an asterisk (*), then press **ENTER**.

A panel similar to this appears and displays a list of the existing page formats that match the name pattern you entered:

MEMBER LIST -----					ROW 00001 OF 00008			
COMMAND ==>>					SCROLL ==>> PAGE			
Name	VV. MM	Created	Changed	Size	Init	Mod	ID	
DFLT1								
FMTA								
FMTB								
FMTC								
FMTD								
L0002								
L0003								
L0004								
***END**								

Enter **S** to the left of the page format you want to generate, then press **ENTER**.

Step 4. In the 'Page Format Library Name' field, enter the name of the library in which you want to store the generated page format and press **ENTER**. If you do not enclose the library name in single quotes, the system automatically prefixes it with your user ID.

After the system has generated the page format, it displays a confirmation message. The system stores the generated page format in the page format library. This is the library specified in the XOSF start-up proc DD statement named by the PGFRMDD initialization parameter or the PAGEFORMLIB printer profile parameter. Refer to [Section Five: XPAF Parameter and Keyword Reference](#) for information about these parameters.

The generated page format cannot be edited online. To make changes, you must edit the page format source, then regenerate it. For the changes to take effect, you must drain your XOSF-controlled printers, then restart them.

56. Copying page format source members

This chapter describes how to copy a page format's source members. This is useful when, for example, you want to copy a page format from test libraries to production libraries.

From the following datasets, you can copy all members that make up the page format:

- COND
- CPMOD
- FIELD
- FLIST
- LINED
- PLIST

You can rename the page format during the copy and store the copied members in different datasets.

Specifying the copy source

Enter **3** at the Xerox Page Format Editor menu **OPTION** line and press **ENTER**. A panel similar to this appears:

Xerox Output Administrative Facility
Copy Page Format Source Members

COMMAND ===>

INPUT
Dataset Prefix:
Page Format Name:

OUTPUT
Dataset Prefix:
Page Format Name:

Complete these fields and press **ENTER**:

Field	Action
INPUT Dataset Prefix	Enter the prefix of the datasets where the page format source to be copied resides. Do not enclose the prefix in quotes.
Page Format Name	Enter the 1- to 8-character name of the page format whose source members you want to copy.
OUTPUT Dataset Prefix	Enter the prefix of the datasets in which you want to store the copied members. These datasets must be allocated before performing the copy.
Page Format Name	Enter the 1- to 8-character name by which you want the copied version of the page format known. The name can be the same as or different from the input page format name.

57. *Updating Xerox font characteristics information*

This chapter describes how to update the XPAF EBCDIC font widths (XPAFEFW) table and EBCDIC-to-ASCII (XPAFE2A) table with information that is needed to position characters correctly at print time. When using Xerox fonts in a page-formatted document, XPAF uses centralized font dimensions to position both centralized and decentralized font characters on the page.

After loading a new centralized font or converting a centralized font to a decentralized font, you must execute the Update Xerox Font Characteristics Information option or CONVERT FONT TSO/batch command before you use either a centralized or decentralized version of the font in a page-formatted document.



NOTE: This conversion requires a region of at least eight megabytes to run successfully.

For a complete list of available Xerox centralized fonts, refer to Xerox Laser Printing Systems Standard Font Library Font User Guide. For more information about the XPAFEFW and XPAFE2A tables, refer to [Section Three: Managing Resources with XPAF](#).

Specifying font characteristics

Enter **4** at the Xerox Page Format Editor menu OPTION line and press **ENTER**. A panel similar to this appears:

Xerox Output Administrative Facility
Update Xerox Font Characteristics Information

COMMAND ---->

Dataset Name:

Logical Font Name:

Complete these fields and press **ENTER**:

Field	Action
Dataset Name	<p>Enter the name of the PDS or native centralized font library in which the font is stored. The dataset specifications are:</p> <p>RECFM=F or FB LRECL=128 BLKSIZE=A value appropriate for your site</p>
Logical Font Name	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enter the 1- to 6-character name of the Xerox centralized font that you want to use in a page-formatted document. The name must match the logical font name in the Xerox font information (XPAFXFI) table. For more information about the XPAFXFI table, refer to Section Three: Managing Resources with XPAF. Enter an asterisk (*) to convert all fonts in the PDS or native centralized library.

TSO batch command

You can use this TSO/batch command as an alternative to using the Update Xerox Font Characteristics Information option:

```

CONVERT FONT('input-dataset-name( { member-name } ))
                                *
```

Refer to the *XPAF TSO/Batch Commands Quick Reference Card* for information about other commands you can use.

58. *Page format examples*

This chapter illustrates several ways in which you can use the page format editor to format documents. It provides these examples:

- A list report which illustrates how to create global and line data specifications and steps you through the process of setting up a copy modification
- A statement report which illustrates field formatting and printing the same data multiple times on the report
- Mail merging which illustrates conditional processing and shows you how to use comparison text to test for a particular condition

A full explanation of the fields shown in the examples can be found in earlier chapters of Section Eight.

List report

This example illustrates a page format that can be used to print a simple list report.

Assumptions

Assume you want to format a report that lists phone calls by department and within department by extension. The report prints each extension beginning on a separate page.

- The report is printed on 8.5 by 11 inch paper in portrait orientation.
- The logical page is offset 0 inches across and 0.75 inches down from the physical page origin. The logical page is 7 by 10 inches, with a 1.5 inch margin.
- For each department there are three title lines, which are positioned at the top of the logical page:
 - Line one contains the company name. It also contains a skip-to-channel 1 code.
 - Line two contains the report title and the month and year it was produced.
 - Line three contains the department name and extension number.
- There is one column heading line, which is positioned 1.25 inches down from the top of the logical page and aligned with the margin.
- There may be up to 45 detail records per page. The detail records are positioned 1.5 inches down from the top of the logical page and are aligned with the margin.
- All data is printed in font P07TYA.

The input data stream format is shown in figure 58-1. A sample phone call log report is shown in figure 58-2.

Figure 58-1. Phone call log report input data stream

1	Rainbow Office Supplies			
	Phone Call Log for June 1999			
	Purchasing Department Ext.: 2120			
Date	Number dialed	Time	Mins	Charge
06/03	305-896-0110	9: 38	3. 41	. 76
06/03	561-222-4844	10: 14	2. 18	. 48
06/04	305-896-2506	1: 17	10. 25	2. 26
06/05	561-222-9933	2: 05	6. 15	1. 36
06/05	305-896-2562	3: 14	10. 11	2. 23
06/06	813-636-2400	8: 58	1. 50	. 33
06/06	561-222-7008	9: 27	13. 45	2. 96
06/10	305-896-3200	9: 56	5. 04	1. 11
06/11	305-896-2506	11: 12	2. 09	. 46
06/11	407-804-3003	3: 37	4. 01	. 89
06/12	305-896-2562	4: 11	6. 23	1. 37
06/13	561-222-0620	4: 27	4. 44	. 98
06/13	813-636-0027	4: 52	11. 26	2. 48
06/14	305-896-8251	9: 13	15. 16	3. 34
06/14	305-896-4354	10: 09	2. 50	. 55
06/15	407-804-7777	10: 23	12. 57	2. 77
06/16	305-896-6389	12: 17	3. 11	. 69
06/17	305-896-0700	8: 32	8. 17	1. 80
06/17	561-222-6363	8: 54	11. 22	2. 47
06/18	305-896-2282	11: 47	2. 51	. 56
06/26	407-804-9542	3: 31	6. 36	1. 40
06/26	813-636-2459	3: 41	4. 41	. 98
06/27	305-896-1166	9: 19	5. 52	1. 22
06/27	305-896-1200	11: 06	15. 08	3. 32

Figure 58-2. Phone call log report sample output

Rainbow Office Supplies
Phone Call Log for June 1999
Purchasing Department Ext.: 2120

Date	Number Dialed	Time	Mins	Charge
06/03	305-896-0110	9: 38	3. 41	. 76
06/03	561-222-4844	10: 14	2. 18	. 48
06/04	305-896-2506	1: 17	10. 25	2. 26
06/05	561-222-9933	2: 05	6. 15	1. 36
06/05	305-896-2562	3: 14	10. 11	2. 23
06/06	813-636-2400	8: 58	1. 50	. 33
06/06	561-222-7008	9: 27	13. 45	2. 96
06/10	305-896-3200	9: 56	5. 04	1. 11
06/11	305-896-2506	11: 12	2. 09	. 46
06/11	407-804-3003	3: 37	4. 01	. 89
06/12	305-896-2562	4: 11	6. 23	1. 37
06/13	561-222-0620	4: 27	4. 44	. 98
06/13	813-636-0027	4: 52	11. 26	2. 48
06/14	305-896-8251	9: 13	15. 16	3. 34
06/14	305-896-4354	10: 09	2. 50	. 55
06/15	407-804-7777	10: 23	12. 57	2. 77
06/16	305-896-6389	12: 17	3. 11	. 69
06/17	305-896-0700	8: 32	8. 17	1. 80
06/17	561-222-6363	8: 54	11. 22	2. 47
06/18	305-896-2282	11: 47	2. 51	. 56
06/26	407-804-9542	3: 31	6. 36	1. 40
06/26	813-636-2459	3: 41	4. 41	. 98
06/27	305-896-1166	9: 19	5. 52	1. 22
06/27	305-896-1200	11: 06	15. 08	3. 32

Page format values

To print the phone call log report using the input data shown in figure 58-1, you would create a page format with the following values. Assume the page format is called REPORT.

- Step 1.** Access the page format editor (XOAF option P).
- Step 2.** On the Xerox Page Format Editor menu panel, select option **2**. Press **ENTER**.
- Step 3.** On the Maintain Page Formats panel, enter **1** on the COMMAND line and **REPORT** in the 'Page Format Name' field. Press **ENTER**.
- Step 4.** On the Create/Edit a Page Format panel, select option **1**. Press **ENTER**.
- Step 5.** On the Create/Edit Copy Modifications panel, enter **E** in the 'OPTION' column and **REPORT** in the 'COPY MODIFICATION NAME' column. Press **ENTER**.
- Step 6.** Make these entries on the Create/Edit Copy Modifications panel:

Unit Measure (CM/DOT/IN/MM):	IN
Page Origin Across:	0
Page Origin Down:	0.75
Number of Copies (1 to 255):	1
Duplex Mode (YES/NO):	NO
Tray Number (1 to 9):	1
Cluster Name:	
Form Name for Front:	
Form Name for Back:	
BFORM Name:	
Report Stacking (YES/NO):	NO
Split Report (YES/NO):	NO
Front Shift Value (-75 to 75):	0
Back Shift Value (-75 to 75):	0
Signal Function 1 (YES/NO):	NO
Signal Function 2 (YES/NO):	NO
Separator Page First (YES/NO):	NO

Press **ENTER**, then press **PF3** twice.

- Step 7.** On the Create/Edit a Page Format menu panel, enter **2** in the COMMAND line and press **ENTER**.
- Step 8.** On the Create/Edit Page Layouts panel, enter **E** in the 'OPTION' column, **REPORT** in the 'PAGE LAYOUT NAME' column, and **PORTRAIT** in the 'ORIENTATION' column. Press **ENTER**.
- Step 9.** On the Create/Edit Page Layouts menu panel, select option **1**. Press **ENTER**.

Step 10. Make these entries on the Edit Global Specifications panel:

Width:	7
Height:	10
Unit Measure (CM/DOT/IN/MM):	IN
Margin:	1.5
LPI:	6

Press **ENTER**, then press **PF3**.

Step 11. On the Create/Edit Page Layouts menu panel, select option **2**. Press **ENTER**.

Step 12. Repeat the line data shown on the panel twice and make these entries on the Edit Line Data Specifications panel:

OPT	COUNT	POSITION		LPI	CHAN	FONT	FIELD		COND	END GROUP
		ACROSS	DOWN				FORMAT	COL		
—	3	MARGIN	TOP	6	1	P07TYA		DEF	NO	NO
—	1	MARGIN	1.25	6		P07TYA		DEF	NO	NO
—	45	MARGIN	1.5	6		P07TYA		DEF	NO	NO

Press **ENTER**. Then press **PF3** until you return to the Maintain Page Formats panel.

Step 13. On the Maintain Page Formats panel, enter **2** on the COMMAND line, **REPORT** in the 'Page Format Name' field, and your page format library name in the 'Page Format Library Name' field. Press **ENTER**.

The page format is generated and stored in your page format library. This is the library specified in the XOSF start-up proc DD statement named by the PGFRMDD initialization parameter or the PAGEFORMLIB printer profile parameter. You can now submit a job using this page format by specifying PAGEFORM=REPORT in your extended JCL.

Statement report

This example illustrates a page format that merges customer data with a statement form.

Assumptions

A medical insurance company prints statements of employee benefits for claims filed with their office. They have created a standard statement of benefit form called INSTMT. The form is 8.5 by 11 inches and is portrait. It is designed as a tri-fold with a window for the employee's mailing address. A detachable check prints in the lower third of the form.

- The logical page is offset 0.0 inches across and 0.0 inches down from the physical page origin. The logical page dimensions are 8.5 by 11.0 inches.
- The input data stream contains the variable data for each claim.
- The data is printed in font P07TCB.
- The employee name appears in the data stream once; however, it is printed on the statement three times.
- The employee address appears in the data stream once; however, it is printed on the statement three times.
- Up to eight individual "services" can be listed.
- Up to six lines of notes can be printed below the address window.

The input data stream format is shown in figure 58-3. A sample claims statement is shown in figure 58-4.

Figure 58-3. Claims statement input data stream

```

1A41208 RAINBOW OFFICE SUPPLIES
707-07-9854 BARBARA RODRIGUEZ
1265 SUMMER STREET SANDY BEACH FL 32111
A12345 BARBARA RODRIGUEZ EMPLOYEE 9999901 06/15/99
1999 100 80 50
0601 0601 PHRO ADULT PRINCIPAL DMD 3400 3400 G
0601 0601 XR BITE PRINCIPAL DMD 1500 1500
2 4900 3400 1500

1500
100
1500

$15.00 $15.00
G: NO BENEFIT PAID BECAUSE TREATMENT EXCEEDS PLAN FREQUENCY
34732
1A41208 RAINBOW OFFICE SUPPLIES
699-92-1234 VALERIE GLASS
7 MOSS TERRACE SANDY BEACH FL 32111
A12091 VALERIE GLASS EMPLOYEE 9999903 06/15/99
1999 100 80 50
0531 0531 OFFICE VISIT EMS CLINIC 6300 6300
0531 0531 XR/MACHINE EMS CLINIC 6500 6500
0531 0531 SUPPLIES EMS CLINIC 700 700
2 13500 6399 7200
6399 5000
100 2200

80
6300 1760

$80.60 $80.60

34732
1A41208 RAINBOW OFFICE SUPPLIES
732-08-8712 JAMES LEMANSKI
56 ORCHID TREE LANE SALTY SHORES FL 32110
A12298 JAMES LEMANSKI EMPLOYEE 9999906 06/15/99
1999 100 80 50
0519 0519 OFFICE VISIT WALKER MD 4800 4800
0519 0519 CULTURE WALKER MD 2400 2400
2 7200 7200
7200 100
7200

$72.00 $72.00

34732

```

Figure 58-4. Claims statement sample output

EXPLANATION OF BENEFITS									
GROUP NUMBER		GROUP NAME			EMPLOYEE SS		EMPLOYEE		
A41208		RAINBOW OFFICE SUPPLIES			707-07-9854		BARBARA RODRIGUEZ		
CLAIM NUMBER		CLAIMANT	RELATIONSHIP	CHECK	CHECK DATE	1265 SUMMER STREET			
A12345		L	EMPLOYEE	9999901	6/15/99	SANDY BEACH FL 32111			
DATE 1999		SERVICE	PROVIDED BY	CLAIM AMOUNT	NOT COVERED SEE NOTES	PAYABLE IF 100 %	PAYABLE IF 80 %	PAYABLE IF 50 %	
FROM	TO								
0601	0601	PHRO ADULT XR BITE	PRINCIPAL DMD PRINCIPAL DMD	3400	3400 G	1500			
0601	0601			1500					
TOTALS				4900	3400	1500			
LESS DEDUCTIBLE									
NET						1500			
BENEFIT %						100%			
AMOUNT PAYABLE						1500			
						TOTAL BENEFIT		\$15.00	
						ADJUSTMENT			
						TOTAL AMOUNT		\$15.00	

G: NO BENEFIT PAID BECAUSE TREATMENT EXCEEDS PLAN FREQUENCY

DOE INSURANCE ADMINISTRATORS
 P. O BOX 123
 KINSALE, WA 90294-1234

QUESTIONS? CONTACT:

BENEFIT ACCOUNT OF: RAINBOW OFFICE SUPPLIES

GROUP	EMPLOYEE NAME
A41208	BARBARA RODRIGUEZ
CLAIMANT	PATIENT
BARBARA RODRIGUEZ	
CLAIM	A12345

OR CALL (413) 555-1234 EXT. 4732

CHECK DATE	CHECK
6/15/99	9999901

CHECK AMOUNT
\$15.00

PAY TO THE ORDER OF BARBARA RODRIGUEZ
1265 SUMMER STREET
SANDY BEACH FL 32111

DOE INSURANCE ADMINISTRATORS

Page format values

To print the claims statement of benefits illustrated in figure 58-4 using the form INSTMT and the input data shown in figure 58-3, you would create a page format with the following values. Assume the page format is called INSTMT.

- Step 1.** Access the page format editor (XOAF option P).
- Step 2.** On the Xerox Page Format Editor menu panel, select option **2**. Press **ENTER**.
- Step 3.** On the Maintain Page Formats panel, enter **1** on the COMMAND line and **INSTMT** in the 'Page Format Name' field. Press **ENTER**.
- Step 4.** On the Create/Edit a Page Format panel, select option **1**. Press **ENTER**.
- Step 5.** On the Create/Edit Copy Modifications panel, enter **E** in the 'OPTION' column and **INSTMT** in the 'COPY MODIFICATION NAME' column. Press **ENTER**.
- Step 6.** Make these entries on the Create/Edit Copy Modifications panel:

```

Unit Measure (CM/DOT/IN/MM):  I N
Page Origin Across:             0.0
Page Origin Down:               0.0
Number of Copies (1 to 255):    1
Duplex Mode (YES/NO):           NO
Tray Number (1 to 9):           1
Cluster Name:
Form Name for Front:             I NSTMT
Form Name for Back:
BFORM Name:
Report Stacking (YES/NO):       NO
Split Report (YES/NO):          NO
Front Shift Value (-75 to 75):  0
Back Shift Value (-75 to 75):   0
Signal Function 1 (YES/NO):     NO
Signal Function 1 (YES/NO):     NO
Separator Page First (YES/NO):  NO

```

Press **ENTER**, then press **PF3** twice.

- Step 7.** On the Create/Edit a Page Format menu panel, enter **2** in the COMMAND line and press **ENTER**.
- Step 8.** On the Create/Edit Page Layouts panel, enter **E** in the 'OPTION' column, **INSTMT** in the 'PAGE LAYOUT NAME' column, and **PORTRAIT** in the 'ORIENTATION' column. Press **ENTER**.
- Step 9.** On the Create/Edit Page Layouts menu panel, select option **1**. Press **ENTER**.

Step 10. Make these entries on the Edit Global Specifications panel:

Width: **8.5**

Height: **11**

Unit Measure (CM/DOT/IN/MM): **IN**

Margin: **0**

LPI: **6**

Press **ENTER**, then press **PF3**.

Step 11. On the Create/Edit Page Layouts panel, select option **2**. Press **ENTER**.

Step 12. Repeat the line displayed on the panel nine times and make these entries on the Edit Line Data Specifications panel:

		POSITION					FIELD				END
OPT	COUNT	ACROSS	DOWN	LPI	CHAN	FONT	FORMAT	COL	COND	GROUP	
—	1	MARGIN	0	6	1	P07TCB	LINE1	DEF	NO	NO	
—	1	MARGIN	0	6	—	P07TCB	LINE2	DEF	NO	NO	
—	1	MARGIN	0	6	—	P07TCB	LINE3	DEF	NO	NO	
—	1	MARGIN	0	6	—	P07TCB	CLAIMNO	DEF	NO	NO	
—	1	MARGIN	0	6	—	P07TCB	DATES	DEF	NO	NO	
—	8	MARGIN	0	6	—	P07TCB	SERVICE	DEF	NO	NO	
—	5	MARGIN	0	6	2	P07TCB	SUBTOT	DEF	NO	NO	
—	1	MARGIN	0	6	—	P07TCB	TOTALS	DEF	NO	NO	
—	6	.4	5.5	6	—	P07TCB		DEF	NO	NO	
—	1	7.5	7.88	6	3	P07TCB		DEF	NO	NO	

Press **ENTER**.

Step 13. Enter **E** in the 'OPT' column for line group 1 to edit the field format LINE1. Press **ENTER**.

Step 14. Repeat the line displayed on the panel three times and make these entries on the Edit a Field Format panel:

Unit Measure: **IN**

LPI: **6**

		INPUT		OUTPUT		PRINT				
OPTION	START	LENGTH	ACROSS	DOWN	DIR	FONT	COLOR	CONSTANT		
—	1	6	.3	1.1	A		DEF	NO		
—	1	6	.7	8.92	A		DEF	NO		
—	9	29	1.0	1.1	A		DEF	NO		
—	9	29	1.8	8.4	A		DEF	NO		

Press **ENTER**, then press **PF3**.

Step 15. Enter **E** in the 'OPT' column for line group 2 to enter the field format LINE2. Press **ENTER**.

Step 16. Repeat the line displayed on the panel three times and make these entries on the Edit a Field Format panel:

Unit Measure: **IN**

LPI: **6**

OPTION	INPUT		OUTPUT		PRI NT	FONT	COLOR	CONSTANT
	START	LENGTH	ACROSS	DOWN	DI R			
—	1__	11__	4. 1__	1. 1__	A	_____	DEF	NO
—	14__	29__	5. 3__	1. 1__	A	_____	DEF	NO
—	14__	29__	1. 45__	8. 92__	A	_____	DEF	NO
—	14__	29__	0. 70__	9. 9__	A	_____	DEF	NO

Press **ENTER**, then press **PF3**.

Step 17. Enter **E** in the 'OPT' column for line group 3 to edit the field format LINE3. Press **ENTER**.

Step 18. Repeat the line displayed on the panel three times and make these entries on the panel:

Unit Measure: **IN**

LPI: **6**

OPTION	INPUT		OUTPUT		PRI NT	FONT	COLOR	CONSTANT
	START	LENGTH	ACROSS	DOWN	DI R			
—	1__	29__	5. 3__	1. 3__	A	_____	DEF	NO
—	1__	29__	0. 7__	10. 05__	A	_____	DEF	NO
—	34__	29__	5. 3__	1. 5__	A	_____	DEF	NO
—	34__	29__	0. 7__	10. 20__	A	_____	DEF	NO

Press **ENTER**, then press **PF3**.

Step 19. Enter **E** in the 'OPT' column for line group 4 to edit the field format CLAIMNO. Press **ENTER**.

Step 20. Repeat the line displayed on the panel eight times and make these entries on the Edit a Field Format panel:

Unit Measure: **IN**
LPI: **6**

OPTION	INPUT		OUTPUT		PRI NT	FONT	COLOR	CONSTANT
	START	LENGTH	ACROSS	DOWN	DI R			
—	1__	6__	. 3__	1. 60__	A	_____	DEF	NO
—	1__	6__	3. 9__	9. 25__	A	_____	DEF	NO
—	8__	19__	1. 0__	1. 60__	A	_____	DEF	NO
—	8__	19__	. 70__	9. 25__	A	_____	DEF	NO
—	27__	8__	2. 6__	1. 60__	A	_____	DEF	NO
—	37__	7__	3. 48__	1. 60__	A	_____	DEF	NO
—	37__	7__	7. 10__	8. 40__	A	_____	DEF	NO
—	47__	9__	4. 35__	1. 60__	A	_____	DEF	NO
—	47__	9__	6. 25__	8. 40__	A	_____	DEF	NO

Press **ENTER**, then press **PF3**.

Step 21. Enter **E** in the 'OPT' column for line group 5 to edit the field format DATES. Press **ENTER**.

Step 22. Repeat the line displayed on the panel three times and make these entries on the Edit a Field Format panel:

Unit Measure: **IN**
LPI: **6**

OPTION	INPUT		OUTPUT		PRI NT	FONT	COLOR	CONSTANT
	START	LENGTH	ACROSS	DOWN	DI R			
—	1__	4__	. 6__	1. 90__	A	_____	DEF	NO
—	6__	3__	6. 0__	1. 93__	A	_____	DEF	NO
—	10__	3__	6. 8__	1. 93__	A	_____	DEF	NO
—	14__	3__	7. 6__	1. 93__	A	_____	DEF	NO

Press **ENTER**, then press **PF3**.

Step 23. Enter **E** in the 'OPT' column for line group 6 to edit the field format SERVICE. Press **ENTER**.

Step 24. Repeat the line displayed on the panel nine times and make these entries on the Edit a Field Format panel:

Unit Measure: **IN**

LPI: **6**

OPTION	INPUT		OUTPUT		PRINT	FONT	COLOR	CONSTANT
	START	LENGTH	ACROSS	DOWN	DIR			
—	1__	4__	. 213__	2. 35__	A	_____	DEF	NO
—	6__	4__	. 713__	2. 35__	A	_____	DEF	NO
—	11__	14__	1. 2__	2. 35__	A	_____	DEF	NO
—	25__	14__	2. 695__	2. 35__	A	_____	DEF	NO
—	40__	7__	4. 145__	2. 35__	A	_____	DEF	NO
—	51__	7__	4. 94__	2. 35__	A	_____	DEF	NO
—	62__	7__	5. 90__	2. 35__	A	_____	DEF	NO
—	59__	1__	5. 70__	2. 35__	A	_____	DEF	NO
—	73__	7__	6. 70__	2. 35__	A	_____	DEF	NO
—	84__	7__	7. 50__	2. 35__	A	_____	DEF	NO

Press **ENTER**, then press **PF3**.

Step 25. Enter **E** in the 'OPT' column for line group 7 to edit the field format SUBTOT. Press **ENTER**.

Step 26. Repeat the line displayed on the panel four times and make these entries on the Edit a Field Format panel:

Unit Measure: **IN**

LPI: **6**

OPTION	INPUT		OUTPUT		PRINT	FONT	COLOR	CONSTANT
	START	LENGTH	ACROSS	DOWN	DIR			
—	40__	7__	4. 145__	3. 61__	A	_____	DEF	NO
—	51__	7__	4. 94__	3. 61__	A	_____	DEF	NO
—	62__	7__	5. 90__	3. 61__	A	_____	DEF	NO
—	73__	7__	6. 70__	3. 61__	A	_____	DEF	NO
—	84__	7__	7. 50__	3. 61__	A	_____	DEF	NO

Press **ENTER**, then press **PF3**.

Step 27. Enter **E** in the 'OPT' column for line group 8 to edit the field format TOTALS. Press **ENTER**.

- Step 28.** Repeat the line displayed on the panel three times and make these entries on the Edit a Field Format panel:

Unit Measure: **IN**

LPI: **6**

	INPUT		OUTPUT		PRINT			
OPTION	START	LENGTH	ACROSS	DOWN	DIR	FONT	COLOR	CONSTANT
—	6__	11__	7. 00__	4. 62__	A	_____	DEF	NO
—	19__	11__	7. 00__	4. 77__	A	_____	DEF	NO
—	30__	11__	7. 00__	4. 96__	A	_____	DEF	NO
—	30__	11__	6. 60__	9. 10__	A	_____	DEF	NO

Press **ENTER**. Then press **PF3** until you return to the Maintain Page Formats panel.

- Step 29.** On the Maintain Page Formats panel, enter **2** on the COMMAND line, **INSTMT** in the 'Page Format Name' field, and your page format library name in the 'Page Format Library Name' field. Press **ENTER**.

The page format is generated and stored in your page format library. This is the library specified in the XOSF start-up proc DD statement named by the PGFRMDD initialization parameter or the PAGEFORMLIB printer profile parameter. You can now submit a job using this page format by specifying PAGEFORM=INSTMT in your extended JCL.

Mail merge

This example illustrates a page format that merges names and addresses with one of two form letters.

Assumptions

The Rainbow Office Supplies company is offering a promotional special to new customers in the areas served by its two locations: Sunshine Parkway and East Beach Drive. They have created two letters as forms:

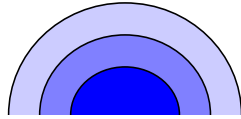
- LTR1 asks recipients in ZIP code areas beginning with 329 to visit the East Beach Drive location. Refer to figure 58-6.
- LTR2 asks recipients in ZIP code areas beginning with 331 to visit the Sunshine Parkway location.
- Each form is 8.5 by 11 inches.
- The letter is printed on 8.5 by 11 inch paper in portrait orientation.
- The logical page is offset 0 inches across and 0.5 inches down from the physical page origin. The logical page dimensions are 7.5 by 10 inches, with a 0.75 inch margin.
- The input data stream contains the date and name and mailing address for each recipient.
- The names and addresses are printed in font PR110E.
- The name is printed in two locations on the letter: in the mailing address and the salutation.
- Conditional processing tests the ZIP code to determine which form is merged with an individual address.

The input data stream format is shown in figure 58-5. A sample form letter is shown in figure 58-6. Sample JCL including this data is included in the XPFSAMP library member LETTER.

Figure 58-5. Form letter input data stream

1April 23, 1999
David Ferris
4179 North Azalea Way
Sun Island FL 33115-2135
1April 23, 1999
Karen Bolingi
417 Canal Drive North
Shell Bay FL 32904-3948
1April 23, 1999
Kyle Trevor
6500 Lilac Street
Tide Point FL 33121-9122
1April 23, 1999
Stewart Thompson
2829 Marsh Road
Catamaran FL 32908-3115
1April 23, 1999
Jeanine Tante
3197 Mango Grove Drive
Cape Terra FL 33116-4678
1April 23, 1999
Beatrice Allegra
2117 South Ibis Parkway
Amaryllis FL 32909-6172
1April 23, 1999
Bradley Winton
1809 Placid Drive
Luna Cay FL 33120-2253
1April 23, 1999
Erin Alson
813 W. Espadrille Avenue
Mica Sound FL 32910-5112

Figure 58-6. Form letter sample output



*Rainbow Office Supplies
P.O. Box 2112
123 Sunshine Parkway*

Dear

Congratulations on your recent purchase of computer printer supplies. We at Rainbow Office Supplies are sure you will enjoy the high quality of the products and services that we offer.

We would welcome the opportunity for you to meet with a member of our professional staff to discuss your office's requirements. Our highly trained experts have over 25 years of experience assisting individuals and businesses in determining the most cost-effective products available to meet their personal and/or organizational needs.

Rainbow Office Supplies has long-established relationships with the leading manufacturers of office supplies, thereby ensuring you the shortest delivery time possible for quality products and services.

We would like to extend to you a one-time offer of a 40% discount on any copier or printer supplies that you purchase within the next 60 days. To take advantage of this special offer, take the attached coupon to the location identified on the coupon and present it with your purchase. We look forward to helping you fulfill all of your office supply needs.

Sincerely,

Sarah Chen
Senior Sales Representative

DISCOUNT COUPON

Receive a **40%** discount on copier and
computer printer supplies purchased by
June 28, 1999.

Rainbow Office Supplies
248 East Beach Drive
Sandy Beach, FL 32111-0568

Call (999) 555-9056 to schedule your appointment.

Page format values

To merge the data shown in figure 58-5 with the appropriate form letter, you would create a page format with the following values. Assume the page format is called LETTER.

- Step 1.** Access the page format editor (XOAF option P).
- Step 2.** On the Xerox Page Format Editor panel, select option **2**, Maintain Page Formats. Press **ENTER**.
- Step 3.** On the Maintain Page Formats panel, enter **1**, Create/Edit a Page Format, in the COMMAND line and **LETTER** in the 'Page Format Name' field. Press **ENTER**.
- Step 4.** On the Create/Edit a Page Format menu option line, select option **1**, Create/Edit Copy Modifications, and press **ENTER**.
- Step 5.** On the Create/Edit Copy Modifications selection panel, enter **E** in the 'OPTION' column, and **LTR1** in the 'COPY MODIFICATION NAME' column. Press **ENTER**.
- Step 6.** Make these entries on the Create/Edit Copy Modifications data panel:

```

Unit Measure (CM/DOT/IN/MM):  I N
Page Origin Across:             0
Page Origin Down:               0.5
Number of Copies (1 to 255):    1
Duplex Mode (YES/NO):           NO
Tray Number (1 to 9):           1
Cluster Name:
Form Name for Front:             LTR1
Form Name for Back:
BFORM Name:
Report Stacking (YES/NO):       NO
Split Report (YES/NO):          NO
Front Shift Value (-75 to 75):  0
Back Shift Value (-75 to 75):   0
Signal Function 1 (YES/NO):     NO
Signal Function 2 (YES/NO):     NO
Separator Page First (YES/NO):  NO

```

Press **ENTER**, then press **PF3**.

- Step 7.** On the Create/Edit Copy Modifications selection panel, enter **I** in the 'OPTION' column. Press **ENTER**.
- Step 8.** Enter **E** in the 'OPTION' column and **LTR2** in the 'COPY MODIFICATION NAME' column. Press **ENTER**.

Step 9. Make these entries on the Create/Edit Copy Modifications data panel:

Unit Measure (CM/DOT/IN/MM):	IN
Page Origin Across:	0
Page Origin Down:	0.5
Number of Copies (1 to 255):	1
Duplex Mode (YES/NO):	NO
Tray Number (1 to 9):	1
Cluster Name:	
Form Name for Front:	LTR2
Form Name for Back:	
BFORM Name:	
Report Stacking (YES/NO):	NO
Split Report (YES/NO):	NO
Front Shift Value (-75 to 75):	0
Back Shift Value (-75 to 75):	0
Signal Function 1 (YES/NO):	NO
Signal Function 2 (YES/NO):	NO
Separator Page First (YES/NO):	NO

Press **ENTER**, then press **PF3** twice.

Step 10. On the Create/Edit a Page Format panel, enter **2**, Create/Edit page Layouts, in the COMMAND line. Press **ENTER**.

Step 11. On the Create/Edit Page Layouts selection panel, enter **E** in the 'OPTION' column, **LETTER** in the 'PAGE LAYOUT NAME' column, and **PORTRAIT** in the 'ORIENTATION' column. Press **ENTER**.

Step 12. On the Create/Edit Page Layouts menu panel, select option **1**, Edit Global Specifications. Press **ENTER**.

Step 13. Make these entries on the Edit Global Specifications panel:

Width:	7.5
Height:	10.0
Unit Measure (CM/DOT/IN/MM):	IN
Margin:	0.75
LPI:	6

Press **ENTER**, then press **PF3**.

Step 14. On the Create/Edit Page Layouts menu panel, select option **2**, Edit Line Data Specifications. Press **ENTER**.

- Step 15.** Repeat the line displayed on the panel three times and make these entries on the Edit Line Data Specifications selection panel:

		POSITION			FIELD			END		
OPT	COUNT	ACROSS	DOWN	LPI	CHAN	FONT	FORMAT	COL	COND	GROUP
—	1__	1_____	TOP_____	6_____	1_	UB110E	_____	DEF	NO	NO
—	1__	1_____	1.0_____	6_____	—	PO7TYA	NAME_____	DEF	NO	NO
—	1__	1_____	NEXT_____	6_____	—	PO7TYA	_____	DEF	NO	NO
—	1__	1_____	NEXT_____	6_____	—	PO7TYA	CITZIP_____	DEF	YES	NO

Press **ENTER**.

- Step 16.** Enter **E** in the 'OPT' column on line 2 to edit the field format NAME. Press **ENTER**.

- Step 17.** Repeat the line displayed on the panel twice and make these entries on the Edit a Field Format panel:

Unit Measure: IN										
LPI: 6										
		INPUT		OUTPUT		PRINT				
OPTION		START	LENGTH	ACROSS	DOWN	DIR	FONT	COLOR	CONSTANT	
—		1__	25__	CURRENT		CURRENT	A	_____	DEF	NO_
—		1__	25__	0.37__		0.8__	A	UN110E	DEF	NO_
—		_____	_____	CURRENT		0.8__	A	UN110E	DEF	YES

Press **ENTER**.

- Step 18.** Enter **E** on line 3, then press **ENTER**.

- Step 19.** Make these entries on the Edit a Constant String panel:

Field Format:	NAME
Type (C/X):	C
Delimiter:	@
String:	,

Press **ENTER**, then press **PF3** twice.

- Step 20.** Enter **E** in the 'OPT' column on line 4 to update the field format CITZIP. Press **ENTER**.

Step 21. Make these entries on the Edit a Field Format panel:

Unit Measure: **IN**

LPI: **6**

	INPUT		OUTPUT		PRINT	FONT	COLOR	CONSTANT
OPTION	START	LENGTH	ACROSS	DOWN	DIR			
—	1__	30__	CURRENT	CURRENT	CURRENT	A	_____	DEF NO_

Press **ENTER**, then press **PF3**.

Step 22. Enter **C** in the 'OPT' column on line 4 to define conditional processing parameters. Press **ENTER**.

Step 23. On the Edit Conditional Formatting Parameters selection panel, enter **E** in the 'OPTION' column and **LETTER** in the 'CONDITION ID' column. Press **ENTER**.

Step 24. Repeat the line displayed on the panel once and make these entries on the Edit Conditional Formatting Parameters panel:

Start Position: **18**

Length: **3**

OPTION	TYPE	B/A	L/G	COPY MODIFICATION NAME	PAGE LAYOUT NAME
—	EQ	B	G	LTR2_____	NULL_____
—	EQ	B	G	LTR1_____	NULL_____

Press **ENTER**. Then enter **E** in the 'OPTION' column to define comparison text for the first comparison.

Step 25. Make this entry on the Edit Comparison Text panel:

OPT	COMPARISON TEXT
—	331_____

Press **ENTER**, then press **PF3**.

Enter **E** in the 'OPTION' column to define comparison text for the second comparison.

Step 26. Make this entry on the Edit Comparison Text panel:

OPT COMPARI SON TEXT

— 329 _____

Press **ENTER**. Then press **PF3** until you return to the Maintain Page Formats panel.

Step 27. On the Maintain Page Formats panel, enter **2** on the COMMAND line, **LETTER** in the 'Page Format Name' field, and your page format library name in the 'Page Format Library Name' field. Press **ENTER**.

The page format is generated and stored in your page format library. This is the library specified in the XOSF start-up proc DD statement named by the PGFRMDD initialization parameter or the PAGEFORMLIB printer profile parameter. You can now submit a job using this page format by specifying PAGEFORM=LETTER in your extended JCL.