

## PowerExchange IMS Data Map Creation

## Abstract

PowerExchange requires IMS data maps for bulk data movement and change data capture (CDC) from IMS sources on z/OS. This article describes how to create an IMS data map that uses the DL/I access method in the PowerExchange Navigator client on Windows.

## Supported Versions

- PowerExchange 10.0 or later

## Table of Contents

Overview . . . . .	2
Preparation . . . . .	2
About the DBD and Copybooks . . . . .	3
Data Map Creation Tasks . . . . .	6
Step 1. Download the DBD File and Copybook Members . . . . .	6
Step 2. Add a Data Map . . . . .	6
Step 3. Import the DBD . . . . .	9
Step 4. Import the Copybook . . . . .	16
Step 5. Send the Data Map to the Remote z/OS PowerExchange Listener Node . . . . .	21
Step 6. Perform a Database Row Test . . . . .	22
Recommended Reading . . . . .	23

## Overview

For nonrelational sources, such as IMS databases, you must create data maps to define the sources for bulk data movement operations and to provide metadata for defining capture registrations and extraction maps for CDC. You create data maps in the PowerExchange Navigator client on Windows.

This article describes how to create a data map that uses the DL/1 BATCH access method to access an IMS source database. This method allows you to use DL/I or BMP access to the IMS database. Both access types require you to configure a netport job on the z/OS system.

**Note:** After you define the IMS data map, you can override the access method later in the PowerCenter session properties for the IMS source or when configuring a database row test.

When you create an IMS data map, you import a DBD to define the IMS segments and their parent-child relationships. You then import a COBOL or PL/I copybook for each segment to describe the physical layout of the data in the segment.

You can use this article to create multiple-segment data maps. However, this article does not cover creating multiple-record data maps for IMS unload data sets

## Preparation

Before you begin data map creation, perform the following tasks:

- Install and configure PowerExchange on the z/OS LPAR where the IMS database exists. For information about PowerExchange installation, see the *PowerExchange Installation and Upgrade Guide*.

- Install and configure the PowerExchange Navigator on a Windows system.
- In the DBMOVER member on the z/OS system where the PowerExchange Listener runs, configure the IMS NETPORT statement and associated LISTENER statement. For example:

```
LISTENER=(node1,TCPIP,15698)
NETPORT=(node1,15698,,,"HGhari1.PWX.V960.RUNLIB(IMSJCL)",IMSSAMU)
```

The NETPORT statement is required to use DL/I or BMP with a netport job to access an IMS database for loading bulk data to a target. Multiple NETPORT statements can be configured to pass different PSB names.

- Configure a NODE statement in the dbmover.cfg file on the local PowerExchange Navigator system that points to the port in the NETPORT statement in the DBMOVER member on the z/OS system. For example:

```
NODE=(HGIMS960,TCPIP,10.33.40.42,15698)
```

- To reduce the number of locking conflicts, set PROCOPT to read-only for the PCB for the IMS database.
- Gather the following information that is required to define a data map for an IMS source:
  - The IMS SSID
  - The IMS database name and database data set name
  - The database description (DBD) data set name and location
  - The PCB number for each database in the PSB that is specified in the NETPORT statement

**Tip:** To locate the DBD and copybooks, contact an IMS DBA or application data SME for assistance.

- If you plan to perform INSERTs or UPDATEs on an IMS segment, ensure that the data map represents the complete segment length as defined in the IMS DBD. Otherwise, an INSERT or UPDATE to the segment might write nonblank data to the end of the segment not defined as FILLER. To avoid this issue, you can add a FILLER definition to the COPYLIB before you import it to PowerExchange.

Also, before you perform a database row test on the new data map or run a PowerCenter session with a source definition based on the data map, ensure that you complete the following configuration tasks:

- Modify the IMSJCL member for the netport job in the RUNLIB library based on the requirements of your site. The default JOB name on the JOBCARD, PWX%N5, produces a job name of PWX00001, PWX00002, and so on. The ending number increases by 1 each time the JCL is executed in the current instance of the PowerExchange Listener. If the Listener is stopped and started, the count is reset to 1, producing a job name of PWX00001.
- Modify an IMSDATA member to include a DD statement for each IMS database. Use the following JCL.

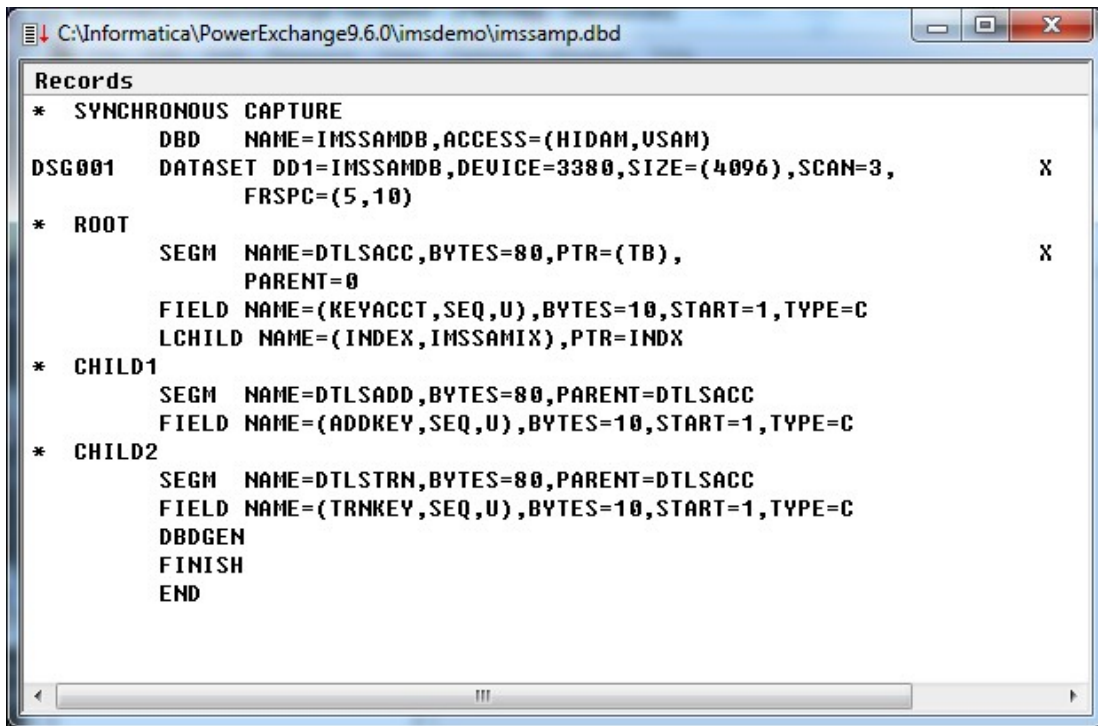
```
//* INSERT IMS DATABASE FILES IN THIS MEMBER
//IMSDemo DD DSN=&HLQVS..IMSDemo.DB,DISP=SHR
```

## About the DBD and Copybooks

To create an IMS data map, you need a database description (DBD) file and a copybook for each segment in the IMS database.

The DBD file defines the database segments and describes the parent-child structure of the segments. The DBD file usually contains the key structure of the segments and the fully concatenated key (CCK) of each segment. During the DBD import process, PowerExchange maps the imported IMS segments and fields to tables and columns to create a relational view of source data that PowerExchange and PowerCenter can use.

The following image shows an example DBD:



```
C:\Informatica\PowerExchange9.6.0\imsdemo\imssamp.dbd

Records
* SYNCHRONOUS CAPTURE
  DBD  NAME=IMSSAMDB,ACCESS=(HIDAM,USAM)
DSG001 DATASET DD1=IMSSAMDB,DEVICE=3380,SIZE=(4096),SCAN=3,      X
        FRSPC=(5,10)
* ROOT
  SEGM  NAME=DTLSACC,BYTES=80,PTR=(TB),                          X
        PARENT=0
  FIELD NAME=(KEYACCT,SEQ,U),BYTES=10,START=1,TYPE=C
  LCHILD NAME=(INDEX,IMSSAMIX),PTR=INDX
* CHILD1
  SEGM  NAME=DTLSADD,BYTES=80,PARENT=DTLSACC
  FIELD NAME=(ADDKEY,SEQ,U),BYTES=10,START=1,TYPE=C
* CHILD2
  SEGM  NAME=DTLSTRN,BYTES=80,PARENT=DTLSACC
  FIELD NAME=(TRNKEY,SEQ,U),BYTES=10,START=1,TYPE=C
  DBDGEN
  FINISH
  END
```

After you import a DBD, you need to import a copybook into each segment in the data map to overlay the segment with its COPYLIB. This action redefines the data map while maintaining the hierarchical metadata for the database.

A copybook for a segment contains the structure of the key data and non-key data to describe the physical layout of the data. For an IMS source, you can use a COBOL or PL/I copybook. This article uses a COBOL copybook.

The following image shows an example COBOL copybook:

```

000100*
000200* IMSSAMCP
000102*
000104* BE SURE TO UPDATE THE FIELD PROPERTIES FOR ACC-ID
000106* TO FILTER ON THE VALUE OF EACH SEGMENT 10, 20 AND 30.
000107* IF NOT YOUR ROW TEST DATA WILL BE INCORRECT.
000110*
000104*
000200* DTLSACC COBOL COPYBOOK
000300*
000400* ACCOUNT MASTER ACCT-ID = 10
000500*
000600* SEGID=DTLSACC
000700* KEYID=KEYACCT
000800* SEGLN=80
000900*
001000 01 MASTER-REC.
001100 05 MSTR-KEY.
001200 10 ACCOUNT PIC 9(6).
001300 10 ACCT-ID PIC X(02).
001400 10 ACCT-SEQ PIC X(02).
001500 05 ACCT-TYPE PIC X(10).
001600 05 ACCT-LAST-NAME PIC X(15).
001700 05 ACCT-FIRST-NAME PIC X(15).
001800 05 BALANCE PIC 9(6)V99.
001900 05 FILLER PIC X(22).
002000*
002100* DTLSADD COBOL COPYBOOK
002200*
002300* ADDRESS MASTER ADDR-ID = 20
002400*
002500* SEGID=DTLSADD
002600* KEYID=ADDR-KEY
002700* SEGLN=80
002800*
002900 01 ADDRESS-REC.
003000 05 ADDR-KEY.
003100 10 ADDR-ACCOUNT PIC 9(6).
003200 10 ADDR-ID PIC X(02).
003300 10 ADDR-SEQ PIC 9(2).

```

Informatica recommends that you download the DBD file and copybooks to the Windows system where the PowerExchange Navigator runs before you create a data map. You can then view the files locally and make any necessary modifications without changing the files on the z/OS system. Alternatively, when you create a data map, you can select an option to read the DBD and copybooks from the remote z/OS system and create local copies.

To prepare a COBOL copybook for data map creation use, contact a person at your site who is familiar with the IMS data and how the IMS data map will be used. Ask that person to inspect the data structure defined in each COBOL copybook. Use the following guidelines for this process:

- Download the copybook from the z/OS system to the PowerExchange Navigator system, or copy the copybook to a different PDS or member.
- Verify that each record in the copybook begins with a 01-level statement.
- Merge all of the record definitions for each IMS segment into a single copybook.
- Identify potential problem areas:
  - Verify that duplicate column names do not occur.
  - If the copybook contains OCCURS...DEPENDING ON clauses, ensure that each DEPENDING ON clause specifies a valid variable name.
  - Identify fields that contain filter or record selection values for identifying specific segments or records. This information is critical to identifying segments in multiple segment databases.

- If you have copybooks with REDEFINES clauses, identify which version of the data to use for the data map. If you have multiple REDEFINES clauses, comment out any that you do not want to use. For each single REDEFINES clause, determine if you want to use the redefined field or group or the original field or group. For example, if a REDEFINES clause redefines a field with a different datatype, determine which datatype to use in the data map.
- Add comments for any changes that you make in the copybook.
- Save the modified copybooks in a shared LAN directory or in a separate PDS for future reference.

## Data Map Creation Tasks

To create an IMS data map, perform the following tasks in the specified order:

1. Optionally, download the DBD file and copybook members.
2. Add a data map.
3. Import the DBD.
4. Import a COBOL copybook for each segment in the IMS database.
5. Send the data map to the remote z/OS PowerExchange Listener node.
6. Perform a database row test to verify that the data map is correctly defined.

### *Step 1. Download the DBD File and Copybook Members*

Optional. After you determine the location of the DBD file and the copybooks for the IMS segments, you can download them to the local PowerExchange Navigator system so that you can view or modify the DBD or copybooks locally, if necessary.

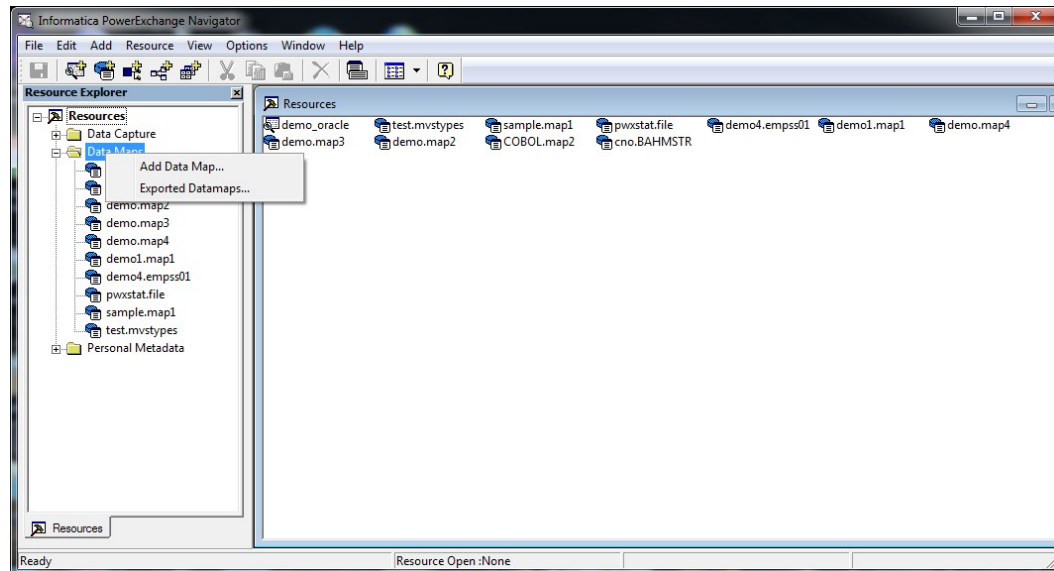
1. Download the DBD and copybook files to the local PowerExchange Navigator system.  
Save the DBD file with the file name extension of .dbd. Save each copybook with the extension of .cob.
2. Review the copybooks to determine if they contain REDEFINES statements. If so, determine which values to use for the set of REDEFINES statements.  
Only one set can be selected. If you need assistance, contact the application data SME at your site.

### *Step 2. Add a Data Map*

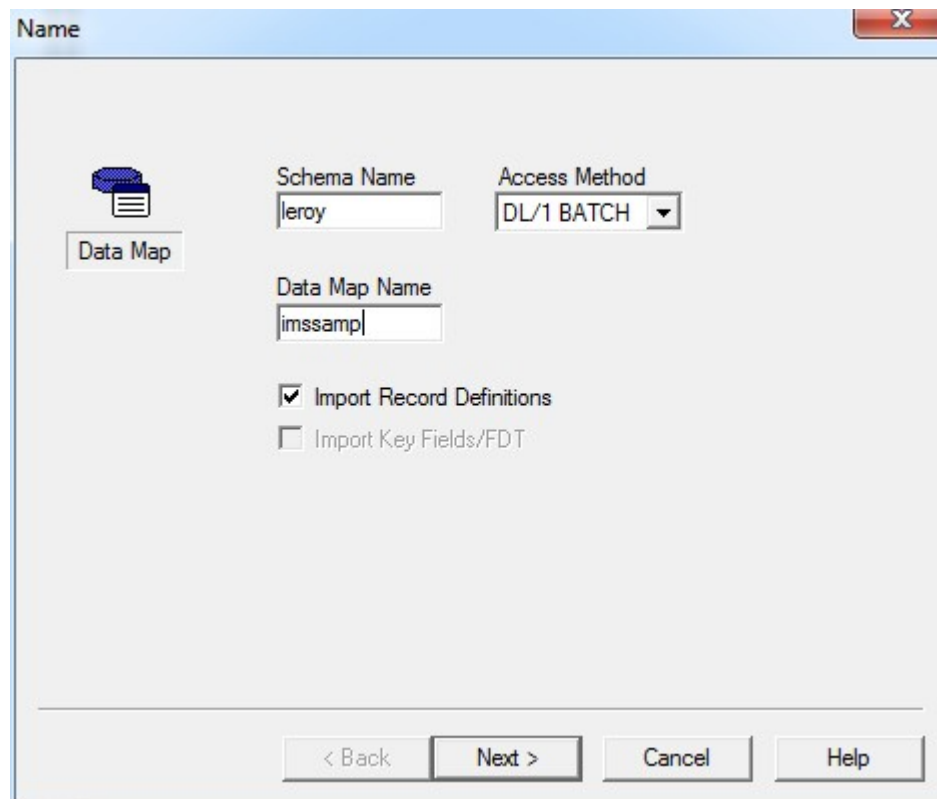
Enter a short description of the task here (optional).

1. Start the PowerExchange Navigator.
2. On the **Resources** tab, right-click **Data Maps** and select **Add Data Map**.

The following image shows this right-click menu:



The wizard for creating a data map starts and displays the **Name** dialog box:



3. Enter the following information:

- a. In the **Schema Name** field, enter a user-defined name of up to 10 characters in length.

**Tip:** You can initially use the name of the data map developer as the schema name. After the data map has been created and tested, you can change the schema name to a schema name that you use for other data maps. Often, the schema name represents the PWXPC application.

- b. In the **Access Method** list, select **DL/1 BATCH**. This setting enables you to use either DL/I or BMP batch access to an IMS database. Both of these access types require that you configure a netport job.

**Note:** You can select **IMS ODBA** if ODBA is activated for the IMS database. However, subsequent steps in this article assume that you select **DL/1 BATCH**.

- c. In the **Data Map Name** field, enter a user-defined name for the data map of up to 10 characters in length. This name must begin with a letter.

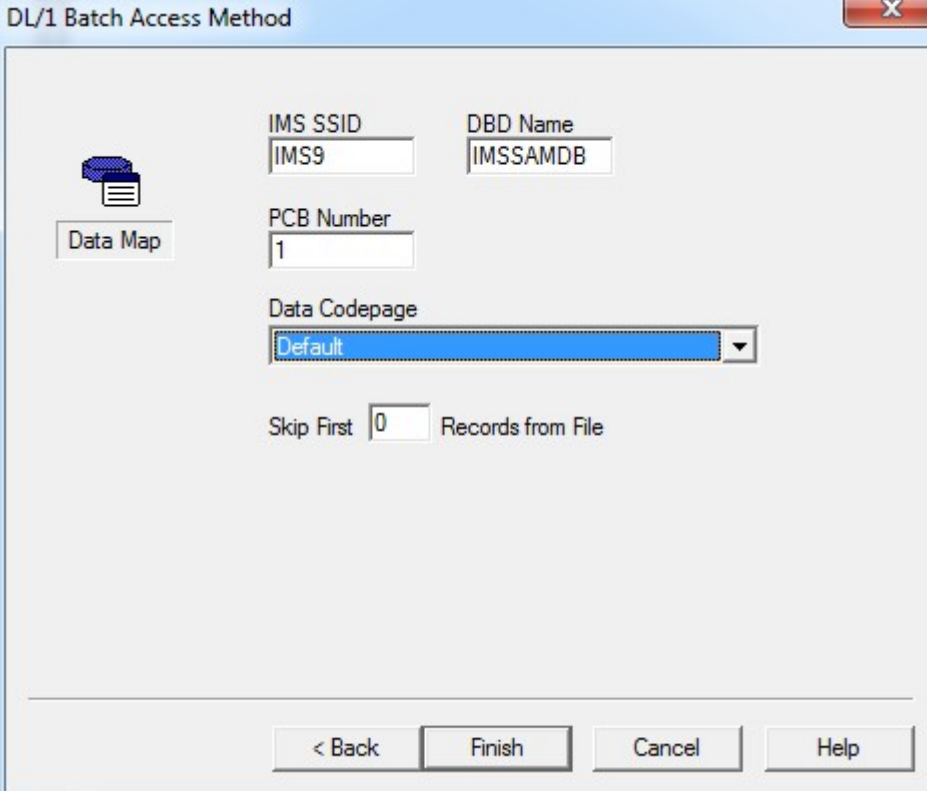
Usually, this name matches the NAME parameter value in the DBD statement in the DBD file. For example, the following DBD statement specifies a NAME value of IMSSAMDB:

```
DBD  NAME=IMSSAMDB, ACCESS= (HIDAM, VSAM)
```

Based on this example, you would enter a data map name of IMSSAMDB.

- d. Select **Import Record Definitions** to be able to import a DBD and copybooks into the data map.
4. Click **Next**.

The **DL/1 Batch Access Method** dialog box appears:



The image shows a Windows-style dialog box titled "DL/1 Batch Access Method". On the left side, there is a "Data Map" icon. The main area contains several input fields: "IMS SSID" with the value "IMS9", "DBD Name" with the value "IMSSAMDB", "PCB Number" with the value "1", "Data Codepage" with a dropdown menu set to "Default", and "Skip First" with a value of "0" followed by the text "Records from File". At the bottom of the dialog, there are four buttons: "< Back", "Finish", "Cancel", and "Help".

5. Enter the following information:
- a. In the **IMS SSID** field, enter an IMS subsystem ID, such as IMS9. Maximum length is four characters.  
**Note:** For DL/1 BATCH access, this value is a logical SSID that matches the SSID that is specified in an IMSID statement in the DBMOVER configuration member and in the registration group. This logical SSID is not used for DL/I access to the IMS database.
  - b. In the **DBD Name** field, enter a DBD name.
  - c. In the **PCB Number** field, enter the relative PCB number for the DBD in the PSB. If the PSB specifies COMPAT=YES, add 1 to the PCB number.



A PCB number is required for DL/I and BMP access to IMS data. The PSB that is specified in the NETPORT statement in the DBMOVER member on z/OS must contain a PCB entry for the DBD.

**Note:** You can override the IMS PSB name in the NETPORT statement in one of the following ways:

- Explicitly declare it as follows:

```
PSB=<psb_name>
```

- In the netport JCL, specify the following input substitution variable to pass a PSB name override at execution time:

```
PSB=%PSBNAME
```

The PSB name override is specified in the PowerCenter **IMS PSBNAME Override** session property for a source or target or in the PowerExchange Navigator **PSB Name** advanced parameter for a database row test. The override value replaces the substitution variable for the session or row test. By using the substitution variable with an override, you can use the same JCL and same set of NETPORT and LISTENER statements for multiple PSBs

- d. In the **Default Codepage** and **Skip First** fields, accept the **Default** values.
6. Click **Finish**.

If you selected the **Import Record Definitions** option, the **Import Copybook - Source Details** dialog box appears.

### Step 3. Import the DBD

Enter a short description of the task here (optional).

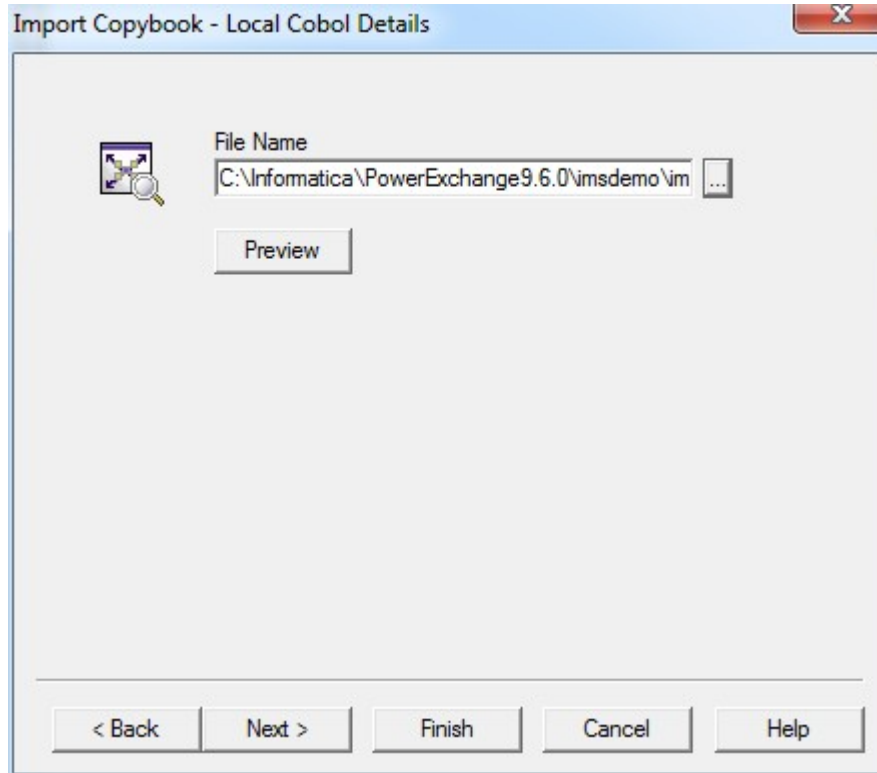
1. If the **Import Copybook - Source Details** dialog box is not displayed, click **File > Import Copybook**.

The screenshot shows the 'Import Copybook - Source Details' dialog box. It features a title bar with a close button (X). On the left side, there is a magnifying glass icon. The main content area is divided into three sections: 'Source', 'Column Range', and 'FDIC File Details'. In the 'Source' section, the 'Local' radio button is selected, and the 'Type' dropdown menu is set to 'DBD'. The 'Column Range' section has 'Start' and 'End' spinners set to '1' and '72' respectively. The 'FDIC File Details' section has 'Database ID' and 'File Number' spinners set to '1'. At the bottom of the dialog, there are five buttons: '< Back', 'Next >', 'Last Import', 'Cancel', and 'Help'.

2. Select **Local** or **Remote**. Select **Local** if you downloaded the DBD to the Windows system in "Step 1. Download the DBD File and Copybook Members." Otherwise, select **Remote** to read the DBD from the z/OS system

3. In the **Type** list, select **DBD**
4. Click **Next**.

If you selected **Local** in step 2 of this procedure, the **Import Copybook - Local DBD Details** dialog box appears:

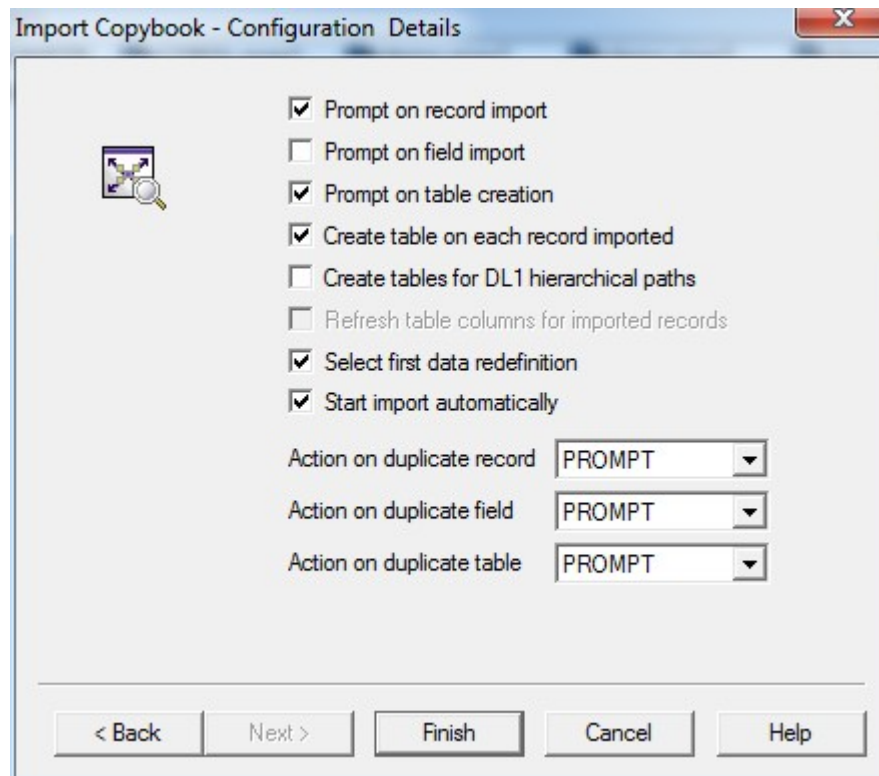


If you selected **Remote** in step 2, the **Import Copybook - Remote DBD Details** dialog box appears:

The screenshot shows the 'Import Copybook - Remote DBD Details' dialog box. The 'File Name' field contains '.IMS.V960(IMSSAMCP)'. The 'Location' dropdown menu is set to 'imsnode'. The 'Save File Locally As' field contains 'import.cob'. The 'Name' field is empty. The 'Name Browse' and 'Preview' buttons are visible. The bottom navigation buttons are '< Back', 'Next >', 'Finish', 'Cancel', and 'Help'.

5. Enter the following information:
  - a. In the **File Name** field, enter the fully qualified name of the DBD data set.
  - b. If you selected the **Remote** option, complete the following fields to connect to the z/OS system and read the DBD:
    - In the **Location** list, select the z/OS node name, as defined in a **NODE** statement in the `dbmover.cfg` configuration file on the local Windows system.
    - In the **User ID** and **Password** fields, enter a valid user ID and password that allows access to the z/OS system if you set the first parameter in the **SECURITY** statement to 1 or 2 in the **DBMOVER** configuration member on the z/OS system.
    - Optionally, edit the default DBD name in the **Save File Locally As** field to save the DBD locally under another name. Use the extension `.dbd` in the file name.
  - c. Click **Preview** to verify the name of DBD that was imported and to view the DBD contents.  
When you are finished, close the preview window.
6. Click **Next**.

The **Import Copybook - Configuration Details** dialog box displays a list of options for the import operation:

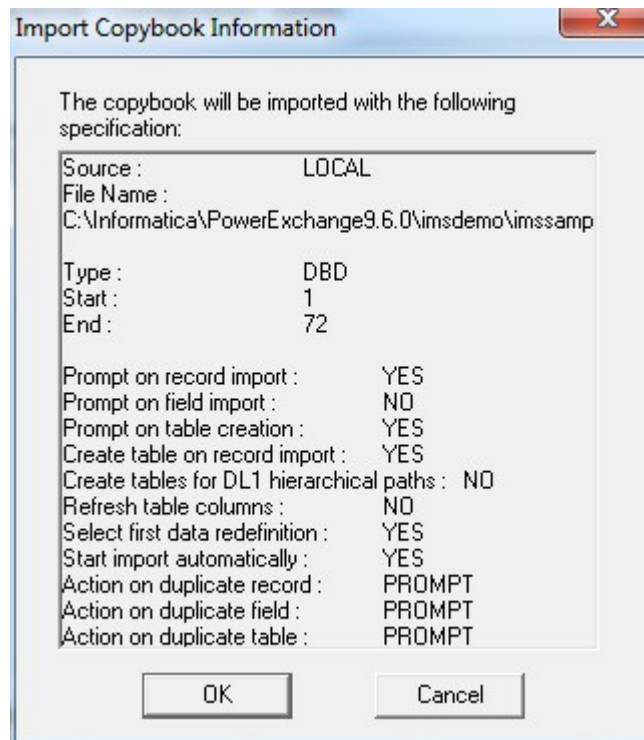


7. Optionally, edit one or more of the options.

**Tip:** Select the **Prompt on table creation** option to be able to verify that the PowerExchange Navigator creates a table definition for each record definition

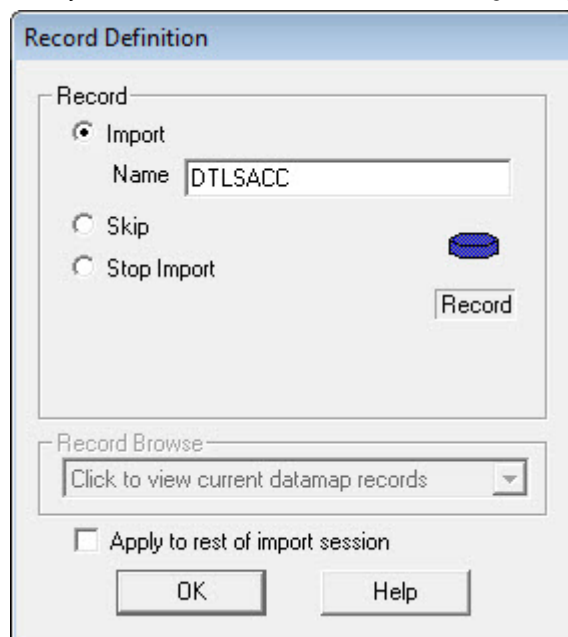
8. Click **Finish**.

The **Import Copybook Information** dialog box lists the import options that you set:



9. If the information is correct, click **OK**. Otherwise, click **Cancel** and start over from the beginning of [“Step 2. Add a Data Map”](#) on page 6.

After you click **OK**, the **Record Definition** dialog box appears:



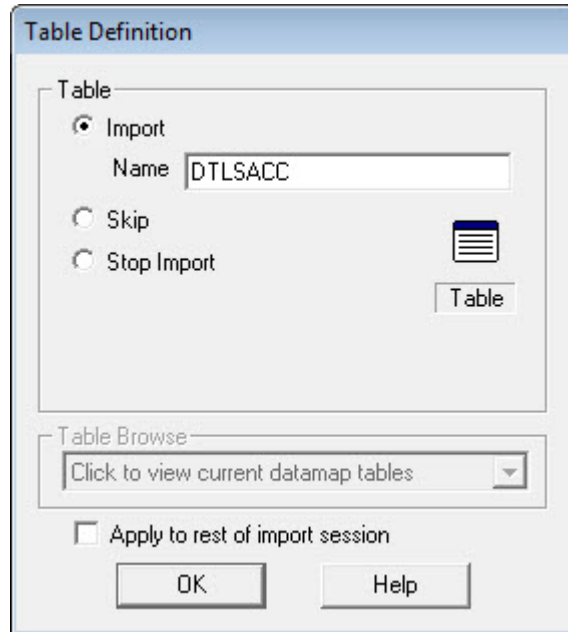
10. Optionally, edit the name of the record to import, or select **Skip** to skip the record. Skipping the record is not recommended for the initial DBD import.

**Tip:** If you need to modify a segment record that is in the DBD later, you can reimport the DBD and use the **Skip** option to skip all of the segments that were not changed. In this manner, you can update the data map with only the updated record definition.

If you want to apply your settings to the remaining records, select **Apply** to rest of import session. However, you can then not view the record name for each segment.

11. Click **OK**.
12. Repeat steps 10 and 11 for each record definition.

After all the record definitions are processed, the **Table Definition** dialog box appears:

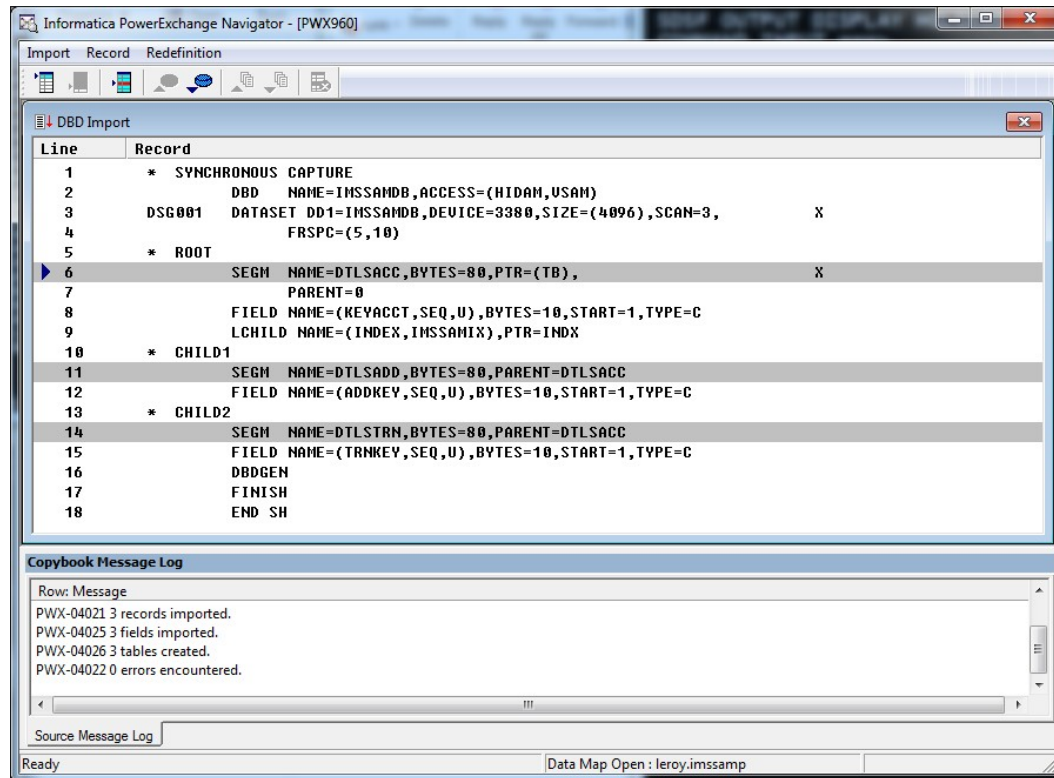


If you did not select the **Prompt on table creation** option on the **Import Copybook - Configuration Details** dialog box, the **Table Definition** dialog box is not displayed.

**Note:** Do not change the options in the **Table Definition** dialog box. These options are the same as in the **Record Definition** window.

13. Click **OK**.  
Repeat step 12 for each table definition.

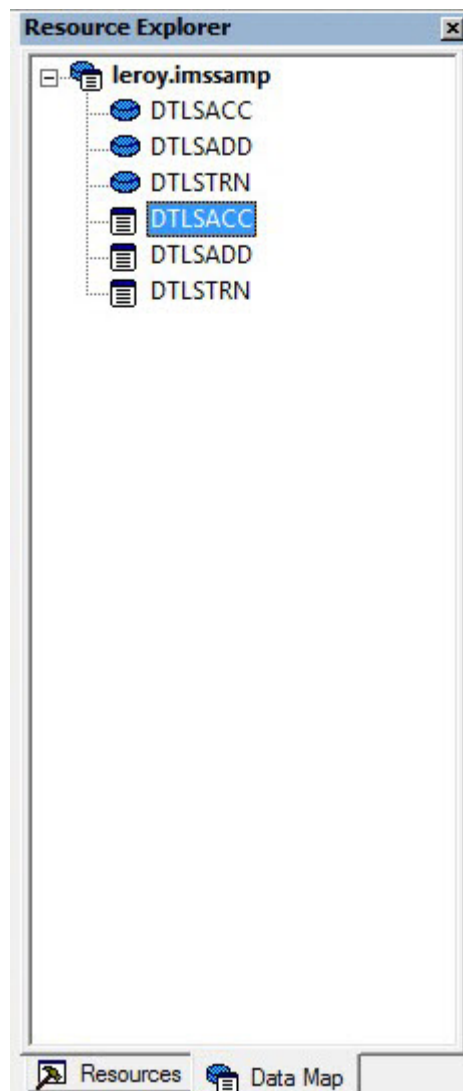
After you click **OK** for the last table definition, the **DBD Import** window displays the imported DBD file and Copybook Message Log:



Review the messages in the log to determine if any errors occurred. The log also lists the number of records and fields imported and the number of tables created.

14. Close the **DBD Import** window.

The **Data Map** tab in **Resource Explorer** displays the data map and its records and tables:



The items with the blue-disk icon are record definitions. A record definition is the physical layout of the fields in the segment.

The items with the square-table icon are table definitions. A table definition is the logical relational layout of the data. You can import the table definitions into PowerCenter to create source definitions for bulk data movement mappings.

#### **Step 4. Import the Copybook**

Enter a short description of the task here (optional).

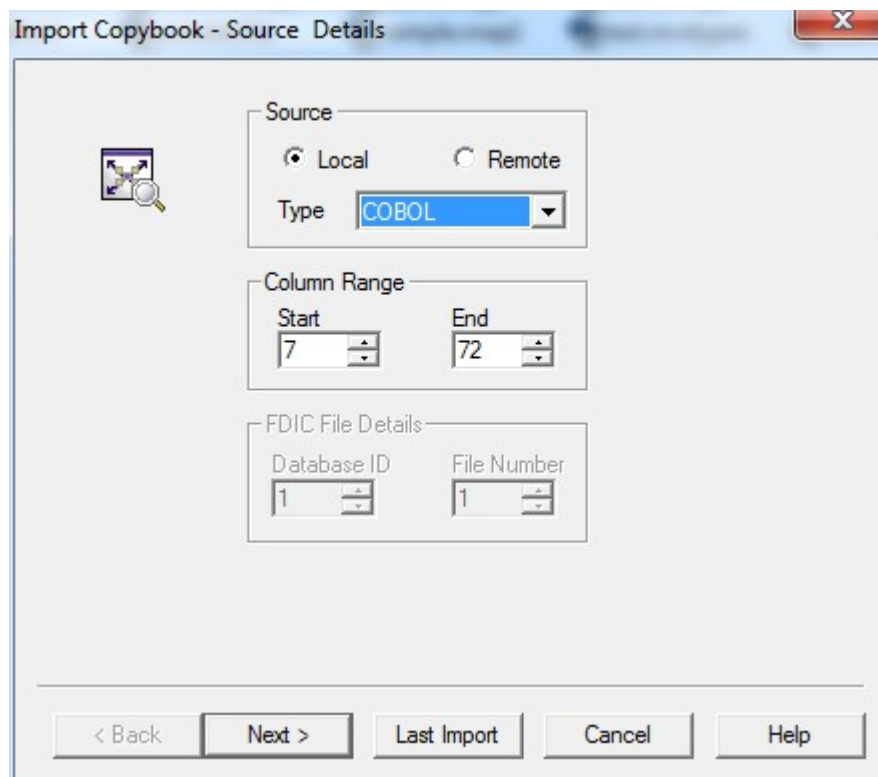
After the DBD import, the data map contains the database segment hierarchical structure with some field definitions. You can now import a copybook for each segment in the IMS database to overlay each segment with its COPYLIB. A copybook for a segment contains the structure of the key data and non-key data and describes the physical layout of the data.



You can import the copybooks for the segments individually or concatenate the copybook files into one file so that you can do a single import for all segments.

1. Use one of the following methods to open the data map if it is not already open.
  - Double-click the data map name in the **Data Maps** list.
  - Right-click the data map name in the **Data Maps** list and click **Open**.
  - Select the data map name in the **Data Maps** list and click **File > Open Resource** from the menu bar
2. Click **File > Import Copybook** on the menu bar.  
The **Import Copybook - Source Details** dialog box appears again.
3. Complete the following information:
  - a. Select **Local** or **Remote**. Select **Local** if you downloaded the copybook to the Windows system in [“Step 1. Download the DBD File and Copybook Members” on page 6](#). Otherwise, select **Remote** to read the DBD from the z/OS system.
  - b. In the **Type** list, select **COBOL**.  
Alternatively, you can use a PL/I copybook for an IMS source.
  - c. Verify that the column numbers in the **Start** and **End** fields define the copybook column range.

The following image shows an example of a completed dialog box:



4. Click **Next**.

If you selected **Local** in step 3a, the **Import Copybook - Local Cobol Details** dialog box appears:

Import Copybook - Local Cobol Details

File Name  
C:\Informatica\PowerExchange9.6.0\imsdemo\im ...

Preview

< Back   Next >   Finish   Cancel   Help

If you selected **Remote** in step 3a, the **Import Copybook - Remote Cobol Details** dialog box appears:

Import Copybook - Remote Cobol Details

Remote File

File Name   Location  
I.IMS.V960(IMSSAMCP)   imsnode

UserID   Password

Save File Locally As  
import.cob ...

Name

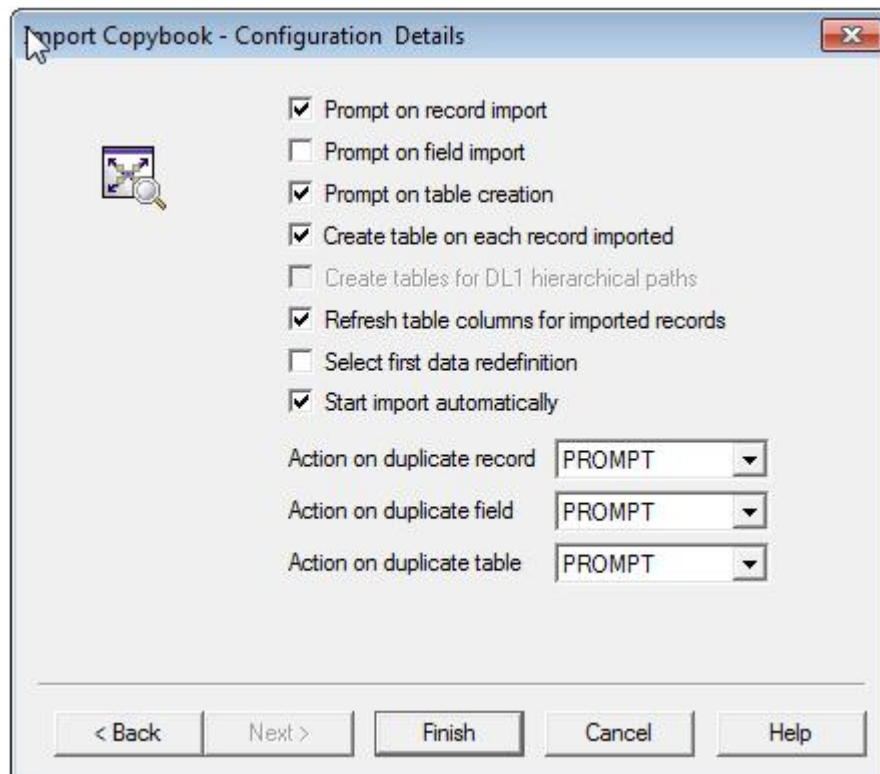
Name Browse   Preview

Browse List

< Back   Next >   Finish   Cancel   Help

5. Complete the following information:
  - a. In the **File Name** field, enter the fully qualified name of the copybook file to be imported.
  - b. If you selected the **Remote** option, complete the following additional fields to connect to the remote z/OS system from which to read the copybook:
    - In the **Location** list, select the z/OS node name.
    - In the **User ID** and **Password** fields, if you set the first parameter in the SECURITY statement to 1 or 2 in the DBMOVER configuration member on the z/OS system, enter a valid user ID and password that allows access to the z/OS system.
    - Optionally, edit the default DBD name in the **Save File Locally As** field to save the copybook locally under another name. Use .cob as the file name extension.
  - c. Click **Preview** to verify the name of copybook to be imported and to preview its contents. When you are finished, close the preview window.
6. Click **Next**.

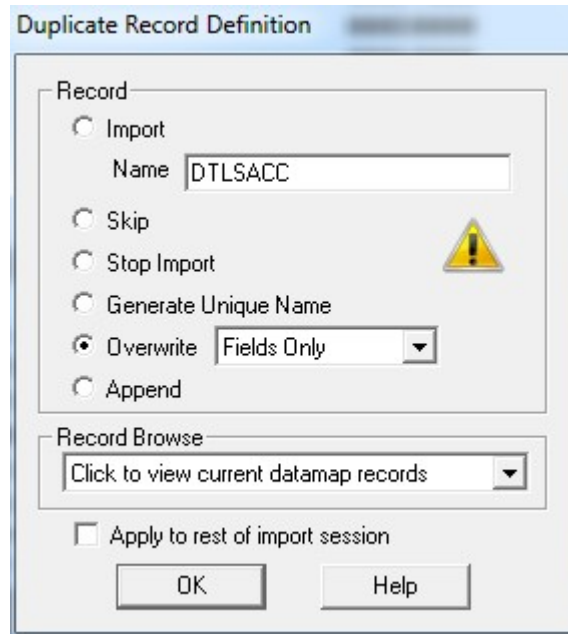
The **Import Copybook - Configuration Details** dialog box appears again:



7. Optionally, edit one or more of the options.  
Ensure that the **Refresh table columns for imported records** check box is selected to eliminate the need to perform additional steps later to refresh table definitions with the additional columns from the copybook.
8. Click **Finish**.  
The **Import Copybook Information** dialog box lists the import options that you set.
9. If the information is correct, click **OK**. Otherwise click **Cancel** and start over from ["Step 2. Add a Data Map" on page 6](#).  
After you click **OK**, the **Record Definition** dialog box appears.
10. Click **OK**.

11. If the DBD and COBOL copybook use the same record (segment) names, replace the DBD record information with the copybook information for the same record (segment). In the **Record Browse** list, select a record name. Then verify that it matches the **Name** value.

The **Duplicate Record Definition** dialog box appears:



If this dialog box is not displayed, start over. When you return to the **Record Definition** dialog box, ensure that the **Record Browse** and **Name** values match.

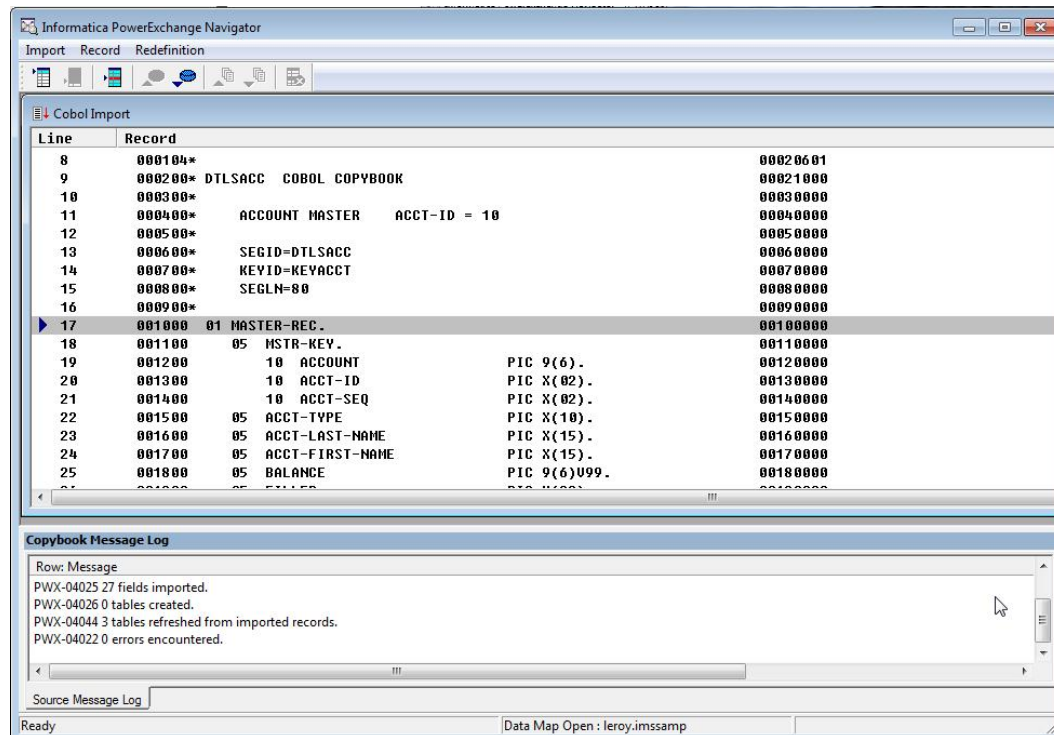
**Tip:** You can edit the copybook to use the same record name as the DBD or change the record names during the copybook import operation.

12. Select **Overwrite** and select **Fields Only** in the adjacent list box.
13. Click **OK**.

**Note:** If the copybook contains REDEFINES clauses, the **Copybook Redefines** window indicates that REDEFINES clauses exist.

14. Repeat Steps 10-13 for each imported record

After the information for the last record is imported, the **Cobol Import** window displays the copybook and Copybook Message Log:



15. Review the Copybook Message Log to determine if errors occurred.

The log also lists the number of records and fields that were imported. The log displays 0 for the number of tables if the copybook import did not refresh the table definitions. This situation occurs if you did not select the **Refresh table columns for imported records** check box on the **Import Copybook - Configuration Details** dialog box.

16. Close the **Cobol Import** window.

At this point, the data map includes the hierarchical structure of the database from the DBD import and the record definitions with the updated field definitions from the COBOL copybook import.

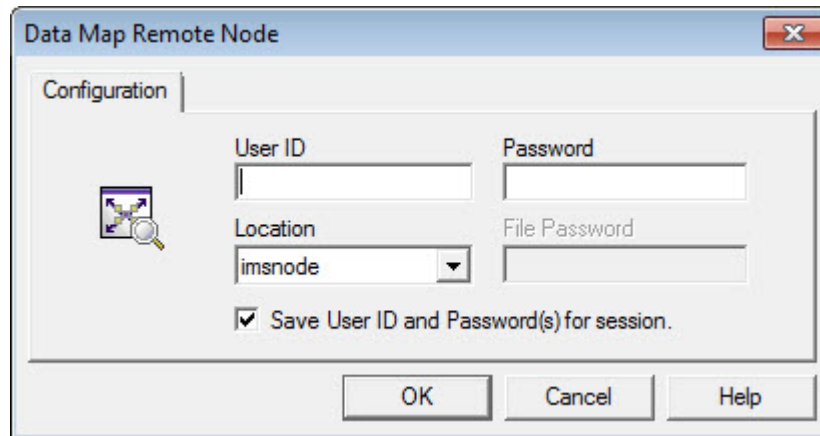
### Step 5. Send the Data Map to the Remote z/OS PowerExchange Listener Node

In this procedure, you convert the data map into an operating-system-independent file and send it to the z/OS node where the PowerExchange Listener runs. PowerExchange can then access the file for bulk data processing and to get metadata for capture registration creation.

1. Open the data map if it is not already open.
2. Select the data map name to highlight it.
3. Click **File > Send to Remote Node** from the menu bar. Or click the **Send to node** icon on the toolbar:



The **Data Map Remote Node** dialog box appears:



4. If the first parameter in the SECURITY statement is set to 1 or 2 in the DBMOVER member on z/OS, enter a valid z/OS user ID and password.
5. In the **Location** list, select the node name of the z/OS system that contains the IMS source database.  
The listed locations are node names from the NODE statements in the local dbmover.cfg file on Windows. If the location you need is not listed, you must shut down the PowerExchange Navigator, add a NODE statement for the location to the dbmover.cfg file, and restart the PowerExchange Navigator.
6. Click **OK**.  
A message box displays the status of the send operation. Message PWX-01700 indicates that the data map was successfully sent to the node.
7. Click **OK** to close the message box.

### **Step 6. Perform a Database Row Test**

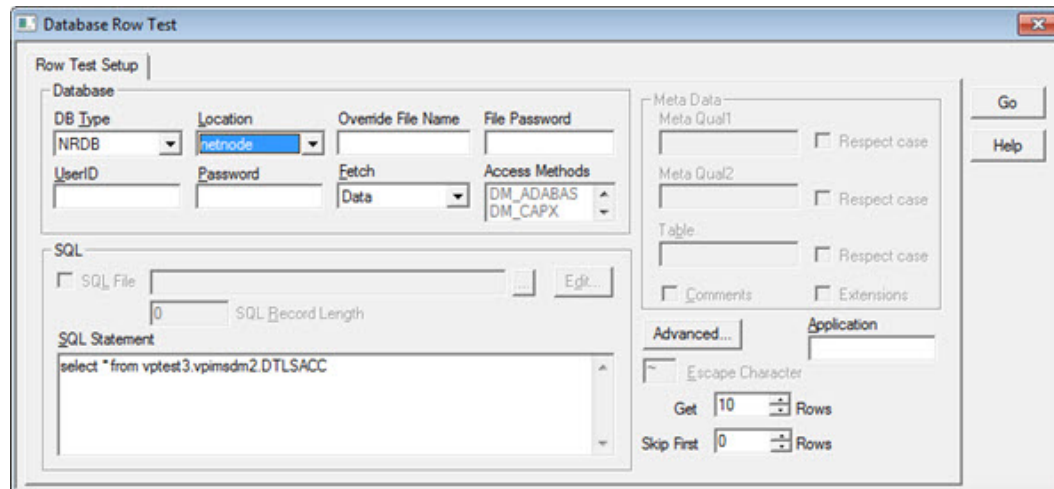
A database row test verifies that the data map can be used to access the source and display source data.

Before you begin, make sure that you completed the prerequisite tasks described in [“Preparation” on page 2](#).

1. Open the data map if it is not already open.
2. On the **Data Map** tab in the Resource Explorer, select a table in the data map.
3. Click **File > Database Row Test** on the menu bar. Or click the **Row Test** icon on the toolbar.



The **Database Row Test** dialog box appears:



4. If you want to specify an override PSB name for the row test, click the **Advanced** button.
5. In the **DB Type** field, select **NRDB**.
6. In the **Location** list, select the Listener node name that is specified in the NETPORT statement in the DBMOVER member on the z/OS system.
7. In the **Fetch** list, select **Data** to preview data.
8. Click **Go**.

The **Database Row Test Output** window displays the results of the database row test in table format:

Row Number	CCK_DTLSACC_AC	CCK_DTLSACC_AC	CCK_DTLSACC_ACC	ACCOUNT	ACC	ACCT_S	ACCT_TYPE	ACCT_LAST_NAME	ACCT_FIRST_NAME	BALANCE	FILLE
1	1 10	00		1 10	00		CHECKING...	DOE	JOHN	1000.00	
2	206 10	00		206 10	00		CHECKING...	SMITH	CHRISTY	1000.00	
3	206 10	00		206 10	00		CHECKING...	JONES	SAMANTHA	1000.00	

**Tip:** If no data is returned, verify that the dbmover.cfg file on the local PowerExchange Navigator system includes a NODE statement that points to the port specified in the NETPORT statement in the DBMOVER member on the z/OS system.

## Recommended Reading

In the *PowerExchange Navigator User Guide*, see the "IMS Data Maps" section in "Chapter 3: Data Maps for Specific Sources."

## Author

Leroy Gharis

## Acknowledgements

The author would like to acknowledge Johnny Waite and Steve Baker for their help in preparing this article.