

OCic

An Interactive OpenCOBOL Compiler Front End

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Introduction To OCic

The OCic program is an OpenCOBOL Interactive Compiler “front-end” to the standard OpenCOBOL “cobc” compiler.

YOU DO NOT HAVE TO USE OCic TO COMPILE YOUR PROGRAMS - you remain free to use the standard OpenCOBOL **cobc** compiler command, and even if you do decide to use OC there's nothing preventing you from using **cobc** as well. An advantage to using OCic to compile your programs is its ability to generate source and/or cross-reference listings of your programs.

Source listings generated by OCic will show the original source code of your programs, with all indentation and comments preserved. Additionally, any COPYed code will be included in the listing immediately following the COPY statement that triggered its inclusion into your program.

[Figure 1](#) shows two pages from a source listing.

Cross-reference listings will show all user-defined data items and procedures as well as intrinsic function and special register references. In addition to showing the line numbers at which items were defined and referenced, those references that MODIFY the contents of the data item will have an asterisk appended to them.

The columns of information found on a cross-reference listing are as follows:

Column	Meaning
PROGRAM-ID	The PROGRAM-ID of the program unit that the data-item reference was found in.
Identifier/Register/Function	The name of the user-defined data name or procedure name, built-in register or intrinsic function that was referenced.
Defn	The source line number where the item was defined in the <u>original</u> input source file. Items defined within a copybook will all have the same “Defn” line number (observe the various “COB-SCR-xxx” items), and that line number will be the source line number where the COPY occurs.
Where Defined	This indicates the area in the program unit where the definition took place. Possible values are:

Column	Meaning
	<p>CONFIGURATION CONFIGURATION SECTION of the ENVIRONMENT DIVISION</p> <p>FILE FILE SECTION of the DATA DIVISION</p> <p>INPUT-OUTPUT INPUT-OUTPUT SECTION of the ENVIRONMENT DIVISION</p> <p>LINKAGE LINKAGE SECTION of the DATA DIVISION</p> <p>LOCAL-STORAGE LOCAL-STORAGE SECTION of the DATA DIVISION</p> <p>PROCEDURE PROCEDURE DIVISION</p> <p>SCREEN SCREEN SECTION of the DATA DIVISION</p> <p>WORKING-STORAGE WORKING-STORAGE SECTION of the DATA DIVISION</p> <p>[xxxxxxxxxxxxxx] Defined within copybook "xxxxxxxxxxxxxx"</p>
References	<p>All source line numbers within the program unit where the item is referenced. If the line number has an asterisk next to it (*), the item WILL BE MODIFIED at that line!</p> <p>If the same line number appears multiple times for the same item, that item is referenced multiple times on that line.</p>

[Figure 2](#) shows a sample page from a cross-reference listing.

Source and/or cross-reference listings will be written to a single file in the same folder in which the program being compiled resides. The filename will be the same as that of the compiled program and the extension will be ".lst".

Use of the ">>SOURCE FORMAT IS FIXED" and/or ">>SOURCE FORMAT IS FREE" directives within program source may cause line-number references to be incorrect in the source or cross-reference listings. This turns out to be caused by the "cobc" compiler's occasional introduction of an extra blank line in the pre-processed intermediate source file (xxxxx.i) when these directives are used. These directives may be used freely within COPYed code, however.

Source to OCic is provided in the x:\OpenCOBOL\Samples folder in case you'd like to modify it or if you just want to see how "things are done" in OpenCOBOL programs. The compiled version is available in the "x:\OpenCOBOL\bin" folder along with the other executables in the distribution. A full listing of the OCic program is also included in the **OpenCOBOL Programmers Guide**.

Figure 1 - A Sample from an OCIC Source Listing

```

OpenCOBOL V1.1 12MAR2010 Source Listing - OCic Copyright (C) 2009-2010, Gary L. Cutler, GPL
2010/04/12
E:/OpenCOBOL/Samples/STREAMIO.cb1

Line Statement
=====
337 ** assumed. The filename will be STREAMIO-nnnnnnnn.dat **
338 ** where "nnnnnnnn" is a random number. **
339 ** **
340 ** If you specify only a dot (period) as the filename, **
341 ** the behavior will be the same as with a value of **
342 ** SPACES except there will be no ".dat" at the end of **
343 ** the generated filename. **
344 ** **
345 ** .ext If you specify a filename extension prefixed with a **
346 ** dot (period), the behavior will be the same as if a **
347 ** value of SPACES were specified, except that the given **
348 ** extension will be used instead of ".dat". Note that **
349 ** if you are using a Unix/cygwin implementation of **
350 ** OpenCOBOL and you'd like to specify a hidden file in **
351 ** the current directory, as the SCB-Filename, you MUST **
352 ** code the filename as; ".xxxxx" to avoid having it **
353 ** treated as this special name. **
354 ** **
355 *****
356 ENVIRONMENT DIVISION.
357 CONFIGURATION SECTION.
358 REPOSITORY
359 FUNCTION ALL INTRINSIC.
360 DATA DIVISION.
361 WORKING-STORAGE SECTION.
362 01 Access-Mode PIC X(1) COMP-X.
363 01 Arg-Length PIC X(4) COMP-X.
364 01 Buffer PIC X(256).
365 01 Delimiter-Buffer PIC X(256).
366 01 Env-Temp PIC X(256).
367 01 Slash PIC X(1).
368 01 Tally USAGE BINARY-LONG.
369 01 Temp-X-8 PIC 9(8).
370 01 Temp-X-256 PIC X(256).
371 LINKAGE SECTION.
372 COPY STREAMIOcb.
01 Streamio-CB.
05 SCB-Handle PIC X(4) COMP-X.
05 SCB-Mode PIC X(1).
88 Streamio-MODE-Input VALUE 'I' 'i'.
88 Streamio-MODE-Output VALUE 'O' 'o'.
88 Streamio-MODE-Both VALUE 'B' 'b'.
05 SCB-Function PIC X(2).
88 Streamio-FUNC-CLOSE VALUE 'C' 'c'.
88 Streamio-FUNC-DELETE VALUE 'D' 'd'.
88 Streamio-FUNC-OPEN VALUE 'O' 'o'.
88 Streamio-FUNC-READ VALUE 'R' 'r'.
88 Streamio-FUNC-READ-Delimited VALUE 'RD' 'rd'.
88 Streamio-FUNC-WRITE VALUE 'W' 'w'.
88 Streamio-FUNC-WRITE-Delimited VALUE 'WD' 'wd'.
05 SCB-Delimiter-Mode PIC X(1).
88 Streamio-DELIM-Unix VALUE 'U' 'u'.
88 Streamio-DELIM-windows VALUE 'W' 'w'.
05 SCB-Offset PIC X(8) COMP-X.

OpenCOBOL V1.1 12MAR2010 Source Listing - OCic Copyright (C) 2009-2010, Gary L. Cutler, GPL
2010/04/12
E:/OpenCOBOL/Samples/STREAMIO.cb1

Line Statement
=====
05 SCB-Error-Routine USAGE PROGRAM-POINTER.
05 SCB-Error-Routine-Num REDEFINES SCB-Error-Routine
USAGE BINARY-LONG.
05 SCB-Return-Code USAGE BINARY-LONG.
05 SCB-Filename PIC X(256).
373 01 Arg2 PIC X ANY LENGTH.
374 PROCEDURE DIVISION USING Streamio-CB, Arg2.
375 010-Main.
376 MOVE 00 TO SCB-Return-Code
377 EVALUATE TRUE
378 WHEN Streamio-FUNC-CLOSE
379 PERFORM 030-Validate-Handle-NonZero
380 PERFORM 200-CLOSE
381 WHEN Streamio-FUNC-DELETE
382 CALL "CBL_DELETE_FILE"
383 USING SCB-Filename
384 END-CALL
385 WHEN Streamio-FUNC-OPEN
386 PERFORM 020-Validate-Handle-Zero
387 PERFORM 100-OPEN
388 WHEN Streamio-FUNC-READ
389 PERFORM 030-Validate-Handle-NonZero
390 PERFORM 400-READ
391 WHEN Streamio-FUNC-READ-Delimited
392 PERFORM 030-Validate-Handle-NonZero
393 PERFORM 500-READ-Delimited
394 WHEN Streamio-FUNC-WRITE
395 PERFORM 030-Validate-Handle-NonZero
396 PERFORM 300-WRITE
397 WHEN Streamio-FUNC-WRITE-Delimited
398 EVALUATE TRUE
399 WHEN Streamio-DELIM-Unix
400 PERFORM 030-Validate-Handle-NonZero
401 PERFORM 300-WRITE
402 MOVE 1 TO Arg-Length
403 MOVE X"0A" TO Delimiter-Buffer
404 WHEN Streamio-DELIM-windows
405 PERFORM 030-Validate-Handle-NonZero
406 PERFORM 300-WRITE
407 MOVE 2 TO Arg-Length
408 MOVE X"0D0A" TO Delimiter-Buffer
409 WHEN OTHER
410 MOVE -4 TO SCB-Return-Code
411 PERFORM 099-ERROR-Return
412 END-EVALUATE
413 CALL "CBL_WRITE_FILE"
414 USING
415 SCB-Handle
416 SCB-Offset
417 Arg-Length
418 Delimiter-Buffer
419 END-CALL
420 PERFORM 040-Check-WRITE-SCB-Return-Code
421 ADD Arg-Length TO SCB-Offset
422 WHEN OTHER
423

```

Figure 2 - A Sample Cross-Reference Page

OpenCOBOL V1.1 12MAR2010 Cross-Reference Listing - OCic Copyright (C) 2009-2010, Gary L. Cutler, GPL 2010/04/12										
E:/OpenCOBOL/Samples/STREAMIO.cbl										
PROGRAM-ID	Identifier/Register/Function	Defn	Where Defined	References (* = Updated)						
STREAMIO	010-Main	375	PROCEDURE							
STREAMIO	020-Validate-Handle-Zero	429	PROCEDURE	387						
STREAMIO	030-Validate-Handle-NonZero	435	PROCEDURE	380	390	393	396	401	406	
STREAMIO	040-Check-WRITE-SCB-Return-Code	441	PROCEDURE	421	578					
STREAMIO	050-Check-READ-SCB-Return-Code	452	PROCEDURE	594	610					
STREAMIO	060-Identify-TEMP	463	PROCEDURE	491	506					
STREAMIO	099-ERROR-Return	475	PROCEDURE	412	425	432	438	444	448	455 487
				535	546	550	561	631		
STREAMIO	100-OPEN	483	PROCEDURE	388						
STREAMIO	200-CLOSE	555	PROCEDURE	381						
STREAMIO	300-WRITE	566	PROCEDURE	397	402	407				
STREAMIO	400-READ	581	PROCEDURE	391						
STREAMIO	500-READ-Delimited	597	PROCEDURE	394						
STREAMIO	Access-Mode	362	WORKING-STORAGE	528*	530*	532*	539	570*	574	579 585*
STREAMIO	Arg-Length	363	WORKING-STORAGE	403*	408*	417	422	602*	606	612 615
				586	590	595	601*	602	606	612 615
				616	618	620*	625	632	657*	659*
				659	662	664				
STREAMIO	Arg2	373	LINKAGE	376	576	586*	592	602*	608	615 616*
				656	662*	664*				
STREAMIO	Buffer	364	WORKING-STORAGE	622*	627					
STREAMIO	Delimiter-Buffer	365	WORKING-STORAGE	404	409*	419				
STREAMIO	Env-Temp	366	WORKING-STORAGE	464*	466	468	471*	497	517	
STREAMIO	LENGTH		LINKAGE	373						
STREAMIO	RANDOM		PROCEDURE	494	514					
STREAMIO	RETURN-CODE		PROCEDURE	442	446	453	457	544	548	559 570
				585	601	629	633			
STREAMIO	SCB-Delimiter-Mode	372	[STREAMIOcb]	372	477					
STREAMIO	SCB-Error-Routine	372	[STREAMIOcb]	476						
STREAMIO	SCB-Error-Routine-Num	372	[STREAMIOcb]	384	485	490	492*	503*	505	507 510
STREAMIO	SCB-Filename	372	[STREAMIOcb]	512*	523*	538				
STREAMIO	SCB-Function	372	[STREAMIOcb]	415	430	436	542	557	564*	572 588
STREAMIO	SCB-Handle	372	[STREAMIOcb]	604	623					
STREAMIO	SCB-Mode	372	[STREAMIOcb]	416	422*	553*	573	579*	589	595* 605
STREAMIO	SCB-Offset	372	[STREAMIOcb]	618*	624	640*	646*	654*		
				377*	411*	424*	431*	437*	443*	447* 450*
STREAMIO	SCB-Return-Code	372	[STREAMIOcb]	454*	458*	461*	486*	534*	545*	549* 552*
				560*	563*	619*	630*			
STREAMIO	SECONDS-PAST-MIDNIGHT		PROCEDURE	494	514					
STREAMIO	Slash	367	WORKING-STORAGE	467*	469*	472*	498	518		
STREAMIO	Streamio-CB	372	[STREAMIOcb]	376						
STREAMIO	Streamio-DELIM-Unix	372	[STREAMIOcb]	400	409*					
STREAMIO	Streamio-DELIM-Windows	372	[STREAMIOcb]	405						
STREAMIO	Streamio-FUNC-CLOSE	372	[STREAMIOcb]	379						
STREAMIO	Streamio-FUNC-DELETE	372	[STREAMIOcb]	382						
STREAMIO	Streamio-FUNC-OPEN	372	[STREAMIOcb]	386						
STREAMIO	Streamio-FUNC-READ	372	[STREAMIOcb]	389						
STREAMIO	Streamio-FUNC-READ-Delimited	372	[STREAMIOcb]	392						
STREAMIO	Streamio-FUNC-WRITE	372	[STREAMIOcb]	395						
STREAMIO	Streamio-FUNC-WRITE-Delimited	372	[STREAMIOcb]	398						
STREAMIO	Streamio-MODE-Both	372	[STREAMIOcb]	484	531					
STREAMIO	Streamio-MODE-Input	372	[STREAMIOcb]	484	527					
STREAMIO	Streamio-MODE-Output	372	[STREAMIOcb]	529						

If you do decide to use OCic, it will present you with a TUI (Textual User Interface) display with which various compilation options may be selected. When the user presses the ENTER key, a **cobc** command will be generated and executed.

If desired, the user may have selected that the newly-compiled program should be automatically executed upon a successful compilation.

The OCic program makes a perfect means of integrating OpenCOBOL program compilations and test executions into text editing packages such as Helios Software's "Textpad" utility. Of course, it is also suitable for use directly from a command window.

This program's execution syntax is as follows:

ocic <program-path-and-filename> [<switch>...]

Any number of switches may be specified, in any combination of upper- and/or lower-case. If multiple switches are supplied, they must be separated from one another by at least one space. The intent of the command-line switches is to give the user the ability to custom-specify the switch settings YOU want to have as defaults, thus overriding the built-in defaults. While not terribly practical for the user invoking OCic from the command line, this capability is of greater value if you are building an OCic command into a text-editing and/or development framework of some sort, where you only need to enter the "default" switch settings once! Users of OC will quickly see it's easy to change switch settings in OC once it's running, so you don't need to use switches when running OC manually from a console window.

OCic Switches

Most switch names and values can be abbreviated - the valid abbreviations are shown via underlining. For example, the switch "**@DEBUG=YES**" could be abbreviated as "**@D=Y**".

The built-in default switch settings are shown in boldface and are double-underlined (for example, "**NO**" is the default setting for the "**DEBUG**" switch).

Remember that these switches are actually specifying the option selection settings that will be in-effect when the OCic screen is presented (see "[The OCic Screen](#)").

@CONFIG=BS2000 | COBOL85 | COBOL2002 | DEFAULT | IBM | MF | MVS

This switch specifies the default **cobc** compiler configuration file to be used

@DEBUG=YES | NO

This switch specifies whether (YES) or not (NO) debugging lines (those with a "D" in column 7) will be compiled.

@DLL=YES | NO

Use this switch to force ALL compiled programs to be built as DLLs ("**@DLL=YES**"). When main programs are built as DLLs they must be executed using the **cobcrun** utility. When "**@DLL=NO**" is in effect, main programs are generated as actual "**exe**" files and only subprograms will be generated as DLLs.

@EXECUTE=YES | NO

This switch specifies whether ("**@EXECUTE=YES**") or not ("**@EXECUTE=NO**") the program will be executed after it is successfully compiled.

@EXTRA=*extra cobc argument(s)*

This switch allows you to specify additional **cobc** arguments that aren't managed by the other OC switches. If used, this must be the last switch specified on the command line, as everything that follows the "=" will be placed on the **cobc** command generated by OC.

@NOTRUNC=YES | NO

This switch specifies whether (YES) or not (NO) the suppression of binary field truncation will occur. If a PIC 99 COMP field (one byte of storage), for example, is given the value 123, it may have its value truncated to 23 when DISPLAYed. Regardless of the NOTRUNC setting, internally the full precision of the field (allowing a maximum value of 255) will be preserved.

Even though truncation – if it does occur – would appear to have a minimal disruption on program operation, it has a significant effect on program run-time speed. The "**Samples**" folder includes two programs – "**bintest**" and "**mathtest**" that can illustrate the truncation and speed aspects of this switch nicely. Try each of them compiled with and without the **cobc** "**-fnotrunc**" argument (a "**@NOTRUNC=YES**" switch on **OC** becomes a "**-fnotrunc**" argument to **cobc**).

@SOURCE = YES | NO

If set to YES, this switch controls whether or not a source listing will be generated after a successful compilation.

@TRACE=YES|NO|ALL

This switch controls whether or not code will be added to the object program to produce execution-time logic traces. A specification of **"/TRACE=NO"** means no such code will be produced. By specifying **"/TRACE=YES"**, code will be generated to display procedure names as they are entered. A **"@TRACE=ALL"** specification will generate not only procedure traces (as **"@TRACE=YES"** would) but also statement-level traces too!

All trace output is written to **STDERR**, so adding a **"2>file"** to the execution of the program will pipe the trace output to a file. You may find it valuable to add your own **DISPLAY** statements to the debugging output via **"DISPLAY ... UPON SYSERR."** The **SYSERR** device corresponds to the Windows **STDERR** device and will therefore honor any **"2>file"** placed at the end of your program's execution. Add a **"D"** in column 7 and you can control the generation or ignoring of these **DISPLAY** statements via the **"@DEBUG"** switch.

@XREF=YES | NO

If set to YES, this switch controls whether or not a cross-reference listing will be generated after a successful compilation. OCic generates its own cross-reference directly from the intermediate source file produced by the cobc compiler, and does not use any other routines.

OCic Switches and Corresponding COBC Arguments

The following chart shows how the various OCic switches will generate arguments to **cobc**:

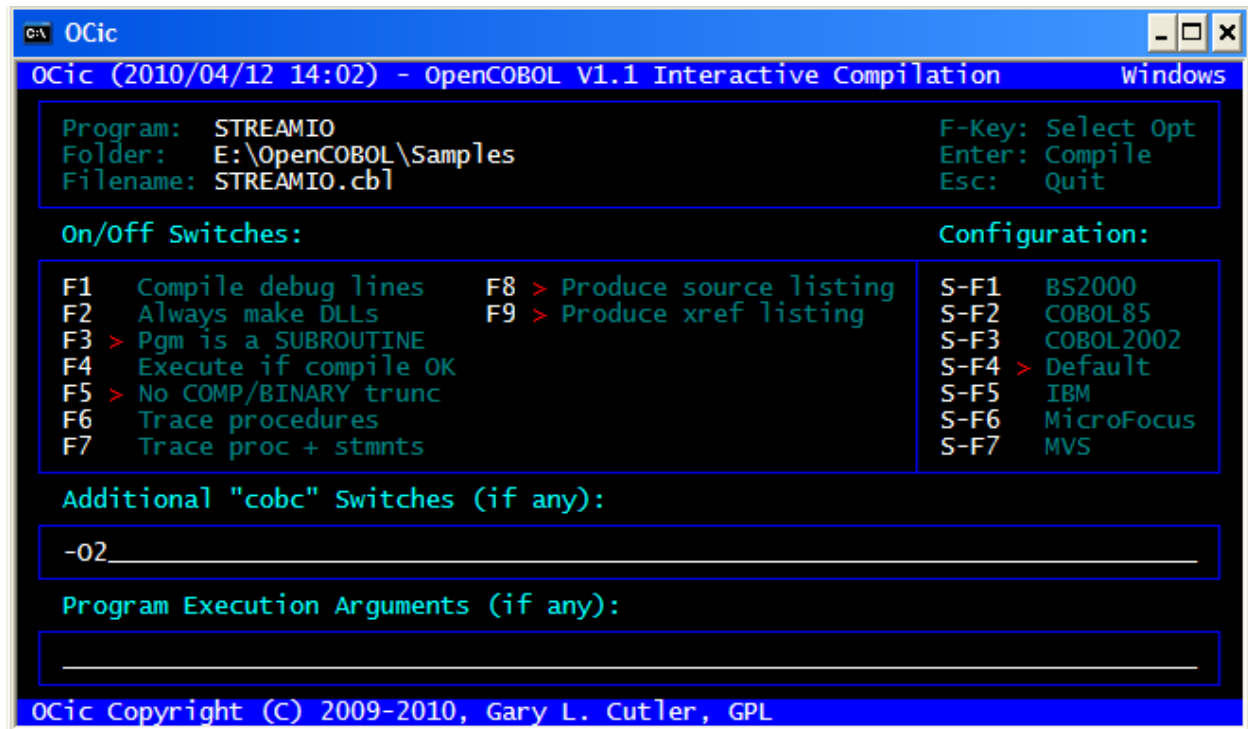
OCic Switch	OCic Switch Value	Corresponding Function Key or Screen Input Area	Corresponding cobc Argument
@CONFIG= <i>value</i>	<i>name</i>	shift-F1 thru shift-F7	- conf=%OCPATH%\config\ <i>name.conf</i>
@DEBUG= <i>value</i>	YES	F1 (toggles yes/no each time pressed)	-fdebugging-line
	NO		None – "D" lines are ignored
@DLL= <i>value</i>	YES	F2 (toggles yes/no each time pressed)	-m (used for ALL programs)
	NO		-m (used for subroutines) -x (used for main programs)
@EXECUTE= <i>value</i>	YES	F4 (toggles yes/no each time pressed)	There is no cobc equivalent to this switch – this is a feature meaningful only to OCic
	NO	Additionally, program command-line arguments	

OCic Switch	OCic Switch Value	Corresponding Function Key or Screen Input Area	Corresponding cobc Argument
		may be specified in the 'Program Execution Arguments' area	
@EXTRA= <i>value</i>	<i>extra cobc argument(s)</i>	specify arguments in 'Additional "cobc" Switches' area	<i>extra cobc argument(s)</i>
@NOTRUNC= <i>value</i>	YES	F5 (toggles yes/no each time pressed)	-fnotrunc
	NO		None – binary truncation will be in effect
@TRACE= <i>value</i>	YES	F6 (toggles yes/no each time pressed)	-ftrace (will trace just entry to procedures)
	NO	Neither F6 nor F7 are "yes"	None – there will be no tracing
	ALL	F7 (toggles yes/no each time pressed)	-ftraceall (will trace entry to procedures and statements)
@SOURCE= <i>value</i>	YES	F8 (toggles yes/no each time pressed)	The cobc compiler will be run <u>twice</u> – once to generate do the actual compilation and (assuming that was successful) a second time to save the intermediate source file (using the cobc " -E " option). Note that if both @SOURCE=Y and @XREF=Y are in effect, cobc is still run twice.
	NO		
@XREF= <i>value</i>	YES	F9 (toggles yes/no each time pressed)	The cobc compiler will be run <u>twice</u> – once to generate do the actual compilation and (assuming that was successful) a second time to save the intermediate source file (using the cobc " -save-temps " option). Note that if both @SOURCE=Y and @XREF=Y are in effect, cobc is still run twice.
	NO		None – cobc will be run only once

The OCic Screen

The OCic screen will resemble the following:

Figure 3 - The OCic Screen



You may use the **TAB** key to tab between the "Additional Switches" and "Program Execution Arguments" text-entry fields. Use the function keys named on the screen to control the setting or clearing of various switches or to select the desired compiler configuration. When "set" (equivalent to a "yes" setting of the corresponding command-line switch), a caret ("**>**") will appear between the function key name and the descriptive text on the screen.

Once you're ready, press the **ENTER** key to initiate compilation. You may also quit by pressing either the **F12** or **ESC** keys.

All compiler messages are redirected to a file in your %TEMP% folder named "OC-Messages.txt". This file will be automatically loaded into your system-default text editor (Notepad, Textpad, ...) when compilation completes.

If the compilation failed, you'll see the messages generated by the compiler in your text editor. The OCic window will also disappear automatically after a few seconds.

If compilation was successful, a message to that effect will be issued to the OC-Messages.txt file and it will be loaded into your default text editor. Whether or not the OCic window disappears automatically at this point depends on whether you selected the "Execute" switch. If not, the OCic window will disappear.

If your program is to be executed, the appropriate command to do so will be generated and submitted to Windows. This command will be executed in a new window and the OCic window will automatically disappear.

When your program executes, you may find the window dimensions insufficient to properly display the program's output the first time you run it. If that's the case, just select "Properties" from the window's context menu and resize it as desired. If you're using Windows XP, remember to select the "Save properties for future windows with the same title" switch (Vista and Windows 7 do this automatically).