

# SoftRedoc

## System Redocumentation Tool

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# 1. Purpose of the SoftRedoc Tool

*SoftRedoc* is a tool to aide in the post documentation of existing software systems. As such it can be considered to be a reverse engineering tool. Its purpose is to generate documents from source code as well as to extract information for creating a software repository. The target person is in both cases the maintenance engineer. Maintenance productivity is highly dependent on the knowledge, the maintenance engineer has about the system being maintained. He needs to know what entities the system is composed of and what kinds of relationships they have to each other. In addition, he should know in what order they are executed and how they depend on one another. A documentation tool should provide this information in both textual and graphical form. SoftRedoc provides the textual documents and the information required to produce the graphics. As such it has a twofold purpose

- generating text documents and
- extracting information for a software repository

(see figure 1: Twofold Purpose of SoftRedoc)

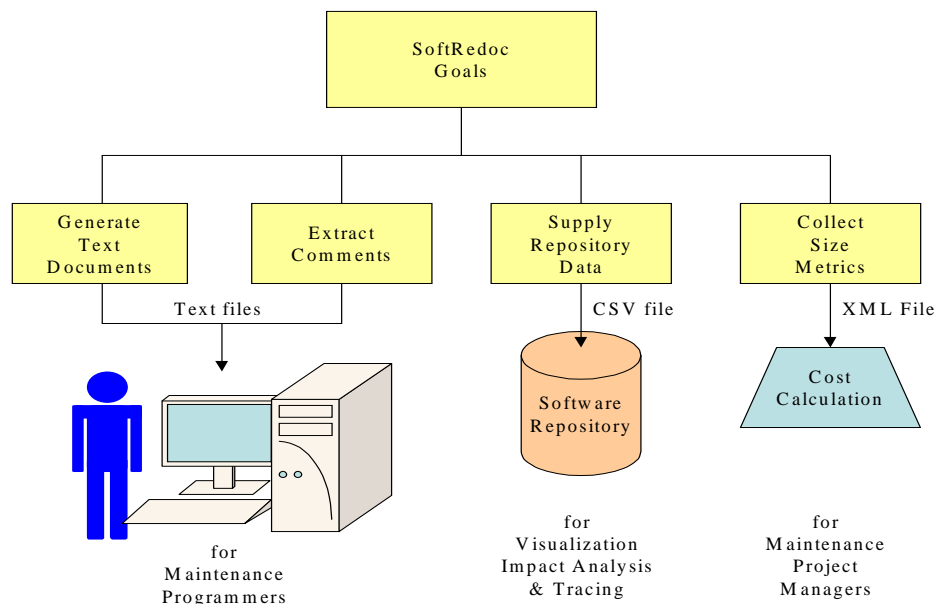


Figure 1: Goals of SoftRedoc

## 1.1. Generating Text Documents

The purpose of the text documents is to provide the maintenance engineer with detailed information about individual components. Each document presents another view of the component source code. Some documents outline the source structure. Others document the source contents, i.e. the data and procedural elements. Still others depict the relationship between the elements. What view, or views, a maintenance engineer needs, depends on the task at hand. He may be searching the source of an error or looking for the best place to insert a change. Since there are so many different maintenance tasks to be performed, tasks such as changing data types, inserting new data items, changing logical conditions and inserting additional statements, several complementary views are required.

The views presented by SoftRedoc depend on the software artifact type and the programming methodology. Data structures such as interface definitions, user interface panels and database tables require another type of view than code modules. The view of code module depends on how the module is implemented. Object oriented modules require other views than procedural modules.

The objective of *SoftRedoc* is to provide an appropriate view of each artifact based on type and construction methodology. The views are intended to make the source code more transparent to the maintenance engineer, so that he can perform his job quicker, better and safer.

## **1.2. Extracting Information for a Software Repository**

The second objective of *SoftRedoc* is to populate a software repository. With the repository it is then possible to navigate through a graphical representation of the system architecture, i.e. to visualize the structure of the software, in particular to perform impact analysis and to assure the consistency and completeness of the system. Thus, in this respect SoftRedoc is really performing an indirect service. It acts as a data feed for the tool SoftRepo so it can accomplish its objectives. SoftRedoc is a prerequisite for using SoftRepo.

To this end, SoftRedoc must create interface tables containing all of the relevant entities and relationships contained in the source code. Such dynamic relationships as method or procedure calls, data accesses and control flow directions, and such static relationships as what modules contain what classes, what classes have which data attributes and which data files or tables are used by which procedures. This information is provided in the form of a standard CSV type table which can be further processed by any other documentation tool. A schema is provided to explain the structure and contents of this interface table.

## 2. Functions of the SoftRedoc Tool

In line with its purpose, SoftRedoc performs two basic functions

- it documents the source code and
- it creates an export file

### 2.1. Source Code Documentation

The source code documentation function includes a separate documenting function for each source code type.

- Programs
- Database schemas
- user interfaces
- system interfaces and
- JCL or WFL procedures

(see *Figure 2: Redocumentation Functions*)

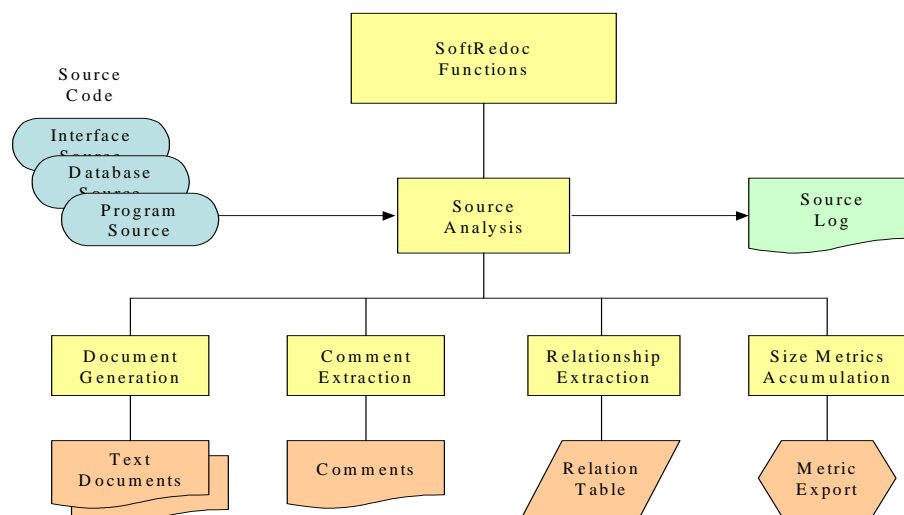


Figure 2: Functions of SoftRedoc

#### 2.1.1. Program Code Documentation

*SoftRedoc* can process two different types of programs:

- procedural programs and
- object oriented programs

##### 2.1.1.1 Procedural Program documentation

For procedural programs five different view functions are invoked

- a function to outline the contents of the program

- a function to document the program interfaces and database accesses
- a function to document the program control flow and decision logic
- a function to document the data flow thru each procedure
- a function to document the data used

#### 2.1.1.2 Object-oriented Program Documentation

For object-oriented programs there are seven view functions offered

- one to list out the classes and methods
- one to list out the class method calls
- one to list out the class interfaces
- one to list out the class attributes declared
- one to list out the database accesses
- one to document the control flow logic of each method
- one to list out the test cases required to traverse all control branches

The user may of course select which of these view functions should be performed. The views will be printed out in a series of text documents.

#### 2.1.2. Database Schema Documentation

The database schema documentation function produces a table of contents for each database schema, listing out the keys, attributes and cross references. The keys and attributes are listed with their types and lengths. This document is useful in giving an overview of the structure of legacy database.

#### 2.1.3. User Interface Documentation

The user interface documentation function produces a table of contents for each user interface depicting the variables and their types and attributes. In addition, it actually creates a sample of the static screens to be printed out. For obvious reasons this cannot be done for dynamic panels and graphical user interfaces.

#### 2.1.4. System Interface Documentation

The system interface documentation function produces a tree description of the interface structure in which the subordinate modes depict the data groups and the subordinate modes depict the data elements. Individual parameters are depicted as single modes. The data types are included adjacent to the data names.

#### 2.1.5. JCL/WFL Procedure Documentation

The JCL documentation function creates a table of jobs in which the jobs are listed out with their steps, the programs they execute and the files and databases they access. This table

gives the user an overview of the order in which the programs are executed and which data stores are used by which programs.

## **2.2. Repository Input Export**

The repository export function is actually a byproduct of the documentation functions. When a documentation view is created, the entities and relationships exposed by that view are passed on to a table generator routine which writes each relationship into a comma separated value file. The relationships are ordered by type and sequence. This table can be used for cross referencing between programs and data as well as for identifying where entities are located. The main purpose is to populate a repository for depicting the overall system architecture.

Altogether five types of export files are produced, one for each artifact type:

- a procedural program export file
- an object-oriented program export file
- a database schema export file
- an interface schema export file
- a process control-JCL-export file

All of the export file types have the same basic structure. There is a row for every binary relationship between two entities with five columns.

1. Col = Base Entity Type
2. Col = Base Entity Name
3. Col = Relationship Type
4. Col = Target Entity Type
5. Col = Target Entity Name.



### 3. Inputs to the SoftRedoc Tool

The principle inputs to the SoftRedoc tool are the batch export files of a UML tool or the code members of a source library. These source members can be:

- Programs
- Classes
- Database schemas
- User interface maps
- Interface definitions and
- JCL procedures

In addition to these source inputs, SoftRedoc accepts a number of parameters from the user interface including the document selection criteria and the macro/function definition list. (see *Figure 3: SoftRedoc Inputs*)

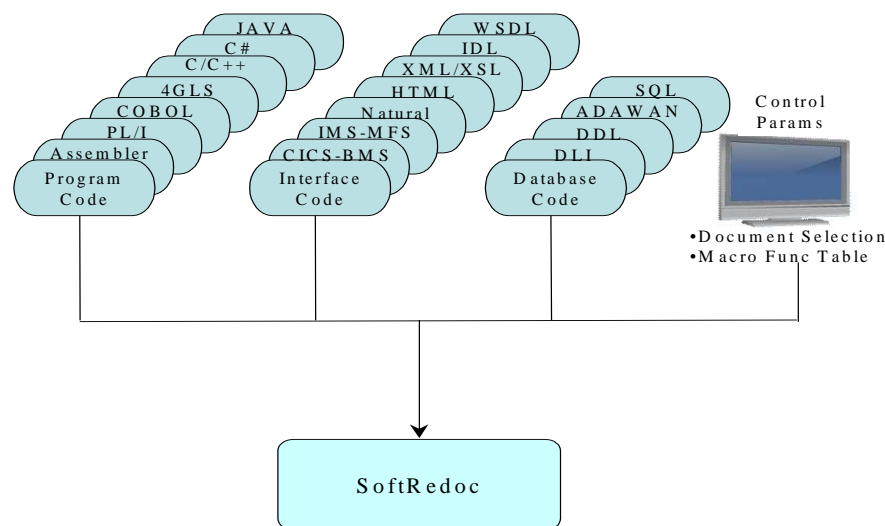


Figure 3: Inputs to SoftRedoc

#### 3.1. Source Text Files

The Source text files can be situated in different source libraries. They should be in a standard Microsoft text format with the Microsoft PC-Standard line end and file end characters. Lines should be no longer than a maximum of 1000 characters.

SoftRedoc presupposes a specific directory hierarchy in order to distinguish between systems, components and modules. The top of a given hierarchy is a system. It is identified by the system name. The next level under the system is the component or program level. Each component or program is a subdirectory of the system directory. Under the component level is the module level, a module being the lowest directory level under which there are only source files. In the module sub-directory are all of the sources belonging to that module including its header or macro files. A component sub-directory may have any number of module sub-directories. If the source library has more than three levels, SoftRedoc has a feature which

will flatten the directories by moving all of the sources lower than level three up to the third or module level. This feature is referred to a directory flattening. It is necessary for making systems with multiple languages compatible with one another and for deriving a normalized documentation.

In the case of procedural systems the components will be either online programs or batch jobs. The modules will correspond to online transactions or batch job steps. The modules may include one or more sources.

In the case of object-oriented systems, the modules correspond to build units or execs. A module here may include several source files, for instance the class files and the header files.

Procedural systems have common copy, include and macro libraries from which source members are copied into the program source members at compile time. These libraries should be included as sub directories under the system library. They are processed separately by SoftRedoc so as not to bloat the program documentation with excessive data definitions. Only the references to the copies are documented. Copy or include members can also reference other copy or include members. The reference to individual items- procedures or data fields – within the copies are resolved within the repository by the tool SoftRepo.

This same strategy is applied to object-oriented systems written in C++, C# and Java. Instead of copy and include members these systems use header files and methods. These too are processed separately and are linked to the inheriting classes in the SoftRedoc repository.

**SoftRedoc** distinguishes between source file types depending on their extensions. Accepted program extensions are:

• asm/ass/mac	=	Assembler programs and macros
• plI/plI/inc	=	PL/I programs & includes
• cob/cbl/cpy	=	COBOL programs & copies
• nat	=	Natural programs
• asp	=	ASP Programs
• csp/esf	=	CSP Programs
• del	=	Delta programs
• ezt	=	Easytrieve Programs
• aba/abap	=	ABAP Programs
• c/cbe/hbe/h,res	=	C programs and header files
• cpp/cxx/h	=	C++ classes & header files
• css	=	C# classes
• jav/java	=	Java classes
• res	=	Resource Files

Accepted interfaces extensions are:

• mfs	=	IMS-MFS maps
• bms	=	CICS-BMS maps
• nam	=	Natural maps
• scr	=	COBOL screens
• idl	=	IDL interfaces
• html	=	HTML web page definitions
• xsl	=	XSL templates

- xsd = XML schemas
- xml = XML interface files
- wsdl = web service interface definitions

Accepted database extensions are:

- dli/dbd/psb = IMS databases
- ddl = CODASYL databases
- ada = ADABAS databases
- sql = SQL databases

### 3.1.1. Program Sources

Program sources contain executable statements in a procedural or object-oriented language. In case of a procedural language, one source file is generally equivalent to a module. A module can be expanded by including other source members from a common copy or module library. As pointed out above, these sources are processed separately. In case of object-oriented languages, one source member is usually equivalent to a class. Classes are expanded by importing other classes. In SoftRedoc each source is processed separately meaning that each class is processed separately, meaning that each class is processed separately. C++ has header files which fulfill the same role as include members in procedural languages. Program sources can be written in any one of the following languages:

- IBM Assembler or Macro Assembler
- PL/I
- COBOL-74, COBOL-85 or Object COBOL
- C or C++
- C#
- Java
- Natural
- APS
- CSP
- Delta
- ABAP

### 3.1.2. Interface Definition Sources

Interface sources contain definitions of user or system interfaces. User Interfaces are maps for 3270 type terminals, screens for COBOL online programs such as for the I series, GUIs, or pages for web applications. System interfaces are protocols for exchanging data between distributed systems. They can be either RPC or message type interfaces. Interfaces can be defined in any one of the following languages:

- IMS Message Format Service (MFS)
- CICS Basic Map Service (BMS)
- Natural Map Service (NAT)
- COBOL Screen Definition Language (SCR)
- CORBA Interface Definition Language (IDL)

- Hyper Text Markup Language (HTML)
- Extended Markup Style Sheet (XSL)
- XML Schema Language (XSD)
- Extended Markup Language (XML)
- Web Service Definition Language (WSDL)

### 3.1.3. Database Description Sources

Database sources encompass the schema of a particular database. The schemas differ for hierarchical, networked and relational databases. Hierarchical databases are defined in terms of physical and logical definitions with a hierarchy of segments. Networked databases are networks of record types divided up into areas. Relational databases are tables of attributes with keys and indexes. The database sources must be in one of the following database description languages.

- IMS DLI
- CODASYL DDL
- ADABAS – ADAWAN
- SQL - DB2, Oracle, SQL-Driver

## 3.2. GUI Parameters

The *SoftRedoc* user interface gives the user the opportunity to set the control parameters, to select documents to produce and to edit the macro / function table. He may also determine which exports should be produced.

### 3.2.1. Control Parameters

The Control parameters to be submitted by the user include the following names and directories:

- Name of the software product
- Name of the application system
- Output directory for storing the results
- List of source files to be processed
- List of Options for the documents to be produced

In addition to these names and directories, there are three yes/no selections:

- Output directory for storing the results
- To printout a list of all comments
- To Export a SCV file for the expository tool SoftRepo
- To export a XML file for the estimator tool SoftCalc

### 3.2.2. Document Selection List

Depending upon the language being processed, the user can select which documents should be generated. A list of the possible documents is displayed with check boxes and the user can check which documents he wants to have.

### 3.2.3. Macro / Function Table

The macro/function table contains a row for each macro or function with 3 columns. For the procedural languages Assembler, PL/I, COBOL, APS, Natural and ABAP the rows are macro operations. For the object-oriented languages C, C++, C# and Java the rows are standard functions for I/O operations.

The first column is a four letter code for the type of macro or functions. The second column is an 8 or 40 character string giving the name of the macro or function. The third column is used only by *SoftAudit*. It is the number of function-points associated with each I/O operation or file type. It can range from 3 to 6 for Input operations, from 4 to 7 for Output operations, from 5 to 10 for Files and from 7 to 15 for Databases.

In the case of macros the name of the macro is only 8 characters, followed by the number of parameters for the macro and the position of the parameter with the name of the object being processed by the macro, i.e. the file, record datagroup or map.

READ GETNEXT, PARAMS = 3, OBJECT = 1

The 25 valid macro or function types are:

- CALL = A procedure or method is called
- CLOS = A file or database is opened
- DB = A database is declared
- DECL = A datatype is declared
- DELT = A file or database record is deleted
- ENTR = An entry to the module
- EXIT = An exit from the module
- FILE = A file is declared
- FUNC = A function to compute a value
- GETS = A data storage is allocated
- INCL = Another source is copied in
- INPT = An input operation
- ISRT = A database, record is inserted
- LIST = A report is printed
- MASK = A user interface is declared
- MESS = A message is declared
- OPEN = A file or database is opened
- OUTP = An output operation
- PROC = A procedure is declared
- RECV = A user interface or message is received
- READ = A file record is read
- SELT = A database record is queried
- UPDT = A database record is updated
- WRIT = A file record is written
- SEND = A user interface or message is sent.

One sample macro table and one sample function table are given in Samples A und B. (See *Sample 6.1 – Macro-Table und Sample 6.2 – Function-Table*). As can be seen, it is impossible to identify the input/output, DB and TP operations without the help of such tables. Therefore it is not possible to count function–points without them. Audits can be run using the standard default tables for each language but the results will not be as accurate as when the user fills the tables with his own specific macro and function names and assigns them the proper type.

In SoftRedoc the macro / function table is used to identify entries, exits, inputs, outputs, calls to standard framework functions and database accesses. This is important for documenting the component interfaces.

## 4. Outputs from the SoftRedoc Tool

The outputs from SoftRedoc are of four types:

- A set of text documents´
- A list of comments
- CSV export files for the product repository
- XML export files for the project calculation

(see figure 4: *SoftRedoc Outputs*)

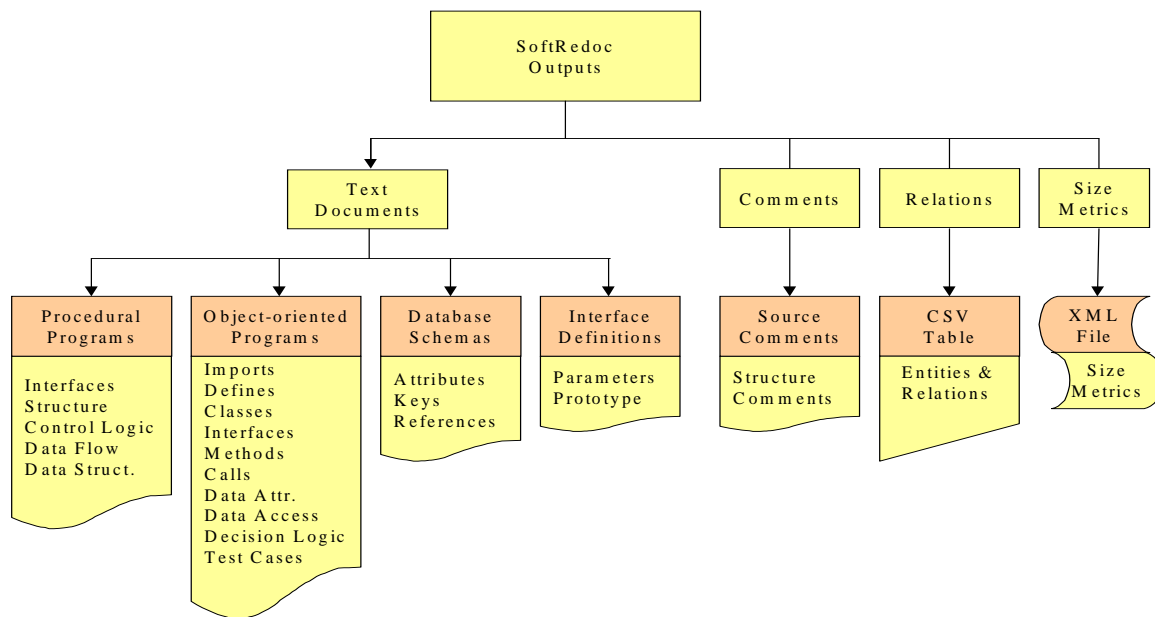


Figure 4: Outputs from SoftRedoc

### 4.1. Text Documents

The text documents provide views on the internal structure of the software. The views differ depending on the type of the software. For procedural and 4GL programs there are five views, for object-oriented programs there are ten views, for database descriptions there are two views and for interface definitions there are also two views. Each view is an abstract of the code, highlighting one particular substructure, similar to a computer tomography which brings out one aspect of the human organism and blends out the others.

The views are all presented as a structured list of selected code elements representing that particular view of the code. That document is referred to here as a program specification.

#### 4.1.1. Procedural Program Specification

The five procedural program specifications for the language Assembler, PL/I, COBOL, Natural, etc. are:

- Interface List
- Structure List
- Decision logic tree
- Data flow table
- Data structure List

#### 4.1.1.1 Procedural Interface List

The procedural interface list is a list of all interactions between the program and its environment. These include all entries and exits, all calls to external programs, all input/output operations and all database accesses module the DPI, CODEASYL and SQL commands. This documents is intended to give the user an overview of the dependencies a program has on its run time environment, i.e. its links to the TP framework, to the files and to other programs. This is very important when it comes to extracting a program from its environment for reuse in another environment, e.g. for wrapping (*see sample 6.3*).

#### 4.1.1.2 Procedural Structure List

The procedural structure list is a list of all procedural building blocks of the program under consideration. These include the labels, paragraphs, sections, subroutines and internal procedures as well as the macro, copy and include references to foreign source members. Not only are the program construction blocks given, but also all of the references to those blocks – the branches, GOTOs, PERFORMs and internal calls. This document is intended to provide the user an insight into internal structure of the program, i.e. which procedural units it consists of and where these procedural units are referenced to (*see sample 6.4*).

#### 4.1.1.3 Decision Logic Tree (Struktogramme)

The decision tree is a nested structure of the program control flow depicting all of the executable statements in the form of sequences, alternative branches and repetition loops. Sequentially executed statements are listed out under each other. Alternative statements are intended and marked with a “@” sign to indicate that they can be executed if their guard condition is fulfilled. Loop statements are intended and marked with a “\*” sign to indicate that they are repeated if the loop conditions is fulfilled. The tree is intended at each alteration and repetition level up to a maximum of 10 nesting levels. This document is intended to give the user an overview of the program control logic in terms of the Michael Jackson structured programming technique. If a change has to be made to the code, he can see here where to best place the change without affecting the remaining control logic. Here the user can trace execution paths through the program tree (*see sample 6.5*).

#### 4.1.1.4 Data Flow Table (HIPO Charts)

The data flow table depicts the flow of data through the procedural construction blocks. Each construction block – labeled code sequence, paragraph, main routine, sub routine, internal procedure – is represented as an input, process, output, diagram with three columns. The input variables are listed out in the left column, the predicates or decision variables are listed in the middle column, the output variables are listed out in the right column. This document is intended to give the user a view of the use of the data by the individual procedural blocks, i.e. which data is used by the individual procedural blocks, i.e. which data is used by which procedure in which way. Together with the procedure structure list it fulfills the requirements of the HIPO method as applied to documenting programs (*see sample 6.6*).



#### 4.1.1.5 Data Structure List

The data structure list is an extract from the data definitions of a module showing only the declarations of data that is actually used. The declared data is signed as an input, an output or both. For locating the individual data fields, the upper level data structure names are also listed out even if they are not used. The usage of each data item supplements the data characteristics like name, type length and location. This document is intended to give the user an overview of the data required by a module to accomplish its tasks (*see sample 6.7*).

### 4.1.2. Object-oriented Program Specification

The ten views of an object-oriented component are:

- Include/import list
- Defines list
- Class list
- Method list
- Method reference list
- Interface list
- Class attribute list
- File/database access list
- Condition logic specification
- Test case specification

#### 4.1.2.1 Include/Import List

The include/import list is a list of all source members included or imported into the source code at compile time. It is intended to provide an overview of the static dependencies a source has from other code sources (*see sample 6.8*).

#### 4.1.2.2 Defines List

The defines list pertains in C and C++ to the compile time options. It is a list of all the compile time definitions. C Code can be compiled or left out depending on these options and static variables can be assigned a constant value. Rather than use the number, the code can refer to the symbolic names assigned via the status of the compiler options. In C# and Java it contains the static constants and enumerations (*see sample 6.9*).

#### 4.1.2.3 Class List

The class list is a list of all classes defined within the source and from which base or super classes they are derived from. In C++ and C# the base classes are preceded by a colon. In Java the word “extends” denotes the super class. This list is intended to give the user an

oversight of the classes contained within a source member and what higher level classes they are dependent on (*see sample 6.10*).

#### 4.1.2.4 Class Method List

The class method list is a list of all the methods or procedures declared within a class. Under each class definition the methods of that class are listed out together with their parameters. Methods which can be invoked from anywhere are marked as public. Private methods which are available only to other methods within the same class are preceded by their data type. Methods available only to lower level classes are protected. This list gives the user an overview of the functions available within the classes of this source (*see sample 6.11*).

#### 4.1.2.5 Class Method Reference List

The class method reference list is a list of all foreign methods, i.e. methods outside of this source, invoked by the classes within this source. Each time a foreign method is called it is listed here together with the line number where it is called. Since the same method can be invoked many times, there can be many duplicates in the list. This is intentional to show the user the degree to which a class is dependent on functions in other classes. This list documents the runtime dependencies of the classes. It reflects the class sequence diagram (*see sample 6.12*).

#### 4.1.2.6 Class Interface List

The class interface list is a list of all interfaces defined within the source. In C and C++ the interface are usually defined within the header file sources. They can be real or virtual. In C# and Java interfaces are defined within the main code body. Like methods, interfaces can be public or protected. This list gives an overview of the interfaces thru which this component can be accessed. The number of interface is an indicator of the degree of coupling (*see sample 6.13*).

#### 4.1.2.7 Class Attribute List

The class attribute list is a list of all data types declared within the source by class and by method. The data attributes are given with their type and their accessibility. Like methods, data attributes can be public, protected or private. Public attributes are available only to methods in sub classes, private attributes are restricted to methods in the class where they are declared. The number of private attributes relative to the number of methods is an indicator of the class cohesion (*see sample 6.14*).

#### 4.1.2.8 File/Database Access List

The file/database access list is a list of all file and database access operations. These can be direct input/output commands like read, write, open and close, SQL statements like SELECT, INSERT, DELETE and UPDATE or indirect function calls like ODBC and JDBC method invocations. This list is intended to give the user an overview of the dependencies a

module has on external data stores. Input/Output operations and database accesses are also an indicator of the number of function-points a component has (*see sample 6.15*).

#### 4.1.2.9 Condition Logic Specification

The condition logic specification contains a structogram for each method in which the decision structure of the method is depicted. If, case and loop conditions are indented and placed in boxes to make them easier to view. In effect, this specification amounts to a pseudo code notation to aide in comprehending the detailed code of the individual *methods* (*see sample 6.16*).

#### 4.1.2.10 Class Test Case List

The class test case specification lists out which conditions have to execute all paths through each method. A test case corresponds to a path through a method. Each test case has a number of uniquely identity in it. All of the conditions which it has to fulfill are listed out next to the test case number. This specification is intended to aide the user in preparing a class test whose goal it is to execute every possible path thru the code (*see sample 6.17*).

### 4.1.3. Database Description Texts

Two documents are produced from each database schema. The schemas can be in DLI, in CODASYL COBOL, in ADABAS-ADAWAN or in SQL. The two documents are

- A list of the database attributes
- A list of the database cross references

#### 4.1.3.1 Database Attribute List

The database attribute list contains a list of all data elements defined within each segment, record or table. The elements are listed out in a table with their names, types and lengths. In three additional columns, there are indicators to mark weather the elements are primary keys, foreign keys or alternate keys and indexes. The list is intended to give the user an overview of the contents of the database in a normalized form for all database types. It is possible to search thru the list to find where a given data attribute or key is located, i.e. to which segment, record, or table it belongs to (*see sample 6.18*).

#### 4.1.3.2 Database Cross Reference List

The database cross reference list is a list of all interconnections between database entities. Interconnections exists when there is a reference from one entity to another. These references can be in the form of logical keys, set pointers or foreign keys. The base entities - record, segment or able – are listed in the left column, the connecting data elements are given in the middle column, the target entities are listed in the right column. This document provides the user an overview of the database connections and which data keys serve to establish these

connections. When changing a database, it is important to know the dependencies between the database entities (*see sample 6.19*).

#### 4.1.4. Interface Definition Texts

Two documents are also produced from each interface definition. The interface definitions can be map descriptions in CICS-BMS, IMS-MFS, Natural, COBOL or HTML or system interfaces in IDL, XML or WSDL. In all cases, the interfaces contain data elements, i.e. parameters and have a particular layout. Consequently the two documents are

- A list of the interface contents
- A sample of the interface layout

##### 4.1.4.1 Interface Content List

The interface content list is a list of the variables or data elements contained within the interface. They are listed out by name. To the right of them their types and lengths are given. In addition there are indicators of whether the fields are used as an input, an output or both. This list is intended to give the user an overview of the contents of the interface in a normalized format for all interface types. The user can search for selected variable names in the list to find in which interfaces they appear and how they are used (*see sample 6.20*).

##### 4.1.4.2 Sample Interface Layout

The sample interface layout is a prototype of the interface showing how it will appear to the user. In the case of user interfaces, it is a map of the panel with the titles and representation values. In the case of system interfaces, it is a set of test data in an IDL stack, an XML file or a web service interface. It can be used to test the respective interface. The sample interfaces are intended to aid in testing a system. They give the tester an insight into the interfaces to be tested and what combinations of test data are required. They can even be used as an input to a system testing tool such as **DataTest** (*see sample 6.21*).

#### 4.2. Comment Lists

The comment list is an abstract of all comments extracted from the source code of a program, a database schema or an interface definition. Every comment line is listed out here together with those lines which identify the source segment. In procedural programs the source segments are identified by the high level data structure lines and the label lines of procedures, paragraphs, sections, subroutines, etc. In object-oriented programs the source segments are the class and the method definitions. In the case of a database schema, the segments are identified by the record or table definition lines, for interfaces the interfaces definition for the mask, page or header are listed out together with the comments.

Provided the source is well commented, this document can help the maintenance programmer to understand what the program is all about. He can see the structure of the program with its individual code segments and gather from the comments what purpose the systems are

serving. For this reason every data structure, procedure, subroutine and method should have a comment header describing what that code segment is intended to do (see sample 6.22).

### 4.3. CSV Export File

The CSV Export file is created to export the code entities and their relationships to a software repository. There is one made for every subsystem, database and interface set analyzed. As an CSV file it contains a line for every relationship starting with the product which owns that subsystem, database or interface set going down to the level of each procedure or method which uses a particular data item. Each line has five fix length columns separated by semicolons.

Col.1	=	Base Entity Type
Col.2	=	Base Entity Name
Col.3	=	Base to Target Relationship Type
Col.4	=	Target Entity Type
Col.5	=	Target Entity Name

The base entity is always pointing to the target entity, e.g. a system owns a program, a program owns a class, a class owns a method and a method owns another method. Relationships can be of a horizontal or a vertical nature.

Vertical relationships imply that the base entity is owner of the target entity or that the base entity belongs to the target entity as when one class inherits from another. Horizontal entities imply that the base entity uses the target entity in some way, i.e. it calls it, it reads it, it writes it, it includes it, etc. A specification of all entity and relationship types is to be found in annex A.

This CSV file serves as a bridge from the SoftRedoc source analysis to the SoftRepo repository, where the code relationships delivered here are combined with the relationships extracted from the requirements and test documents. The goal is to be able to connect all software elements to each other and to be able to trace requirement elements to code elements and code elements to test elements as well as visa versa. The repository should be the ultimate source of information for a maintenance job (see sample 6.23).

### 4.4. XML Export File

The XML export file is created to export size metrics to a project calculation tool. There is one created for each subsystem, database and interface set analyzed. Besides the usual header information with the product, system source and date, the file contains a data group for each code entity. A code entity can be a module, data object or an interface. The size metrics given depend on the entity type.

A module has:

- Code lines
- Statements
- Functions
- Variables

A data object has:

- Relations
- Methods
- Keys
- Attributes

An interface has:

- Receivers
- Operations
- Arguments
- Results

The file is in a standard XML format so that it can also be processed by any other tool. The purpose of these size metrics extracted from the source is to estimate the costs of maintaining, migrating, reengineering or integrating the source. These are exactly those size metrics required by the SoftCalc project estimation tool (*see sample 6.24*).

## 5. SoftRedoc Usage

The tool *SoftRedoc* offers the user a graphical user interface from which he can invoke the redocumentation functions. The user interface will come up when the SoftRedoc.exe is clicked on. Prior to starting the tool, the user should have organized the input source files by product, system, component and module and set up an output directory for each product. For measurement purposes it is very important to have the source files grouped by component and module. All of the sources of a product should be collected together under one main directory with sub directories for systems, components and modules. SoftRedoc allows only three subdirectories

- Systems
- Components and
- Modules

If there are more than the lower level sources will be automatically brought up to the module level – directory flattening.

When the SoftRedoc.exe is clicked the user is shown the language selection panel. Here all of the documentable languages are displayed with a check button

- Procedural Languages = Assembler, PL/I, COBOL
- 4GL Languages = Delta, APS, CPS, Natural, ABAP
- Object-oriented Languages = C, C++, C#, Java
- Database Languages = DLI, DDL, ADABAS, SQL
- Conventional Interface Languages = BMS, MFS, Natural
- Contemporary Interface Languages = HTML, XSL, XML, XSD, WSDL, IDL

The user may select only one language to process at a time. If a system is using different languages then the documentation job must be repeated for each language using the same output directory. In this case each language group will be treated as a separate subsystem and documented in parallel. The union of the different language components occurs only in SoftRepo where all of the documented entities and their relationships are joined together.

The SoftRedoc user interface has two menu bars at the top and an alternating user panel. The first menu bar contains the general purpose selections. The second menu bar has the redoc specific selections.

The content of the user panel depends on the selection in the second menu bar. The default content is the language selection panel.

### 5.1. General Selection Bar

In the general selection bar the user can choose between the general purpose functions

- File
- Actions
- Viewers
- Logs
- Help.

### 5.1.1. File Operations

In selecting the menu item „Files”, a pulldown menu appears with 7 standard functions

- open existing job
- new job
- save job
- save job as
- import a word list
- export a word list
- exit.

The „open existing job” option causes a pop–up window to appear in which the user can search for a file containing the redoc job parameters of a previous run in a standard windows directory.

The „new job” option brings up the user panel for setting the redoc job parameters.

The „save job” option causes the current job parameters to be restored in the file where they had been before.

The „save job as” option causes a pop–up window to appear with a standard windows directory in which the user can find a place to store the redoc job parameters. They are stored in a file whose name is composed from the product and the system name with the extension .jsfr.

The „import a word list” option causes a pop–up window to appear in which the user can search for a valid macro or function table from which to load the function/macros for the current language.

The „export a word list” option causes a pop–up window to appear with a standard windows directory in which the user can store the current macro table.

The „exit” option will cause the SoftRedoc tool to be closed.

### 5.1.2. Actions

In selecting the menu item „Actions” a pulldown menu comes down with the options:

- Add files to the job
- Add complete directories
- Start prescanner
- Start analysis
- Reset output
- Skip rest of processing.

The option „add files to the job” gives the user a view of the windows directories from which he can select individual source text files to be audited.

The option „add complete directories” gives the user a view of the windows directories from which he can select whole subdirectories of source files to be audited.



The option „start prescanner” triggers the process to scan thru the selected source files for unknown statements and to store them in the macro file for the user to define.

The option „start-analysis” triggers the auditing process to check and measure the selected source files.

The option „reset output” will cause the output directory contents to be deleted. It should be used with caution.

The option „skip rest of processing” causes the currently running audit process to be interrupted and the results to be reset.

### **5.1.3. Viewers**

The selection of the menu item „Viewer” results in a pull-down menu with the options:

- Open a file with the general viewer
- Open a deficiency report
- Show metrics
- Call external editor.

The first option displays the contents of the output directory and allows the user to select any file in the output directory for viewing.

The second option displays the contents of the SPECS subdirectory and allows the user to view the selected component specification lists, list by list.

The third option displays the contents of the COMMENTS subdirectory and allows the user to view a selected comment list at the module, level.

The fourth option allows the user to use any other external editor to view the results of the audit, e.g. notepad, wordpad, etc.

### **5.1.4. Logs**

When the menu item „Logs” is selected, the log of the last audit or scanner run will be displayed.

### **5.1.5. Help**

By selecting the menu item „Help” the user is shown the table of contents of this user documentation and can select the procedures or methods he wants to read. With the search topic option he can submit a key word and see where this word is used in the documentation.

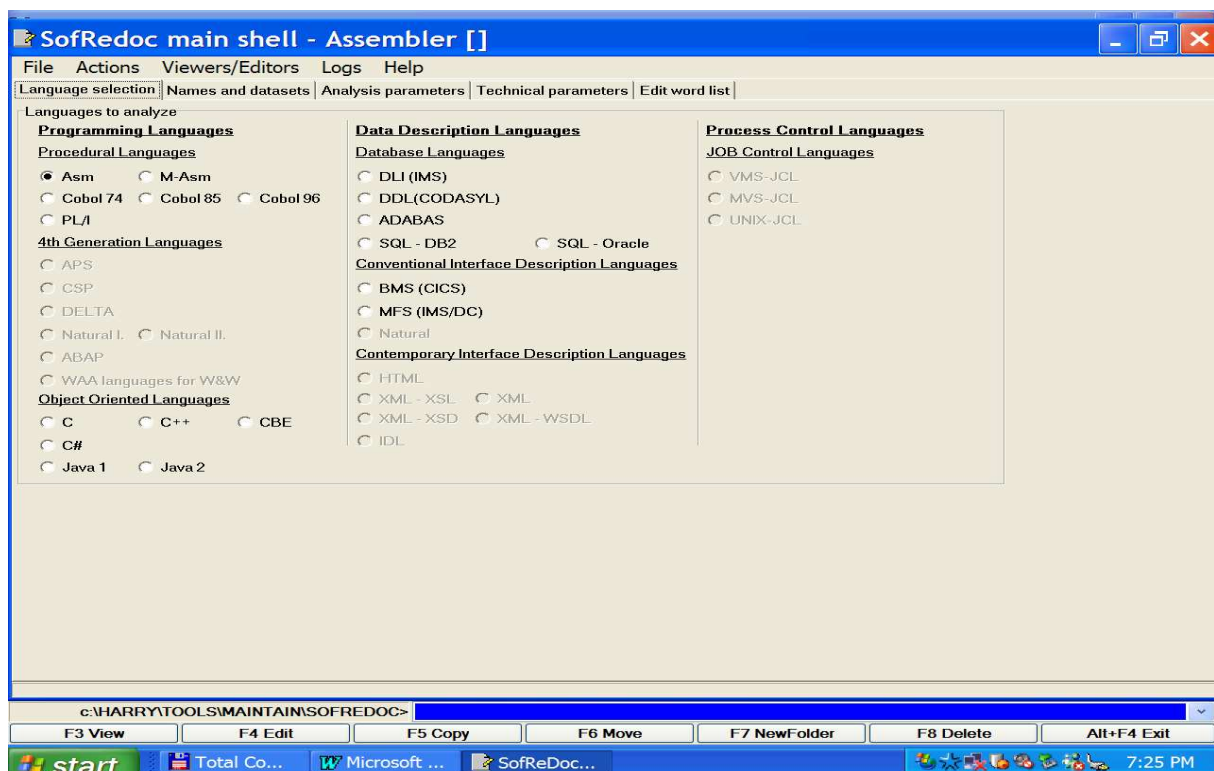
## **5.2. Specific Selection Bar**

The specific selection bar contains five buttons, one for each of the preprocessing functions for SoftRedoc. The user can choose to:

- make a language selection
- set the names and data sets
- set the redoc parameters
- set the technical parameters
- edit the word list.

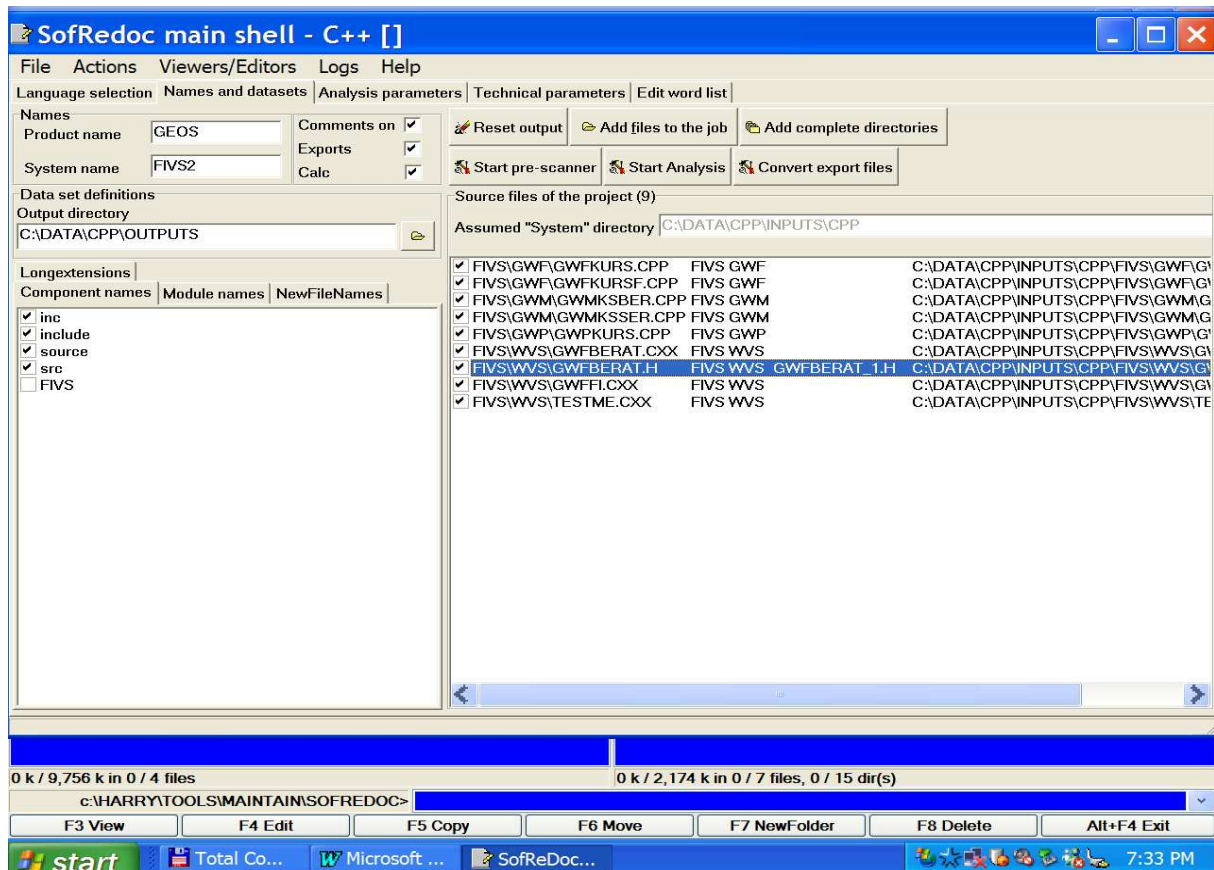
### 5.2.1. Language Selection

The language selection option brings up the user panel for the selection of a language to process. This panel offers all of the languages available with a check button. The user may select any one language by clicking on its button. They can be selected in any order. SoftRedoc is constructed to process one language at a time independently of each other. (*see Screenshot 1: Language Selection*)



### 5.2.2. Names and Data Sets

Selecting the „Names and Data Sets” option will bring up the panel for setting the basic job parameters of an audit run. At the top are the product and system names, the audit parameters and the audit functions. At the bottom the user can select an output directory on the left side and the target sources on the right size. (*see Screenshot 2: Selecting Inputs*)



The product and system names are 8 character strings intended to uniquely identify the product and system being audited. A product may have several subsystems. In this case there would be several audit runs for one product each with a different system name. These product and system names are used to identify the summary reports and the xml export files.

The three parameter buttons are

- comments,
- exports and
- Calc

When the comments button is on, the comments in the source code will be listed out in a separate report together with the structural statements, i.e. data structures, procedures, classes, methods and so on. When it is off, the no comment list will be produced.

When the exports button is on, the export files to SoftRepo will be generated. This is a prerequisite to the graphical systems documentation and the impact analysis of system changes.

When the calc button is on, an interface file to the cost estimation tool SoftCalc will be generated to load the calculation metric database.

The 6 possible SoftRedoc functions are

- Reset Output
- Add files to the job
- Add complete directories
- Start pre-scanner

- Start Analysis
- Convert documentation

Reset Output causes the contents of the output directory to be deleted.

Add files to the job allows the user to select individual source files from an input directory.

Add complete directories allow the user to select all of the source files in a given directory.

Start Prescanner starts a background process to identify user specific macros and methods in the source.

Start Analysis starts a background process to redocument all of the selected source files.

Convert documentation starts a background process to convert procedural documents over into object-oriented ones.

### 5.2.3. Analysis Parameters

The option „Analysis Parameters” gives the user the option of selecting which documents he would like to have. The option depends on the language type being documented. For procedural languages the possible documents are:

- External Reference List
- Procedural Structure List
- Decision Logic Structure
- Data Flow Tables
- Data Usage Table.

For object-oriented languages the possible documents are:

- Includes List
- Defines List
- Class List
- Method List
- Method call List
- Method Interface List
- Attribute List
- Files & Database Access List
- Conditional Structure List
- Test Case List

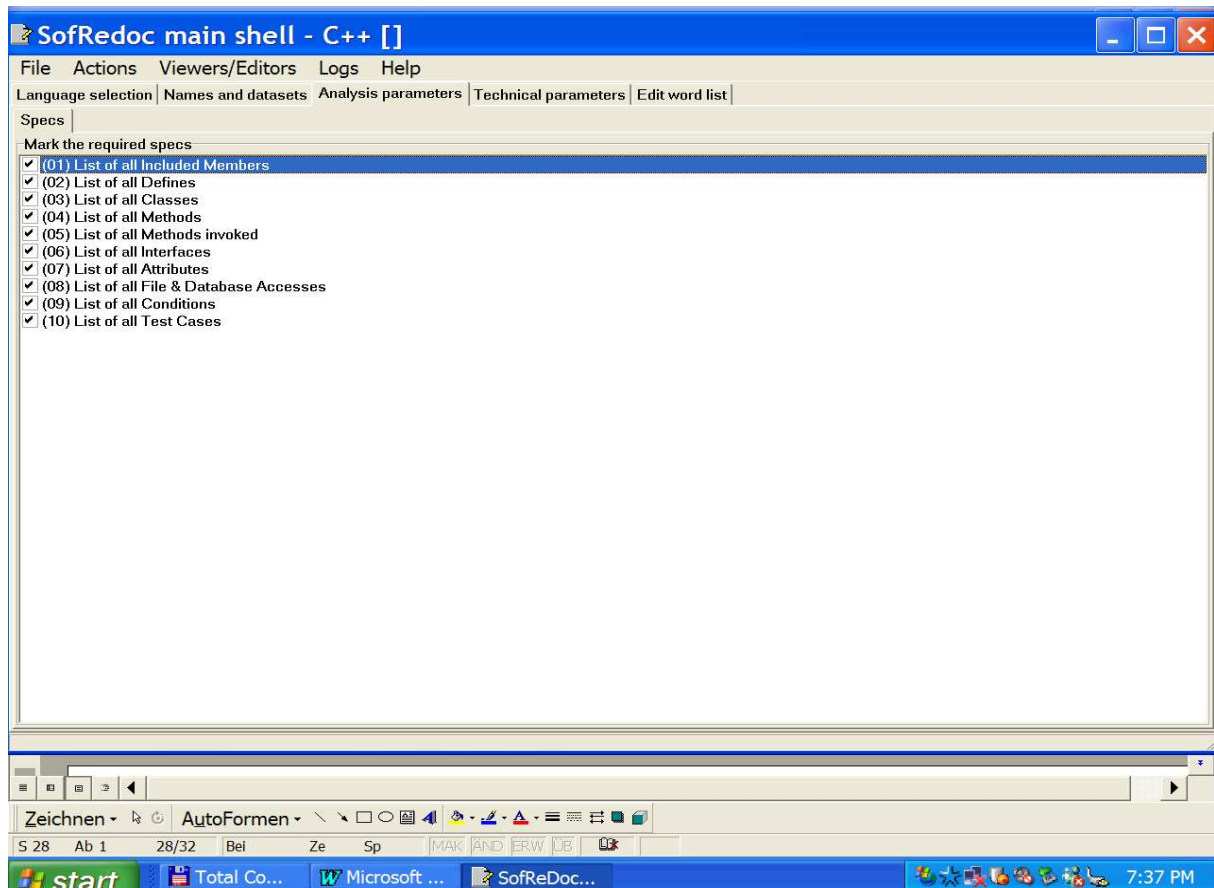
For database schemas the possible documents are:

- List of keys & attributes
- Cross reference List

For user interfaces the possible documents are:

- List of screen contents
- Screen prototype

The contents of these documents have been described in Chapter 4 (*see Screenshot 3: Selecting Documents*)



#### 5.2.4. Edit Word List

The option „Edit Word List” will cause the current macro or function table for the target language to be displayed in two columns

- internal type and
- macro / function name.

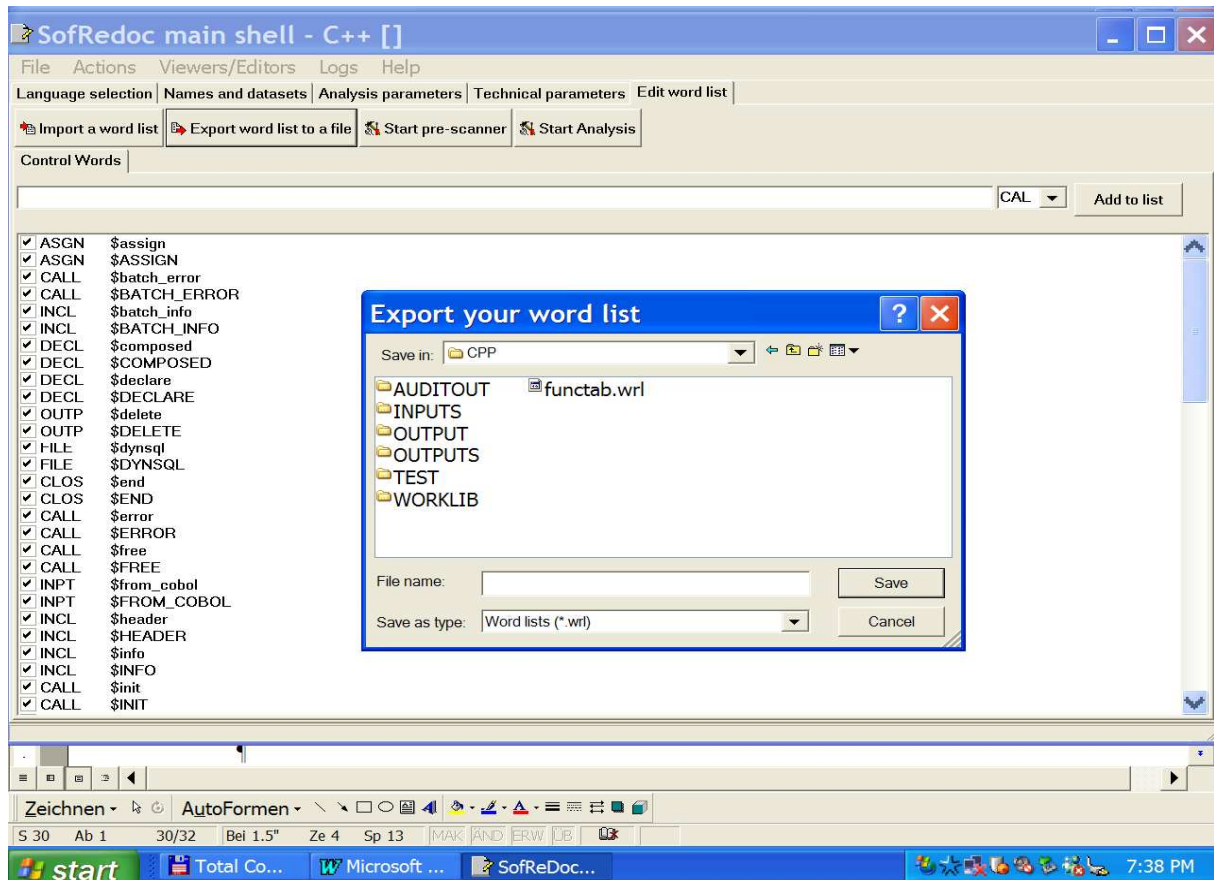
After a prescanning run, the macros and functions are displayed but their internal type will be unknown. The names of all macros will be listed. It will be up to the user to assign them one of the 30 predefined internal types.

Otherwise the contents of the existing standard table of functions will be displayed. The user can overwrite the macro or function names. He may also add additional macros or functions and assign them one of the predefined internal types. If the user wants to use an existing table from a previous analysis he may import it using the import function „Import Word List”.

When the table is ready the user can export it by selecting the button „Export Word List”. He will then be given a view of the windows directory and a box for assigning the name. The default name is FuncTab. It is recommended to store the FuncTab in the input directory together with the sources to be audited.

Later this table can be read in again by clicking the button „ Import a word list”. Otherwise the existing standard table of functions will be loaded.

The check box to the left of the table entries allows the user to remove macros and functions by unchecking them and clicking the right mouse button to remove them from the list. Care should be taken in keeping the tables of macros and functions consistent with the sources they refer to. (See Screenshot 4: Setting up the Macro/Function table)



### 5.3. Scanning for Macros and IO Functions

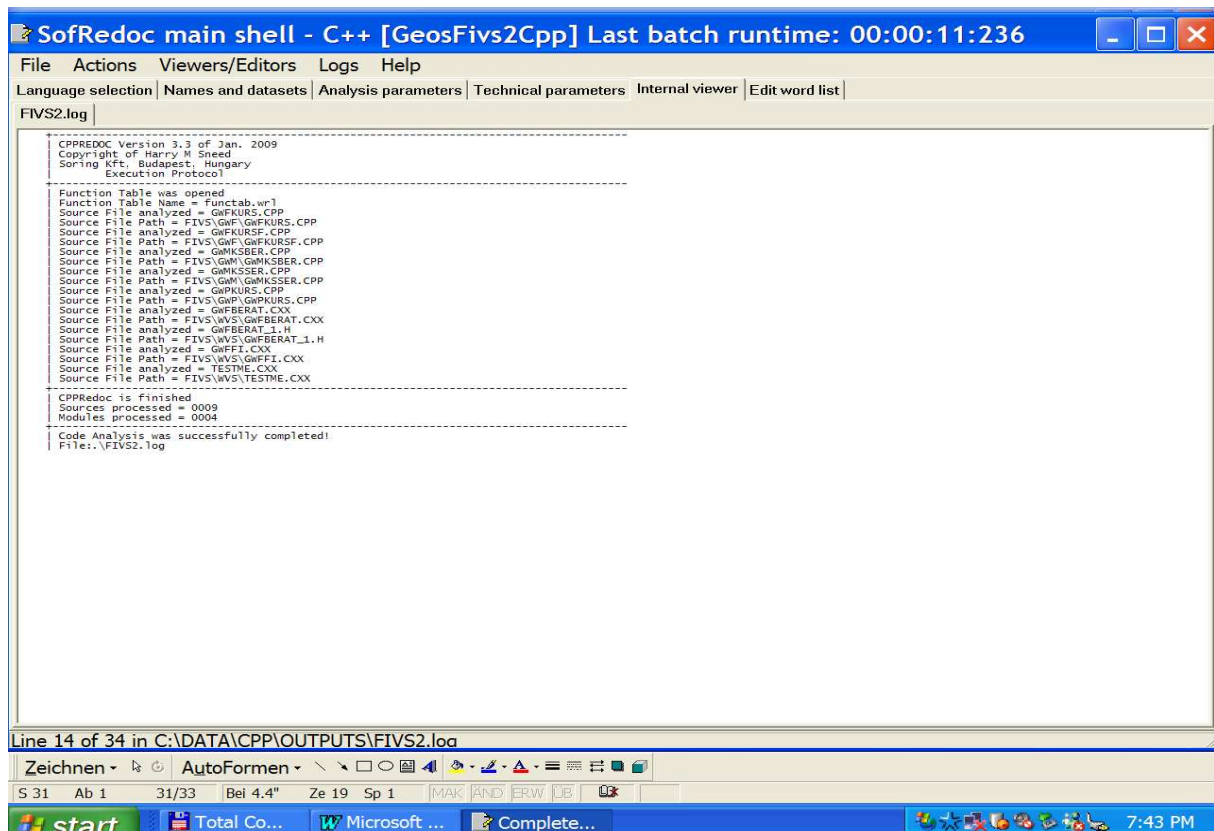
If the user is not sure what user specific macros or functions are contained in the source code of the programs, he should run the sources through the prescanner before beginning a redocumentation run. This is done by selecting either individual source files or complete source file directories. The selected files will be listed out in the text box of the names and datasets panel. Files can be removed by unchecking them.

The user then clicks the button „Start Prescanner“. A background task in a black-box will be started which goes through all of the sources of the target language type and inserts the unknown statements into the macro table for the user to define. When the job is finished the log file is displayed. The freshly created macro table is now the current one. The internal types are marked as ?????. They should be replaced by standard codes set by the user prior to the redocumentation run. The purpose of this scan is to identify the I/O and database access operations for the interface documentation. If the source contains special macros or methods for these operations then they must be predefined so that they can be recognized as such. Otherwise they will be handled as standard procedure or method calls making the documentation incomplete.

## 5.4. Running a Redocumentation Job

To run a redocumentation job the user begins by electing the files or directories to be documented. Those files selected will be listed out in the text box of the names and datasets panel. The user can select individual files or entire directories. Normally the system directory will be selected including all subdirectories. Selected files can be removed by checking them out.

When the user clicks the button „Start Analysis” a batch process is triggered. It processes all of the source text files selected, generating the selected text documents and repository export tables for each source. Instead of aggregating metric data as in SoftAudit, here the code entities and their relationships are collected together in one CSV table pro system. If an error occurs the job is interrupted and the user informed. At the end the user is requested to acknowledge the termination by pressing the enter key. This will cause the log file to be displayed in which all of the documented sources and the possible error messages are listed out. (see Screenshot 5: Job protocol)



The screenshot shows the 'SofRedoc main shell - C++ [GeosFivs2Cpp] Last batch runtime: 00:00:11:236' window. The 'FIVS2.log' tab is active, displaying the following log content:

```
-----
CPPREDOC Version 3.3 of Jan. 2009
Copyright of Harry M Sneed
Soring Kft. Budapest, Hungary
Execution Protocol
-----
Function Table was opened
Function Table Name = functab.wr1
Source File analyzed = GwFKURS.CPP
Source File Path = FIVS\GwF\GwFKURS.CPP
Source File analyzed = GwFKURSE.CPP
Source File Path = FIVS\GwF\GwFKURSE.CPP
Source File analyzed = GwMKSBER.CPP
Source File Path = FIVS\GwM\GwMKSBER.CPP
Source File analyzed = GwMKSSE.CPP
Source File Path = FIVS\GwM\GwMKSSE.CPP
Source File analyzed = GwFKURS.CPP
Source File Path = FIVS\GwF\GwFKURS.CPP
Source File analyzed = GwFBERAT.CXX
Source File Path = FIVS\WVS\GwFBERAT.CXX
Source File analyzed = GwFBERAT_1.H
Source File Path = FIVS\WVS\GwFBERAT_1.H
Source File analyzed = GwFFI.CXX
Source File Path = FIVS\WVS\GwFFI.CXX
Source File analyzed = TESTME.CXX
Source File Path = FIVS\WVS\TESTME.CXX
-----
CPPRedoc is finished
Sources processed = 0009
Modules processed = 0004
-----
Code Analysis was successfully completed!
File: FIVS2.log
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Line 14 of 34 in C:\DATA\CPP\OUTPUTS\FIVS2.log'. The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the time as 7:43 PM.

## 5.5. Viewing the Redocumentation Results

The last step in using SoftRedoc is to redocument the sources is to view the documents generated. All of them are stored in the output directory assigned by the user. The user can view them by using his own editor or by using one of the SoftRedoc viewers.

To view the results via the SoftRedoc viewer, the user should click the option „Viewers” in the upper menu bar. A pulldown menu will appear which will offer two options

- View a document with the general internal
- View a specification listing.

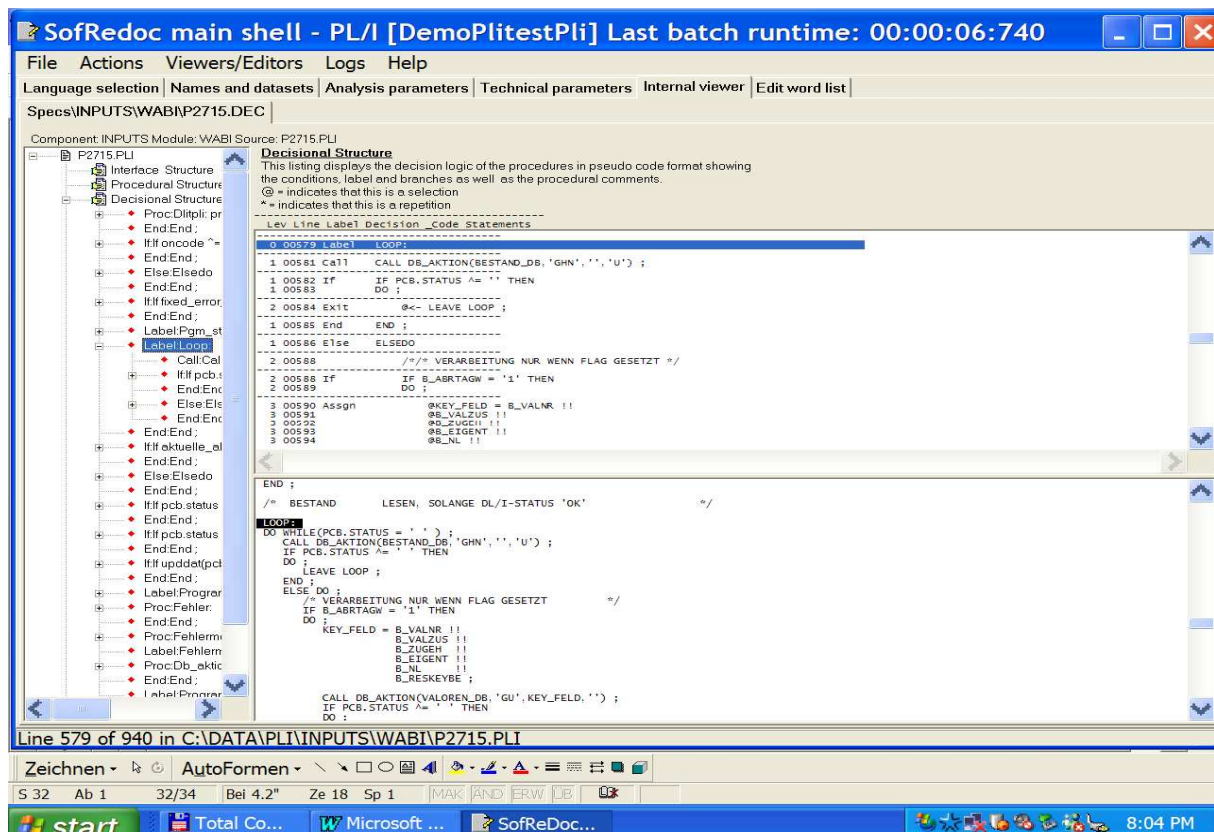


To look at any output the standard viewer can be selected. It will begin by displaying the contents of the output directory. There are three subdirectories in the output directory:

- Comments,
- Exports and
- Specs.

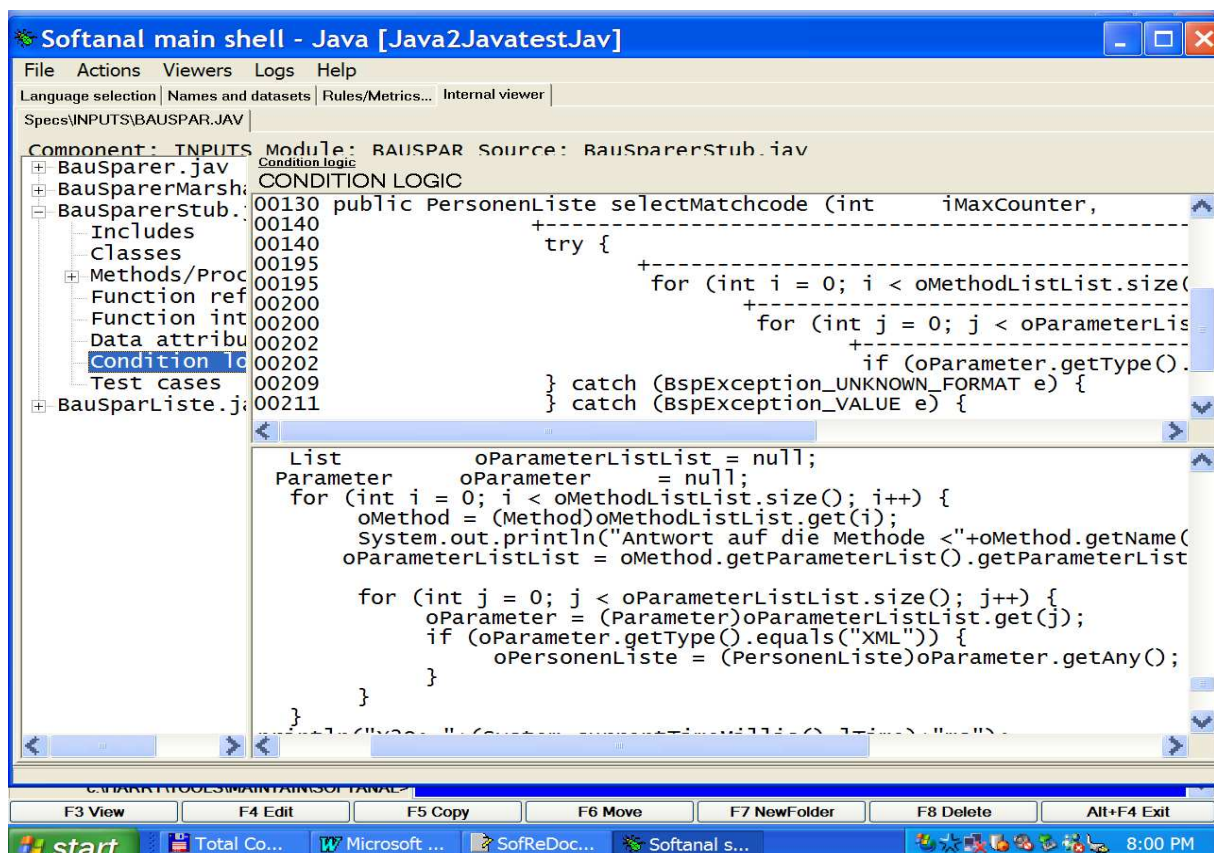
In the Comment subdirectory the user will find the comment texts – one per program, component, database or interface. A file is opened by clicking it on. In the Exports subdirectory are the CSV tables with the entity relationships. These file can also be viewed by clicking them on. In the same directory is an XML metric export file for each system containing a group of key size metrics for every source entity analyzed. In the Specs subdirectory are the actual program documents. For the procedural languages there will be 5 separate text files for each program. For the object-oriented languages there will be one text file for each module containing up to 10 selected documents.

There is a special syntax driven viewer for the program documents in the specs subdirectory. With it the user can select a program and see all five views of that program – the interfaces, the procedural structure, the control flow, the data flow and the data usage. In the left margin is a list of the interfaces, procedures, control commands and data structures contained in that document. The main screen is split in two parts. In the upper part is the generated document. In the lower part is the original source code. Upon clicking a name or command type in the left margin the cursor is positioned on that procedure or those command types in the document in the upper screen as well as on the corresponding statements in the original source. In this way the user can navigate through the source code based on labels and command types. (*see Screenshot 6: Viewing a procedural Program*)





The specification viewer for object-oriented code displays the names of the modules documented in the left margin. When one is selected it lists out the documents generated for that particular module. Upon selecting a document the contents of that document are displayed in the upper screen of the split screen whereas the original source is displayed in the lower screen. When the user selects a particular class, interface, method or method call the cursor is positioned to the location of that selected entity in the document as well as in the original source code. Here too the user can navigate through the source in search of where functions are defined and called and where data attributes are defined and used. This dynamic documentation viewing is a key feature of the SoftRedoc tool. used. definedd rach at claccinte. metric viewer displays all of the metric reports. When the user selects one, its contents are displayed. The user is presented with a view of the quantity, the complexity and the quality metrics of that particular entity. This viewer can, of course, also be used to view the contents of the system and product summary reports. (see Screenshot 7: Viewing an object-oriented Program)



## 5.6. Redocumenting multilingual Systems

Almost all software systems consist of components in different languages. If they use a database, they will have a database language like SQL or DLI. If they have user interfaces they will use a GUI language like HTML, XHTML, BMS or MFS. If they interact with other systems they must employ an interface language like IDL or XML. Finally, the server components are usually in a different source language than the client components. Very often the client or front end components are in an object-oriented language while the server or backend components are in a procedural language. That means that the redocumentation of such systems must also be made multilingual.

SoftRedoc addresses this problem in two ways:

- First by fitting all languages of the same type into a common documentation framework.
- Secondly, by converting the procedural documents over into an object-oriented structure.

The document types are the same for all procedural languages – Assembler, PLI and COBOL – as well as for the 4<sup>th</sup> Generation languages. They all have the same interface structure, the same procedural outline, the same decision control structure, the same data flow depiction and the same data usage tables. The document types are also the same for all object-oriented languages – C++, CSS and Java. They all have a list of imports, a list of defines or enumerations, a list of classes, a list of interfaces, a list of methods, a list of attributes, a list of file and database accesses, a pseudo code description of each method and a table of test cases. The documents fit the code into standard patterns.

Before exporting the program entities and relationships to the software repository the procedural documents can be converted into an object-oriented structure. This is done by selecting the function “Convert export files”. If this function is selected it converts the individual procedures over into classes each with it’s own data attributes. It then rearranges the procedures that the procedures at the bottom of the procedural calling hierarchy become the base classes at the top of the class hierarchy whereas the procedures at the top of the procedural hierarchy are placed at the bottom of the class inheritance tree. The other procedures are percolated either up or down depending upon what other procedures invoke them. The final result is a class hierarchy for each documented program. This documentation can then be merged together with the class hierarchies of original object-oriented systems to create a unified object-oriented model. This solves not only the multilingual problem but also the multiparadigm problem. There is one common repository model for all languages. The process for converting procedural to object-oriented structures has been documented in a paper for the 18th International Conference on Software Maintenance. (see Figure 5: Merging program structures into a common model)

ICSM-09

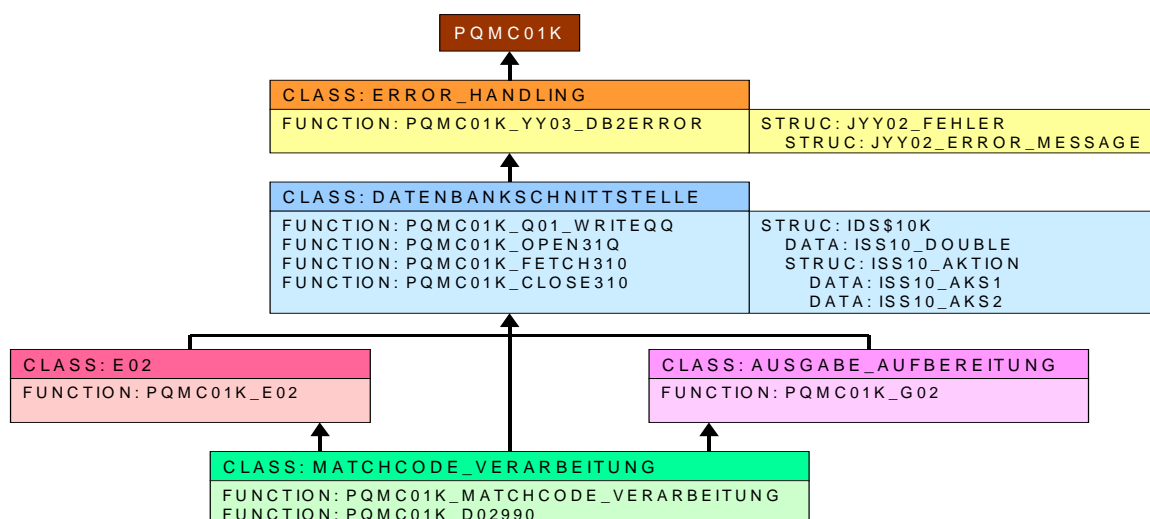


Figure 5: Derived Class Structure

## 6. SoftRedoc Documentation Samples

### 6.1. Sample Macro Table

Lnr	Lng	Code	Name
0001	04	PROC	NOPR
0002	07	LINK	OBJNAME
0003	06	FUNC	YABVAN
0004	07	COPY	YABZBER
0005	07	PROC	YAD1401
0006	08	FUNC	YADDRESS1
0007	08	FUNC	YADRESSE
0008	08	LINK	YAGRCALL
0009	08	LINK	YAGRCALT
0010	05	DB	YAIBD
0011	04	FUNC	YAKV
0012	05	CNTR	YALIN
0013	07	FUNC	YANREDE
0014	04	FUNC	Y AUS
0015	05	FUNC	YBAUS
0016	05	FUNC	YBEIN
0017	06	FUNC	YBEIN1
0018	05	PROC	YBMIX
0019	04	FUNC	YBOP
0020	05	FUNC	YBPPZ
0021	07	PROC	YBTCALL
0022	05	CALL	YCALL
0023	05	FUNC	YCAUS
0024	05	FUNC	YCEIN
0025	04	FUNC	YCLC
0026	05	FUNC	YCLEN
0027	05	FILE	YCLOS
0028	05	FUNC	YCMIX
0029	07	LINK	YCOCALL
0030	06	COPY	YCOMRG
0031	07	COPY	YCOMRG2
0032	06	ENTR	YCSANF
0033	06	EXIT	YCSEND
0034	07	FUNC	YCTIME0
0035	07	FUNC	YCTIME1
0036	05	FUNC	YDATE
0037	06	ENTR	YDCANF
0038	04	FILE	YDCB
0039	06	EXIT	YDCEND
0040	07	FUNC	YDFTRAC
0041	04	FUNC	YDIV
0042	07	MASK	YDLCALL
0043	06	DB	YDLPCB

### 6.2. Sample Function Table

Lnr	Lng	Code	Name
0001	10	FILE	open
0002	10	FILE	Open
0003	10	FILE	Connect
0004	10	FILE	FileStream
0005	10	FILE	OpenWrite
0006	10	FILE	OpenFile

```

0007 10 FILE BhBelegSAPFile
0008 10 FILE BhBeleg
0009 00 FILE Disconnect
0010 00 FILE close
0011 00 FILE Close
0012 00 FILE CloseFile
0013 06 READ Read
0014 06 READ ExecuteXmlReader
0015 06 READ ExecuteXmlTextReader
0016 06 READ ReadXml
0017 06 READ ReadLine
0018 06 READ ReadByte
0019 06 READ ReadToEnd
0020 06 READ StreamReader
0021 04 INPT GetData
0022 04 INPT Seek
0023 04 INPT Load
0024 07 OUTP Transform
0025 07 OUTP SaveAs
0026 07 WRIT makeProtokoll
0027 07 WRIT StreamWriter
0028 07 WRIT Write
0029 07 WRIT WriteLine
0030 07 WRIT WriteXmlSchema
0031 07 WRIT WriteThru
0032 07 WRIT WriteXml
0033 07 WRIT writeSap
0034 07 OUTP Copy
0035 07 OUTP Flush
0036 07 OUTP AppendText
0037 07 OUTP Create
0038 07 OUTP Move
0039 07 OUTP Info
0040 07 OUTP Warn
0041 07 OUTP Error
0042 07 OUTP Fatal
0043 06 GET ReadMitglied

```

### 6.3. Procedural Program Interfaces

/ Post Documentation of Program:COBOLD.CBL			Date: 09.02.18
-----			
Interface Structure COBOLD.CBL			
This listing displays the interfaces of the program to the external environment.			
These are the sub program calls (CALL), the TP operations (CICS/IMSDC), the DB operations			
(DLI/SQL) and the file accesses as well as the COPY, INCLUDE and Macro references.			
-----			
+-----+-----+-----+-----+			
Line	Type	Access	Interface Statement
+-----+-----+-----+-----+			
00221		ENTRY	COBOLD
+-----+-----+-----+-----+			
00224			INITIALIZATION.
00234	OUTPUT	WRITE	PRT-LINE
00235	OUTPUT	DISPLAY	MESSAGE
+-----+-----+-----+-----+			
00239	OUTPUT		READ-ORDERS.
00240	INPUT	READ	ORDER-FILE
+-----+-----+-----+-----+			
00244	INPUT		READ-CUSTOMER.
00248	INPUT	READ	CUSTOMER-FILE
+-----+-----+-----+-----+			
00257			PROCESS-ORDER.
00270	INPUT	READ	ARTICLE-FILE
+-----+-----+-----+-----+			

00281	OUTPUT	REWRITE	ARTICLE-RECORD
00285			WRITE-OPEN-POSITIONS.
00291	OUTPUT	WRITE	POSITION-RECORD
00295			WRITE-DISPATCH.
00310	OUTPUT	WRITE	DISPATCH-RECORD
00312	OUTPUT		REPORT-ORDER.
00331	OUTPUT	WRITE	PRT-LINE
00337	OUTPUT	WRITE	PRT-LINE
00339	OUTPUT	WRITE	PRT-LINE
00343			REPORT-ERROR.
00357	OUTPUT	WRITE	PRT-LINE
00364	OUTPUT	WRITE	PRT-LINE
00368	OUTPUT	WRITE	PRT-LINE
00374	OUTPUT	WRITE	PRT-LINE
00376	OUTPUT	WRITE	PRT-LINE
00383			PRINT-SUMMARY.
00392	OUTPUT	WRITE	PRT-LINE
00398	OUTPUT	WRITE	PRT-LINE
00400	OUTPUT	WRITE	PRT-LINE
00405			TERMINATION.
00406	OUTPUT	DISPLAY	MESSAGE

## 6.4. Procedural Program Structure

/ Post Documentation of Program:PQMC01K.CBL				Date: 09.02.18
Procedural Structure PQMC01K.CBL				
This listing shows the overall structure of the program with its sections and procedures as well as the branches - Performs, Calls and GOTOs - within the procedures.				
Line	Nr	Type	Label	Calls/Performs/GOTOs
02406	0	MODULE	PQMC01K	
02087	0	ENTRY	PROCEDURE DIVISION.	
02110	1	SECT	EINGABE-PRUEFUNG SECTION	
02114	2	PARA	B02	
02128	3	CALL	'UDAS01K' USING PZ-BEREICH	
02137	3	CALL	'UDAS01K' USING PZ-BEREICH	
02153	2	PARA	B02200	
02185	2	PARA	B02990	
02213	1	SECT	MATCHCODE-VERARBEITUNG SECTION	
02224	3	PERFORM	E02	
02253	3	PERFORM	R01-OPEN310	
02257	3	PERFORM	R01-FETCH310	
02274	3	PERFORM	R01-CLOSE310	
02288	3	PERFORM	G02	
02302	3	PERFORM	R01-FETCH310	
02313	3	PERFORM	R01-CLOSE310	
02315	3	PERFORM	G02	
02319	3	PERFORM	G02	
02341	2	PARA	D02990	
02371	1	SECT	E02 SECTION	
02372	2	PARA	E02100	
02428	2	PARA	E02200	
02438	3	CALL	'UDAS06K' USING	

02438	3		JQAS06K
02473	2	PARA	E02300
02511	2	PARA	E02900
02522	2	PARA	E02990
02545	1	SECT	AUSGABE-AUFBEREITUNG SECTION
02549	2	PARA	G02
02562	3	PERFORM	Q01-WRITEQ
02599	2	PARA	G02800
02607	3	PERFORM	Q01-WRITEQ
02614	2	PARA	G02900
02634	3	PERFORM	Q01-WRITEQ
02636	2	PARA	G02990
02668	1	SECT	DATENBANKSCHNITTSTELLE SECTION
02672	2	PARA	DB-INITIALISIERUNG
02679	3	SQL	SET
02683	2	PARA	Q01-WRITEQ
02692	3	PERFORM	R01-COUNT
02714	3	CALL	'TSQUEUE' USING MQMC02K
02725	3	PERFORM	YY03-DB2ERROR
02729	3	PERFORM	YY03-DB2ERROR
02737	2	PARA	R01-OPEN310
02741	3	SQL	OPEN
02752	3	PERFORM	YY03-DB2ERROR
02757	2	PARA	R01-CLOSE310
02761	3	SQL	CLOSE
02769	3	PERFORM	YY03-DB2ERROR
02774	2	PARA	R01-FETCH310
02788	3	SQL	FETCH
02796	3	PERFORM	YY03-DB2ERROR
02801	2	PARA	R01-COUNT
02814	3	CALL	'PQTA09K' USING IQTA01K.
02832	3	SQL	SELECT
02844	3	PERFORM	YY03-DB2ERROR
02848	2	PARA	YY03-DB2ERROR
02853	3	COPY	RDXX5100
02854	3	COPY	RDYY0101
02855	3	COPY	FUER
02856	3	COPY	RDYY0300

## 6.5. Procedural Decision Logic

/ Post Documentation of Program:PQMC01K.CBL			Date: 09.02.18
Decisional Structure PQMC01K.CBL			
This listing displays the decision logic of the procedures in pseudo code format showing the conditions, label and branches as well as the procedural comments.			
@ = indicates that this is a selection			
* = indicates that this is a repetition			
Lev Line Label Decision & Code Statements			
0	02087	Label	PQMC01K
0	02110	Label	EINGABE-PRUEFUNG SECTION

0	02114	Label	B02
1	02116		MOVE SPACES TO NEXT-METHOD-ID.
1	02117		MOVE MMC02-QGRDNR2 TO WMC01-GRDNR8.
1	02118	If	IF WMC01-GRDNR7 NOT NUMERIC
2	02120		@MOVE 'B02200' TO NEXT-METHOD-ID
1	02121	End	END-IF
1	02123	If	IF NEXT-METHOD-ID = SPACES
2	02124		@MOVE WMC01-GRDNR8 TO J01-QGRDNR1
2	02125		@MOVE '2' TO J01-QPZACOD
2	02126		@CALL 'UDAS01K' USING PZ-BEREICH
2	02128	If	IF J01-QPZRCOD NOT = '0'
3	02129		@MOVE 'AU029' TO WAS00-QMELDNR
2	02132	End	END-IF
2	02132		@MOVE WMC01-GRDNR8 TO J01-QGRDNR1
2	02133		@MOVE '1' TO J01-QPZACOD
2	02135		@CALL 'UDAS01K' USING PZ-BEREICH
2	02137	If	IF J01-QPZRCOD NOT = '0'
3	02138		@MOVE 'NV020' TO WAS00-QMELDNR
3	02139		@MOVE -1 TO MMC02-QGRDNR2L
3	02140		@MOVE '1' TO INV01-QFEHLER
3	02142		@MOVE 'B02990' TO NEXT-METHOD-ID
2	02144	Else	ELSE
3	02144		@MOVE J01-QGRDNR TO INV01-QGRDNR
3	02145		@MOVE ZERO TO INV01-QUKNR
3	02146		@MOVE '99' TO INV01-QSTEUB
3	02147		@MOVE '1' TO IAU02-NEUER-KEY
3	02149		@MOVE 'B02990' TO NEXT-METHOD-ID
2	02151	End	END-IF
1	02151	End	END-IF
0	02153	Label	B02200
1	02155	If	IF NEXT-METHOD-ID = 'B02200'
2	02157	If	IF MMC02-QMCNAME1L NOT = ZERO
3	02158		@MOVE ISS02-QATRP TO MMC02-QMCNAME1A
2	02161	End	END-IF
2	02161	If	IF MMC02-QMCNAME1 NOT = IAU02-QNAME1
3	02162		@MOVE MMC02-QMCNAME1 TO IAU02-QNAME1
3	02163		@MOVE '1' TO WMC01-NEUER-KEY
2	02166	End	END-IF
2	02166	If	IF MMC02-QMCVORN1L NOT = ZERO
3	02167		@MOVE ISS02-QATRP TO MMC02-QMCVORN1A
2	02170	End	END-IF
2	02170	If	IF MMC02-QMCVORN1 NOT = IAU02-QVORN1
3	02171		@MOVE MMC02-QMCVORN1 TO IAU02-QVORN1
3	02172		@MOVE '1' TO WMC01-NEUER-KEY
2	02175	End	END-IF
2	02175	If	IF MMC02-QMCPLZ1L NOT = ZERO

3	02176			@MOVE ISS02-QATRP TO MMC02-QMCPLZ1A
2	02179	End		END-IF
2	02179	If		IF MMC02-QMCPLZ1 NOT = IAU02-QPLZ1
3	02180			@MOVE MMC02-QMCPLZ1 TO IAU02-QPLZ1
3	02181			@MOVE '1' TO WMC01-NEUER-KEY
2	02183	End		END-IF
1	02183	End		END-IF
0	02185	Label		B02990
1	02186			MOVE SPACES TO NEXT-METHOD-ID
1	02187			EXIT.
0	02213	Label		MATCHCODE-VERARBEITUNG SECTION
1	02219			MOVE SPACES TO NEXT-METHOD-ID.
1	02220			MOVE ZERO TO IAU02-QBLFDNR
1				IAU02-MAPRUECK.
1	02224			PERFORM E02.
1	02226	If		IF INV01-QFEHLER NOT = '0'
2	02228			@MOVE 'D02990' TO NEXT-METHOD-ID
1	02229	End		END-IF
1	02233	If		IF NEXT-METHOD-ID = SPACES
2	02234			@MOVE J06-QMCNAME TO WMC01-MCNAME
2	02235			@MOVE J06-QMCVORN TO WMC01-MCVORN
2	02236			@MOVE J06-QMCPLZ TO WMC01-MCPLZ
2	02237			@MOVE J06-QMCNAM1 TO WMC01-MCNAM1
2	02238			@MOVE J06-QMCVOR1 TO WMC01-MCVOR1
2	02239			@MOVE J06-QMCPLZ1 TO WMC01-MCPLZ1
2	02243			@PERFORM R01-OPEN310
2	02253	Loop		PERFORM UNTIL NEXT-METHOD-ID NOT = SPACES
3	02255			@*PERFORM R01-FETCH310
3	02257			@*MOVE SPACES TO NEXT-METHOD-ID
3	02258	If		IF SQLCODE = ZERO
3				AND INV01-QAKS1(2) = '02'
3				AND S310-MCBKZ NOT = 'A'
4	02262			@*CONTINUE
3	02264	Else		ELSE
4	02264			@*MOVE 'D02360' TO NEXT-METHOD-ID
3	02266	End		END-IF
2	02267	End		END-LOOP
2	02267			@MOVE SPACES TO NEXT-METHOD-ID
2	02272	If		IF SQLCODE = 100
3	02273			@PERFORM R01-CLOSE310
3	02274			@MOVE 'NV057' TO WAS00-QMELDNR
3	02276			@MOVE -1 TO MMC02-QMCNAME1L
3	02277			@MOVE '1' TO INV01-QFEHLER
3	02278			@MOVE ZERO TO WAS00-FFMAP
3	02280			@MOVE 'D02990' TO NEXT-METHOD-ID
2	02283	End		END-IF
2	02283	If		IF NEXT-METHOD-ID = SPACES
3	02284			@ADD 1 TO WMC01-NUM
3	02286			@PERFORM G02
3	02288			@MOVE 16 TO IAU02-NUM



3	02298	Loop				PERFORM UNTIL NEXT-METHOD-ID NOT = SPACES
4	02300					@*PERFORM R01-FETCH310
4	02302	If				IF SQLCODE = ZERO
4						AND INV01-QAKS1(2) = '02'
4						AND S310-MCBKZ NOT = 'A'
5	02306					@*CONTINUE
4	02311	Else				ELSE
5	02311	If				IF SQLCODE = 100
6	02312					@*PERFORM R01-CLOSE310
6	02313					@*MOVE 1 TO WMC01-BSP-WECHSEL
6	02314					@*PERFORM G02
5	02316	Else				ELSE
6	02316	If				IF WMC01-NUM NOT > IAU02-NUM
7	02318					@*PERFORM G02
7	02319					@*ADD 1 TO WMC01-NUM
6	02322	End				END-IF
6	02322	If				IF INV01-QFEHLER NOT = '0'
7	02324					@*MOVE 'D02990' TO NEXT-METHOD-ID
6	02327	End				END-IF
6	02327	If				IF WMC01-BSP-WECHSEL = 1
7	02329					@*MOVE 'D02990' TO NEXT-METHOD-ID
6	02332	Else				ELSE
7	02332					@*CONTINUE
6	02334	End				END-IF
5	02335	End				END-IF
4	02336	End				END-IF
3	02338	End				END-LOOP
2	02339	End				END-IF
1	02339	End				END-IF

## 6.6. Procedural Data Flow Table

/ Post Documentation of Program:COBOLD.CBL			Date: 09.02.18
-----			
Data Flow Structure COBOLD.CBL			
This table displays for each program procedure, i.e. Section or Paragraph, the input, output and control variables - predicates - in the form of a HIPO diagram.			
-----			
PROCEDURE/METHOD: INITIALIZATION			
-----			
INPUTS/ARGUMENTS		PREDICATES	OUTPUTS/RESULTS
-----		-----	-----
PAGE-COUNT			PAGE-COUNT
HEADER-PRT-LINE			PAGE-COUNT-NO
			PRT-LINE
-----		-----	-----
PROCEDURE/METHOD: READ-CUSTOMER			
-----			
INPUTS/ARGUMENTS		PREDICATES	OUTPUTS/RESULTS

ORDER-RECORD.CUST-NO		ERROR-TYPE CUST-KEY POS TOTAL-ITEMS-FULFILLED TOTAL-CUST-PRICE
PROCEDURE/METHOD: PROCESS-ORDER		
INPUTS/ARGUMENTS	PREDICATES	OUTPUTS/RESULTS
ORDER-RECORD.ITEM-QUAN (POS)	POS ORDER-RECORD.ITEM-NO (POS) ORDER-RECORD.ITEM-QUAN (POS) ARTICLE-RECORD.ART-QUAN	ERROR-TYPE POS ARTICLE-RECORD.ART-QUAN
PROCEDURE/METHOD: WRITE-OPEN-POSITIONS		
INPUTS/ARGUMENTS	PREDICATES	OUTPUTS/RESULTS
ORDER-RECORD.CUST-NO ORDER-RECORD.ORDER-NO ORDER-RECORD.ORDER-ITEM (POS)		POSITION-RECORD.CUST-NO POSITION-RECORD.ORDER-NO POSITION-RECORD.DISPATCH-ITEM POSITION-RECORD.REC-TYPE
PROCEDURE/METHOD: WRITE-DISPATCH		
INPUTS/ARGUMENTS	PREDICATES	OUTPUTS/RESULTS
ORDER-RECORD.ORDER-NO ORDER-RECORD.CUST-NO CUSTOMER-RECORD.CUST-NAME CUSTOMER-RECORD.CUST-ADDRESS ORDER-RECORD.ORDER-ITEM (POS)	CUST-CREDIT	TOTAL-ITEMS-FULFILLED DISPATCH-RECORD.ORDER-NO DISPATCH-RECORD.CUST-NO DISPATCH-RECORD.CUST-NAME DISPATCH-RECORD.CUST-ADDRESS DISPATCH-RECORD.DISPATCH-ITEM PAYMENT DISPATCH-RECORD.REC-TYPE
PROCEDURE/METHOD: REPORT-ORDER		
INPUTS/ARGUMENTS	PREDICATES	OUTPUTS/RESULTS
CUSTOMER-RECORD.CUST-NO CUSTOMER-RECORD.CUST-NAME ARTICLE-RECORD.ART-NO ARTICLE-RECORD.ART-NAME ORDER-RECORD.ITEM-QUAN (POS) ARTICLE-RECORD.ART-PRICE ORDER-RECORD.ITEM-QUAN (POS) PRICE DATA-PRT-LINE PAGE-COUNT HEADER-PRT-LINE UNDER-LINE	ERROR-TYPE LINE-COUNT	DATA-PRT-LINE DATA-PRT-LINE.CUST-NO DATA-PRT-LINE.CUST-NAME DATA-PRT-LINE.ART-NO DATA-PRT-LINE.ART-NAME DATA-PRT-LINE.ART-QUAN DATA-PRT-LINE.ART-PRICE ARTICLE-RECORD.ART-PRICE PRICE TOTAL-PRICE TOTAL-CUST-PRICE PRT-LINE LINE-COUNT PAGE-COUNT PAGE-COUNT-NO
PROCEDURE/METHOD: REPORT-ERROR		
INPUTS/ARGUMENTS	PREDICATES	OUTPUTS/RESULTS
ORDER-RECORD.ORDER-NO ORDER-RECORD.CUST-NO ORDER-RECORD.ART-NO (POS) ARTICLE-RECORD.ART-NAME ARTICLE-RECORD.ART-QUAN DATA-PRT-LINE ERROR-PRT-LINE PAGE-COUNT HEADER-PRT-LINE UNDER-LINE	ERROR-TYPE LINE-COUNT	DATA-PRT-LINE ERROR-PRT-LINE DATA-PRT-LINE.ORDER-NO DATA-PRT-LINE.CUST-NO DATA-PRT-LINE.ART-NO DATA-PRT-LINE.ART-NAME DATA-PRT-LINE.ART-QUAN PRT-LINE ERROR-MESSAGE LINE-COUNT PAGE-COUNT

		PAGE-COUNT-NO
PROCEDURE/METHOD: PRINT-SUMMARY		
INPUTS/ARGUMENTS	PREDICATES	OUTPUTS/RESULTS
CUSTOMER-RECORD.CUST-NO	LINE-COUNT	SUMMARY-PRT-LINE.CUST-NO
CUSTOMER-RECORD.CUST-NAME		SUMMARY-PRT-LINE.CUST-NAME
POS		NO-ITEMS-ORDERED
TOTAL-ITEMS-FULFILLED		NO-ITEMS-FULFILLED
TOTAL-CUST-PRICE		TOTAL-PRICE-FOR-CUST
SUMMARY-PRT-LINE		PRT-LINE
PAGE-COUNT		LINE-COUNT
HEADER-PRT-LINE		PAGE-COUNT
UNDER-LINE		PAGE-COUNT-NO

## 6.7. Procedural Data List

/ Post Documentation of Program:COBOLD.CBL					Date: 09.02.18
Used Data Structure COBOLD.CBL					
This listing contains the declarations of all data structures, groups and individual data elements and indicates how they are used, either as inputs, outputs, both or not at all.					
Usage	Lev	Data	Type	Comment	
UNUSED	01	01	CUSTOMER-RECORD.		
OUTPUT	02	02	REC-TYPE	PIC XX.	
INOUT	02	02	CUST-NO	PIC 9(8) COMP.	
INOUT	02	02	CUST-NAME	PIC X(20).	
INOUT	02	02	CUST-ADDRESS.		
INPUT	02	02	CUST-CREDIT	PIC 9.	
INPUT	01	01	ARTICLE-RECORD.		
OUTPUT	02	02	REC-TYPE	PIC XX.	
INOUT	02	02	ART-NO	PIC 9(8) COMP.	
OUTPUT	02	02	ART-QUAN	PIC S9(5) USAGE COMP.	
OUTPUT	02	02	ART-PRICE	PIC S999V99 COMP-3.	
INOUT	02	02	ART-NAME	PIC X(40).	
INOUT	01	01	ORDER-RECORD.		
OUTPUT	02	02	REC-TYPE	PIC XX.	
INOUT	02	02	ORDER-NO	PIC 9(8) COMP.	
INOUT	02	02	CUST-NO	PIC 9(8) COMP.	
INOUT	02	02	ORDER-ITEMS.		
INOUT	03	03	ORDER-ITEM	OCCURS 9 TIMES.	
INPUT	04	04	ITEM-NO	PIC 9(3).	
INOUT	04	04	ART-NO	PIC 9(8) COMP.	
INPUT	04	04	ITEM-QUAN	PIC 9(5) USAGE COMP.	
INPUT	01	01	DISPATCH-RECORD.		
OUTPUT	02	02	REC-TYPE	PIC XX.	
INOUT	02	02	ORDER-NO	PIC 9(8) COMP.	

INOUT	02	02 CUST-NO	PIC 9(8) COMP.	
INOUT	02	02 CUST-NAME	PIC X(20).	
INOUT	02	02 CUST-ADDRESS.		
UNUSED	02	02 ORDER-ITEMS.		
UNUSED	03	03 DISPATCH-ITEM.		
INPUT	04	04 ITEM-NO	PIC 9(3).	
INOUT	04	04 ART-NO	PIC 9(8) COMP.	
INPUT	04	04 ITEM-QUAN	PIC 9(5) USAGE COMP.	
OUTPUT	02	02 PAYMENT	PIC X.	
OUTPUT	01   01	POSITION-RECORD.		
OUTPUT	02	02 REC-TYPE	PIC XX.	
INOUT	02	02 ORDER-NO	PIC 9(8) COMP.	
INOUT	02	02 CUST-NO	PIC 9(8) COMP.	
INOUT	02	02 ORDER-ITEMS.		
INOUT	03	03 DISPATCH-ITEM.		
INPUT	04	04 ITEM-NO	PIC 9(3).	
INOUT	04	04 ART-NO	PIC 9(8) COMP.	
INPUT	04	04 ITEM-QUAN	PIC 9(5) USAGE COMP.	
OUTPUT	01   01	PRT-LINE	PIC X(133).	
OUTPUT	77   77	CUST-KEY	PIC 9(8) COMP.	
INPUT	77   77	POS	PIC 99 USAGE COMP.	
INPUT	77   77	ERROR-TYPE	PIC 99.	
INOUT	77   77	PAGE-COUNT	PIC 999 COMP VALUE 0.	
OUTPUT	77   77	LINE-COUNT	PIC 99 COMP VALUE 0.	
INPUT	77   77	PRICE	PIC 99999V99.	
INOUT	77   77	TOTAL-CUST-PRICE	PIC 99999V99.	
INOUT	77   77	TOTAL-ITEMS-FULFILLED	PIC 99 COMP VALUE 0.	
INOUT	01   01	HEADER-PRT-LINE.		
OUTPUT	02	02 PAGE-COUNT-NO	PIC 9999.	
OUTPUT	01   01	UNDER-LINE.		
UNUSED	01   01	DATA-PRT-LINE.		
INOUT	02	02 ORDER-NO	PIC 9(8).	
INOUT	02	02 CUST-NO	PIC 9(8).	
INOUT	02	02 CUST-NAME	PIC X(20).	
INOUT	02	02 ART-NO	PIC 9(8).	
INOUT	02	02 ART-NAME	PIC X(20).	
OUTPUT	02	02 ART-QUAN	PIC 9(8).	
OUTPUT	02	02 ART-PRICE	PIC ZZZZ9.99.	
OUTPUT	02	02 TOTAL-PRICE	PIC ZZZZ9.99.	

OUTPUT	01	01	ERROR-PRT-LINE.	
OUTPUT	02	02	ERROR-MESSAGE	PIC X(40).
OUTPUT	01	01	SUMMARY-PRT-LINE.	
INOUT	02	02	CUST-NO	PIC 9(8).
INOUT	02	02	CUST-NAME	PIC X(20).
OUTPUT	02	02	NO-ITEMS-ORDERED	PIC 99.
OUTPUT	02	02	NO-ITEMS-FULFILLED	PIC 99.
OUTPUT	02	02	TOTAL-PRICE-FOR-CUST	PIC ZZZZ9.99.

## 6.8. Class Includes/Imports

S O F T R E D O C   M O D U L E   S P E C I F I C A T I O N	
SOURCE TYPE:CSS	DATE: 26.09.05
MODULE NAME:Aussendung	SYSTEM: WEBGUI
SOURCE NAME:AussendungJob.aspx.cs	
LINE :	INCLUDES/IMPORTS
00001:using System;	
00002:using System.Collections;	
00003:using System.ComponentModel;	
00004:using System.Data;	
00005:using System.Drawing;	
00006:using System.Web;	
00007:using System.Web.SessionState;	
00008:using System.Web.UI;	
00009:using System.Web.UI.WebControls;	
00010:using System.Web.UI.HtmlControls;	
00011:using InhouseWKOIT.Factory;	
00012:using InhouseWKOIT.BusinessEntities;	
00013:using InhouseWKOIT.BusinessEntities.AussendungsEntities;	
00014:using InhouseWKOIT.BusinessEntities.Enumerations;	
00015:using InhouseWKOIT.UtilitiesFramework;	
00016:using InhouseWKOIT.GuWebClient.Library.ServerObjects.Common;	
00017:using InhouseWKOIT.BusinessEntities.Messages;	
00018:using InhouseWKOIT.BusinessEntities.EinstufungsEntities;	
00019:using InhouseWKOIT.BusinessEntities.FGEntities;	
00020:using Wko.Wsf.Declarative;	
00021:using System.Configuration;	

## 6.9. Class Definitions

LINE :	DEFINES
00024:namespace InhouseWKOIT.GuWebClient.Aussendung	
00029:[WsfTargetMethodPermission(typeof(WKOIT.BizAction.Gu.ShowAussendung))]	
00139:#region Hauptfilter	
00182:#endregion	
00199:#region Protokoll	
00248:#endregion	
00260:#region Filelist	
00288:#endregion	
00454:#region Bereichswahl	
00461:#region Sparteneinschränkung	
00489:#endregion	

```

00493:#region Fachgruppeneinschränkung
00519:#endregion
00523:#region Mitgliedsbereich
00549:#endregion
00556:#region Alle Mitglieder wählen
00561:#endregion
00566:#endregion
00622:#region Web Form Designer generated code
00645:#endregion

```

## 6.10.Class List

```

LINE : CLASSES
00031:public class AussendungJob : GuWebClient.ServerObjects.Common.BasePage
00031:{

```

## 6.11.Class Methods

```

LINE : METHODS/FUNCTIONS
00078:private ShowAussendungAuftrag fillAuftragsObject(AussendungsAuftrag auftrag)
00094:private void displayJob(ShowAussendungAuftragDetailResponseMessage response)
00307:private void loadAussendungsJob(AussendungAuftragKey key)
00320:private void loadAussendungsJob(int selectedYear)
00334:private void Page_Load(object sender, System.EventArgs e)
00388:private void deleteJob()
00414:private void saveJob()
00623:override protected void OnInit(EventArgs e)
00636:private void InitializeComponent()
00648:private void saveJobButton_Click(object sender, System.EventArgs e)
00653:private void deleteButton_Click(object sender, System.EventArgs e)
00658:private void fileXml_CheckedChanged(object sender, System.EventArgs e)
00663:private void detailAnsicht_Click(object sender, System.EventArgs e)

```

## 6.12.Class Method References

```

LINE : METHOD / FUNCTION REFERENCES
00001:AussendungJob.aspx.cs();
00078:private ShowAussendungResponse AuftragsObject(AussendungsAuftrag auftrag)
00081:ShowAussendungAuftragDetailRequestMessage
00084:BizAdapterFactory
00085:factory.execute
00094:private void displayJob(ShowAussendungAuftragDetailResponseMessage response)

```

```

+-----+
| 00097:Options.getDateIndefinite
| 00097:response.Auftrag.WunschDurchfuehrung.ToShortDateString
| 00097:response.Auftrag.IstDurchfuehrung.ToShortDateString
| 00121:ListItem
| 00121:currentYear.ToString
| 00123:verarbeitungsJahr.Items.Add
| 00130:response.Auftrag.AussendungsDatum.ToShortDateString
| 00131:response.Auftrag.KontostandPer.ToShortDateString
| 00132:response.Auftrag.AbzugVariabel.ToString
| 00135:response.Auftrag.VerzichtTyp.ToString
| 00178:areaString.Substring
| 00185:response.Auftrag.FileTyp.IndexOf
| 00191:response.Auftrag.AussendungsTyp.ToString
| 00194:response.Auftrag.PfaendungsNummer.ToString
| 00195:response.Auftrag.Bagatellgrenze.ToString
| 00196:response.Auftrag.Mahnspesen.ToString
| 00204:HtmlGenericControl
| 00205:noProtocoll.Attributes.Add
| 00206:noProtocoll.Style.Add
| 00210:protokollCell.Controls.Add
| 00226:liTag.Attributes.Add
| 00239:liTag.Controls.Add
| 00240:ulTag.Controls.Add
| 00253:response.Auftrag.EinstufungsAuftragKey.keyToString
| 00266:liTag.Style.Add
| 00268:HtmlAnchor
| 00273:fileList.Controls.Add
| 00280:noFiles.Attributes.Add
| 00281:noFiles.Style.Add
+-----+
| 00307:private void loadAussendungsJob(AussendungAuftragKey key)
+-----+
| 00310:AussendungsAuftrag
| 00312:fillAuftragsObject
| 00315:errorWebHandler.publish
| 00318:displayJob
+-----+
| 00320:private void loadAussendungsJob(int selectedYear)
+-----+
| 00323:AussendungsAuftrag
| 00325:fillAuftragsObject
| 00328:errorWebHandler.publish
| 00331:displayJob
+-----+

```

## 6.13.Class Interfaces

```

+-----+
| FUNCTION INTERFACES:
| -----
| ==>> GveController.java ();
| -----
| ==>> public class GveController implements GveAbgfDao {
|       GveAbgfDao
| -----
| ==>> public class GSVController implements GSVAbgfDao {
|       GSVAbgfDao
+-----+

```

## 6.14.Class Attributes

```

+-----+
| LINE : DATA ATTRIBUTES
+-----+
| 00001:ABArtikel.jav ();
|       :+-----+
| 00009:class ABArtikel extends ABDBAccess {
| 00011:String ArtikelNummer;
| 00013:int ArtikelMenge;
| 00014:int Mindestmenge;
+-----+

```

```

00015:float ArtikelPreis;
00016:String ArtikelName;
00017:int LieferMenge;
00018:String Status;
:-----+
00021:public ABArtikel(String ArtikelNr) {
:-----+
00034:public void holeArtikelDaten() {
00035:ResultSet result ;
00039:ResultSetMetaData rsmd ;
00040:int numCols;
00048:Float Temp ;
:-----+
00061:public boolean pruefeMengeAusreichend(int BestellMenge) {
00062:boolean MengeAusreichend ;
:-----+
00067:public void reduziereMenge(int BestellMenge) {
:-----+
+-----+

```

## 6.15. Class File/Database Accesses

```

+-----+
| LINE : FILE/DB ACCESSES |
+-----+
|
| 00077:Put (MenuMaske);
|
| 00092:Get (Auftrag);           // Einlesen der Maskendaten.
| :
| 00097:Put (Auftrag);
| :
| 00173:Put (Rechnung);
| :
| 00190:Put (Protokoll);
|
| 00078:int i=this.executeUpdate("UPDATE `Artikel` SET ArtikelMenge="+NeueMenge+"
|           WHERE ArtikelNummer =" +ArtikelNummer
|
+-----+

```

## 6.16. Class Control Logic Diagram

```

+-----+
| LINE : CONDITION LOGIC |
+-----+
| 00001:GWM ();
+-----+
| 00037:GWMKurs_BereinigenDlg::GWMKurs_BereinigenDlg
| :-----+
| 00051:void GWMKurs_BereinigenDlg::Init (void)
| :-----+
| 00089:BOOL GWMKurs_BereinigenDlg::Command (USHORT usCommand)
| +-----+
| 00094:| |if ( fiSuchen.Command (usCommand) ) // Wurde das Command im FI-Suc
| +-----+
| 00101:| |switch (usCommand)
| +-----+
| 00103:| |case PB_OK:
| +-----+
| 00105:| | |if (!Validate())
| +-----+
| 00108:| | |if (!OwnCheck())
| +-----+
| 00119:| |case PB_CANCEL:
| +-----+
| 00124:| |default:
| :-----+
| 00142:BOOL GWMKurs_BereinigenDlg::OwnCheck (void)
| +-----+
| 00147:| |if (fdaDatum >= fdaHeute)
| :-----+
| 00168:void GWMKurs_BereinigenDlg::EditChange (USHORT usEvent)
|
+-----+

```





==>C_RESKEYBE	CHAR (8)	*	
==>C_PISRT_PRN	TIMESTAMP	*	*
==>C_IDATP	DATE		
==>C_NOMTIT_OWAE	DECIMAL		
==>C_ANZTIT	DECIMAL		
==>C_TOTSTI	DECIMAL		
==>C_NOM_SFR	DECIMAL		
==>C_NOM_USD	DECIMAL		
==>C_ANZBET	DECIMAL		
==>C_STIBET	DECIMAL		
==>C_KAPBET_OWEA	DECIMAL		
==>C_KAPBET_CHF	DECIMAL		
==>C_KAPBET_USD	DECIMAL		
==>C_KURS_OWAE	DECIMAL		
==>C_KURS_USD	DECIMAL		
==>C_KUDAT_OWAE	DATE		
==>C_KUDAT_USD	DATE		
==>C_BPRZST	DECIMAL		
==>C_BPRZKP	DECIMAL		

## 6.19.Database Cross References

## 6.20.User Interface Contents

S O F T A N A L   M A P   S P E C I F I C A T I O N				
MAP_TYPE:BMS		DATE: 27.01.09		
MAP_NAME:FEM256				
MAP_PATH:.\SPECS\FEM256.bms				
FIELDNAME	FIELDTYPE	LINE	POS	USAGE
==>FEM256-001	CHAR(0020)	01	01	TITLE
==>FEM256-002	CHAR(0006)	01	32	TITLE
==>MSEITE	CHAR(0002)	01	39	OUTPUT
==>FEM256-004	CHAR(0008)	01	42	TITLE
==>MFNUMM	CHAR(0004)	01	51	OUTPUT
==>MFTEXT	CHAR(0024)	01	56	OUTPUT
==>FEM256-007	CHAR(0079)	02	01	TITLE
==>MFTEXZ	CHAR(0024)	03	56	OUTPUT
==>FEM256-009	CHAR(0025)	04	01	TITLE
==>FEM256-010	CHAR(0022)	05	04	TITLE
==>FEM256-011	CHAR(0026)	06	04	TITLE
==>FEM256-012	CHAR(0026)	06	36	TITLE
==>FEM256-013	CHAR(0026)	07	04	TITLE
==>FEM256-014	CHAR(0026)	07	36	TITLE
==>FEM256-015	CHAR(0026)	09	04	TITLE
==>FEM256-016	CHAR(0026)	10	04	TITLE
==>FEM256-017	CHAR(0012)	10	64	TITLE
==>FUNKT	CHAR(0001)	10	78	INPUT
==>FEM256-019	CHAR(0001)	10	80	TITLE
==>FEM256-020	CHAR(0080)	11	80	TITLE
==>FEM256-021	CHAR(0061)	13	02	TITLE
==>FEM256-022	CHAR(0080)	13	80	TITLE
==>FEM256-023	CHAR(0002)	15	01	TITLE
==>FEM256-024	CHAR(0001)	15	09	TITLE
==>SNTYPV	CHAR(0003)	15	12	INPUT
==>SNMGRV	CHAR(0003)	15	16	INPUT
==>SNENDV	CHAR(0003)	15	20	INPUT
==>SNINDV	CHAR(0002)	15	24	INPUT
==>SNFCOV	CHAR(0003)	15	27	INPUT
==>FEM256-030	CHAR(0006)	15	31	TITLE
==>SNTYPN	CHAR(0003)	15	39	INPUT
==>SNMGRN	CHAR(0003)	15	43	INPUT
==>SNENDN	CHAR(0003)	15	47	INPUT
==>SNINDN	CHAR(0002)	15	51	INPUT
==>SNFCON	CHAR(0003)	15	54	INPUT
==>FEM256-036	CHAR(0001)	15	58	TITLE

==>FEM256-037	CHAR(0009)	16	01	TITLE
==>MJVON	CHAR(0001)	16	29	INPUT
==>FEM256-039	CHAR(0006)	16	31	TITLE
==>MJNACH	CHAR(0001)	16	56	INPUT
==>FEM256-041	CHAR(0004)	16	58	TITLE
==>VGNR	CHAR(0007)	16	63	INPUT
==>FEM256-043	CHAR(0001)	16	71	TITLE
==>FEM256-044	CHAR(0009)	17	01	TITLE
==>TAVON	CHAR(0001)	17	23	INPUT
==>FEM256-046	CHAR(0001)	17	25	TITLE
==>TFVON	CHAR(0001)	17	27	INPUT
==>TGVON	CHAR(0001)	17	29	INPUT
==>FEM256-049	CHAR(0006)	17	31	TITLE
==>TANACH	CHAR(0001)	17	50	INPUT
==>FEM256-051	CHAR(0001)	17	52	TITLE
==>TFNACH	CHAR(0001)	17	54	INPUT
==>TGNACH	CHAR(0001)	17	56	INPUT
==>FEM256-054	CHAR(0001)	17	58	TITLE
==>FEM256-055	CHAR(0009)	18	01	TITLE
==>TMAVON	CHAR(0003)	18	27	INPUT
==>FEM256-057	CHAR(0006)	18	31	TITLE
==>TMANACH	CHAR(0003)	18	54	INPUT
==>FEM256-059	CHAR(0001)	18	58	TITLE
==>FEM256-060	CHAR(0009)	19	01	TITLE
==>POSVV	CHAR(0004)	19	26	INPUT
==>FEM256-062	CHAR(0006)	19	31	TITLE
==>POSVN	CHAR(0004)	19	53	INPUT
==>FEM256-064	CHAR(0001)	19	58	TITLE
==>FEM256-065	CHAR(0009)	20	01	TITLE
==>POSBV	CHAR(0004)	20	26	INPUT
==>FEM256-067	CHAR(0006)	20	31	TITLE
==>FEM256-068	CHAR(0033)	21	36	TITLE
==>STRNACH	CHAR(0001)	21	70	INPUT
==>FEM256-070	CHAR(0001)	21	72	TITLE
==>FEM256-071	CHAR(0080)	21	80	TITLE
==>FEM256-072	CHAR(0008)	23	17	TITLE
==>FEM256-073	CHAR(0034)	23	44	TITLE
==>FEM256-074	CHAR(0029)	24	02	TITLE
==>FEM256-075	CHAR(0014)	24	44	TITLE

+-----+

## 6.21. User Interface Prototype

```

1      2      3      4      5      6      7      8
1234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890
+-----+
1 |-----* AEND xx * FEM256 xxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx| 1
2 |-----| 2
3 |xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx| 3
4 |Verwaltungsfunktionen:,ATTRB=(PROT,NORM)| 4
5 |-----| 5
6 |Loeschen teilweise ... d Verschieben POS. .... v| 6
7 |Loeschen gesamt ..... g Wechseln ZSB (SN) .... w| 7
8 | 8
9 |Kopieren -ESL- ..... k| 9
10|Kopieren von FSL ..... f Funktion : _| 10
11| 11
12| 12
13|Loeschen/Kopieren/Wechseln von.. | Kopieren/Wechseln nach..| 13
14| 14
15|SN : _ _ _ _ _ x| 15
16|M J : _ VG: _ _ _ _ _ x| 16
17|T Y K O : _ / _ _ _ x| 17
18|T M A : _ x| 18
19|POS-von : _ x| 19
20|POS-bis : _| 20
21|Kennzeichen Strukturänderung : _ x| 21
22| 22
23|12 = SST 16 = Struktur1 (FSL) 18 = BT-VERW| 23
24|11 = TYKO-REF 13 = Struktur1 17 = Pseudoval| 24
+-----+
123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

```

## 6.22.Extracted Comment List

---

source: GWP

---

```
// -----
// GWPKurs::GWPKurs
// author: MH
//
// Description
//
// Constructor
// -----
// -----
// GWPKurs::SelectMarkt
// author: MH
//
// Description
//
// Marke lesen.
// -----
// -----
// GWPKurs::SelectMarkante
// author: MH
//
// Description
//
// Markante Kurse lesen.
// -----
// -----
// GWPKurs::SelectTagesWp
// author: MH
//
// Description
//
// Tageskurse Wertpapier lesen.
// -----
// -----
// GWPKurs::SelectTagesDerivat
// author: MH
//
// Description
//
// Tageskurse Derivat lesen.
// -----
// -----
// GWPKurs::SelectTages
// author: MH
//
// Description
//
// Tageskurse lesen.
// -----
// -----
// GWPKurs::SelectErfassen
// author: MH
//
// Description
//
// Select f r Kurse ERFASSEN.
// -----
// -----
// GWPKurs::SelectVorherigenExist
// author: MH
//
// Description
//
// Select f r vorherigen Kurs. (Pr ft ob aktueller bereits existiert)
// -----
// -----
// GWPKurs::SelectVorherigen
// author: MH
//
// Description
```

```

//
// Select f r vorherigen Kurs.
// -----
// -----
// GWPKurs::SelectExist
// author: MH
//
// Description
//
// Pr ft ob Kurs existiert
// -----
// -----
// GWPKurs::SelectSuchenErfassen
// author: MH
//
// Description
//
// Select f r SUCHEN & ERFASSEN.
// -----
// -----
// GWPKurs::SelectVorhMark
// author: MH
//
// Description
//
// Select f r vorherigen markanten Kurs.
// -----
// -----
// GWPKurs::Update
// author: MH
//
// Description
//
// Aktualisieren von Kursen (INS, UPD, DEL).
// -----
// EOF/GEOS/GWPKURS.CXX
End of Source;

```

## 6.23.Repository Export Table

Type;Base Entity	;Rel ;Type;Target Entity
PROD;SPARKASE	;OWNS;SYS ;DB
SYS ;DB	;OWNS;PROG;PERSON
PROG;PERSON	;ISAT;LIB ;COMMENTS\DB\PERSON.txt
PROG;PERSON	;OWNS;MOD ;Person.jav
MOD ;Person.jav	;ISAT;LIB ;DB\PERSON\Person.jav
MOD ;Person.jav	;INCL;COPY;*.java
MOD ;Person.jav	;INCL;COPY;TransportObject.java
MOD ;Person.jav	;INCL;COPY;*.java
MOD ;Person.jav	;INCL;COPY;BspException.java
MOD ;Person.jav	;OWNS;CLAS;Person
CLAS;Person	;USES;CLAS;TransportObject
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;FUNC;Person
FUNC;Person	;LINK;PARM;VarChar cRole
FUNC;Person	;LINK;PARM;Nummer nVersion
FUNC;Person	;LINK;PARM;TimeStamp tsReadTime
FUNC;Person	;LINK;PARM;int iSeqNumber
FUNC;Person	;LINK;PARM;Nummer nBBZS
FUNC;Person	;LINK;PARM;Datum dGeburtsdatum
FUNC;Person	;LINK;PARM;Nummer nGrdNr
FUNC;Person	;LINK;PARM;VarChar cNachname
FUNC;Person	;LINK;PARM;VarChar cVorname
FUNC;Person	;LINK;PARM;VarChar cKzSparer
FUNC;Person	;LINK;PARM;boolean bKzArchiv
FUNC;Person	;LINK;PARM;VarChar cKzAusland
FUNC;Person	;LINK;PARM;VarChar cOrt
FUNC;Person	;LINK;PARM;VarChar cPlz
FUNC;Person	;LINK;PARM;VarChar cStrasse
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;FUNC;Person
FUNC;Person	;LINK;PARM;Nummer nBBZS
FUNC;Person	;LINK;PARM;Datum dGeburtsdatum
FUNC;Person	;LINK;PARM;Nummer nGrdNr
FUNC;Person	;LINK;PARM;VarChar cNachname
FUNC;Person	;LINK;PARM;VarChar cVorname

FUNC;Person	;LINK;PARM;VarChar cKzSparer
FUNC;Person	;LINK;PARM;boolean bKzArchiv
FUNC;Person	;LINK;PARM;VarChar cKzAusland
FUNC;Person	;LINK;PARM;VarChar cOrt
FUNC;Person	;LINK;PARM;VarChar cPlz
FUNC;Person	;LINK;PARM;VarChar cStrasse
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;FUNC;getBBZS
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;FUNC;getGeburtsdatum
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;FUNC;getGrdNr
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;FUNC;getNachname
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;FUNC;getKzSparer
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;FUNC;getKzArchiv
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;FUNC;getVorname
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;FUNC;getKzAusland
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;FUNC;getOrt
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;FUNC;getPlz
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;FUNC;getStrasse
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;FUNC;setBBZS
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;FUNC;setGeburtsdatum
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;FUNC;setGrdNr
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;FUNC;setNachname
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;FUNC;setKzSparer
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;FUNC;setKzArchiv
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;FUNC;setVorname
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;FUNC;setKzAusland
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;FUNC;setOrt
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;FUNC;setPlz
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;FUNC;setStrasse
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;FUNC;o2x
FUNC;o2x	;LINK;PARM;Writer oWriter
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;FUNC;Person
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;FUNC;getBBZS
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;FUNC;getGeburtsdatum
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;FUNC;getGrdNr
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;FUNC;getNachname
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;FUNC;getKzSparer
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;FUNC;getKzArchiv
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;FUNC;getVorname
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;FUNC;getKzAusland
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;FUNC;getOrt
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;FUNC;getPlz
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;FUNC;getStrasse
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;FUNC;setBBZS
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;FUNC;setGeburtsdatum
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;FUNC;setGrdNr
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;FUNC;setNachname
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;FUNC;setKzSparer
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;FUNC;setKzArchiv
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;FUNC;setVorname
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;FUNC;setKzAusland
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;FUNC;setOrt
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;FUNC;setPlz
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;FUNC;setStrasse
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;FUNC;o2x
FUNC;o2x	;CALL;FUNC;write
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;FUNC;Person.jav
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;DATA;public static final int s_iNACHNAME_LENGTH
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;DATA;public static final int s_iVORNAME_LENGTH
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;DATA;public static final int s_iSTRASSE_LENGTH
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;DATA;public static final int s_iORT_LENGTH
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;DATA;public static final int s_iPLZ_LENGTH
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;DATA;public static final int s_iPLZ_FORMAT
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;DATA;public static final int s_iGRDNR_LENGTH
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;DATA;public static final int s_iBBZS_LENGTH
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;DATA;public static final int s_iKZSPARER_LENGTH
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;DATA;protected Nummer m_nBBZS
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;DATA;protected Datum m_dGeburtsdatum
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;DATA;protected Nummer m_nGrdNr
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;DATA;protected VarChar m_cNachname
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;DATA;protected VarChar m_cKzSparer
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;DATA;protected boolean m_bKzArchiv
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;DATA;protected VarChar m_cVorname
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;DATA;protected VarChar m_cKzAusland
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;DATA;protected VarChar m_cOrt
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;DATA;protected VarChar m_cPlz
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;DATA;protected VarChar m_cStrasse
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;FUNC;Person
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;FUNC;getBBZS

CLAS;Person	;OWNS;FUNC;getGeburtsdatum
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;FUNC;getGrdNr
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;FUNC;getNachname
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;FUNC;getKzSparer
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;FUNC;getKzArchiv
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;FUNC;getVorname
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;FUNC;getKzAusland
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;FUNC;getOrt
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;FUNC;getPlz
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;FUNC;getStrasse
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;FUNC;setBBZS
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;FUNC;setGeburtsdatum
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;FUNC;setGrdNr
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;FUNC;setNachname
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;FUNC;setKzSparer
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;FUNC;setKzArchiv
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;FUNC;setVorname
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;FUNC;setKzAusland
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;FUNC;setOrt
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;FUNC;setPlz
CLAS;Person	;OWNS;FUNC;setStrasse

## 6.24. SoftCalc Metric Export File

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<!--DOCTYPE CENTITY SYSTEM "centity.xsd"-->
<CENTITY>
  <CENTITY_FILE
    Product = "DEMO"
    System = "COBSYST"
    Date = "18.02.09"
    Source = "SOFREDOC"
  />
  <CODE_ENTITY
    Entity = "Component"
    EName = "COBOLD;cob"
    EType = "MODU" >
    <Component_Attributes>
      <Nr_Locs>0800</Nr_Locs>
      <Nr_Stmts>0400</Nr_Stmts>
      <Nr_Functs>0032</Nr_Functs>
      <Nr_Variables>0080</Nr_Variables>
      <Change_Rate>0</Change_Rate>
    </Component_Attributes>
  </CODE_ENTITY>
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