



Mainframe



Cobol



Corporate Trainer's Profile

Corporate Trainers are having the experience of 4 to 12 years in development , working with TOP CMM level 5 companies (Project Leader /Project Manager) qualified from NIT/IIT/IIM and work exp in USA and UK.



CMM (Capability Maturity Model) level Project Standard:-

The Capability Maturity Model (CMM) is a method for evaluating the maturity of organizations on a scale of 1 to 5. Get the Opportunities to work on Client Projects Of US/UK, which follow the all standard of CMM level 5 Company.

Projects



Advantages of Technology

The IBM mainframe market currently accounts for over 70% of business data stored and business transactions processed globally. It is the platform favored and indeed required by the majority of large organizations worldwide. However, fewer than 20,000 organizations will ever need a mainframe, and out of these, 10,000 have one already, and they have had for at least two decades. By contrast, the total number of organizations worldwide that require some form of IT but don't need a mainframe would be measured in tens if not hundreds of millions. This is a larger market by units, yet in total it represents less than 50% of the world's demand for computer capacity by value.

The mainframe is a solid, dependable, available, and scalable technology offering unparalleled security for today's e-business world, and capable of evolving to meet any future needs. Into the future, there aren't going to be large numbers of new mainframe customers, but the existing ones will grow their capacity at ever faster rates than the average historic annual norm of 30%.

Curriculum Highlights

The training programme includes both lecture classes with demo and practical sessions. Faculty members are experienced in both the training and development aspects of the industry. Practical sessions are given on IBM mainframe (S/390) environments directly linked to the server located in USA.

The curriculum for project management and process management courses is as per industry norms and is prepared in consultation with experts. The normal training programme includes technology tools and utilities apart from the core training contents. Technology updates are regularly incorporated in the curriculum and the trainees are equipped with the latest technology for ensuring high quality performance.

Job Prospectus

The new buzzword in IT training comes from an unexpected source mainframes. Resurgence in legacy hardware is attracting professionals who do not mind working on these platforms, motivated by the thought of a long-term career in this field.

Mainframes have now incorporated new technologies and capabilities and also operate as Web-enabled servers. Companies want their mainframe applications to run at lower costs and are therefore outsourcing their services to India. The fact that organizations worldwide have started focusing on disaster recovery and planning, has added to the demand for these professionals. Large global companies are now looking at India for outsourcing, but people with the requisite skill sets are not easy to find. These skills are also not easy to learn. A candidate would take at least three months to even get a hang of the basics, and about two to three years for a professional to become comfortable. Consequently, it can only be an option for those seeking a long-term career in this field. The following disciplines are in demand: CICS, DB2, JCL, VSAM, System Software, Application Software, IMS, and Operating System Management. More than 70 percent of large corporations in the US and the rest of the world use IBM mainframes to run their critical business applications. Most Fortune 500 companies have started outsourcing large projects on IBM mainframe platforms to India. These projects are mainly for maintenance and up gradation and require professionals with multiple skills in different areas, including domain

SUMMARY: This course teaches the student about maintaining IMS Databases with COBOL programs. Database maintenance, for logical and physical databases, to create, retrieve, update, and delete is included along with search arguments and debugging.

AUDIENCE: Programmers/Analysts who will be responsible for writing and maintaining programs which will be accessing IMS databases.

PREREQUISITES: COBOL Programmers with file maintenance experience.

DURATION: 6 Days

OBJECTIVES: During this course, the student will:

SECTION I - IMS CONCEPTS & FACILITIES

Learn about IMS history.

Understand the contrasts of flat files with the hierarchical concept.

Describe how hierarchical structures are connected.

Appreciate the facilities available in IBM's DB/DC system.

Determine what capabilities and shortcomings are inherent to IMS.

Understand COBOL program structure to work with IMS.

SECTION II - IMS PROGRAMMING

Learn about the post database design cycle.

Learn coding conventions on how to read, insert, replace or delete records in an IMS database.

Learn how to use TSO and JCL to create and test programs.

Learn segment search arguments (SSA's) and command code.

COURSE CONTENT: SECTION I - IMS CONCEPTS & FACILITIES

I. INTRODUCTION TO IMS/VIS

A. DATABASE vs. NON-DATABASE SYSTEMS

B. ORIGIN/HISTORY

C. FACILITIES

II. DATABASE FACILITY

A. HIERARCHIC STRUCTURES

B. ACCESS METHODS

C. BATCH PROCESSING

III. DATA COMMUNICATION FACILITY

A. REGION TYPES

B. CONTROL/MESSAGE REGION PROCESSING

C. BATCH MESSAGE REGION PROCESSING

SECTION II - IMS PROGRAMMING

- I. DL/I DATABASE FACILITY
 - A. DEFINITIONS
 - B. THE DATABASE DEFINITION

- II. APPLICATION PROGRAM INTERFACE
 - A. THE PROGRAM SPECIFICATION BLOCK
 - B. DBD-PSB RELATIONSHIP
 - C. JCL

- III. APPLICATION PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS
 - A. DL/I INTERACTION
 - B. PROGRAM ENTRY
 - C. PROGRAM COMMUNICATION BLOCKS
 - D. CALLS TO DL/I
 - E. PROGRAM EXIT

- IV. DL/I CALL STRUCTURE
 - A. FUNCTION CODES
 - B. PROGRAM COMMUNICATION BLOCK
 - C. INPUT-OUTPUT AREA
 - D. SEGMENT SEARCH ARGUMENTS

- V. PROGRAMMING EXAMPLES
 - A. GET UNIQUE CALLS
 - B. GET NEXT CALLS
 - C. GET NEXT WITHIN PARENT CALLS
 - D. SAMPLE PROGRAM

- VI. THE UPDATE FUNCTIONS
 - A. INSERT
 - B. REPLACE
 - C. DELETE

- VII. TESTING AIDS
 - A. BTS
 - B. DFSDDLTO

- VIII. LOGICAL RELATIONSHIP
 - A. UNIDIRECTIONAL
 - B. BI-DIRECTIONAL
 - C. THE LOGICAL DBD

- XI. SECONDARY INDEXING
 - A. TERMINOLOGY
 - B. PROGRAM USAGE
 - C. RESTRUCTURED HIERARCHY

- X. SEGMENT SEARCH ARGUMENTS
 - A. BOOLEAN OPERATORS
 - B. COMMAND CODES

- XI. MULTIPLE POSITIONING
 - A. TRADITIONAL APPROACH
 - B. USAGE

- XII. CICS-DL/I REQUIREMENTS
 - A. USER INTERFACE BLOCK
 - B. SETTING ADDRESSES
 - C. USING DL/I IN CICS
 - D. VS COBOL II CONSIDERATIONS

VSAM

VSAM FUNDAMENTALS

VSAM FILE ORGANIZATION

VSAM INTERNALS AND EXTERNALS

ACCESS METHOD SERVICES (AMS)

COBOL & VSAM

DB2

INTRODUCTION TO DB2

SQL COMMANDS

DB2 & COBOL

FILE MANAGEMENT TOOLS

FILEMANAGER , FILEAID, FILEAID FOR IMS

CONFIGURATION MANAGEMENT TOOLS

CHANGEMAN, PANVALET, ENDEVOR

JOB SCHEDULARS

TWS AND JOBTRAC