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Chapter 1 : Demonstrations of .NET COBOL

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Componentware, Cognition, and Software Development. Object and Cognitive Activities. What Is an Object? What Is a Software Object? Metadata and Self-Describing Components. Introduction to Windows Forms. What Is a Form? Windows Forms and Web Forms Considerations. Building a Windows Forms Project. Adding Control to Forms. NET and Web Forms. Looping Hello World Program. Hi You Selected Program. Web Service Generic Architecture. Web Service Demo Programs. Microsoft Visual Basic Client. Introduction to Windows Windows Operating System Architecture. Processes, Threads, and Jobs in Windows Base Priority for Windows General Rules of the Language. Preface Preface Windows is a large and important system, and it is the core of a more embracing architecture that Microsoft calls Windows DNA This type of architecture is focused on developing the new "digital nervous system" for enterprises. In this context, the "digital nervous system" is the corporate, digital equivalent of the human nervous system: Such systems can be programmed at many levels, from the lowest level of device drivers giving access to privileged instructions to very high levels using powerful software application development tools. Net discussions and examples are based on the Release Candidate from Microsoft. The book aims to cover most of the important areas needed for practical application development using Fujitsu COBOL, without attempting to be encyclopedic. The book is largely self-contained, including coverage of the core topics of Win32 programming required for Microsoft Windows. The book should prove suitable for programmers migrating to Microsoft Windows from other environments such as Unix and mainframes. A large part of the book addresses issues of which components actually make up the. One must realize there are numerous constraints among all the components, and one needs to try to understand from the beginning how they fit into the whole. Learning such complex technology can be quite a challenge. The documentation is vast, equivalent to tens of thousands of printed pages, and it is changing all the time. You can subscribe to various Internet discussion groups, and you will receive hundreds of emails every day. There are many, many books on different parts of this technology. But how do you grasp the whole picture? The book provides a tutorial, giving you all the basic information you need to create working. NET Framework application systems. The book and companion FTP site <http://> Before we get into Chapter 1, lets take a snapshot of some of the types of areas and examples covered in the book. COBOL on the Web With an increasing amount of business being conducted on the Web, organizations everywhere are asking themselves how to best take advantage of the enormous new business opportunities. Businesses with a lot of legacy COBOL are even more concerned, since most of their applications were built long before the Web became the business phenomenon that it is today. These businesses find that retraining their workforce to use other programming languages, as well as retooling their applications for the Web is a daunting task. NET Framework builds on that position and takes several steps forward, allowing COBOL programmers to program directly to the Web and to easily use their existing legacy code. NET makes substantial improvements in those areas. NET compiles pages to native code. This change results in enormous performance benefits, with only a one-time cost to compile the page when it is first deployed. The other important side effect of the design choice to compile instead of interpret is that it opens the door for compiled languages to provide code in ASP. The following is a sample ASP. NET also makes programming interactive content much simpler by exposing standard HTML elements as controls and allowing programmers to create new controls. Web Forms is the name given to this type of control in the. The sample below shows the use of several Web Forms controls in an application that displays the image of a piece of fruit based on the fruit name selected in a drop-down box. NET that the behavior of the control is implemented using code running on the server. This example has four Web Forms controls, whose names are specified using the "id" attribute: An

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unnamed input button. The "OnClick" attribute specifies that the button has a programmed event associated with clicking it. This technology enhances the programmability of Web pages and helps to overcome limitations of static HTML technology. With this technology you can imagine constructing sophisticated Web systems, including applications like electronic storefronts, inventory management systems, shipping management, and much more. Best of all, these applications can be programmed using COBOL if that is what your workforce is trained to use. .NET allows programmers to package dynamic contents onto server-side Web pages, Web Services go a step further. They provide the opportunity to expose programming interfaces to the Web for use by clients to package in any way they see fit. This allows businesses to truly componentize their product offerings in ways that end-users can customize to suit their own applications. The "WebService" directive at the beginning tells the .NET Framework that we want to expose methods as Web Services and identifies the programming language in which the methods are written. In future versions, users will probably need to use a compiler directive to specify an attribute for each method that is to be exposed as a Web Service. As simple as this seems, a number of technologies all have to work together for Web Services to function. SOAP is needed for clients and servers to communicate their arguments and results in a format that can ultimately be transmitted over HTTP. Microsoft has also defined a Service Description Language (SDL), which describes the services being exposed and provides clients the mechanism through which they can find those services. Web services open up new opportunities for application deployment. Instead of packaging business logic applications with wrappers that predetermine the Web presentation style and content, companies can expose their business logic as a Web Service to be customized for use by their customers.

Frameworks and Language Interoperability The .NET Framework, the language in which these base classes are implemented is immaterial. .NET fruit list example has already demonstrated some of the uses of. This allowed direct access to inherited properties. The "StringBuilder" class is another example of a class from the .NET Framework. The following sample shows the use of the Win Forms part of .NET. It demonstrates inheritance from the Win Forms "Form" class and use of methods and properties in the Win Forms base class. This means that developers can write new managed code that makes calls to their existing code. For other native code, users simply need to provide a COBOL prototype declaration for the code they want to call. Eventually, users will also have the option of compiling their existing code with the new compiler to run completely using the CLR. However, COM can still be used for component development if desired. .NET Framework environment, Fujitsu Software has a commitment to a vision of seamless interoperability and powerful programming tools. The price of this commitment is the development of an enhanced COBOL compiler with language extensions to support the new. This does not mean that all programs that run in the environment have to be object-oriented, but object-oriented language constructs are needed to use some features of the environment. For example, constructs like delegates, custom attributes, and visibility attributes have no existing representation in COBOL. For these constructs, Fujitsu will try to ensure that standards conforming programs are not affected by the existence of language extensions targeted to the CLR.

Code Generation The CLR achieves its goals of interoperability, security, and robustness by operating on metadata instead of native code. This means that compilers that target the environment have to develop new code generators that generate metadata instead of native code. The CLR uses just-in-time (JIT) compilation strategies to ultimately translate code for the platform into fast native code. Enhanced interoperability also means that applications with code written in different programming languages can also be seamlessly debugged. This is an important productivity benefit, particularly since most current development environments for COBOL with the exception of Fujitsu COBOL make debugging cross-language applications quite cumbersome. .NET content in the language in which the page is written. .NET sample shown earlier results in generated code that includes the following fragment: Summary The long-term benefits of integration with the Microsoft .NET Framework are that new base classes that are developed for the .NET Framework. The subsequent chapters in this book will explain how the whole Windows operating system, .NET is not an evolutionary step but a revolutionary one in a software application development platform. We believe that this will represent a

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revolutionary step in COBOL application development under this environment.

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Chapter 2 : Brothel Locator Web Service In COBOL | Williamsport Web Developer Weblog

The price of this commitment is the development of an enhanced COBOL compiler with language extensions to support the calendrierdelascience.com Framework platform, a completely new code generator targeting Microsoft's Intermediate Language (IL or metadata) and calendrierdelascience.com support code for COBOL, among other things.

To view the demonstrations for managed code, select Show managed only from the list in the upper left corner of Samples Browser. The following demonstrations are supplied: The SmartLinkage functionality enables you to expose COBOL group items as managed types so that other managed languages can interoperate with them. This sample requires Visual Studio or later Professional or a more advanced edition. The form provides a. Win Book Shows how to create a Windows form to provide a. NET introduces some of the standard features of the. You can use executable as delivered, or modify and rebuild the source code as desired. You can use the executables as delivered, or modify and rebuild the source code as desired. Games Demonstrates the use of Windows forms, enumeration types, inheritance, and of sounds and graphics. Before running this demonstration you must have Sandcastle installed. Download the utility from the Microsoft Download Center. The modified contents of the DataSet are displayed in the Output Window. To execute this demonstration, you must first download and install the SQL Server Northwind database from the Microsoft Web site, <http://> Once there, enter the following search criteria to locate the appropriate download page: The results of the data manipulation are displayed in the Output Window. The form calls an intermediary program, SqlBookWrapper. If this program was written as a static SQL program, it would have to be broken apart into two programs, since static SQL require the table to already exist or a compile error will result. The application is an ASP. Windows Communication Foundation Note: Syndication Service Library Example Shows how to use WCF components to create a custom syndication feed that uses an existing feed as its data source. It contains classes that check whether the entered user name and password are correct. You can select a sample from the list and view its readme. Then you associate your project with Enterprise Server, deploy the application to the server and debug it in Visual Studio. NET , over the Legacy Book library. The WinBook program uses the BookWrapper library to read and write data from the bookfile. NET classes for interacting with http requests and responses.

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Download Citation on ResearchGate | COBOL Programming calendrierdelascience.com Framework | From the Book: Preface Windows is a large and important system, and it is the core of a more embracing architecture.

We will now take a look at what are called the "pillars" of object-oriented programming, that is, encapsulation, inheritance, and polymorphism. These are the core principals of object-oriented programming. Before we dig into the COBOL syntactic details of each pillar at a high level, we will give you an overview of each of the core principals. This is the ability of the language to hide unnecessary implementation details from the object user. For example, if you had created a class named DBWriter database writer that has two primary methods, Open and Close: NOTE The database writer encapsulates the details of opening and closing a database. Identification Division Class-Id Book. The fictitious DBWriter class has encapsulated the inner details of locating, loading, manipulating, and closing the data file. Notice that this encapsulation pillar of OOP keeps programming tasks simple. The user does not have to worry about the numerous lines of code working behind the scenes to carry out the work of the DBWriter class. The user just has to create an instance and send the appropriate message e. Closely related to the notion of encapsulating programming logic is the idea of data hiding. The outside world then must ask to change or get the underlying value. Public data points can easily become corrupted, so the private aspect is a good thing. Inheritance therefore allows you to extend the behavior of a base parent class by inheriting core functionality into a subclass also called a child class. Object is always the top-most node in any. The Shape class extends Object. Shape then defines some number of properties, fields, methods, and events that are common to all shapes. The Circle class extends Shape and inherits the core functionality defined by Shape and Object, as well as defines additional Circle-related details of its own. You then read this diagram as "a circle is-a shape that is-a object. The is-a relationship is often termed classical inheritance. A given class can contain another class and expose part or all of its functionality to the user. For example, if you are modeling a truck, you might wish to express the idea that a truck "has-a" heater. It would not be logical to attempt to derive the Truck class from a Heater, or vice versa a Truck "is-a" heater. The object user has no idea that the Truck class is making use of an inner object. Identification Division Class-Id Truck. Assume that the Shape class has defined a function named Draw , taking no parameters and returning nothing. Recall that every object-oriented language needs to address how it contends with encapsulation, polymorphism, and inheritance.

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Chapter 5 : COBOL to .NET - Asysco

1 Review and Introduction to Object-Oriented COBOL Programming Using calendrierdelascience.com Framework Componentware, Cognition, and Software Development It has often been said we humans make artifacts in our own image.

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"Net Express is a COBOL development environment for extending core business processes to calendrierdelascience.com Framework and other distributed platforms." Of course I followed the link and found a company that does this, but are there places still using COBOL?

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Chapter 7 : Accessing CICS from Microsoft .NET applications using CICS Transaction Gateway

When compiling non-OO COBOL programs, for example when using NetCOBOL calendrierdelascience.com as part of a COBOL migration solution, the NetCOBOL system packages your standard COBOL program in this OO environment as a static method, called "Procedure," of a class with your program's PROGRAM-ID name.

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The tag ensures the COBOL language understand the calendrierdelascience.com framework and makes it run at the server side. The remaining code is a combination of html mixed with simple asp code.

Chapter 9 : There actually is COBOL in .NET? - Stack Overflow

COBOL is a newcomer to the world of object-oriented languages (OOLs). C++, Java, Object Pascal, and to some extent Visual Basic are but a small sample of the popularity of the object paradigm. Before we dig into the COBOL syntactic details of each pillar at a high level, we will give you an overview of each of the core principals.