Beginning Query

MaddenCo Inc.
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Introduction

Query is an IBM product.

Query for iSystem is an interactive query definition, management, and execution facility that allows users to extract and analyze data from their databases. You can create and modify queries using a variety of record selection criteria.

For our example with this document, a sales report for a customer will be created.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Customer Number</th>
<th>Product Code</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Annual</th>
<th>Sales</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Sales</th>
<th>Dollar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100112</td>
<td>DEC121</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>.00</td>
<td>.00</td>
<td>.00</td>
<td>75.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100212</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>.00</td>
<td>.00</td>
<td>.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>7.00</td>
<td>.00</td>
<td>.00</td>
<td>.00</td>
<td>175.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100112</td>
<td>TRED2666</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>257.50</td>
<td>341.25</td>
<td>.00</td>
<td>566.57</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>261.50</td>
<td>441.28</td>
<td>.00</td>
<td>994.97</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100112</td>
<td>F969W6255</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>226.68</td>
<td>426.68</td>
<td>.00</td>
<td>621.20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>326.68</td>
<td>626.68</td>
<td>.00</td>
<td>1221.20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100112</td>
<td>803240</td>
<td>61.00</td>
<td>2,792.60</td>
<td>2,740.00</td>
<td>1,925.00</td>
<td>6,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>61.00</td>
<td>2,798.60</td>
<td>2,745.00</td>
<td>1,929.00</td>
<td>6,060.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Starting Query

ASP customers should contact MaddenCo Technical Support to have query added to the operations window.

Use **ESC** on keyboard to bring up the operations window.

Use the **Run** option for Query in the Operations Window.
Non-ASP customers can start a query from a command line by typing WRKQRY and press enter.

```
START   MaddenCo Inc. Evansville, In       US99MADDEN

Select one of the following:

1. MaddenCo Tire Dealer System

00. Signoff

Selection or command
====> WRKQRY

F3=Exit   F4=Prompt   F9=Retrieve   F12=Cancel
F13=Information Assistant   F16=System main menu
```
Creating and Naming your Query

To create a query, type a 1 on the Option line.

Then give the query a name. Choose a name that is easy to remember. Once there are lots or entries, it may be difficult to find a specific query.

Type this name on the line that says Query.

For the library, it is best practice to store all queries in a query library.

For ASP customers, contact MaddenCo Technical Support and have them create your library. Your library name will be DTxxxQRY with xxx being the number assigned to you by MaddenCo.

Once the library name is set in the library field, it will default to this library and will not have to be changed again.

Non-ASP customers can create a library that will be used specifically for queries using the CRTLIB command.
Defining your Query

The query option automatically starts with defining a file. The following screen comes up with a 1 next to Specify File Selection. At this point, press enter to define the file.
Specify File Selections

This file contains the data to query and create the report. A list of file names is located at the end of this document. For this sales report example, enter **TMSALE**, which is the monthly sales file.

The library is where the data file is stored. For ASP customers, you will default to your DTA999 library, where 999 is your customer number assigned by MaddenCo.

Non-ASP customer should know their library name, which for most customers is QS36F.

Press enter Twice.
Select and Sequence Fields

Select which Fields will Print on Report

Next, select which fields to print on the report.

Enter 1 next to Select and Sequence Fields and press enter.
The Select and Sequence Fields screen will list all of the fields in the file.

Enter a sequence for each field to print and in the order to print on the report. A sequence 10 will print in the first column and sequence 20 in the second, and so on.

Press Enter. The selected fields are now at the top. The values can be changed if needed.

Press Enter.
Define Result Fields

Defining fields that do not exist.

In our example, we want to print gross profit on our report, however gross profit is not a field in the sales file; therefore we will need to calculate it. This is done by defining a result field.

Define the Query

Query: CUSTSALES
Option: CREATE
Library: KDA
CCSID: 65535

Type options, press Enter. Press F21 to select all.
1=Select

Opt Query Definition Option
- > Specify file selections
  1 Define result fields
  = Select and sequence fields
  _ Select records
  _ Select sort fields
  _ Select collating sequence
  _ Specify report column formatting
  _ Select report summary functions
  _ Define report breaks
  _ Select output type and output form
  _ Specify processing options

F3=Exit F5=Report
F10=Layout F18=Files F21=Select all
Select options, or press F3 to save or run the query.

Place a 1 next to Define result field and press enter.
Create a field called profit and enter the calculation necessary to give us the results we are looking for.

Press enter when you have completed your calculation entry.
To have the newly created field print on the report, go back into Select and Sequence Fields and place a sequence number next to Profit.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seq</th>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Text</th>
<th>Len</th>
<th>Dec</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>TSCUS</td>
<td>Sales Customer Number</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>TSST</td>
<td>Sales Product Store</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>TSPD</td>
<td>Sales Product Number</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>TSUNITS</td>
<td>Sales Units</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>TSOSACT</td>
<td>Sales Actual Cost</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>TSOSREP</td>
<td>Sales Replacement Cost</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>TSFET</td>
<td>Sales FET</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>TSsales</td>
<td>Sales Dollar Sales</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>TSYP</td>
<td>Sales Year/Period</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>PROFIT</td>
<td>(TSsales-TSOSREP)/TSsales*100</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TSC</td>
<td>Sales Taxing Authority</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TSCC</td>
<td>Sales Customer Class</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F3=Exit   F5=Report   F11=Display names only   F12=Cancel
F13=Layout F29=Renumber F21=Select all   F24=More keys

Press Enter to confirm.
Select Records

Select which Records to Print on the Report.

After selecting which fields to print on the report, select which records in the sales file to include in the report.

We do not want every record in the sales file to print on our report; we only want the sales for a specific customer within the past year.

Place a 1 next to Select Records and press enter.
On the Select Records screen, enter the conditions for which records to include or exclude from the report.

For instance, we want customer 100112, therefore we want to include customer number equal to 100112.

We want sales for this year, so we will include any sales with a year period greater than 201600.

The last line in the example is a check for blank lines.

Press enter when you have completed your selections.
Select Sort Order

Select the Order the Data is to Print

If we printed our report now, it would print in the order the items were purchased.

Our report would look more professional if we printed the like item numbers together. To do this you must specify a sort order.

Define the Query

Query . . . . . : CUSTSALES
Library . . . . . : KD
Option . . . . . : CREATE
CCSID . . . . . . : 65535

Type options, press Enter. Press F21 to select all.
1=Select

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opt</th>
<th>Query Definition Option</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>_</td>
<td>Specify file selections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_</td>
<td>Define result fields</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_</td>
<td>Select and sequence fields</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_</td>
<td>Select records</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Select sort fields</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=</td>
<td>Select collating sequence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=</td>
<td>Specify report column formatting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=</td>
<td>Select report summary functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=</td>
<td>Define report breaks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=</td>
<td>Select output type and output form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=</td>
<td>Specify processing options</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F3=Exit   F5=Report
F13=Layout F18=Files   F21=Select all

Select options, or press F3 to save or run the query.
Since we want to print our report in product number order, we will place a 10 on the line next to TSPD. Press enter twice.
Display report.

At this point, the report can be viewed to check how the report will look. The F5 Report function provides an example of the report on the screen.

Things you should know about F5:

This is running interactively and will take the majority of your system resources. This means that Counter Billing and Invoice Printing will go very, very slow. On your system, the sales file has a lot of data. This means that minutes could go by before your report is displayed.

To view all of the columns in your report, press F20 to move to the right and F19 to move to the left.

Your printer will only print up to 132 characters. If the report width is greater than 132, you will need to remove a field, modify your columns, or print two lines for each record.

Your report will only display 14 records at a time on your screen. When you press page down to see more records, minutes could possibly go by again.

Note: If you are an ASP customer, pressing F5 will not slow down the system.

The following is an example of what your screen will look like when you press F5.
Modifying Reports to 132 Characters or less.

The F20 function shows the last columns of the report.

As shown above, the report goes past column 132.

We will need to decide if it would be possible to narrow our columns down so that we can fit our data all on one line. We are only 10 characters over our limit, therefore, it would be reasonable to try and create this report with only one line for each record.

Some things to take into consideration:

- Customer number has a comma printed that is not needed
- Units prints decimal positions and may not be necessary
- There are 2 spaces between each column and one would suffice
- Profit % field was created as an 10-position field; it could be smaller
- Customer Number is not necessary, we could remove it.

To make our report look better, we will definitely want to remove the comma from the Customer Number. To do this we will need to Specify Report Column Formatting.

F3 to exit back to the Define the Query:
Specify Report Column Formatting.

Define the Query

Query .......: CUSTSALES  Option .......: CREATE
Library .......: KDA    CCSID .......: 65535

Type options, press Enter. Press F21 to select all.
1=Select

Opt    Query Definition Option
   1  > Specify file selections
   2  > Define result fields
   3  > Select and sequence fields
   4  > Select records
   5  > Select sort fields
   6  > Specify collating sequence
   7  > Specify report column formatting
   8  > Select report summary functions
   9  > Define report breaks
  10  > Select output type and output form
  11  > Specify processing options

F3=Exit    F5=Report
F10=Layout F10=Files   F21=Select all
Select options, or press F3 to save or run the query.

Place a 1 next to Specify Report Column Formatting and press enter.
To edit how a field appears on a report, place your cursor on any of the columns related to that field and press F16-Edit.

Note: F16-Edit will only work on a numeric field. A numeric field is a column that can have only numbers in it and no characters. The way to tell if a field is numeric is to look at the Dec column. If it has a 0 or greater in it, then you can edit that field.

![Specify Report Column Formatting](image-url)
Press F16 to edit the customer number field.

After pressing F16, Define Numeric Editing Screen is next. For the edit option, there are four choices.

1 - Will let you remove decimal points, commas, - signs, add $ signs.
2 - Will let you put “/” in dates and a “:” in time.
3 - Does a lot, Read the help text.
4 - Will allow you to put parenthesis and dashes in phone numbers, etc.
We want to remove the comma so option 1 is what we need. Just press enter.
The Describe Numeric Field Editing screen will now appear. The comma is referred to as the thousands separator. Therefore, we want to go down and change the 2 to a 5.

Place a 5 next to Thousands Separator and press enter.
Changing the column Spacing

We are now back at the Specify Report Column Formatting Screen.

The * under the Edit Column means this field has been edited.

For Column Spacing, there is a 2 next to every field except the first one. This indicates how many spaces will print between each column on the report. We really only need 1 space, so if we change each of these to a 1, this will reduce how many characters print on one line and get us closer to the 132 we are looking for.

Change the 2’s to a 1 on this screen and then page down and continue to change the 2’s to 1’s.
When you have paged all of the way down, you will see the word Bottom in the far right corner. This lets you know that you are at the bottom.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Column Spacing</th>
<th>Column Heading</th>
<th>Len</th>
<th>Dec</th>
<th>Edit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PROFIT</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>PROFIT %</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F3=Exit  F5=Report  F10=Process/previous  F12=Cancel
F13=Layout  F18=Edit  F18=Files  F23=Long comment
At this point we do not know if we are still past 132 characters. The F13-Layout function displays a layout for our report. Verify if the report stops before 132 characters or if more reformatting is needed.

As you can see, we are still past 132.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Display Report Layout</th>
<th>Report width . . . . : 147</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Position to line . . . .:</td>
<td>Shift to column . . . .:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line . . . . . . . . . . . .:</td>
<td>. . . . . . . . . . . .:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales</td>
<td>Sales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ement</td>
<td>FET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales</td>
<td>Sales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>000001</td>
<td>99.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>999,999</td>
<td>9,999,999,999.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>999,999</td>
<td>9,999,999,999.99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

***** ******* End of report layout *******

---

Bottom

F3=Exit  F12=Cancel  F10=Left  F20=Right  F21=Split

Last column of report layout.
Modifying the size of a field.

The profit percent field is defined at 12 positions with 2 decimals. This field does not need to be this big so it can be changed from 10 to 6, which puts the report below 132 characters.

Enter the value 6 on Len line for Profit.

The F13 Layout function shows that the report is indeed below 132 characters.

Press enter to save changes.
Select report summary functions

Creating Totals for a Column

Now we have returned to Define the Query screen.

Creating totals for the report is referred to as Report Summary Functions.

![Define the Query](image)

Type options, press Enter. Press F21 to select all.
1=Select

Opt  Query Definition Option
_  > Specify file selections
_  > Define result fields
_  > Select and sequence fields
_  > Select records
_  > Select sort fields
_  > Select collating sequence
_  > Specify report column formatting
_  > Select report summary functions
_  > Define report breaks
_  > Select output type and output form
_  > Specify processing options

F3=Exit   F5=Report
F10=Layout   F18=Files   F21=Select all
Select options, or press F3 to save or run the query.

Place a 1 next to Select report summary functions and press enter.
There are options for Totaling, Averaging, displaying the Minimum, displaying the Maximum, or counting the number of records.

For our report, we would like to total so we will be using a 1. It would be feasible to total units, cost and sales, therefore; we will place a 1 on each of these.

Place a 1 on a line for each field and press enter. (It does not matter which line)

Take the F5-Report function to view the report. Page down to the bottom, and take the F20 function to move to the right, which displays our report has totals.

F3 to exit out of Display Report to return to the Select Report Summary Functions. You must press ENTER or the “1” you keyed in the columns will not be saved.
Define Report Breaks

Printing Subtotals

At the Define Query screen, to create a subtotal for each product is referred to as Define Report Break

![Define the Query screen](image)

Type options, press Enter. Press F21 to select all.

1=Select

Opt    Query Definition Option
   _    > Specify file selections
   _    > Define result fields
   _    > Select and sequence fields
   _    > Select records
   _    > Select sort fields
   _    > Select collating sequence
   _    > Specify report column formatting
   _    > Select report summary functions
   1    > Define report breaks
   =    > Select output type and output form
   =    > Specify processing options

F3=Exit    F5=Report
F13=Layout F1=Files    F21=Select all

Select options, or press F3 to save or run the query.

Place a 1 next to Define report breaks and press enter.
Report breaks are used to identify when a specific field has changed on a report.

In our example report, to identify when the product number changes, enter 1 next to the product number field.

Notice the column Sort Ptry for product number has a 10. This means that product number was one of the fields used for sorting. You only want to create a break for a field that is ordered. Otherwise, the report could subtotal after every record.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Break Level</th>
<th>Sort Prty</th>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Text</th>
<th>Len</th>
<th>Dec</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>TSCUS</td>
<td>Sales Customer Number</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>TSSST</td>
<td>Sales Product Store</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>TSPD</td>
<td>Sales Product Number</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>TSUNITS</td>
<td>Sales Units</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=</td>
<td></td>
<td>TSCOSACT</td>
<td>Sales Actual Cost</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=</td>
<td></td>
<td>TSCOSREP</td>
<td>Sales Replacement Cost</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=</td>
<td></td>
<td>TSFET</td>
<td>Sales FET</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=</td>
<td></td>
<td>TSSALES</td>
<td>Sales Dollar Sales</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=</td>
<td></td>
<td>TSYP</td>
<td>Sales Year/Period</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=</td>
<td></td>
<td>PROFIT</td>
<td>(TSSALES-TSCOSREP)/TSSALES+100</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Place a 1 in the Break level column next to product number and press enter.
You are now at the Format Report Break screen. Break level 0 is the final total line that prints on our report.

Change the Break text to Total and press enter.
You are now at the Format Report Break screen for break level 1. Break level 1 is our product number.

The options are to have the report to skip to a new page each time the product number changes. For our example, we are going to leave it as an N.

The suppress summaries field is used to determine if the subtotals are printed. On some reports you may just want to print a blank line when a field changes. We want to print the subtotals so we are going to leave this as an N. The break text is extra wording you can print on the subtotal line. We do not want any additional wording, so we will just leave the break text blank.

The F5-Report function and then the F20-Right functions displays the subtotals as you page down through your report.
Select Output Type and Form

Setting up our output type and form.

Once the report is formatted as needed, you will need to specify if you are going to send your report to a printer, file, or a screen. To do this you will need to use the Select output type and form selection.

Place a 1 next to Select output type and output form and press enter
On the select screen, the first option is the output type. We want to print ours so we would choose a 2 for printer.

The next option is Form of output. For Summary, only the totals for each product will print. Detail will print what we have been viewing. We need to see the profit percent so we are going to print the detail.

If you could not get your report down to 132 characters, then you would use the line wrapping.

Type a 2 on the Output type and press enter.
On the Define Printer Output screen, specify information related to the printer. Enter to accept the defaults and continue.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Define Printer Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type choices, press Enter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printer ............... <em>PRINT</em>  *PRINT, name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Form size:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length ............... ___ Blank, 1-255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Width ............... 132 Blank, 1-378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start line ............ ___ Blank, 1-255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End line .............. ___ Blank, 1-255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line spacing ........... 1 1, 2, 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Print definition ....... N Y=Yes, N=No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F3=Exit  F5=Report  F10=Process/previous
F12=Cancel  F13=Layout  F10=Files
The next screen is more printing information. I usually accept the defaults on this as well.

Press Enter
The next screen allows a cover page and cover page title. This will print a page that is separate from the report.

For our example report, answer N so an extra page does not print.
The next screen is for entering headings that will print on your report. The heading is useful in describing what the report is about.

A message can also be printed on the footing of the page.

You can enter the name of the Query for future reference.

For the Heading, enter the information in the example below:
Exiting the Query

When finished with the report, take the F3-Exit function from the Define Query screen.

The exit Query Screen is dislayed.

The Save definition is set to “Y” therefore, the query will be saved with the name and library listed under the lower half of the screen.

The run option is set to “3” do not run which means the query will not run at this time. If you are ready to print your query, change this option to “2” Run in Batch. Using option 1 to run interactively will slow your system down as discussed previously.

On the text field, type in a description for your query.

Press enter.

Press F3 to Exit Query
# Commonly Used Files

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CMBILL</td>
<td>RETREAD BILLING FILE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMWRKH</td>
<td>RETREAD WORKORDER HEADER FILE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMWRKD</td>
<td>RETREAD WORKORDER DETAIL FILE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMAD</td>
<td>GL AUDIT FILE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMBD</td>
<td>GL BUDGETS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMBL</td>
<td>GL BALANCES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMGM</td>
<td>GL CHART OF ACCOUNTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMRD</td>
<td>GL REPORT FORMATS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMSD</td>
<td>GL JOURNAL ENTRY DETAIL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMSH</td>
<td>GL JOURNAL ENTRY HEADER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMDT</td>
<td>AP INVOICE DETAIL – UPDATED INVOICES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMHD</td>
<td>AP INVOICE HEADER – UPDATED INVOICES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMVEND</td>
<td>AP VENDOR FILE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PTHD</td>
<td>AP INVOICE HEADER – CURRENT TRANSACTIONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PTDT</td>
<td>AP INVOICE DETAIL – CURRENT TRANSACTIONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RMBNKHC</td>
<td>BANK RECONCILIATION – CLEARING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RMBNKKR</td>
<td>BANK RECONCILIATION – INPUT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TMARDT</td>
<td>A/R DETAIL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TMAROP</td>
<td>A/R OPEN FILE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TMCUST</td>
<td>CUSTOMER MASTER FILE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TMDISC</td>
<td>DISCOUNT DETAIL FILE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TMDISH</td>
<td>DISCOUNT HEADER FILE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TMEM</td>
<td>CUSTOMER EMAIL ADDRESSES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TMHIST</td>
<td>PRODUCT HISTORY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TMIHSH</td>
<td>INVOICE HISTORY HEADER RECORD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TMIHSL</td>
<td>INVOICE HISTORY LINE ITEMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TMPHOD</td>
<td>PURCHASE ORDER HEADER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TMPODT</td>
<td>PURCHASE ORDER DETAIL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TMPOSH</td>
<td>POINT OF SALE HEADER – CURRENT INVOICES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TMPOSL</td>
<td>POINT OF SALE LINE ITEMS – CURRENT INVOICES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TMPROD</td>
<td>PRODUCT MASTER FILE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TMSALE</td>
<td>SALES HISTORY</td>
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<tr>
<td>TMSDAY</td>
<td>DAILY SALES HISTORY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TMSSUM</td>
<td>SALES SUMMARY HISTORY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TMVEHC</td>
<td>VEHICLE MASTER FILE</td>
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</table>