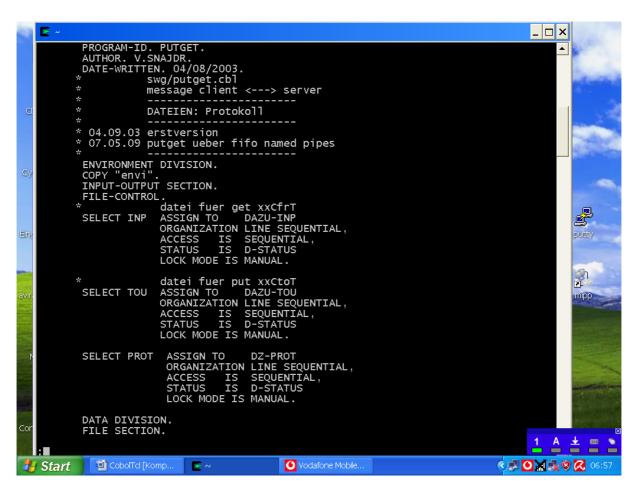
## Cobol + Tcl/Tk Interface with named pipes from Vaclav Snajdr

Logol 1974 (LogAbax, Sligos)

V.Snajdr

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Cobol 1981 (Texas Instruments), 1985 Unix, 1998 Linux
                     Tcl/Tk 1999
                     More bookkeeper (ERP concept and programming) than IT-
                     professional
Motivation 1:
                     GUI for Cobol
History:
                     First interface Tcl-Cobol – Hamburg 2000 – Franco Violi with C,
                     Tcl-C, statically solution, formulars, not good interaction
                     Second interface 2005 – Wolfgang Grossbauer, Client/Server, with C,
                     statically linking C with Cobol.
                     Servers: AS400, Windows, Linux. Clients: Windows, Linux.
                     Some Problems with changing libraries on diverse Linux-Versions
                     (Suse, Ubuntu, Debian, etc.)
                     Third interface - 2009 - myself, based on "named pipes", no
                     client/server, desktop X11 on Server, quick access with NX-
                     Products(www.nomachine-com)
How it works:
                     Tcl/Tk starts first, create pipes
                     set a CfrT:
                                          # cobol from tcl
                                          # name of pipe-file included /dev/tty in VDT
                     set f $::VDT$a;
                     exec mkfifo $f;
                                          # create pipe
                     set ::ou [open $f w+]; # open pipe
                     set a CtoT:
                                          # cobol to tcl
                                          # create ...
                     set ::in [open $f r+]
                     exec CobolMain.sh $::VDT &; # start cobol proces
Write into pipe:
                     proc putSock {datentk} {
                            puts $::ou $::TKDATEN
                            flush $::ou
                            }
```

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Read from pipe:
                     proc getSock {} {
                           if {[gets $::in record] <0} {return}</pre>
                           set record [string trimright $record \x00]
                           set ::TKDATEN $record
                    }
Write/Read:
                     proc pu_ge {} {
                           putSock $::TKDATEN
                           set
                                  ::TKDATEN [getSock];
                     }
Example create new record - ::TKDATEN says what Cobol should do
proc write_dk {} {
        set aktion "aktion=neu_dk";
        set inhlog "kurz_dk=$::MYLOG"
        set inhpas "pasw_dk=$::MYPWD"
        set wekuli "kuorli=$::KUORLI"
       set ::TKDATEN "RUPA:msdklog:$aktion:$inhlog:$inhpas:$wekuli:";
       pu_ge;
```



Cobol record size is here max. 64 KB.

Write and read the pipes is similar to Tcl.

Motivation 2 for using Cobol: I have a complet ERP (Enterprise Ressource Planing)

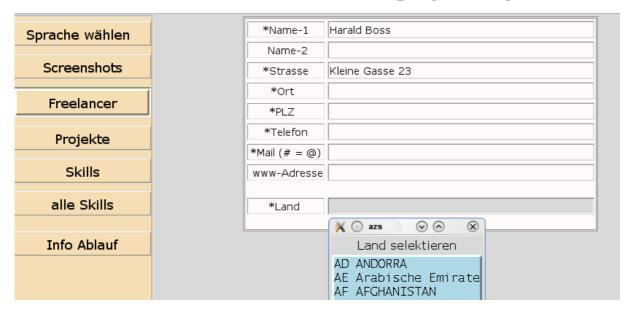
software package with about 800 Moduls and 70 Datatables.

To use the existing routines ist better than to rewrite the same in another language only.

Live demo: A new person will be created

- GUI Tcl/Tk input on screen with some control
- Cobol on server takes the data and write into database

## MS IT-Portal für Legacy und Open Source



Picture 2: Every filed will be immediatily send to Cobol and write into database

Stammdaten-Verwalt	ung <u>Kunden/L</u>	ieferanten	Vc: Z	Anzeige	en
1.Firmennummer	: :	1	2.Kunde/Lief-nr	: :	100028
3.Firmennummer 5.Name-1 6.Name-2 7.Strasse 8.Plz 9.Ort	:Harald Boss	5	4.Kurzname	:haraldone	
10. Land 12. Telefon 14. Teletex 15. Text			11.Postfach 13.Telex		
16.Uns.Nr.b.Kund. 18.Mwst-Satz 20.Vertreter 1 22.Provis-% 1.V 24.Verb/Region 26.Fibu Deb-Konto	:		17.Waehrungskz 19.Zahl-Bed-Nr 21.Vertreter 2 23.Provis-% 2.V 25.Bank-Nummer 27.J-Gesperrt	: : : :	
<pre><pre></pre> <pre><pre><pre></pre> <pre></pre> <p< td=""><td></td><td>(r</td><td>return/E/P)</td><td></td><td></td></p<></pre></pre></pre>		(r	return/E/P)		

Very usefull for control during the developing phase.

Strasbourg, 5.6.2010