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READINESS ASSESSMENT MODULE (DSD DO87D) USER'S MANUAL

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This User Manual describes the Unclassified Weapon System Management Information System (WSMIS) Readiness Assessment Module (RAM) (D087D). It is intended for those who have received initial workstation training or who would like to generate specific RAM output products.

It gives trained users specific information about obtaining reports from their workstation and provides a reference source for information about using WSMIS-RAM.

The Attachments contain terms and abbreviations and the relevant portion of the Command Data/ Directory.

The use of a name of any specific commercial product, commodity, or service in this publication does not imply endorsement by the Air Force.

WSMIS-RAM operates at OC-ALC's Tinker Data Services Center, Tinker Air Force Base, OK.

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Chapter 1

GENERAL

1.1. Purpose Of The End User Manual. The purpose of this End User Manual for the unclassified Weapon System Management Information System (WSMIS) Readiness Assessment Module (RAM) (D087D) is to provide the end user with the information necessary to use the system effectively, including operation of the appropriate equipment. End users include Single Managers (SMs), Inventory Management Specialists (IMSs), Equipment Specialists (ESs), the Major Commands (MAJCOMs), and ALC Monitors, as well as personnel in HQ AFMC and HQ USAF. WSMIS/RAM is hosted on the Tinker Data Services Center (TDSC), Amdahl computer system, located at the Defense Megacenter - Oklahoma City (DMC-OKC).

1.2. Purpose Of The RAM System .

1.2.1. WSMIS is an information system designed to aid a variety of Air Force personnel in monitoring, managing, and improving weapon system and support resources. WSMIS provides capabilities such as readiness and sustainability assessments; prioritized lists of logistics limiting factors; Get-Well analysis and monitoring; support for RSP reviews; computation of recoverable spares wartime requirements; support of repair and distribution processes that are responsive to operational needs; and information for long-term weapon system planning dealing with the planning and prioritization of depot work loads, repair funds allocation, and distribution prioritization for all exchangeable spares.

1.2.2. WSMIS/RAM was created to determine the readiness of a weapon system and the material resources (including aircraft and engines) required to conduct wartime missions. To do so, RAM accesses and reports on data in its integrated database. This data can be accessed directly through WSMIS/RAM reporting capabilities. The purpose of WSMIS/RAM is to support users in:

1.2.2.1. Monitoring weapon system readiness.

1.2.2.2. Performing studies and reducing the time needed to accomplish readiness problem analysis.

1.2.2.3. Replacing item-oriented management with weapon-system management.

1.2.2.4. Assisting operational commands in identifying specific unit problems.

1.3. References. The following documents contain related information on subjects discussed in this manual:

1.3.1. Functional Description for the WSMIS Readiness Assessment Module (RAM, D087D), Version 8.1, DRC E-14161-U, 15 August 1988.

1.3.2. System/Subsystem Specification for the Weapon System Management Information System Readiness Assessment Module (WSMIS/RAM,D087D), The Analytic Sciences Corporation (TASC) EM-2572-2, 31 August 1987.

1.3.3. System/Subsystem Specification for the Weapon System Management Information System Integrated Database (WSMIS IDB,D087F), TASC EM-2573-2R, 29 January 1988.

1.3.4. Computer Operation Manual for the Weapon System Management Information System Readiness Assessment Module (WSMIS/RAM,D087D), TASC EM-2771, 31 October 1989.

1.3.5. Unclassified Weapon System Management Information System (WSMIS) User Connectivity Guide, TASC EM-2750-1, May 1990.

1.3.6. Basic AF Procedures, Aerospace Vehicle and Selected Items of Equipment Mission Capability (MICAP), AFM 67-1, Volume I, Part 1, Chapter 2.

1.3.7. USAF Standard Base Supply System, Mission Capable (MICAP) and Awaiting Parts (AWP) Procedures, AFMAN 23-110, Volume 2, Part 2, Chapter 17.

1.3.8. Aerospace Vehicle and Selected Items of Equipment Mission Capability (MICAP) and Awaiting Parts (AWP) Reporting System (D165B/FI) User's Manual, 6 May 1996.

1.4. Terms And Abbreviations. Refer to Attachment 1 for a list of terms and abbreviations used in this document. Throughout this document, the term "RAM" will be used in place of "WSMIS/RAM" for brevity.

1.5. Conventions. When this manual discusses particular keyboard entry operations in RAM, it uses the following document notation conventions:

1.5.1. Depending on the terminal type, the key this manual refers to as the Enter key may be labeled Enter, Return or Execute. Regardless of how it is labeled, it will do the same thing and this manual will always refer to it as Enter.

1.5.2. Commands that can be typed are shown in BOLD; typing exactly what is in boldface (followed by pressing the Enter key) will initiate the command. If the manual says "Type a 2 in the selection space and press Enter," you will strike those two keys. If the manual says "Enter the command LCMD," then "LCMD" should be typed on the command line followed by pressing the Enter key. In general, the manual assumes that Enter must be pressed to initiate a command.

1.5.3. Specific information that you may or must enter is shown between pointed brackets, e.g. <specific information>. Do not type the pointed brackets or the literal character string given; instead, type the information requested by the lowercase bold type. For example, if the manual says "use the command DELETE OUTPUT <output ID>," you would type DELETE OUTPUT 43, or whatever the ID number of the output you wish to delete happens to be.

1.5.4. When several different options are possible as specifications of the command, these options are listed in uppercase bold type within the pointed brackets and separated by slashes, thus: <UP/DOWN>. You would type only one of these secondary commands, not both, and would not type the brackets or slash.

1.5.5. Many of the programmed function (PF) keys on the keyboard will have commands assigned to them, which may change depending on the specific RAM screen. The last two lines on the screen will generally indicate what the PF-keys mean. Pressing a PF-key is identical to typing its assigned command on the command line and pressing Enter.

1.5.6. Screens are reproduced in this manual as they will appear on the terminal. The specific data displayed may differ, but the menu options and format will be the same.

1.5.7. Specific prompts or messages which appear on your screen will be written in the End User Manual between quotation marks, like this: "Enter Selection =>."

1.6. Security.

1.6.1. All data and programs within WSMIS-RAM (D087D) are unclassified.

1.6.2. RAM contains access control software for restricted access. To gain access to RAM, the user must fill out a system access request and submit it to either the local OPR or to HQ/AFMC/LGIC, 4375 Chidlaw Road, Suite 6, Wright-Patterson AFB OH 45433-5006, for signature. It is then forwarded to MSG/SNM who then forwards the request to the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA WESTHEM WEK4) for final approval.

1.6.3. If it is desired to access RAM by commercial telephone lines rather than by Defense Data Network (DDN), additional approval from DISA WESTHEM WEK4 must be obtained in order to access the OCDIS network at Tinker AFB. The toll-free telephone number is 1-800-624-3906.

1.7. Organization Of The End User Manual.

1.7.1. Chapter 2 of this manual contains a summary of the RAM system. Included are overviews of the application functions available, hardware/software/communications requirements, and information about obtaining assistance and reporting problems.

1.7.2. Chapter 3 describes the commands and procedures necessary to initially access the system and an introductory tutorial. Information for first time users covers familiarization with the required equipment and a summary of the necessary system access procedures. Instructions for starting and stopping RAM work sessions are provided. A short "guided tour" is also included to help the first-time user learn the basics of the RAM User Interface and reporting functions.

1.7.3. Chapters 4 and 5 contain detailed instructions for navigating within the RAM User Interface. Chapter 4 tells the user how to make menu selections, move from place to place, use function keys, and correct errors. Chapter 5 explains how to use RAM commands.

1.7.4. Chapter 6 explains the choices available in defining customized RAM reports. It also describes generic report types supported by RAM.

1.7.5. Chapter 7 provides instructions for using the RAM Output Handler.

1.7.6. Chapter 8 describes the available RAM Utilities. These utilities consist of News, Data Status, User Profile, Online Dictionary, Online HELP, and the MDS/WUC/NSN Cross-Reference Dictionary.

1.7.7. Attachments to the manual provide lists of RAM terms, abbreviations and commands.

Chapter 2

SYSTEM SUMMARY

2.1. Overview. The first section in this chapter provides a high-level summary of RAM, including the functions it performs, the performance that can be expected when executing these functions, and the supervisory controls that can be implemented to manage the use of the system. The second section describes the hardware, software and communications required to run RAM. The third section discusses contingencies and alternate modes of operation. The final section gives instructions for obtaining assistance and reporting problems.

2.1.1. Application Summary.

2.1.1.1. Capabilities and Benefits.

2.1.1.1.1. RAM determines the readiness of a weapon system and the material resources (including aircraft, engines, and support equipment) required by the weapon system to conduct peacetime and wartime missions. The purpose of RAM is to use current information drawn from a number of data sources to provide the following quantitative measures of readiness:

2.1.1.1.1.1. The status assigned to a weapon system reflecting mission capability; including aircraft, engines, and recoverable spares required to conduct wartime missions.

2.1.1.1.1.2. The status of mission capability and awaiting parts requirements at the mission/design/series, command, and base level.

2.1.1.1.2. RAM focuses on historical and current data. It also identifies readiness-limiting items.

2.1.1.1.3. Using RAM enables timely and effective analysis of problems and historical trends.

2.1.1.1.4. RAM provides a choice of report formats. Users can tailor each of these to their particular needs by dictating the content and scope of the report. A user specifies the content of the report by selecting one or more subset fields (such as MDS, Command, or Base). Subset fields are the subject of the report and represent the data which is aggregated (i.e., grouped, sorted, and counted). Then the user defines what the report will measure (MICAP hours, for example). Finally, the user can limit the scope of the report by subsetting the data; the report will detail only the relevant part of the universe of data known to RAM.

2.1.1.1.5. RAM is a menu-driven, interactive computer system that can be operated by all users. Supporting features include a help facility, a data element dictionary, an output handler, and simple English?language prompts and commands. The User Interface incorporates features such as default choices and multiple function selections from one panel. Its User Profile provides the ability to enter RAM at a user-specified panel. Often there are a number of ways to go from one panel to another. The command structure provides the means to go directly from one place to another.

2.1.1.1.6. Benefits to users include:

2.1.1.1.6.1. Online access to current data for assessing weapon system readiness.

2.1.1.1.6.2. Online access to historical data for trend analysis.

2.1.1.1.6.3. A centralized source of information to facilitate comparisons and communication

2.1.1.1.6.4. Standardized reports in easy-to-read formats.

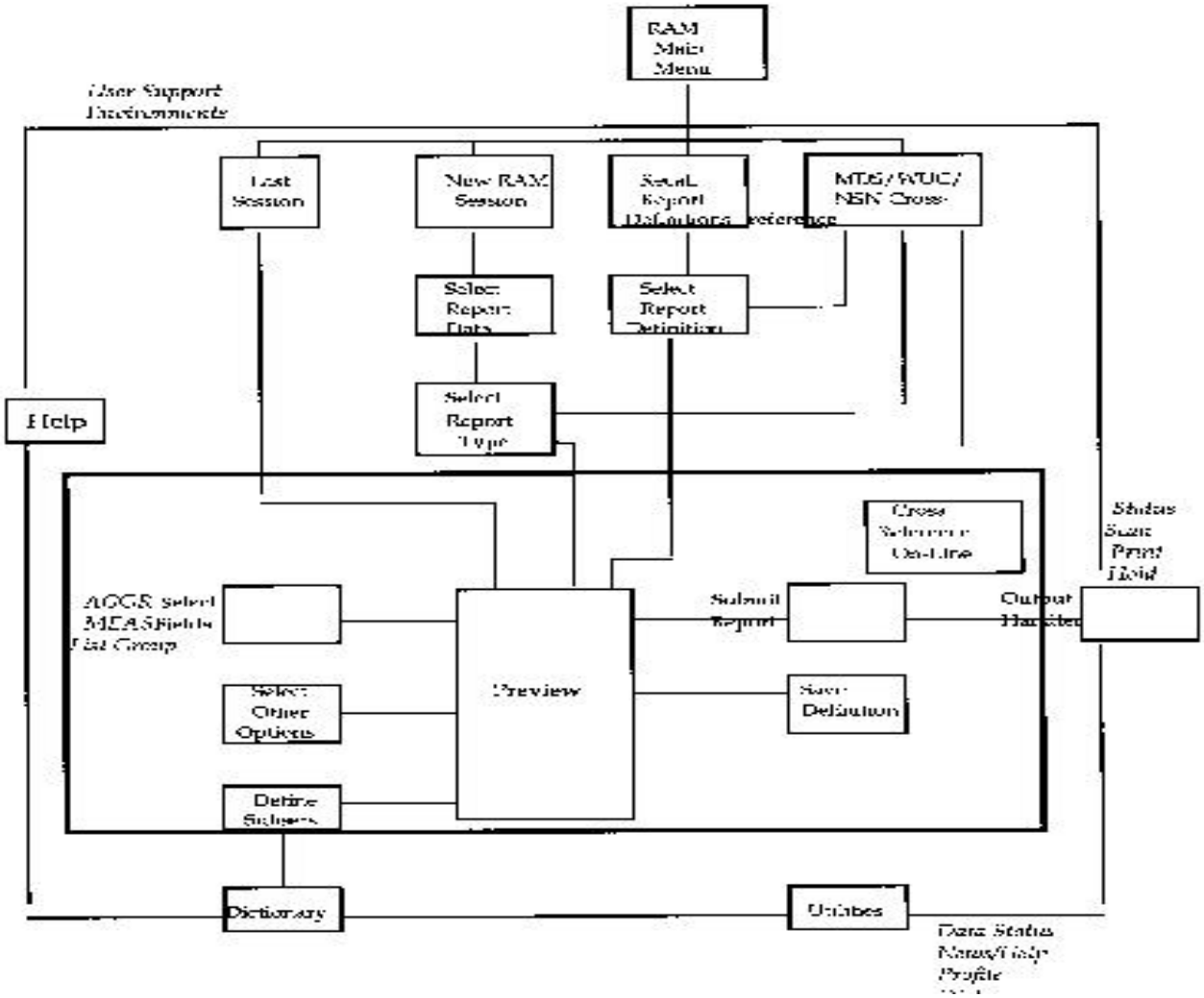
2.1.1.1.6.5. Easy-to-use menus with dictionary information

2.1.1.1.6.6. The ability to tailor data to specific needs through the use of subsetting and wild-bcarding.

2.1.1.1.6.7. A full range of data presentation, from top?level summary to lowest level detail.

2.1.1.1.7. Figure 2.1. depicts the relationships of the various environments and functions within RAM. 4. standardized reports in easy-to-read formats.

Figure 2.1. Relationships



2.1.1.2. User Communities.

2.1.1.2.1. RAM serves a variety of users, including Single Managers (SM's), Major Commands (MAJCOMs), Equipment Specialists (ESs), Inventory Management Specialists (IMSs), ALC Monitors, HQ AFMC personnel, HQ USAF personnel, Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) personnel, and base personnel.

2.1.1.2.2. RAM is designed to be used by personnel with varying degrees of familiarity with the system. Occasional users can take advantage of RAM's menu structure to examine data On?Line and run preformatted reports. Frequent users with greater system familiarity may prefer to use the system commands and build their own report definitions.

2.1.1.3. RAM Data Sources.

2.1.1.3.1. As a management information system, RAM collects its raw data from a number of government data sources and incorporates the data into the RAM database. Data processed at various Air Force sites is transmitted or delivered to Tinker Data Services Center (TDSC) for inclusion in the RAM database. RAM can generate a variety of outputs to meet management and technical users' needs to monitor and improve the status of AF weapon systems.

2.1.1.3.2. The primary data sources for RAM are:

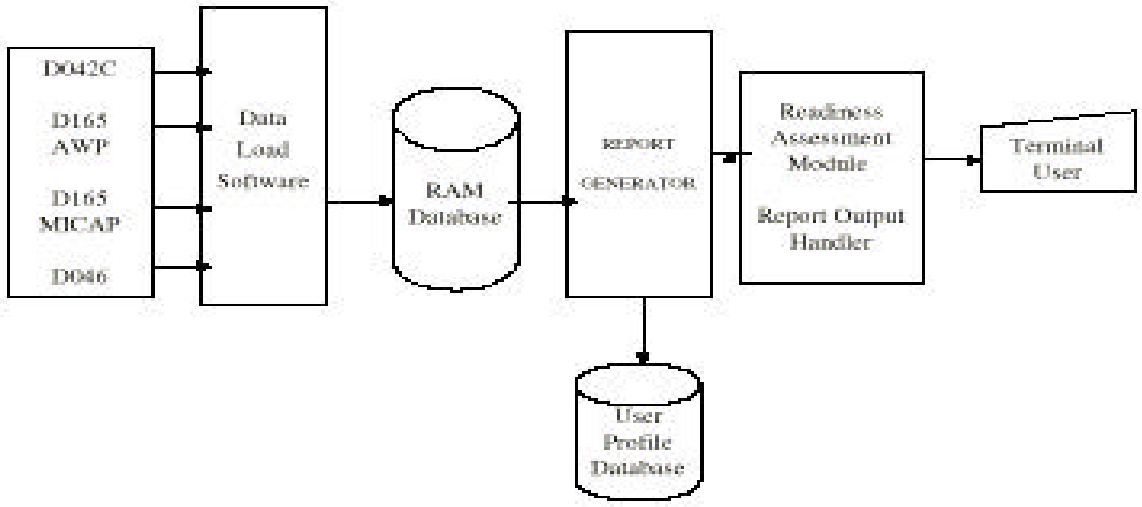
2.1.1.3.2.1. *D042C Central Engine Management System (CEMS)*: Approximately 1000 300-character status and inventory records are loaded weekly. These records contain current Engine Inventory showing on-hand versus authorized quantities and TMS status codes summarized by month.

2.1.1.3.2.2. *D165B Awaiting Parts (AWP)*: Approximately 1000 80-character AWP start, stop, and status transaction records are loaded daily. These records include Start Date, Document Number, and National Stock Number. AWP History is available for the current and two previous fiscal years.

2.1.1.3.2.3. *D165B Mission Capable Requisition Status System (MICAP)*: Approximately 40,000 140-character MICAP transaction records are received and loaded daily. MICAP database files include reference fields such as MDS/TMS, Command, Base, Tail Number, National Stock Number, and Source of Supply as well as measurements such as MICAP period hours and Active MICAP incidents for all Commodity codes.

2.1.1.3.3. RAM reports are created from database tables maintained in the RAM database. Data sources are loaded into corresponding databases to allow detailed, direct access by users for transactional and status analysis. D165B information is also merged and sorted to create an availability assessment database for the aircraft resource group. Figure 2.2. shows the relationships among RAM's data sources and its reports.

Figure 2.2. RAM Data Sources.



2.1.1.4. User Interface.

2.1.1.4.1. The User Interface allows access to all RAM functions, as well as user-support environments like Help and the Output Handler. Users make selections from a menu to enter the information needed to access the database or generate a report. Users can circumvent the standard menu structure by specifying choices with RAM commands. The User Interface provides output previewing, which provides Online inspection of reports before printing. Subset definitions and report definitions, as well as report output, can be saved for use in later sessions.

2.1.1.4.2. Most users will interact with RAM through its menus. These menus are designed to facilitate rapid movement around the system, display of the permissible choices, and selection of the desired function. Users who know what functions they want may prefer to interact with RAM by using its command structure. Instead of selecting functions from a menu, the user types a command in the area provided on the top line of the screen. The advantage of using commands is that the desired system function can be displayed directly without traversing the intervening panels in the tree. The ability to save report definitions and subsets from one session to the next may make command interaction attractive.

2.1.1.4.3. RAM provides a system of defaults that facilitate rapid execution of the system. RAM has the following three types of defaults:

2.1.1.4.3.1. *User profile defaults*. A User Profile function is provided to permit the user to tailor RAM to his/her needs. Explicit default values may be specified for a number of different conditions. For example, the terminal type may be specified in the User Profile so that it does not have to be entered every time RAM is accessed. An initial menu other than the Main RAM menu can also be specified. See paragraph 8.2.6.

2.1.1.4.3.2. *Built-in Defaults*. Many RAM panels have built-in defaults. Report definition panels, for example, are displayed with certain fields preselected. These defaults can always be changed manually, but generally this is unnecessary.

2.1.1.4.3.3. *Dynamic Defaults*. RAM makes the general assumption that whatever was done before is likely to be repeated. Hence, it treats what was selected or indicated in the previous task as the default choice. This is the underlying reason that RAM retains any subsets defined in the previous session and uses them again by default.

2.1.1.5. Reports.

2.1.1.5.1. RAM offers both standard reports and custom reports. The standard reports have a few options to allow users to select the data they wish, but the reports are produced in a specific format. Custom reports can be tailored by users to their particular needs through field selection and data subsetting. Custom reports fall into the following three general categories:

2.1.1.5.1.1. Management Summary Reports. These are brief, often one-page tabular reports that compute measurements from many records, summed up by one or more reference fields (such as MICAP hours by MDS across months). Management summary reports are either group summaries or aggregate summaries.

2.1.1.5.1.2. Ranking Reports. These reports feature computed measures which are ranked in order of descending importance, showing only the top items (for example, the top 10 NSNs ranked by MICAP hours). There are several forms of the ranking report: simple rankings, detailed rankings, and comparative rankings.

2.1.1.5.1.3. Listing Report. These reports provide more detailed listings of stored data on an individual record level over a specific range of reference fields (such as MICAP document data for a specific NSN).

2.1.1.5.2. Users can control the scope of data in a report through *subsetting*. This process allows the selection of a specific, limited range of data values to be extracted for various reference fields included in the report. In this way, a specific problem is highlighted by systematically filtering out data which is not pertinent to that problem.

2.1.1.5.3. The first step in report production is choosing or creating a *report definition*. Defining a report includes choosing a Report Data source and a Report Type or general format, as well as specifying the fields of the report and the scope of the data. A report can be defined in advance or defined just prior to generating the report.

2.1.1.5.4. Report generation is the next step. To generate a report, the report definition is submitted to a program which retrieves the required data from the RAM Data Base, processes the data, and formats the report. Report generation takes place in background or batch mode, which means that as soon as a report is submitted to be processed, the terminal is free to perform other tasks. This whole procedure takes place internally within RAM; once the process is initiated, no further interaction is necessary.

2.1.1.5.5. The final step is *report output*, or receiving the report in the required format (Online or hardcopy). A user-support environment called the Output Handler is used to output the report; the Output Handler is discussed in detail in Chapter 7.

2.1.1.5.6. Paragraph 2.1.1.7 summarizes a typical RAM work session, and Chapter 3 provides a tutorial for an actual sample report definition session to give new users a sense of what is involved.

2.1.1.6. User Support Functions. User-support environments offer context-sensitive Help, an Online Dictionary, an Output Handler to process reports, and a number of other useful Utilities, such as News, Data Status, and User Profile Setup. Figure 2.1. depicts the relationships of the various environments and functions within RAM. RAM user-support environments can be accessed from any RAM function with a single command, and then return to the place from where the user-support environments was accessed.

2.1.1.7. Typical RAM Work Session

2.1.1.7.1. A typical interactive work session using RAM might involve the following steps:

2.1.1.7.1.1. Selecting a reporting session from the Main RAM Menu

2.1.1.7.1.2. Choosing a specific Report Data source

2.1.1.7.1.3. Selecting a Report Type

2.1.1.7.1.4. Custom-tailoring the report by selecting the aggregation fields, measures, etc. to be included on the final report

2.1.1.7.1.5. Limiting the length and scope of the report by selecting, via subsetting, an appropriate data range for the database extract

2.1.1.7.1.6. Previewing an outline of the report before it is submitted (the Preview screen shows the title, column headings and subsets selected)

2.1.1.7.1.7. Submitting the definition for report generation

2.1.1.7.1.8. Upon receipt of the completed report, deciding upon one or more forms of output (hard copy or Online) through the Output Handler.

2.1.1.7.2. An actual report-building session might proceed by iteration, as you gradually decide on the most helpful combination and arrangement of fields. Help panels can be referenced (perhaps to review the role of aggregation fields or to examine an explanation of prompts). The Dictionary can also be referenced to aid in subset selection or interpreting codes. The previous panel can always be redisplayed by a single command or PF key. In Chapter 3, "A Guided Tour of RAM" will present a sample reporting session to give a feel for the way RAM operates.

2.1.2. Performance. The overall performance users can expect from RAM may vary based on factors external to the system, such as network traffic, communication speed, and resource contention.

2.1.3. Controls. RAM contains access control software which limits its availability to approved end users. See paragraph 1.6 for procedures on how to access RAM.

Chapter 3

ACCESS TO RAM

3.1. First Time Use Of The System. This chapter discusses access to RAM. It covers information of interest to the first-time user, such as hardware and software environment familiarization, software installation and setup instructions. Next it describes how to begin and end a session. It concludes with a step-by-step example of an actual RAM report work session.

3.1.1. Equipment Familiarization. RAM is hosted on the Tinker Data Services Center (TDSC) Amdahl mainframe computer located at the Defense Megacenter - Oklahoma City (DMC-OKC). Most RAM users utilize IBM-compatible PCs or dumb terminals that function as IBM-type devices, but the system supports a variety of terminal types, such as DEC's VT-100 and VT-52.

3.1.2. Access Control. Before using RAM, the user must gain access to the TDSC and become an authorized application user for RAM. The procedures in paragraph 1.6 must be followed to gain access to the system.

3.1.3. Installation and Setup. No action is required to install or set up software in order to use RAM. However, the RAM user must have a valid User ID and be identified to the system as a RAM user, as described above.

3.2. Initiating A Session.

3.2.1. Overview.

3.2.1.1. The RAM module can be accessed in a variety of ways, depending upon the telecommunications link employed and the workstation in use; RAM supports a variety of workstations and telecommunications links. The exact procedures used to connect to and invoke RAM depend on the specific characteristics of the workstation and telecommunication link being used, but for every combination, there are three basic steps to the access process:

3.2.1.1.1. activating the local RAM workstation or terminal

3.2.1.1.2. connecting through a telecommunications link to the TDSC computer

3.2.1.1.3. logging on to the RAM User Interface.

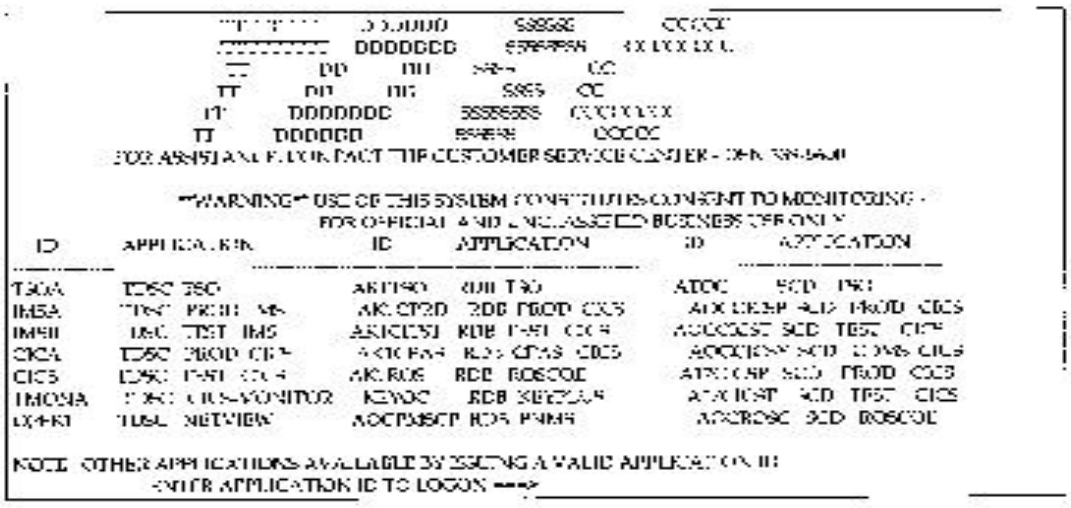
3.2.1.2. The following paragraphs omit steps (1) and (2) above; these steps will vary from installation to installation and depend on the particular hardware and software being used. This section provides only a simplified overview of access procedures. If assistance is required for using a modem or accessing the LAN, talk to your supervisor or the RAM POC at your location.

3.2.2. Workstation Activation. Each type of workstation is activated differently. If you are unsure about how to turn on and boot your particular terminal, or how to activate your communication software, consult a colleague, your supervisor, or the RAM POC at your location.

3.2.3. Connecting to TDSC. The TDSC host computer system is part of a larger Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) processor complex. As a result, there is a wide variety of ways to establish communications to the RAM application. The type of connection to be used at a particular site will vary, depending on the communications environment and type of computer equipment available. There are essentially four categories of communications that can be used to access RAM. They are dedicated link, dialup, LAN, and TCP/IP.

3.2.3.1. Connecting via Dedicated Link. Terminals and printers located locally at DMC-OKC and several other sites are connected via dedicated communications circuits. Devices attached in this fashion are connected to the TDSC system at all times and can only be used for signing onto or printing from applications resident on that system or other systems to which it is networked.

Figure 3.1. TDSC Dedicated Line/LAN User's Screen

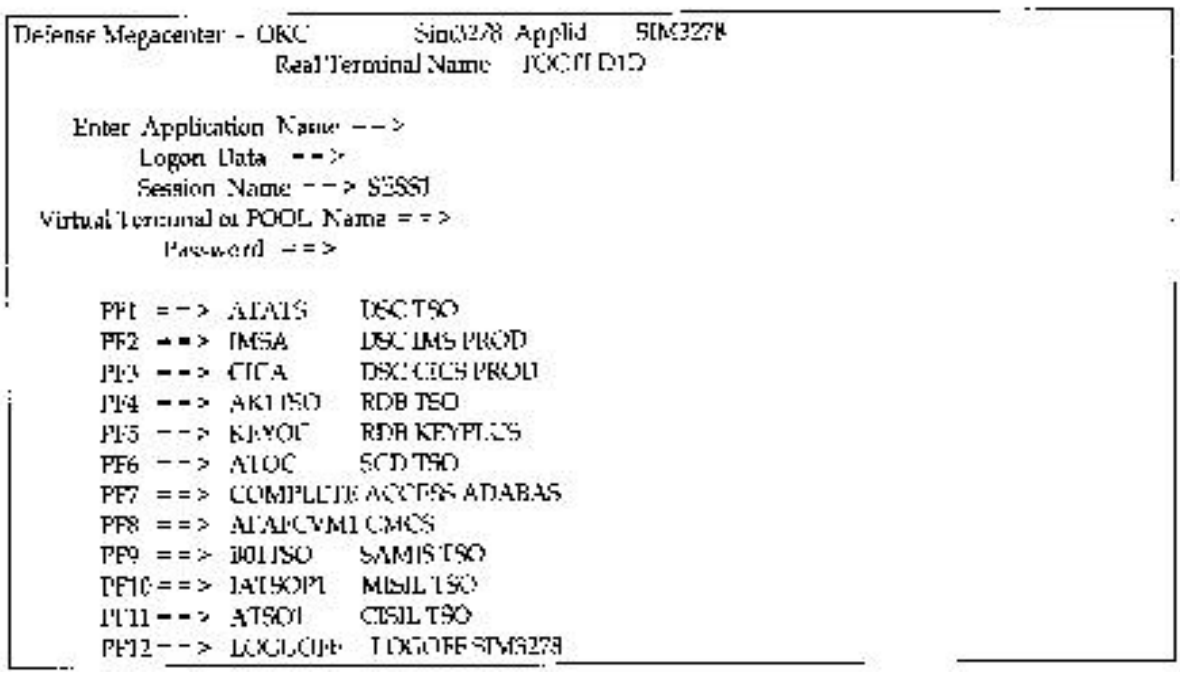


3.2.3.2. Connecting via Dial-Up. From many other sites, the connection to the TDSC system can be established via dial-up connection. For this, the person desiring access must have a PC and modem capable of dialing up a telephone number at a data rate of 9600 bits per second (or slower). The phone number to call is a toll-free 800 number that will allow terminal access to the system where RAM resides. Once the Connection is made, a prompt for a system password will be displayed on the screen. This password must be entered correctly in order to receive the TDSC system logon screen. The appropriate communications definitions for this type of access are:

Table 3.1. Access Definitions

Phone Number	1-800-624-3906
Baud Rate	9600 (or less)
Parity	Even
Data Bits	7
Stop Bits	1

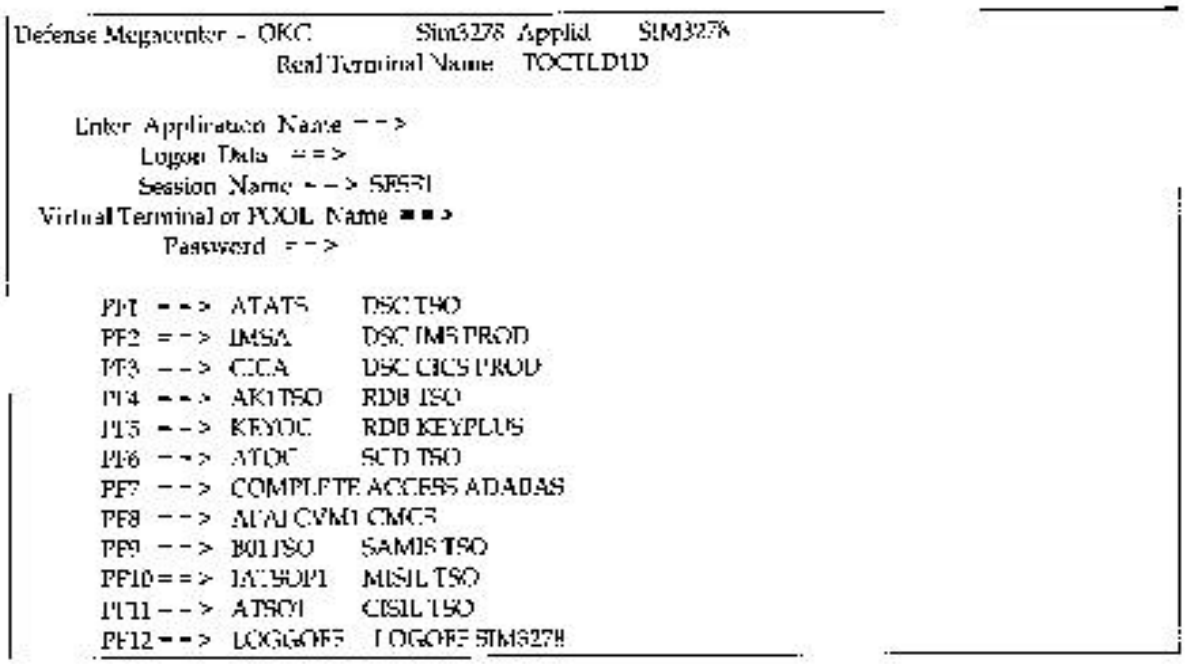
Figure 3.2. TDSC Dialup User's Screen



3.2.3.3. Direct Connection. A local area network at each Air Logistics Center (ALC) will also provide access to WSMIS. To open a session with RAM, a person must first access their own LAN using the standard procedures at their site. The connection will vary depending on the local LAN's configuration, but one standard method of connecting would be to access the local RDB system from the LAN, and then enter "TDSCCICS" or "CICA" at the 'Enter Application Required' prompt. Once the connection is made properly, the user should see the customary CICS signon screen. See Figure 3.1.

3.2.3.4. Connecting Via TCP/IP. Another method of accessing the RAM application would be over the Defense Information System Network (DISN) using the 'Telnet' or 'tn3270' protocols. For these, a person must have the TCP/IP software resident on their PC and have a connection to a network capable of routing this type of data (such as an ethernet network), or have access to these protocols from another system at their site. For example, most systems running the Unix operating system will have this type of software available. Contact the system administrator of that local system for more information and a login account. To access the RAM application, a session must be established to the following address: 192.42.81.101. Once this connection is established, a prompt will appear that displays a warning message and reads "ENTER COMMAND". At this point, enter "SIM3278" (direct connection to Defense Megacenter - OKC welcome screen), or "CICA" (direct connection to CICS USERID/Password screen). It will then prompt for a terminal type. A list of options is available by entering the "?" if it is unknown what to enter. In most cases, a terminal type of "VT-100" is desired. If, however, a connection has been made to the system using the 'tn3270' protocol, it will skip this prompt and jump immediately to the logon menu.

Figure 3.3. TCP/IP User's Screen.



3.2.3.5. Other Communications Paths to RAM. There are also other communication paths available for access to RAM. This section of the document has attempted to give a brief description of the most common paths available and is not an exhaustive list. For more information on these or other methods of accessing WSMIS RAM, please contact your local networking group or the network staff at DMC-OKC at DSN 339-5734/5755/5730.

Figure 3.4. CICS Logon Screen.

3.2.4. Logging on to RAM.

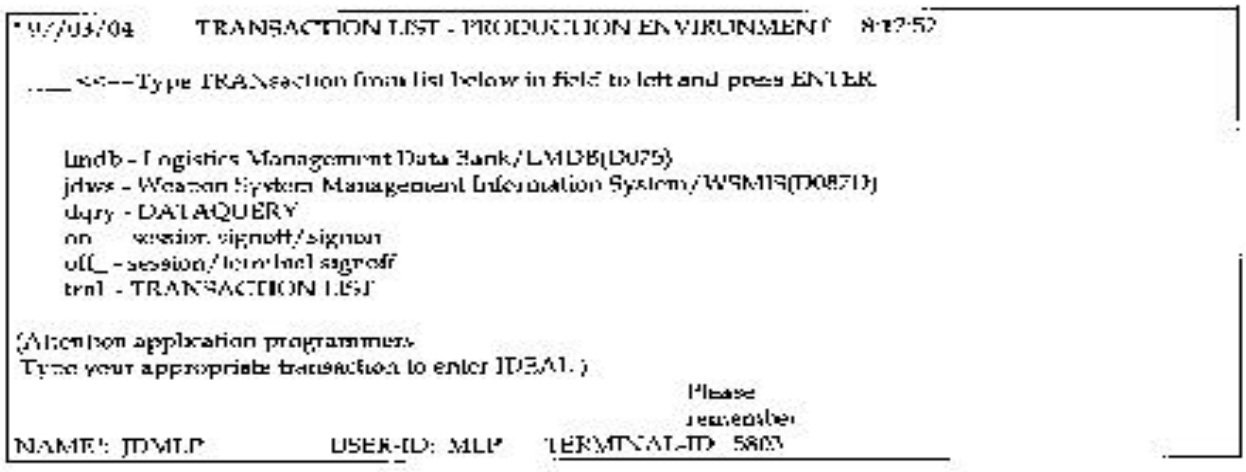
3.2.4.1. Once a connection has been established with the Megacenter - OKC, the Megacenter - OKC welcome screen will be displayed, depending on your method of connecting, as shown by the appropriate figure in chapter 3. A number of different software environments are supported by the Megacenter - OKC, e.g. Time-Sharing Option (TSO), Information Management System (IMS), and the Customer Information Control System (CICS). Each of these environments provides different capabilities for the software which operates within the environment and different protocols for interacting with the computer. Since RAM is written to operate in the CICS environment, CICA must be entered as the application ID, followed by Enter. This causes the CICS environment to be established for the user's session.

3.2.4.2. Once CICS environment is requested, the system will prompt for the CICS User ID and password, as shown in the screen in Figure 3.4. CICS terminal protocols require the user to use the

Tab key to move between data entry fields on the screen; the Enter key is used to send all data entry fields to the computer simultaneously. Thus, after entering the User ID into the appropriate field on the screen, the Tab key is pressed in order to move the cursor to the password data entry field, where the user enters the password. To preserve confidentiality of the password, CICS will not display the password as it is being typed in. After the password has been entered, both the User ID and password are sent to the system by pressing Enter. (Note: Double letters or your name can not be used for a password. The system will prompt you every 90 days to change your password. If for some reason, you make a mistake in entering your password, the system will prompt 'password is incorrect,' arrow key over one space, type in CSSN, space one column, back up, and hit ENTER to return to CICS USERID/Password screen. The second time, USERID/Password must be in UPPER CASE. You have two opportunities to access the database, then you are suspended and must call 339-5600, extension 1, to reset your password). CICS will authenticate the User ID and password and, if approved, will display the message "Sign-on is complete" at the bottom corner of the screen.

3.2.4.3. CICS will then present the screen shown in Figure 3.5. to allow the user to invoke one of the Online applications which operate under the CICS environment. An entry of JDWS followed by Enter will invoke RAM. After a pause, the RAM Welcome screen shown in Figure 3.6. will be displayed along with any notices which may be currently active. Press Enter to proceed to the Main RAM menu.

Figure 3.5. CISC Transaction List, Production Environment.



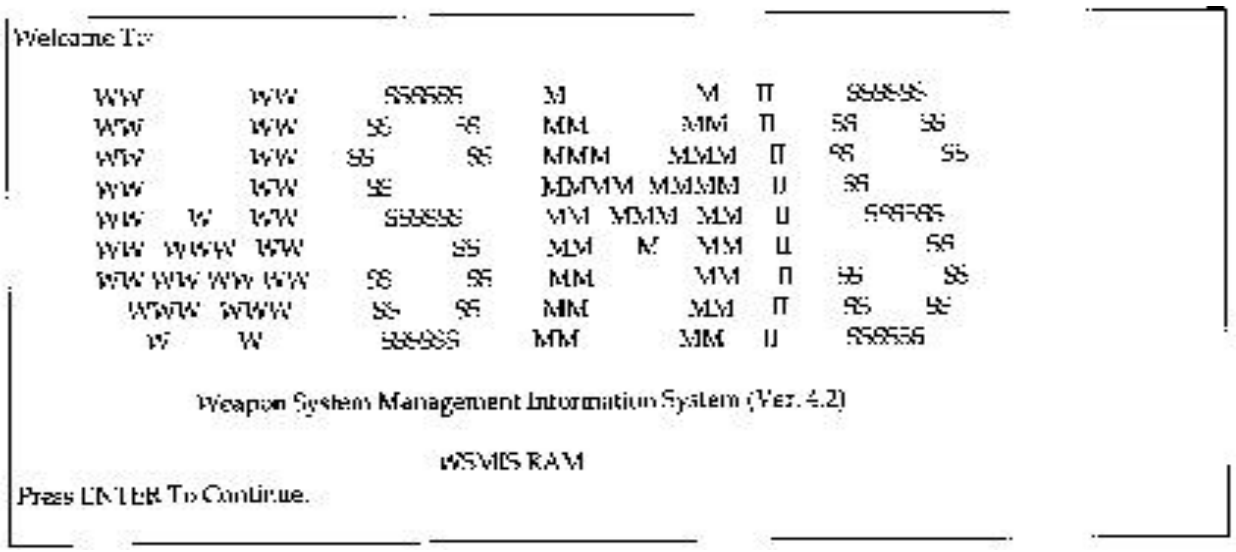
3.3. Stopping And Suspending Work.

3.3.1. Logging Off RAM. When a work session in RAM has been completed, the session can be terminated in one of two ways. First, a return can be made to the Main RAM menu by entering the command MAIN or pressing the function key assigned to the Main RAM menu, PF11. Then, selection 7, Quit, can be chosen by typing 7 in the Selection => blank and pressing Enter. This will return to the Defense Megacenter - OKC Welcome screen. Second, RAM can be terminated from any point within the menu structure by typing the command QUIT (or BYE or OFF or STOP) on the command line of

the current screen. When Enter is pressed, RAM will return control back to the Defense Megacenter - OKC Welcome screen.

3.3.2. System Timeouts. If the enter key is not pressed for 15 minutes, the system will automatically log off the terminal. For modem connections, this means that the line is disconnected. For direct connections, a log off can be detected when you press any key on the keyboard and see the CICS logo displayed. Should this happen, go through the instructions in Paragraph 3.2.4 to log back on to RAM.

Figure 3.6. RAM Welcome Screen.



3.4. A Guided Tour of RAM.

3.4.1. Overview. This section is intended to help someone new to RAM become familiar with the way the system interacts with its users. It traces all the steps necessary to define and produce a sample report so that the user can become familiar with the manner in which RAM operates. The particular report used for this example is an Open MICAP Report. The various steps of defining and generating this report are common to all RAM reports. After finishing this example, the user should be able to independently define reports as needed. Details for the different reports are given in Chapter 6. This discussion assumes that the RAM logon procedures have been followed and the Main RAM Menu is displayed on the screen.

3.4.2. Entering RAM. The RAM welcome screen, as shown in Figure 3.6., is displayed upon initial entry to RAM. The Main RAM menu (Figure 3.7.) is then displayed when Enter is pressed.

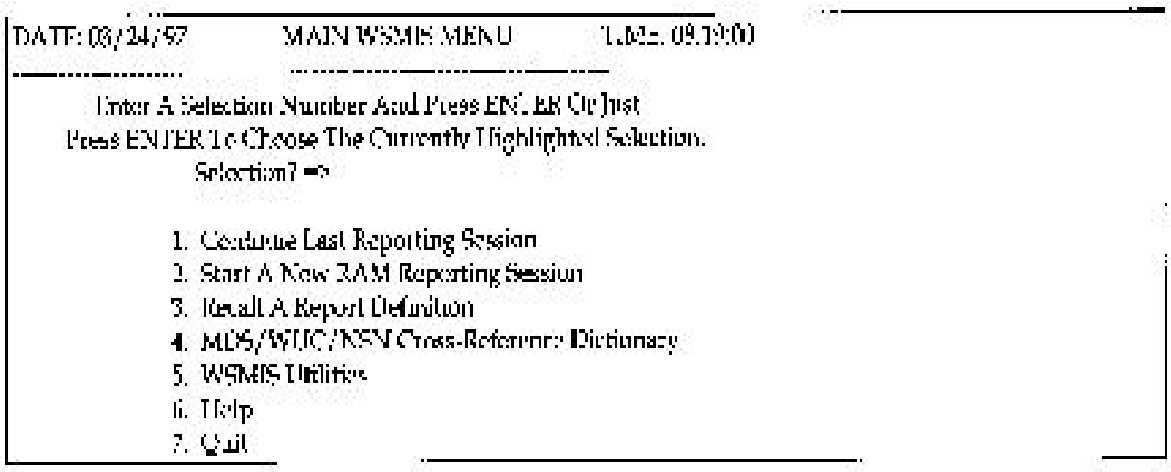
3.4.3. The Main Menu. The Main RAM menu offers a choice of entering the RAM functional environment as well as three user-support environments, i.e. MDS/WUC/NSN Cross-Reference Dictio nary, Utilities, and Help. The functional environment can be entered in several different ways. If option 1, Continue Last Reporting Session, is selected, then the system will display the Report Preview screen for the report which was last defined. This option will be valuable if the current work session is interrupted for some reason. RAM remembers the previous choices. You will also find occasions to take advantage of working with a report definition you had previously saved by selecting option 3, Recall a Report Definition. You can use an old report definition to run a report with fresh

data. Now, however, we will need to work on something new using RAM. Type a 2 in the selection space and press Enter.

3.4.4. Report Data Selection.

3.4.4.1. The next menu, Report Data Selection, is illustrated in Figure 3.8. What do these menu choices represent? The RAM Integrated Database is taken from a number of USAF data sources. The data from these sources are organized in a number of categories from which you can generate reports. Each category is a RAM Report Data source. For example, both Open MICAPS and MICAP History originate from D165B. Whatever the origin of the data, selecting a Report Data source provides you with a number of possible data fields for your report.

Figure 3.7. Main RAM Menu.



3.4.4.2. In this exercise, you will generate an Open MICAP report. This is selection 2 on the first screen. You have two ways of indicating your selection: either type 2 on the command line and then press Enter, or move the cursor to the blanks preceding your selection, type any character or characters in the blanks, and press Enter. Pressing PF2 (DONE) will usually have the same effect as pressing Enter. Use one of these methods to select the Open MICAP report. [NOTE: Keyboard Setup differs from computer to computer; you may have to use your escape key with the appropriate number (1-0) just above your alpha keys to execute in place of the PF key. In the example above you would press Esc and then the numeral 2. See Table 4.2.]

3.4.5. Report Type Selection. The next menu, shown in Figure 3.9., offers you a choice of Report Types. A Report Type is a general format for your report. Each of these Report Types offers you a fairly large number of other selections which you can use to tailor the report to suit your needs. Select the first menu choice, Aggregate Summary Report, by typing 1 on the command line and pressing Enter.

Figure 3.8. Report Data Selection Menu.

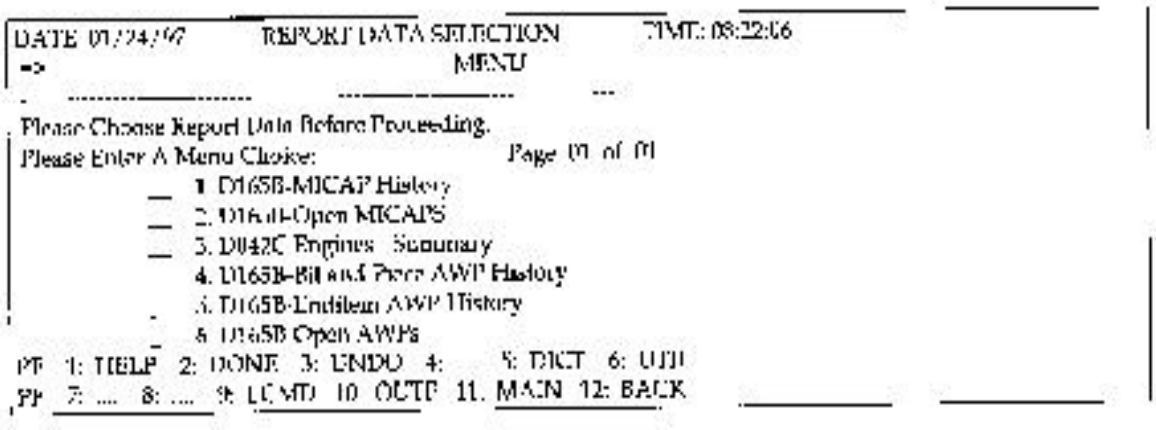
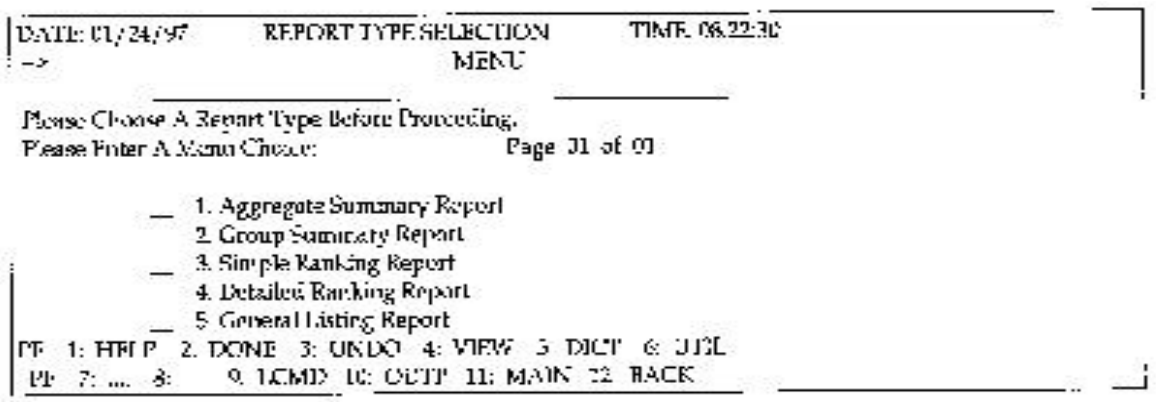


Figure 3.9. Report Type Selection Menu.

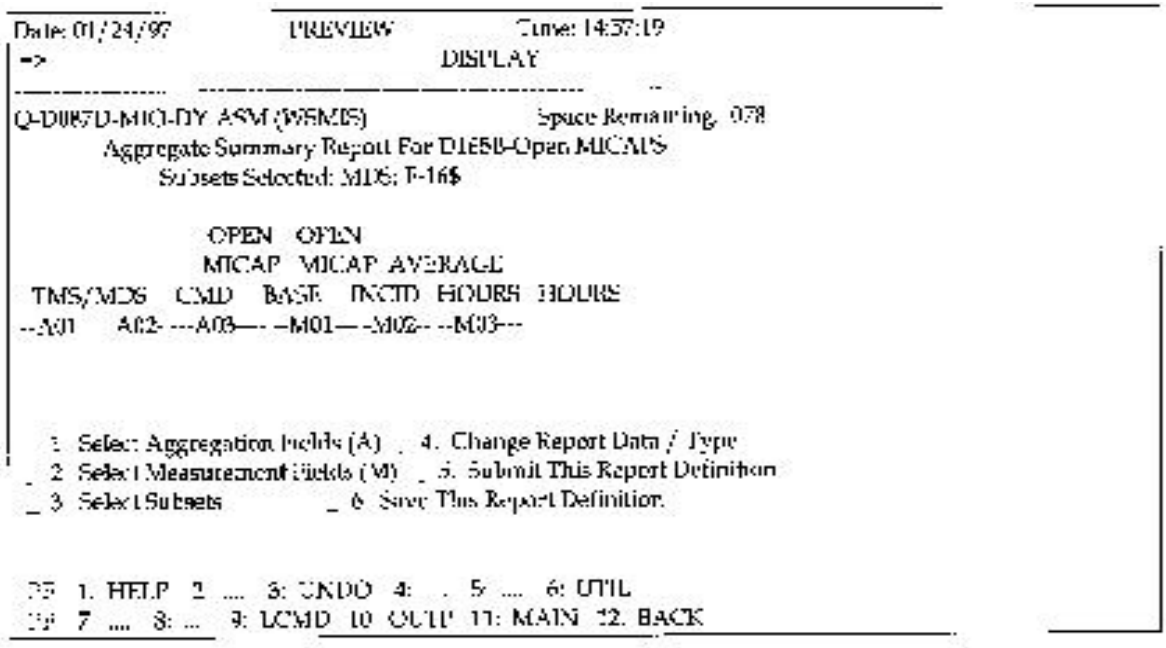


3.4.6. Preview Screen. Figure 3.10. shows a Preview screen for an Open MICAP report. You will notice that the screen already contains certain choices for A (aggregation) fields and M (measurement) fields. These are default choices which you will override during this session. You will be returning to this Preview screen each time you make choices to see the effect they had on your report. Begin with Aggregation (A) fields, which are the main topics you want to report about. To do so, type 1 on the command line and press Enter.

3.4.7. Aggregation Selection.

3.4.7.1. The next menu you see, Aggregation Selection (Figure 3.11.), displays the choices for the default report. This menu differs from the ones that you have seen thus far because it tells you to *order* your menu choices. This means that you can make several choices and that you must specify the order in which you wish to see the choices presented in your report. Your first choice will become the first (left-hand) column of the report and the sort field; your second will be the column next to that, and so on. You can page through the list of available aggregation fields using the commands DOWN or UP, or their assigned PF-keys.

Figure 3.10. Open MICAP Preview Menu.



3.4.7.2. The number of choices you can make depends on the width of the fields you select. The total of the lengths of all the fields you select cannot exceed 132 print positions. If one of your selections is a long field like NSN, you will have less space for other fields. When you press Enter after you have selected your fields, RAM will warn you if you have selected too many; if you receive no warning, your choices will fit. But if you ignore the warning and go ahead with the report after selecting too many fields, RAM will drop fields too wide for the report.

3.4.7.3. Suppose you would like your report to contain three aggregation fields: Base Name, Commodity Code, and Command. These items have the numbers 10, 36, and 8 respectively. Type these three numbers on the command line, separating each number by a space (type 10 36 8). Now press Enter. RAM will highlight those fields on the screen with an A; the numbers next to the fields should indicate that Base Name is your first choice and Command is your third choice. In order to see Commodity Code, you will need to scroll to the third screen using the DOWN command or PF8. Do so, and then return to the first screen.

3.4.7.4. Now suppose you change your mind. On reflection, you decide that you would rather see Command before Base Name in your report. Move the cursor to line 8 and overstrike the 3 with a 1; then move the cursor down two lines and overstrike the 1 with a 3. When you press Enter, the system should display your new choices. Now add still another item as a fourth field. Page through the list, find another item of your choice and type a 4 in the blank space in front of it. Press Enter again and review your selections. When you are finished, press PF2 and type DONE OR VIEW.

3.4.7.5. RAM has taken you back to the Preview screen (Figure 3.10.), but now it will display your choices for Aggregation fields rather than the defaults. This is what makes the Preview screen so helpful: it changes dynamically with each selection you make. Next you can choose measurement fields. Type a 2 on the command line (or position the cursor next to selection 2) and press Enter.

3.4.8. Measurement Selection.

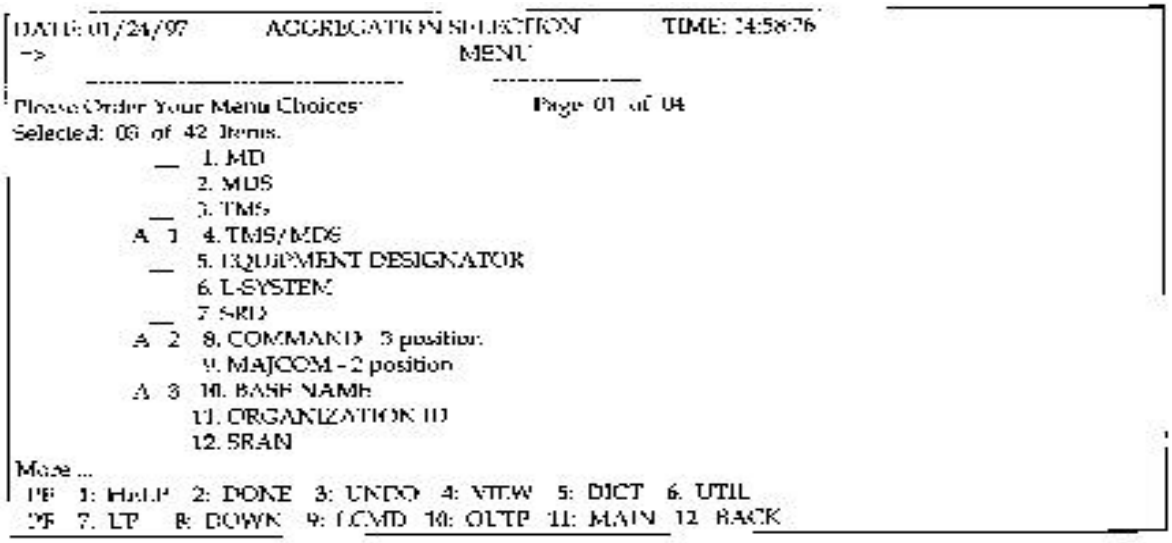
3.4.8.1. You will see a Measurement Selection menu like the one in Figure 3.12. The Measurement Selection menu is similar to the Aggregation Selection menu in that it is also a *select-in order* menu, where you can make several ordered choices. For the report you are working on, you will need Average Open MICAP hours and Open MICAP Incidents. As on the Aggregation Selection menu, you have two ways of designating your choices. These two methods have different results.

3.4.8.2. One way is by entering their two numbers, in order, on the command line, separating the numbers with a space (type 3 2). Making your choices on the command line will *replace* all previous selections with your list of new ones.

3.4.8.3. The other way is to move the cursor to the items, delete the preset choices and type a 1 next to your first choice, and so on. Using this selection method enables you to *add* to your previous choices. Whichever way you make your selections, follow up by pressing Enter to see them displayed. When you are finished, press PF2 (DONE) to return to the Preview screen.

3.4.8.4. The measurement selection menu has three or five fields, from which to choose, depending on whether your report is MICAP History or Active. The following is an explanation of each field:

Figure 3.11. Aggregation Selection.



3.4.8.4.1. Opening MICAP Incident: Incidents that opened during a specified period of time. An INCIDENT is any MICAP requisition that started during a specified period of time. The computer is programmed to read the master requisition number and count it once whether or not it stopped or started during this time frame. Exception - Does not count termination code 9, termination code 3, or advice code L requisitions

3.4.8.4.2. Active MICAP Incident: any incident opened, closed, and/or still active in the specified time frame.

3.4.8.4.2.1. Requesting Cause Code as an Aggregate Field - only counts requisitions once.

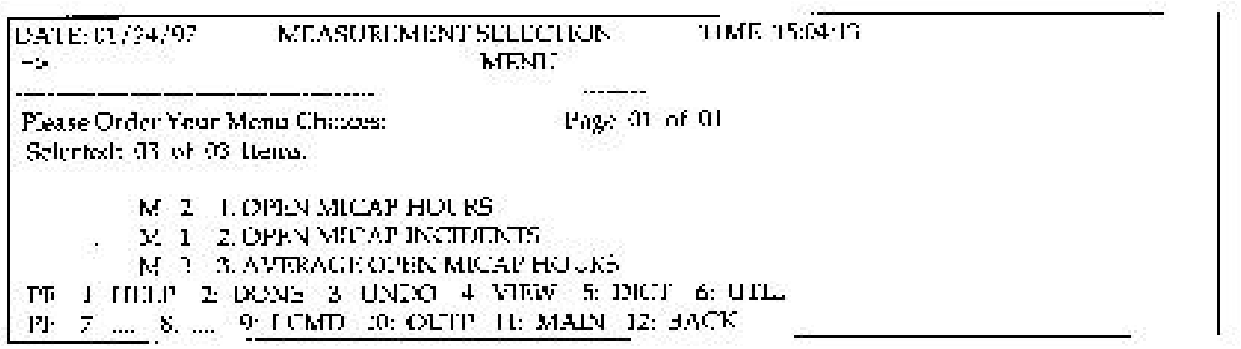
3.4.8.4.2.2. Requesting Delete Code as an Aggregate Field - all term code 8 actions are counted.

3.4.8.4.3. Closed MICAP Incident: counts any incidents closed, regardless of time started, during the specified time frame.

3.4.8.4.4. MICAP Period Hours: all hours of any MICAP opened during the specified period plus all those still open from prior time frames.

3.4.8.4.5. Average Period Hours: MICAP period hours divided by the number of active MICAP incidents for the specified time frame.

Figure 3.12. Measurement Selection.



3.4.9. Subsetting.

3.4.9.1. Now you can specify subsets. Selecting subsets allows you to limit the scope of your report. Keep in mind as you work through the following example, that RAM retains subsets from one session to the next. (If the subset is not relevant to a particular report, it will not be noted on the Report Preview, but the system will retain it for later use.) This means that if you have used your account before and defined subsets, they will still be there unless you have explicitly deleted them. When you finish with the guided tour of WSMIS-RAM, you may wish to delete the subsets you will define below. To delete all subsets, enter DELETE SUBSETS * on the command line. To delete subsets for a particular category, enter DELETE SUBSETS MDS *, where MDS is the category name. (Subsets are explained in more detail in Chapter 6.)

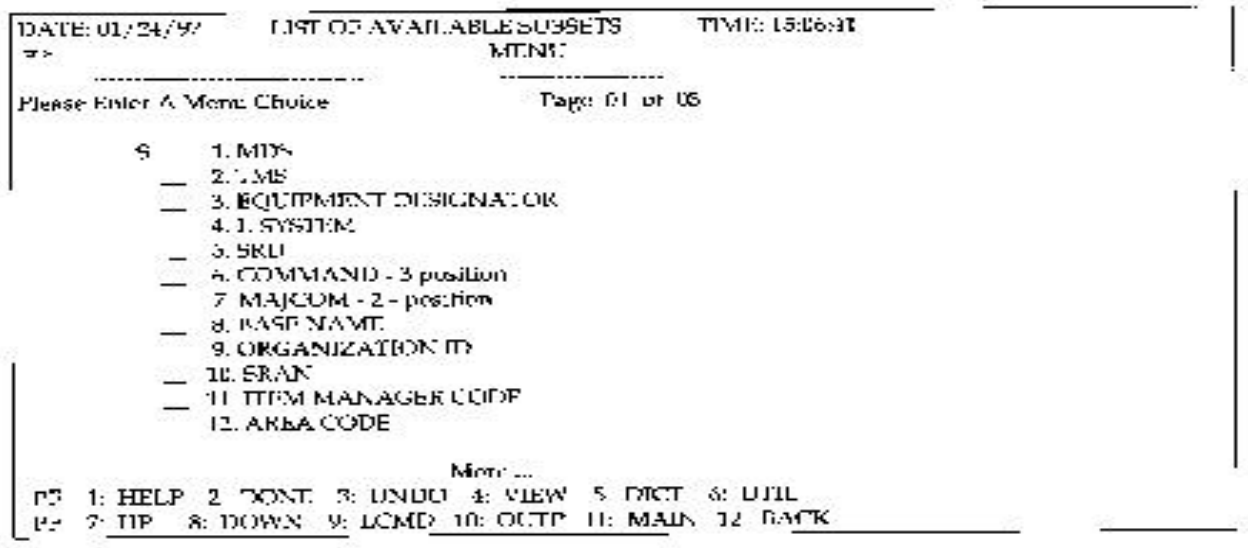
3.4.9.2. To define subsets, select item 3 on the Preview menu by typing any character in the blank in front of it and striking Enter. (It is also possible to specify subsets directly on the command line, by entering, for example, SET SUBSETS MDS B-52G. You can do this without changing screens. See Chapter 6 for details.) You will see a List of Available Subsets like the one shown in Figure 3.13. Here you can specify the categories for which you wish to define subsets. To define a subset for MDS, select MDS by typing a 1 on the command line and pressing Enter.

3.4.9.3. The next screen you see is called the Subset Editor and provides you with spaces on which to type selected values. This screen is shown in Figure 3.14. If you know the names of the MDS(s) you wish to select and how to spell them, you can type them in. When you are finished, return to the List of Available Subsets by pressing PF2 (DONE).

3.4.9.4. If you do not know which MDSs you would like as subsets, or if you are not sure how to spell them, you can press PF5 (DICT), or enter DICT on the command line to access the Online Dictionary. You will see the screen illustrated in Figure 3.15. Notice that RAM has brought you directly to the first MDS screen, rather than to the Main Dictionary menu, from which you would

have had to select a topic. From here, you can look up and select the names of the MDSs you wish to use as subsets. Make your selections by typing any character in the space in front of each MDS name. Press Enter to see your selections highlighted with an asterisk (*).

Figure 3.13. List of Available Subsets.



3.4.9.5. When you finish defining subsets, you will probably want to take the quickest route back to the Preview screen. Enter the command VIEW or press PF4. If you would rather review what you have seen, use the command BACK, or press PF12, three times to return first to the Subset Editor, then to the List of Available Subsets, and finally to the Preview screen. Or you can press PF2 (DONE) to affirm your subset selections, and then use BACK twice to return to the Preview screen. Use one of these methods to do so.

3.4.9.6. When you return to the Preview screen, you will note that your MDS subsets--provided you have not selected more values than will fit on the line--are indicated on the second title line of the Report Preview. If there are too many subsets to be listed in the report title, they will appear as a footer on the Report Preview. Press PF8 or type DOWN to read the list on that screen.

3.4.9.7. From the List of Available Subsets, you can define any other subset categories you wish. You can choose them simultaneously, or you can return to the Preview screen each time to check on how your report is shaping up.

Figure 3.14. MDS Subset Editor.

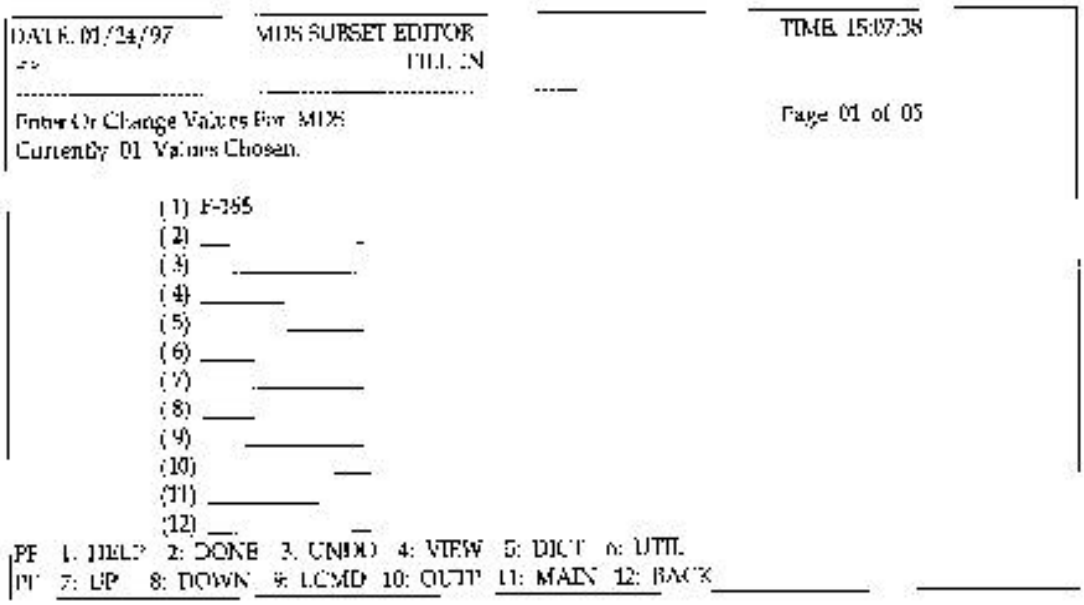
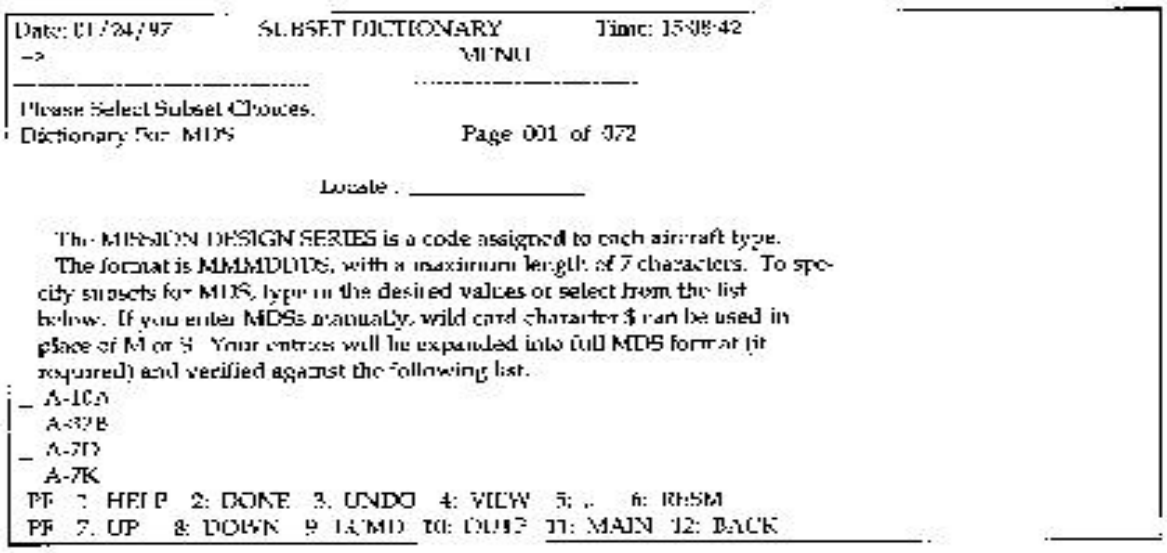


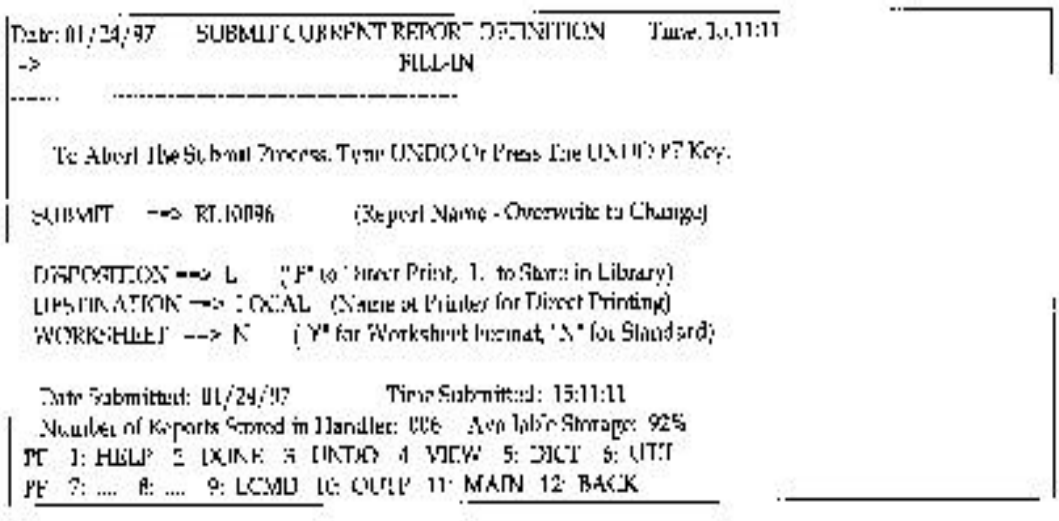
Figure 3.15. MDS Directory.



3.4.10. Submitting Your Report.

3.4.10.1. You have now defined the report and are ready to run it. From the Preview screen, type 5 on the command line and press Enter. You will see a screen similar to the one in Figure 3.16. You will probably not need to make any selections on this screen because defaults should already have been provided for you when you were first given an account. If anything on this screen looks incorrect to you, ask your system administrator, because these values differ from installation to installation. If you do need to make any changes on this screen, type over the appropriate field with the correct information.

Figure 3.16. Submit Current Report.



3.4.10.2. The Submit Current Report screen allows you to give a unique name to your report. This capability can be quite valuable when you are running several reports in one session. A default name will appear on the appropriate line, but you can replace it with something descriptive of the report if you wish. In order to select a descriptive name, hit the Tab key, and overwrite the default name. To submit your report, press PF2 (DONE) from the Submit Current Report screen. After a brief pause, the system will return you to the Preview screen and display a message telling you that your report has been submitted.

3.4.11. Report Output.

3.4.11.1. In order to work with the output of your report, you need to go to the Output Handler. On almost any screen or menu, you will have PF10 (OUTP) as one of your selections. The Preview screen gives you this option, so press PF10. If your terminal does not have RAM function keys, type OUTP on the command line and press Enter. If you were on the Main menu, you would not have a command line, but almost any selection you can make from the Main menu has a path to the Output Handler.

3.4.11.2. The Output Handler menu is shown in Figure 3.17. You will see six choices of things you can do with a report. First, to see if your report is ready, select Query Report Output Status by typing 1 on the command line and pressing Enter. [NOTE: While at the preview screen you can type STAT on the command line and this will take you to the menu. You can go back to the preview screen by typing VIEW on the command line.]

3.4.11.3. You will see a list of available reports. If you are a new user, the only thing on the list may be the report you have just run. Your report will be on the list whether or not it is ready. If its status is still "Report Submitted" or "Report Started," wait about a minute, press Enter to refresh the screen and look again. Exit this screen by pressing PF10 (OUTP)or entering the command OUTP. You could also return to the Output Handler menu by using PF12 (BACK) or the command BACK.

3.4.11.4. Once the status of your report is "stored in library," you may look at it. From the Output Handler menu, type 2 on the command line and press Enter to choose Scan A Report Output.

RAM will display a list of reports (like the one shown in Figure 3.18.); locate your report on the list and find its ID number. (The ID number of the report will be at the beginning of the line.) Type that number on the command line and press Enter, or move the cursor to the line of the report, type any character in the space, and press Enter. Your report will be displayed on the screen. [**Note:** If you are at the Report Output Status screen; you can tab down to the selected report and type a "'P' for print or 'S' for scan, etc.]

3.4.11.5. Actually, you will probably only see a portion of the first page of the report. The report page will be longer than the screen and probably also wider. You will need to use the UP, DOWN, LEFT, and RGHT PF-keys and the PAGE command to read the report. The PAGE command allows you to go to a certain page of your report directly. Entering PAGE 5 on the command line will take you to the fifth page, if it exists. Use this method to look at various parts of your report. Then, when you are through, use BACK or PF12 to exit your report and return to the Output Handler menu.

Figure 3.17. Output Handler Menu.

```
DATE: 01/24/97          REPORT OUTPUT HANDLER          TIME: 15:12:47
 =>                                MENU
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Please Enter A Menu Choice:                    Page 01 of 01


              __  1. Query Report Output Status
              __  2. Scan A Report Output
              __  3. Print A Report Output
              __  4. Delete A Report Output
              __  5. Hold A Report Output
              __  6. Transfer A Report Output To PC

PF  1: HELP  2: DONE  3: UNDO  4: VIEW  5: DICT  6: RESM
 PF  7: ....  8: ....  9: LCMD  10: ....  11: MAIN  12: BACK
```

Figure 3.18. List of Outputs to Scan.

```
Date: 01/24/97          REPORT OUTPUT STATUS          Time: 15:14:14
 =>                               DISPLAY
      Number of Outputs: 001  Output Storage Available: 072  %

   ID#   Output Name       Status          Submitted  #Pgs
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 *** List of Report Outputs Complete ***
 _  395  RL10096          STORED IN LIBRARY   01/24 15:12   17
(Select Funct: S=Scan, P=Print, H=Hold, D=Delete, I=Info, T=Transfer to PC)
 PF  1: HELP  2: DONE  3: UNDO  4: VIEW  5: DICT  6: RESM
 PF  7: UP    8: DOWN  9: LCMD  10: OUTP  11: MAIN  12: BACK
```

3.4.11.6. If you wish to print your report, choose Print A Report Output by typing 3 on the command line and hitting Enter. You will see a screen similar to the Submit Report screen. Values for the selections should be preset and you probably will not need to change them. Discuss

anything that looks incorrect with your system administrator. The proper values are unique to your installation and can be changed by overstriking them. Choose the report you want to have printed using the same process described in Paragraph 3.4.10.d above where you chose a report to scan. If everything looks right, press PF2, DONE. You will be returned to the Output Handler menu with a message "Report Outputs Sent to Printer ___" where the blank will be filled in with the printer identifier.

3.4.12. Concluding Your Work Session To finish the work session, the procedure in Paragraph 3.3.1. is followed, then use the procedures for logging off with your type of terminal and communications connection. Ask your system administrator if you need help logging off.

Chapter 4

NAVIGATING THE WSMIS-RAM USER INTERFACE

4.1. Capabilities. The RAM User Interface is a set of programs which enable a user to access and run RAM functions from a workstation. In the broadest sense, the User Interface includes not only RAM menus, but also practically every other aspect of the system with which you, as a user, come into contact. This chapter will tell you what you see on the screen when you use RAM and how to make menu selections, move from place to place, correct errors in your entries, and use function keys.

4.2. Processing Procedures.

4.2.1. Structure of the User Interface.

4.2.1.1. As illustrated in Figure 2.1., the general structure of the RAM User Interface is non-linear. It is not the kind of computer system where one goes through a rigid, straight-line series of menu choices from the time you log on until you conclude. Rather, it is a system with multiple paths for a variety of users with different needs.

4.2.1.2. RAM offers a number of possible entry points. You can set your own entry point in your User Profile, based on what you usually do with RAM; Chapter 8 explains how. You can use RAM for a number of different tasks, such as running a standard report, keeping a personal library of reports and running them at regular intervals, or defining a new report to investigate a problem.

4.2.1.3. RAM is designed not only to accommodate users who have various tasks, but also to offer them a variety of ways to accomplish these tasks. A new user may want to take a relatively slow path through the system, going from menu to menu, perhaps stopping to consult Help or the Online Dictionary along the way. Experienced users may prefer to speed things along by using system commands to skip over menus and go directly to the screen they need.

4.2.2. RAM Panels.

4.2.2.1. Types of Panels.

4.2.2.1.1. The RAM User Interface consists of a series of *panels* on which you can get or give information, or go from place to place. A RAM panel may be composed of more than one *screen*. Your terminal will only show twenty-four lines at a time. When a panel is longer than this, you will have to move between screens within the panel. Each panel is a unit which may be one or more terminal screens in length. When a panel is composed of several screens, the commands UP and DOWN will move you between the various screens of the panel.

4.2.2.1.2. The User Interface includes three types of panels:

4.2.2.1.2.1. DISPLAY panels: read-only screens for scanning information Online

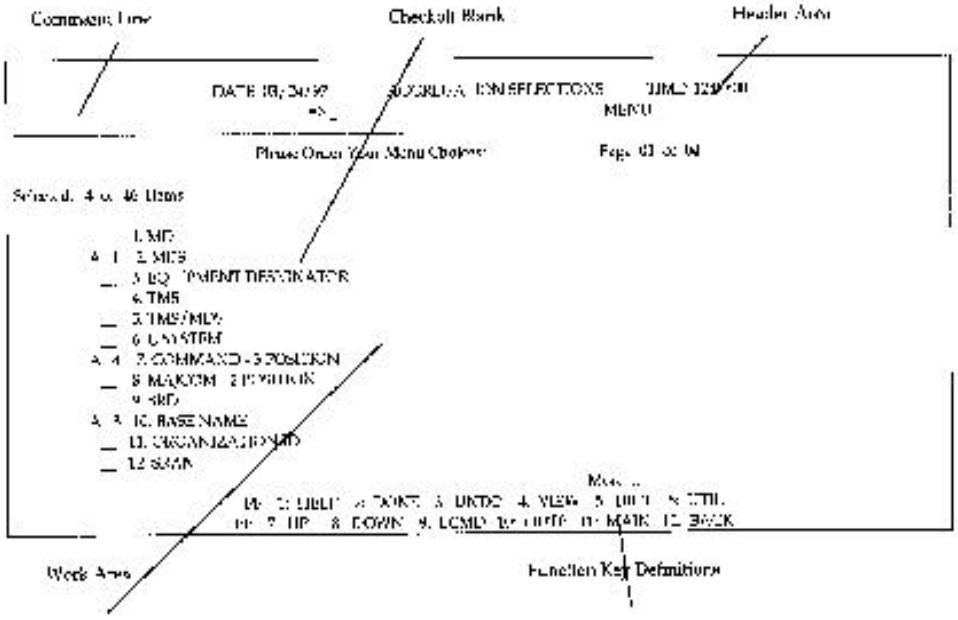
4.2.2.1.2.2. FILL-IN or UPDATE panels: forms onto which you make entries

4.2.2.1.2.3. MENU panels: lists of options from which you make a selection to execute a certain task or go to another place in RAM.

4.2.2.1.3. The type of panel you are in is always indicated at the upper right-hand corner of your screen, just below the time. But as you actually use RAM, it will be obvious to you what

kind of panel you are in. You will not be tempted to try to write on a DISPLAY panel, for instance.

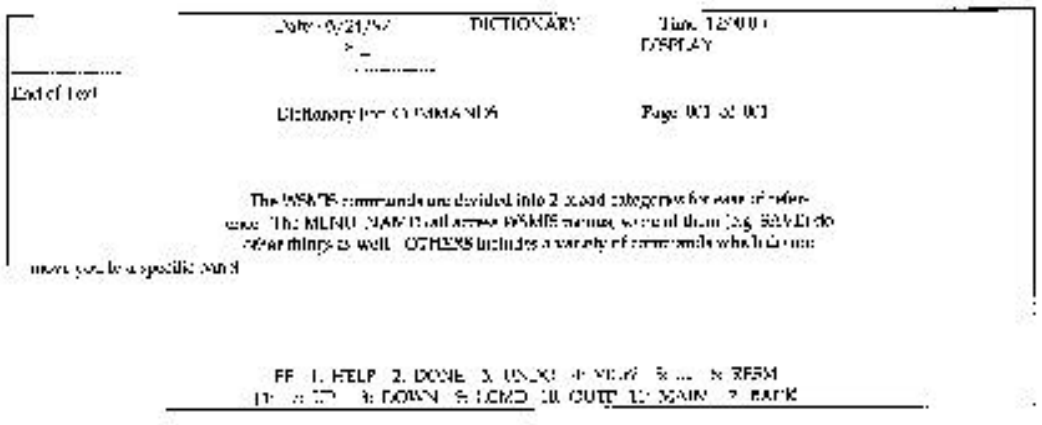
Figure 4.1. General Structure of a RAM Screen.



4.2.2.2. Panel Structure. Three areas make up RAM panels. Figure 4.1. shows a sample RAM panel, where you can identify these areas. The first is the *header*, the top two lines of the screen (the part above the dotted line). The header tells the date and time, the name of the current screen and the type of screen it is (MENU or FILL-IN or DISPLAY). The header also contains the *command line*, a space provided for you to enter menu selections or commands. The middle of the screen is the *work area* of the screen. The contents of this area will depend upon the type of panel you are in: either the menu choices will be there, or the fill-in area, or the display. When the screen contains menu selections, each selection has a *checkoff blank* in front of it where you can enter any character and press Enter to select that option. Error messages are also displayed on the first line of the work area. Finally, most RAM screens contain a *function key* area, along the bottom of the screen. This is the area where the currently valid PF-key assignments are displayed.

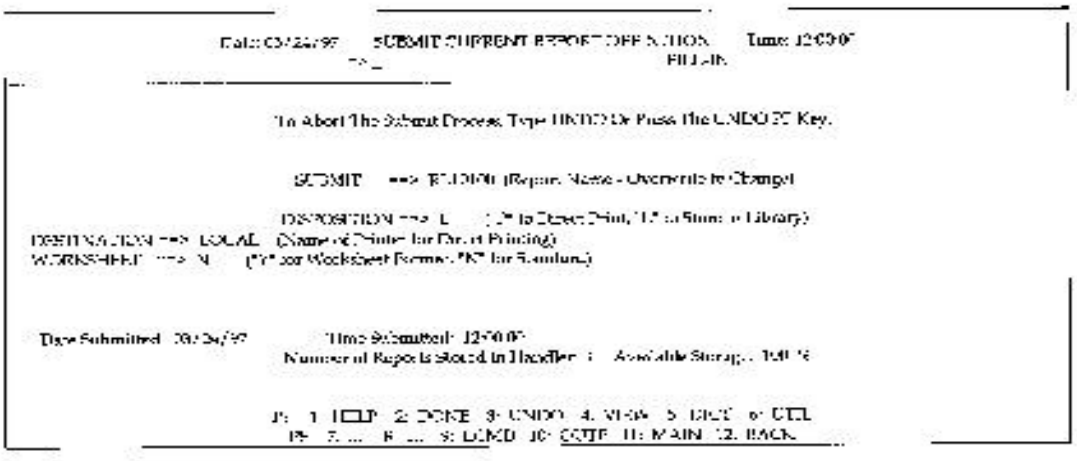
4.2.2.3. DISPLAY Panels. Display panels are relatively uncomplicated because they can only be read. Figure 4.2. shows a display from the RAM Dictionary. Displays tend to be longer and sometimes wider than one screen in size, especially when you are scanning a report output. RAM provides a number of features, such as commands and function keys including PF4 (LEFT), PF5 (RGHT), PF7 (UP), and PF8 (DOWN), that enable you to page through a display. Chapter 7 provides more detailed information on how to select and display the most useful parts of your finished report.

Figure 4.2. Typical RAM Display Panel.



4.2.2.4. FILL-IN Panels. You may want to think of a fill-in panel as a series of blanks. Actually RAM fill-ins are usually prefilled with default values you can overwrite if need be. Figure 4.3. shows the Submit Current Report screen, an example of a fill-in, as it might look when you first access it. It already contains a report name assigned to your current report. The screen also contains selections based on information in your User Profile. You can change any of the fill-in information on the Submit screen by moving the cursor to the field and typing over it. If the field is blank, you can fill it in. In this particular fill-in, you have still another option. If you would like to change the "DISPOSITION" or "DESTINATION" default values coming from your User Profile, you can do so: press the UTIL (PF6) key to access Utilities, go into your User Profile and change it at the source. Usually, though, the only change in this panel is the 'Report Name' if you choose a descriptive name on the Submit screen. Pressing the DONE (PF2) key will accept whatever is there and move you to the next panel.

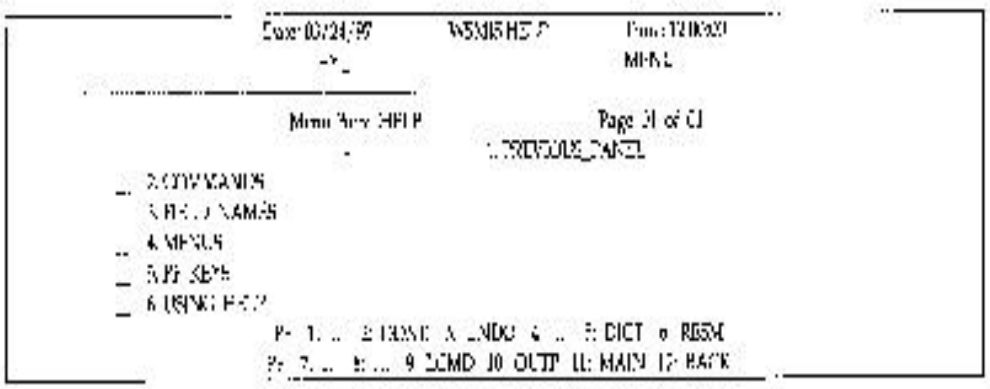
Figure 4.3. Typical RAM Fill-In Panel.



4.2.2.5. MENU Panels. Menu panels allow you to navigate RAM. Each menu lists the places you might logically want to go or things you might logically want to do next and asks you to choose one of them. Figure 4.4. shows an example of a menu panel. The next paragraphs go into detail

about the various kinds of RAM menus, how to use them, and how to correct any errors you might make in specifying your selections.

Figure 4.4. Typical RAM Menu Panel.



4.2.3. RAM Menus

4.2.3.1. The Main Menu.

4.2.3.1.1. Figure 4.5. shows the Main RAM Menu. It differs in structure from other menus in two ways. First, it has no PF-keys available at the bottom of the screen. Second, instead of a command line, there is a "Selection" field just above the choices. The Main menu is the only one where you must make a selection from among the list of choices, even if you wish to log off. To make any selection from the Main menu, type the number of your selection in the space following the message "Selection? =>" or move the cursor next to your selection. In either case, press Enter.

4.2.3.1.2. From the Main WSMIS Menu, you may make one of the following choices:

4.2.3.1.2.1. If you want to continue work begun in a previous session, select *Continue Last Reporting Session*. This will bring you to the Report Preview Screen, which will display your current report definition choices, that is, the selections you made for the report which you last defined.

4.2.3.1.2.2. Choosing to *Start a New RAM Reporting Session* will bring you to the RAM Report Data Selection menu. From this menu, you can begin to build a new report definition.

4.2.3.1.2.3. You have defined the report you wish to run in a previous session and saved the definition, you can choose to *Recall a Report Definition*. RAM will display your personal list of saved report definitions. When you select from that list, a Report Preview screen will appear.

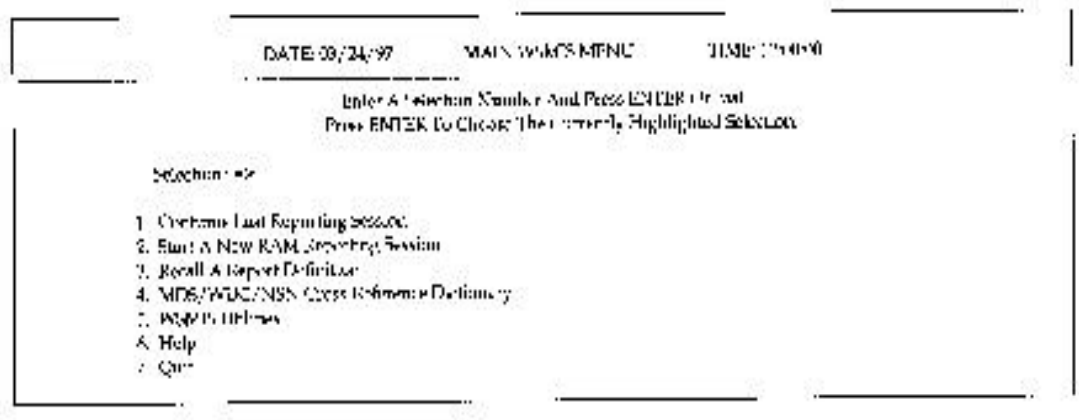
4.2.3.1.2.4. Selecting *MDS/WUC/NSN Cross-Reference Dictionary* will bring up the Cross-Reference Dictionary menu. Read about the MDS/WUC/NSN Cross-Reference Dictionary in Chapter 8.

4.2.3.1.2.5. *MIS Utilities* include the options listed below in Figure 4.6. Chapter 8 describes these utilities in detail.

4.2.3.1.2.6. H*elp* accesses information about the Main menu. Much more extensive Help is available from other menus; RAM includes over 200 Help screens. Read about Help in Chapter 8.

4.2.3.1.2.7. Finally, you can *Quit* (leave RAM altogether) from the Main menu.

Figure 4.5. Main WSMIS Menu.



4.2.3.2. Making Menu Selections. On RAM menus, you can make one or more choices. Simple *select-one* menus allow you only one choice. RAM also has *select-many* menus, where you may or may not be told how many choices you can make. Most multiple-selection menus are also *select-in-order* menus, where you must designate your selections as first, second, third, and so on.

4.2.3.3. Select-one Menus.

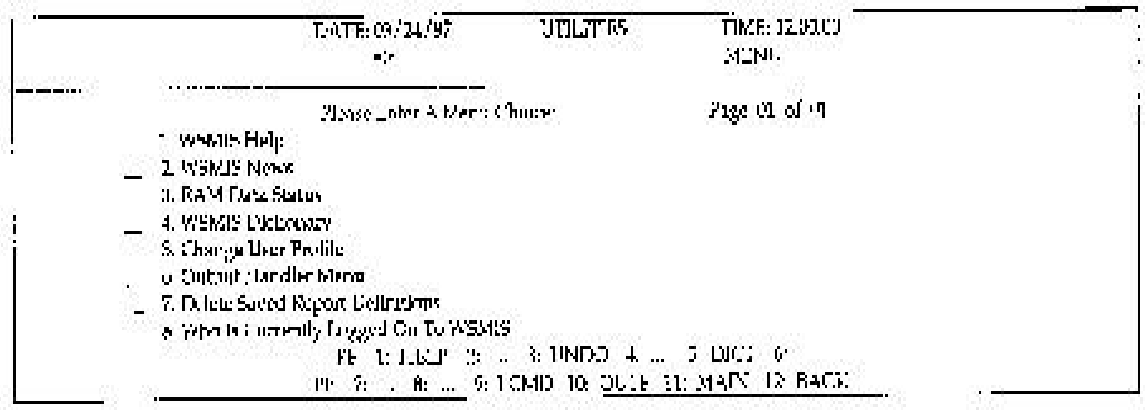
4.2.3.3.1. Figure 4.6. is an example of a select-one menu. You can make a selection from a select-one menu in two different ways. The simplest one is to enter the number of your choice on the command line. The cursor will already be on the command line when RAM first displays the menu, so all you need do is type the number and press Enter. The other way is to move the cursor (with either the arrow keys or the Tab key) to your selection on the menu and type any character in the space provided. Whichever way you use, press Enter to tell the system that you have made your choice and wish to move to the next screen. On most select-one menus, pressing PF2 (DONE) also tells the system you are finished.

4.2.3.3.2. If the menu spans more than one screen, the number of screens and which screen you are on are shown in the upper right corner as "Page 01 of 04." You can use the commands UP and DOWN or the function keys PF7 and PF8 to scroll back and forth between menu screens and read the choices. If you make a mistake or change your mind, you can also type the number of the correct selection on the command line and your first selection will be replaced.

4.2.3.4. Select-many Menus. Because multiple-selection menus allow you to make more than one choice, the User Interface delays storing your selections for a particular menu until you signal that

you are finished by pressing DONE (PF2) rather than Enter. This gives you time to change your mind; which may be necessary on menus that span more than one screen. Pressing Enter will cause your selections to be highlighted so you can verify them, but will not move you to the next screen when multiple choices are possible.

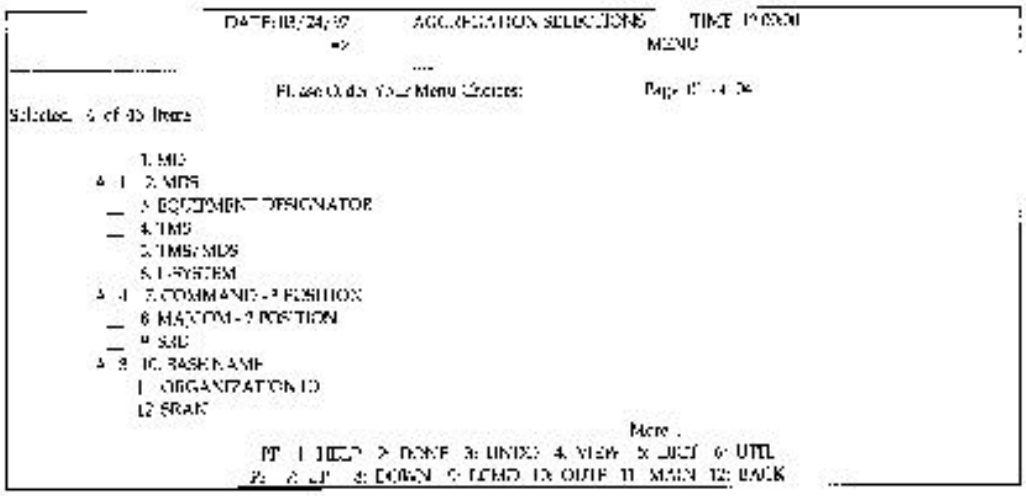
Figure 4.6. Typical Select One Menu.



4.2.3.5. Select-in-order Menus.

4.2.3.5.1. Select-in-order menus give you two different ways of specifying selections. You can either use the command line or check off items on the menu to specify your choices. If you use the command line, type in the numbers of your selections *in the order in which they should appear in your report* on the command line, separated by spaces. That is, if the 14th menu item is your choice for the first field and the 7th is your choice for the second field, type 14 7. If you want to check off items on the menu itself, move the cursor next to a menu item you want to select and type the order number of your selection in the spaces provided. That is, type a 3 if the item is your choice for the third report field. It is not necessary to use consecutive numbers. You can number your choices 1, 4, 7 and 14 if you like. Then, if you make no further choices, RAM will make these 1, 2, 3 and 4 in the report. As you make your selections and press Enter, the system will highlight those items. Figure 4.7. shows the Aggregation Selection menu with the following choices made:

Figure 4.7. Typical Select-In Order Menu.



4.2.3.5.1.1. 1st field choice: MDS (Item # 2).

4.2.3.5.1.2. 2nd field choice: (not shown because it is on another screen).

4.2.3.5.1.3. 3rd field choice: Base Name (Item # 10).

4.2.3.5.1.4. 4th field choice: Command (Item # 7).

4.2.3.5.2. To change your mind on a select-in-order menu, bring the cursor to the number in the highlighted selection and delete or overstrike it. For example, in Figure 4.7., if you wish to make Base Name the fourth report field and Command the third, overstrike the 3 with a 4 and the 4 with a 3. Or type a totally new list in the command line. If you make your changes on the command line, what you enter there will replace *all* previous choices for that menu. Press Enter to highlight your new choices; use DONE (PF2) to go on to the next menu.

4.2.3.5.3. If you make an error in your selections (for example, typing a letter rather than a number), the system will react with an appropriate message. If you have made an error concerning a single item, an error message will appear in the upper left part of the screen's work area. For example, if you type a letter rather than a number next to an item, the message "Order Level Must Be An Integer Between 1 And 46" will be displayed. If more than one item has been selected, the system will tell you which item is in error. In that case it will display question marks instead of letters next to any erroneous fields.

4.2.3.5.4. The system requires you to remove any error message before you can proceed. (You may or may not need to correct the error; the system will tell you what assumptions it has made. You may be satisfied with these.) If the system is displaying a question mark next to an item, bring the cursor to that item and press Enter to display the error message. Once the message has been displayed (or if you already know what the error is and do not want to see the message), enter CLEAR ERRORS on the command line. This will erase the error messages and refresh the screen. If you wish to erase everything on the menu you can also press UNDO (PF3). This will move you back to the previous screen. You can also enter CLEAR CHOICES to erase every choice (whether it is an error or not) which you have made for that menu.

4.2.4. Moving Between Screens and Panels.

4.2.4.1. Choice of Methods

4.2.4.1.1. You can move between screens in a number of ways. The most straightforward of these is to make menu selections as the system directs you, press Enter or DONE (PF2), and let RAM move you to the next menu.

4.2.4.1.2. You have two other ways to move around the system. One is to enter commands instead of making menu selections. For example, the name of every menu (or a shortened version of the name) is also a command. If you enter this name on the command line, the system will take you directly to that menu. Chapter 5 explains in detail how to use commands and Attachment 2 lists the menu names. We recommend that you do not concern yourself with RAM commands until you are comfortable with the system. It is never *necessary* to use a command, because you can accomplish everything the system offers through using menus or RAM functions.

4.2.4.1.3. The other way of moving around between screens is by using RAM function keys. You will find the function keys useful if you want to depart from the normal menu sequence. For example, if you change your mind about a selection on a previous screen and wish to go back to that screen, the PF-key labeled BACK will take you there. The function keys that are valid for any given panel are listed at the bottom of the screen.

4.2.4.2. Using Function Keys.

4.2.4.2.1. On the bottom of almost every RAM screen you will find a list of RAM functions and the PF-keys which correspond to them for that panel. Your terminal usually has twelve function keys labeled PF1 through PF12. You will find that most of the functions assigned to these keys remain valid most of the time and that they normally correspond to the same function key from one panel to the next.

4.2.4.2.2. You will find that most of the function keys concern movement - ways to depart from the normal sequence of panels in case you need to back up or get further information. Table 4.1. lists all the RAM function keys, and describes what each of them does.

4.2.4.2.3. If your terminal keyboard does not have function keys, or if your function keys are reserved for other software, you can still take advantage of the RAM functions. Either move the cursor to one of the function words at the bottom of your screen (using the Arrow keys or Tab) and press Enter, or type the abbreviated name of the function on the command line, e.g. DICT. If you have a IBM compatible PC and your PF keys are reserved for other functions, refer to Table 4.2. for your function key equivalents.

Table 4.1. RAM Function Key Values.

FUNCTION	PF-KEY	ACTION
HELP	PF1	Brings up the Main HELP screen
DONE	PF2	Saves choices made on the current menu and (if there are no errors) moves to the next menu
CLRH	PF3	During the scanning of a report, this command clears headers on a report display, so that they will not appear at the top of every screen. If the headers are currently cleared, then this same key becomes the FRZH key.
FRZH	PF3	During the scanning of a report, this command freezes headers on the report display, so they will remain displayed at the top of every screen. If the headers are currently frozen, then this same key becomes the CLRH key.
UNDO	PF3	Cancels menu selections and returns to the previous screen. If you have left a functional environment to consult a user-support environment, you will return to the place from which you first called the support environment.
LEFT	PF4	During the scanning of a report, this command shifts a wide panel to the left.
VIEW	PF4	Brings up the Report Preview screen for the current report definition.
DICT	PF5	Brings up the RAM Online Dictionary.
RGHT	PF5	During the scanning of a report, this command shifts a wide panel to the right.
CLRC	PF6	During the scanning of a report, this command clears columns on a report display, so that it is no longer displayed on the left of the screen after a right shift. If the column is currently cleared, this same key becomes the FRZC key.
FRZC	PF6	During the scanning of a report, enables you to freeze columns on a report display, so that it is always displayed on the left of the screen after a right shift. If the column is currently frozen, this same key becomes the CLRC key.
RESM	PF6	Returns to the original task.
UTIL	PF6	Brings up the RAM Utilities menu, where a user-support environment can be selected.
UP	PF7	On a panel longer than one screen, this command scrolls the screen upward to the previous screen.
DOWN	PF8	On a panel longer than one screen, this command scrolls the screen downward to the next screen.
LCMD	PF9	Retrieves the last command that was entered on the command line.
LNUP	PF10	During the scanning of a report, this command moves the display up one line.
OUTP	PF10	Brings up the Report Output Handler menu, from which a report can be viewed, printed, or deleted.

4.2.4.3. Using Commands.

4.2.4.3.1. The command line is located near the top of every RAM menu except the Main menu, just below the date and above the dotted line. The space where you can type commands is indicated by an arrow. It is never *necessary* to use commands. By making menu selections and using function keys, you can take advantage of every RAM capability. But if you are the kind of user who knows precisely what you want to do and if you are impatient with menus, you may appreciate the ability to work with commands and bypass the normal menu path.

Using commands may achieve your desired results more quickly. Chapter 5 contains a fuller discussion of commands.

Table 4.2. Function Key Equivalents.

RAM EUM Key	IBM Compatible Key
PF1	ESC 1
PF2	ESC 2
PF3	ESC 3
PF4	ESC 4
PF5	ESC 5
PF6	ESC 6
PF7	ESC 7
PF8	ESC 8
PF9	ESC 9
PF10	ESC 0
PF11	ESC
PF12	ESC =

4.2.4.3.2. If you have been using function keys, then you already know how to use commands. Each function key represents a command which is automatically invoked when you press the key. In other words, pressing PF7 (UP) is the same as typing UP on the command line and pressing Enter.

4.2.4.3.3. Some commands augment the basic movement commands assigned to the function keys. Among these is the PAGE command, which expands the UP and DOWN commands and gives you more control over paging through menus or reports which span more than one screen. For example, some menus longer than one screen (such as the Aggregation Selection menu for most report types), may consist of four or more screens. If you enter the command PAGE 3 you will move forward to the third page (and display menu choices 25 through 36). Enter PAGE 1 to return to the first screen. You could also move around in relative rather than absolute terms by issuing the command PAGE DOWN 2 or simply DOWN 2 which will take you down two screens from wherever you are (in this case, from the first screen). This would have the same effect as the absolute command PAGE 3 from the first screen. UP 2 would return you to your previous screen.

4.2.4.3.4. Another example of the power of commands is the HELP command. There is a function key for Help, but using it simply brings you to a Help menu. If you want to be more precise about the kind of Help you need, invoke the HELP command with an appropriate restriction. For example, you might type HELP COMMAND SET or simply HELP SET to obtain Help about the SET command.

4.2.4.4. Changing Environments. During the course of your RAM work session, you may wish to access one or more of the user-support environments: Help, the MDS/WUC/NSN Cross-Reference Dictionary, the Online Dictionary, Utilities, or the Output Handler. You can access most of these environments from any functional environment by use of the appropriate

PF-key: HELP, DICT, UTIL, or OUTP. (The MDS/WUC/NSN Cross-Reference Dictionary, however, can only be accessed from the Main RAM menu.) RAM also provides an easy way to get back again. Press RESM (PF6) "resume," to return to the environment from which you began.

4.3. Related Processing. There is no related processing required for the RAM User Interface.

4.4. Data Backup.

4.4.1. The contents of the RAM databases are backed up on a regularly scheduled basis by the TDSC computer operations staff. This includes:

4.4.1.1. all source data for reporting

4.4.1.2. all report definitions you have saved, as well as the definitions from your most recent reporting work session

4.4.1.3. all subset definitions for your User ID

4.4.1.4. all stored report outputs.

4.4.2. No action is required on your part to initiate or monitor these backups. Contact the support staff at TDSC to find out the backup schedule for RAM files.

4.5. Recovery From Errors And Malfunctions.

4.5.1. Data Entry Error. On some screens you may be asked to enter values into data fields. If you enter an invalid value in a field (for example, typing 13 when asked for a month), RAM will redisplay the data entry screen with the cursor on the invalid value and a self-explanatory error message at the top of the screen. You may respond to this error by entering a valid value in the field or by quitting the screen using the UNDO command or function key.

4.5.2. Control Input Error. You use control inputs in the form of commands or function keys, to navigate through RAM or to perform certain application tasks. If you enter a command or key that is invalid in the current context, RAM will redisplay the last screen with an error message stating that the input is not recognized. You may respond by entering a valid value or by quitting the screen.

4.5.3. System FATAL Error. On rare occasions, you may experience a FATAL error within the RAM application. This may be due to a database problem, system problem, invalid data, or other exceptional condition. If this happens, your RAM session will end and you will be returned to a native IDEAL session. An error message will be displayed, indicating that your RAM session has ended abnormally. You should not attempt to reinitiate a RAM session if this happens; contact the TDSC support staff to inform them of the error and to receive further instructions.

4.5.4. Line or Network Error. A wide variety of communications errors can occur over the connection between your PC and the RAM mainframe. Consult the technical staff at your site to find out how to handle these errors.

Chapter 5

WORKING WITH RAM COMMANDS

5.1. Capabilities.

5.1.1. RAM provides a set of system commands to augment its basic menu-driven operation. Using these commands is normally optional--you can do most of the same things without commands. By typing in a command, you can skip the normal menu sequence and display almost any screen directly from almost any other screen. Certain commands also enable you to avoid screens altogether and perform an action directly, without displaying the menus normally used for that action. This can streamline your interaction with the system and save you time.

5.1.2. Certain actions can only be accomplished by using commands. Most of these involve undoing some previous action. You will find the CLEAR, DELETE, RESET, and UNDO commands useful if you make a mistake or change your mind about something. But these valuable capabilities are available to you only as commands.

5.1.3. A complete list of commands and their meanings can be found in Attachment 2.

5.2. Processing Procedures.

5.2.1. Overview.

5.2.1.1. You may use commands instead of menus to move around RAM. The name of every menu (or a shortened version of the name) is also a command. If you enter this name on the command line, the system will take you directly to that menu. Commands also allow you to execute RAM functions. For example, typing the command DONE on the command line and pressing Enter tells RAM to finish the processing associated with the screen you are on and move to the next higher level in the menu or screen hierarchy. There are also useful commands associated with RAM reporting.

5.2.1.2. Some commands augment the basic movement commands. Among these is the PAGE <number> command, which expands the UP and DOWN commands and gives you more control over paging through menus or reports which span more than one screen.

5.2.2. Absolute Screen Movement Commands. Absolute screen movement commands allow you to move within RAM panels, that is, to adjust what part of a RAM panel occupies your screen by moving you to a particular part of the panel. The command BOTTOM, for example, takes you to the last screen of the panel; PAGE 3 will take you to the third screen in the panel. Absolute commands take you to the place you specify regardless of your current location in the panel.

5.2.3. Relative Screen Movement Commands. The result of relative screen movement commands depends on your current location in a panel: they move you relative to where you are. Thus, the command DOWN takes you down one screen (to page 3 if you are on page 2, or to page 2 if you are on page 1). DOWN 2 takes you down two screens (to page 4 if you are on page 2).

5.2.4. Absolute Panel Movement Commands. These commands allow you to move among RAM panels. They take you to a particular RAM panel, regardless of your current location. OUTP, for example, will always bring you to the Output Handler. Most of these commands are shortened names of the specific panels.

5.2.5. Relative Panel Movement Commands. Relative panel movement commands bring you to a new panel, but which panel that is depends on where you came from. BACK, for instance, takes you to the panel you were on previously whatever it happened to be. In an analogous way, HELP brings you to a Help menu which is designed to give you help about the specific panel you invoke it from.

5.2.6. Action Commands. Some commands invoke other kinds of action. Notice that some of these commands also appear on the list of absolute panel movement commands. If you issue certain commands without a specification or secondary command, RAM will respond by displaying a panel on which you can provide further information. But if you type the same command with a specification, it will execute the action immediately without taking you through any intervening panels. For example, entering SAVE (with no specification) will display the Save Reports screen. But SAVE * 06REPORT will save the current report definition under the name "06REPORT" immediately, bypassing the Save Reports screen.

5.2.7. Command Syntax.

5.2.7.1. Every RAM menu except the Main Menu has a line where you can enter commands (just under the date at the top left of the screen). This is the command line. You can enter commands in either upper or lower case. Correct any mistakes by overstriking or using the ERASE EOF key. To execute the command, press Enter.

5.2.7.2. It is possible to type more than one command on the command line at a time. Separate the commands by a semicolon (;). You are only allowed one movement command per line, though, so you can not issue a command which will take you to another menu, followed by another command to take you somewhere else. It is sometimes very useful to enter more than one command at a time, as when you are setting values for a report definition, e.g.: SET SUBSETS MDS F-15; SET AGGR 3 COMMAND.

5.2.7.3. When adding specifications to a command, you can use the wildcard character ($) to mean "any character." Thus, the command SET SUBSETS MDS F-1$ would set MDS subsets for both F-15 and F-16.

5.2.7.4. With some commands, using an asterisk (*) as a specification means "all." For example, DELETE SUBSETS * deletes all subsets. With other commands, asterisk (*) means "the current one." For example, SUBMIT * means to submit the current report definition.

5.2.7.5. Use one or more spaces to separate a command from any specifications. Use the at-sign (@) to denote a blank space in a report name. For example, SAVE * MY@REPORT will save a report under the name "MY REPORT."

5.2.7.6. You can give multiple specifications to a command, where appropriate. The specifications must be separated by one or more spaces. For example, SET SUBSETS MDS F-15 F-16 B-52 sets MDS subsets for three weapon systems.

5.2.7.7. You can abbreviate the names of commands by using the first four (or more) letters in the name. For example, the abbreviation of SUBMIT is SUBM (or SUBMI). A few commands have special abbreviations in addition to these. For example, the abbreviation for PREVIEW is VIEW. Special abbreviations are listed in Attachment 2.

5.2.7.8. The name of any PF-key displayed at the bottom of a screen is also a valid command from that screen.

5.2.7.9. Valid specifications and syntax for each command are given in Attachment 2. When a command can function both as a movement command (without specification) and as an action command (with specification), it is so indicated.

Chapter 6

DEFINING RAM REPORTS

6.1. Capabilities.

6.1.1. RAM offers custom reports that can be tailored by users to their particular needs through field selection and data subsetting. Custom reports fall into three general categories:

6.1.1.1. Management Summary Reports: These are brief, often one-page tabular reports that compute measurements from many records, summed by one or more reference fields (such as MICAP hours by MDS across months). Management summary reports are either group summaries or aggregate summaries.

6.1.1.2. Ranking Reports: These compute measures and rank them in order of descending importance, showing only the top items (for example, the top 10 NSNs ranked by MICAP hours). There are several forms of the ranking report: simple rankings, detailed rankings, and comparative rankings.

6.1.1.3. Listing Reports: These provide more detailed listings of stored data on an individual record level over a specific range of reference fields (such as MICAP document data for a specific NSN).

6.1.2. Users can control the scope of data in a report through subsetting. This process allows you to select a specific, limited range of data values to be extracted for various reference fields included in the report. In this way, you can focus on a specific problem by systematically filtering out data which is unimportant for your current purposes.

6.1.3. Once completed, report definitions can be submitted for production (actual report generation is accomplished by a background job). They may also be saved and recalled for future use.

6.2. Processing Procedures.

6.2.1. Accessing RAM Reports.

6.2.1.1. When you enter RAM, you will come to the Main WSMIS-RAM menu (Figure 6.1.). From this menu, you have three different ways to access RAM reports:

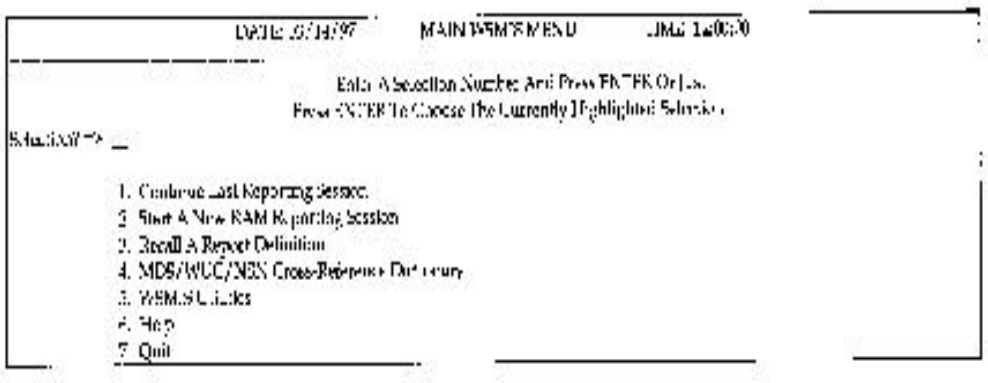
6.2.1.1.1. Continue Last Reporting Session (selection 1)

6.2.1.1.2. Start A New RAM Reporting Session (selection 2)

6.2.1.1.3. Recall A Report Definition (selection 3).

6.2.1.2. If you choose to continue your last session, RAM will display the Report Preview screen, filled in with whatever choices you made in your previous session. If you choose to recall a saved report, you will see your list of previously constructed RAM report definitions from which you can select the one you wish. The system will then display the Preview screen for the selected report. If you choose to start a new session, you will be asked to select Report Data and a Report Type; then the system will display a Preview screen for that report with default field choices already filled in.

Figure 6.1. Main WSMIS-RAM Menu



6.2.2. Starting a New Reporting Session.

6.2.2.1. Select option 2 from the Main RAM Menu to start a new reporting session. Each option within the RAM reporting session will contain a nested series of screens:

6.2.2.1.1. Report Data Selection

6.2.2.1.2. Report Type Selection

6.2.2.1.3. Preview Screen

6.2.2.1.4. Aggregation/Measurement Selection

6.2.2.1.5. List of Available Subsets.

These screens guide you in selecting your report and in defining the data values and the column headings you want to see on the report.

6.2.2.2. Although most screen titles are identical across the different Report Data selections, the contents of the screen are tailored to each individual data application. Not all Report Types are available for each Report Data source. Each report has its own Preview screen tailored specifically to that output product, but the screens are structured in a standard, consistent manner to make them easy to use. Once you have selected and defined your report, you submit the report definition for processing. A background RAM job generates your report and places it in your Output Handler, where you can view it Online or print it as you desire. This frees up your terminal so you can keep working while the report is being produced. The Submit Current Report Definition screen is the same for all report types within the RAM reporting session. If the report definition you have created is a useful one, you can save it for future reference. The Save Report Definition screen is also the same throughout your RAM reporting session.

6.2.3. Selecting Your Report Data Type.

6.2.3.1. The first step in the report definition process is to select a Report Data source from a menu like the one shown in Figure 6.2. A Report Data source is a general information category or broad field of inquiry for your report. In selecting one, you are also selecting, by implication, a list of possible data fields which your report can contain.

6.2.3.2. RAM offers the following Report Data sources:

6.2.3.2.1. D165B MICAP History

6.2.3.2.2. D165B Open MICAPs

6.2.3.2.3. D042C Engines - Summary

6.2.3.2.4. D165B Bit and Piece AWP History

6.2.3.2.5. D165B Enditem AWP History

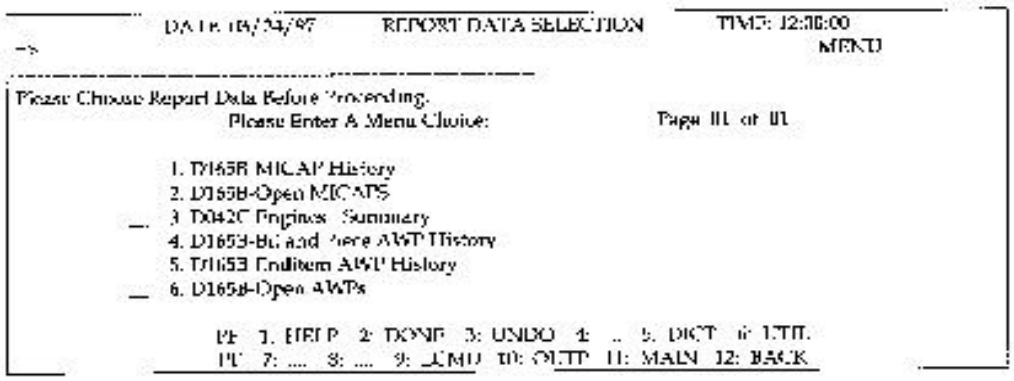
6.2.3.2.6. D165B Open AWPs

Choose the report data of interest to you by typing the number of the menu selection you want on the command line and striking Enter. You may also move your cursor to the blank in front of the selection and type any printing character (X, for example) in the blank. Striking Enter or DONE (PF2) will execute your choice.

6.2.4. Selecting Your Report Type.

6.2.4.1. After you select a Report Data source, the next step is to choose a Report Type from the menu shown in Figure 6.3. This tells RAM how you wish to have the Report Data presented.

Figure 6.2. Report Data Selection Menu.



6.2.4.2. The following five generic Report Types are available:

6.2.4.2.1. Aggregate Summary Report

6.2.4.2.2. Group Summary Report

6.2.4.2.3. Simple Ranking Report

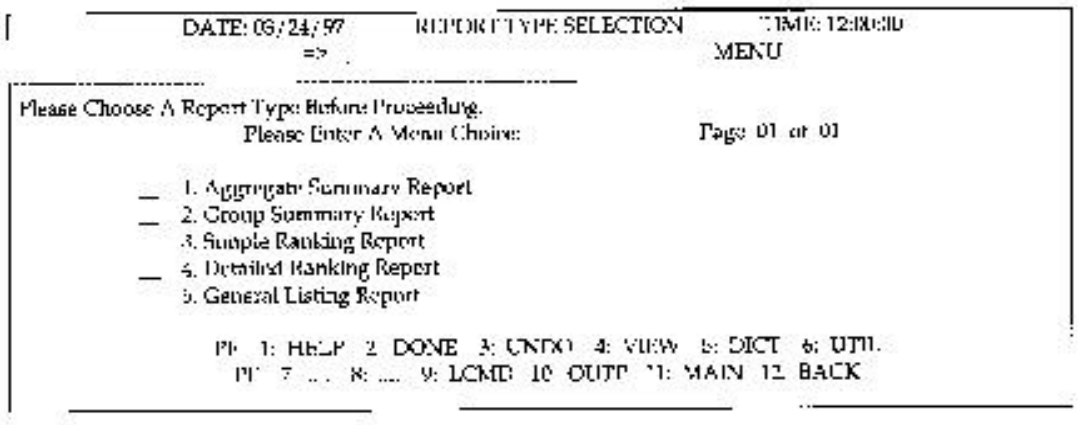
6.2.4.2.4. Detailed Ranking Report

6.2.4.2.5. General Listing Report.

Each type is discussed in detail with examples in Paragraph 6.2.17. Not all Report Types are available for each Report Data source. There are also a few special Report Types. For example, for MICAP history, there is a "canned" Comparative Ranking report, a Report Type not available for other Report Data sources.

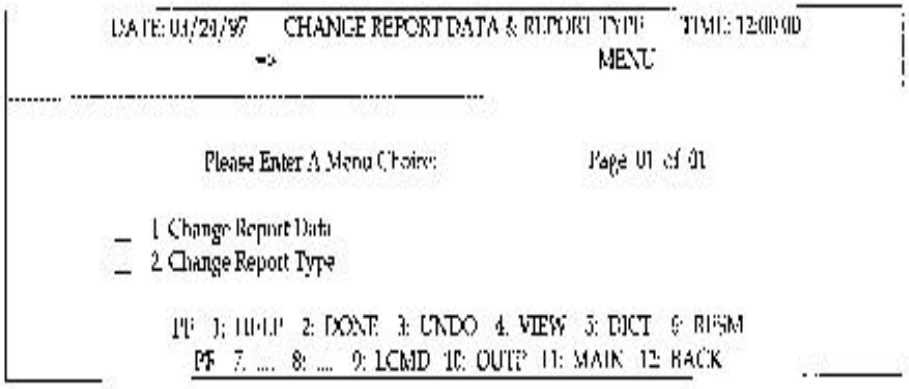
6.2.4.3. Make your report type selection by typing the number of the menu selection you want on the command line and striking Enter. You may also move your cursor to the blank in front of the selection and type any printing character (X, for example) in the blank. Striking Enter or DONE (PF2) will execute your choice.

Figure 6.3. Report Type Selection Menu



6.2.5. Changing Your Report Data or Type. You can restart your reporting session from most screens by selecting Change Report Data/Type from the options listed near the bottom. When the screen shown in Figure 6.4. appears, indicate which selection you want to change and you will return to the appropriate screen. Also notice that you can go from the Change Report Data & Type screen "BACK" to the Report Data Selection and Report Type Selection menus to restart the reporting session.

Figure 6.4. Change Report Data and Type Screen.



6.2.6. Creating and Managing Report Definitions.

6.2.6.1. Flexible Report Generation.

6.2.6.1.1. RAM provides you with the capability to tailor many of its reports in different ways to make them more useful to you. It does this by allowing you to customize the report definition for the output product you selected. The following paragraphs tell you how to create, submit, save, recall and delete these definitions.

6.2.6.1.2. From a relatively small set of Report Data sources and another list of Report Types (or formats), you will find that you have great flexibility to make a large number of different reports for each combination. You can tailor-make a report to suit almost any purpose. RAM often provides you with default choices or "canned" reports. You can also save your own report definitions to use again later.

6.2.6.1.3. Producing a flexible format report involves several steps:

6.2.6.1.3.1. The first step in producing a report is choosing or creating a *report definition.* Defining a report includes choosing a Report Data source and a Report Type or general format, as well as specifying the fields of the report and the scope of the data. You can define a report in advance, use a canned report definition, or define one just prior to generating your report.

6.2.6.1.3.2. *Report generation* is the next step. To generate a report, you submit the report definition to a program which finds the required data in the RAM Database, processes the data, and formats the report. Report generation takes place in background or batch mode, which means that as soon as you submit a report to be generated, your terminal is free for other tasks. This whole procedure takes place internally within RAM; once you set the process in motion, you do not have to be concerned with how it happens.

6.2.6.1.3.3. The final step is *report output*, or receiving the report in whichever form you need it (Online or hardcopy). To receive your report, you use a user-support environment called the Output Handler, which is discussed in detail in Chapter 7.

6.2.6.1.4. RAM is designed so that there will almost always be a *current report definition*. (A current report definition is in effect any place where VIEW is a valid PF-key.) Either you are in the midst of defining a report during the current session or you defined a report in your previous session. Even if you have never worked with RAM before, default choices are present so that as soon as you make Report Data and Report Type selections, a report definition becomes available. The current report definition is the one that will be displayed on the Report Preview screen.

6.2.6.1.5. Do not confuse *reports* and *report definitions*. A report contains actual data. A report definition is a list of choices of data and format from which you can produce a report. Your RAM user account provides you with two separate storage areas, one for reports and one for definitions. Your reports are stored and accessed through the Output Handler. Report output is likely to become out-of-date very quickly, so RAM automatically deletes your reports at the end of a short period of time--unless you specify otherwise by holding a report. On the other hand, it may make sense to save some report definitions indefinitely.

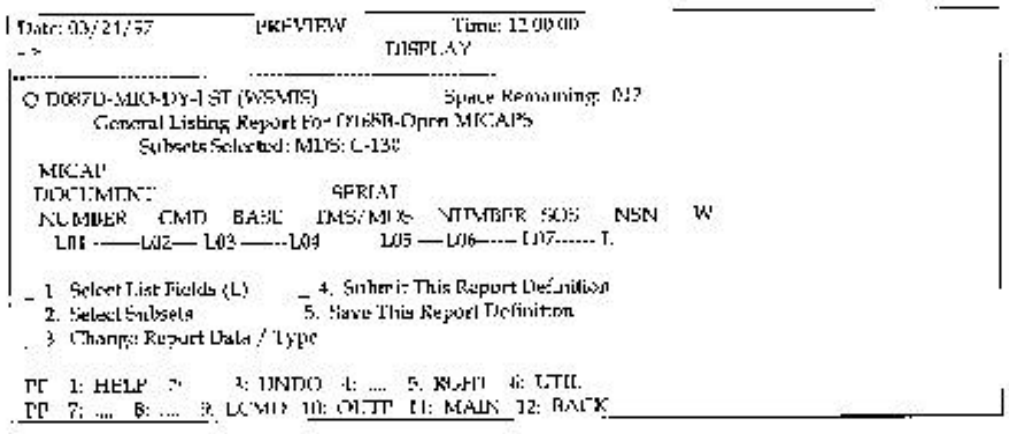
6.2.6.2. Preview Screen.

6.2.6.2.1. After you have selected your report data and report type, the next screen you see will be the Preview Screen for your report. You can think of this screen as the focal point in your report definition work because from now on you will make choices to shape your report and return to the Preview screen, perhaps several times, until the report is just the way you want it. Preview gives you a window on your report before it is created, allowing you to change it in a variety of ways.

6.2.6.2.2. Each report has its own screen tailored specifically to that output product, but the screens are structured in a standard, consistent manner to make them easy to use. The preview display for some reports may be wider than a single screen. Use the function keys PF4 and PF5 to allow you to scroll to the left and right, respectively. An example of a Preview screen, in this case for the Open MICAPS Report, appears in Figure 6.5.

6.2.6.2.3. When you first come to the Preview screen, it will be filled in with a set of defaults for the Report Type you have chosen. You can change many of these, and the Preview screen will always have a list of menu choices on the bottom that tells you what choices are available to you for your report. For most reports, you will be able to define subsets limiting the amount of data contained in the report to that which is relevant to you. Paragraph 6.2.7 tells you how to do this. For some reports, you can customize the report format by choosing, moving or sequencing the columns (listing fields) which appear in the report, as described in Paragraph 6.2.12. If you select a ranking report, you can choose the rank and cutoff options most useful to you, as shown in Paragraph 6.2.13. After you enter these changes, you will return to the Preview screen, which will now reflect your new choices. The selections you make on the Preview screens will remain in effect from session to session until you explicitly change them.

Figure 6.5. Typical RAM Report Preview Screen



6.2.6.2.4. When you are finished making all your selections and the report is exactly to your liking, you generate it by submitting your report definition for processing.

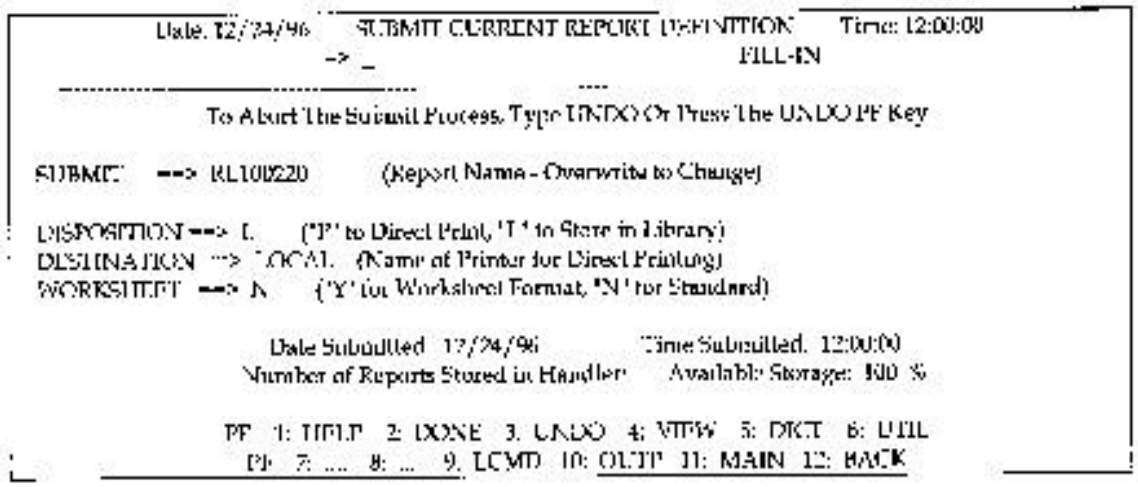
6.2.6.3. Submitting a Report Definition.

6.2.6.3.1. Select the Submit This Report Definition option from the Preview screen by typing its menu number on the command line and striking Enter, or by typing SUBM on the command line. RAM will take you to the Submit Current Report Definition screen shown in Figure 6.6. This screen is the same for all reports. It is prefilled and may not require any changes. If you wish to make changes, move the cursor to the field and overtype the current value.

6.2.6.3.2. The first editable field on the screen identifies the report to be submitted. You may either keep the default report name or rename the report. Report names can be up to 20 characters long; valid characters include upper and lowercase letters, numbers, blanks, and all punctuation marks except @ and *.

6.2.6.3.3. The “Disposition =>“line indicates whether new reports should be stored as files in your Online library or sent directly to a printer.

Figure 6.6. Submit Current Report Definition Screen.



6.2.6.3.4. "Destination=>" identifies the printer to which the report will be sent. You can permanently change both the disposition and destination defaults in your User Profile (see Paragraph 8.2.4.)

6.2.6.3.5. "Worksheet=>" should be set to "N" for standard reports.

6.2.6.3.6. This screen also tells you the date and time of report submission, the number of reports which have been stored in your Output Handler, and the percentage of storage space available there.

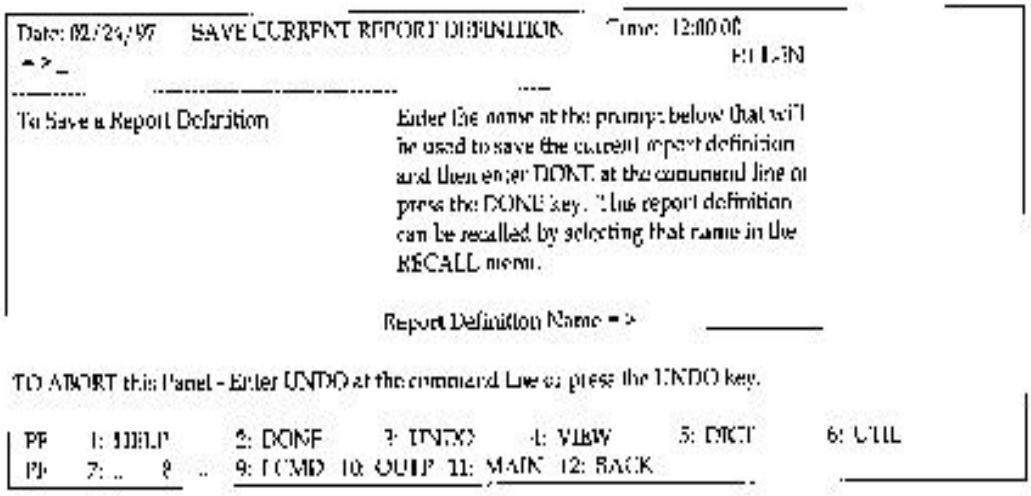
6.2.6.3.7. When you are done, press DONE (PF2) to submit your report. RAM will return you to the Preview screen.

6.2.6.4. Saving a Report Definition.

6.2.6.4.1. You do not necessarily need to save a report definition explicitly in order to reuse it. If you log off and log back on, the same report definition will be current. But saving a report definition allows you to build another one and still return to the first. You may wish to run the same report at regular intervals, and other reports between times; thus you need to save report definitions you want to use again. Remember, saving a report definition saves only the format you have defined on the Preview screen, it does not save the actual data.

6.2.6.4.2. To save the current report definition, go to the Preview screen--you can use the VIEW key--which always lists the option "Save This Report Definition." When you select this option, you will be asked to provide a report definition name under which your definition can be filed, as shown in Figure 6.7. The name can be up to 15 characters long, and contain upper and lowercase characters, numbers, blanks, and punctuation marks. Type in the name and press DONE. You can save up to twenty report definitions. If you try to save a twenty-first, the “system will ask you to delete one first.

Figure 6.7. Save Current Report Definition Screen.



6.2.6.5. Recalling a Report Definition.

6.2.6.5.1. Once you save a report definition, you can recall it by selecting option 3 from the Main RAM Menu or by using the command RECALL. When you ask to recall a report definition, you will see a list of your saved report definitions and RAM will ask you to specify one. Type the number of your choice on the command line or move the cursor to the space in front of the report definition you want and type any character. Press Enter. Your report definition will be displayed on the Preview screen. Now it becomes the current definition. You can either run the report from the definition as it is or modify the definition first.

6.2.6.5.2. To access another user's saved report definitions, do the following: At the HOME position (top left) type: RECALL 0%$USER - In the three spaces after user, input the last three digits of that person's WSMIS User-ID. Enter this command exactly as shown above in the boldface type, with a space before and after the zero and after USER. When WSMIS displays the list of report definitions, select the one you wish to use. Any changes you make will not affect the selected user's report definition, because WSMIS identifies the changes to your User-ID.

6.2.6.6. Deleting a Saved Report Definition. You can delete a saved report definition from the Utilities menu. When you select this option from Utilities, you will see a list of your saved definitions. Type the number of the definition you wish to delete on the command line or mark it by typing any character in the preceding blanks. You may delete several definitions at the same time if you wish. Press Enter to display your choices and verify that they represent the definitions you want to delete. Press DONE when you are sure.

6.2.7. Subsetting.

6.2.7.1. Purpose of Subsetting.

6.2.7.1.1. Subsetting allows you to indicate which records you want to select out of a large database. When you define a subset, you restrict the scope of your report to the particular data of interest to you. A few reports *require* you to specify a subset. With most reports, subsetting is optional. You may be interested in Open MICAPs only for a certain MDS, so you would define a subset of MDSs for your report. You can define subsets on more than one field. For example, you might also want to subset on MICAP Date. Defining subsets is a very powerful

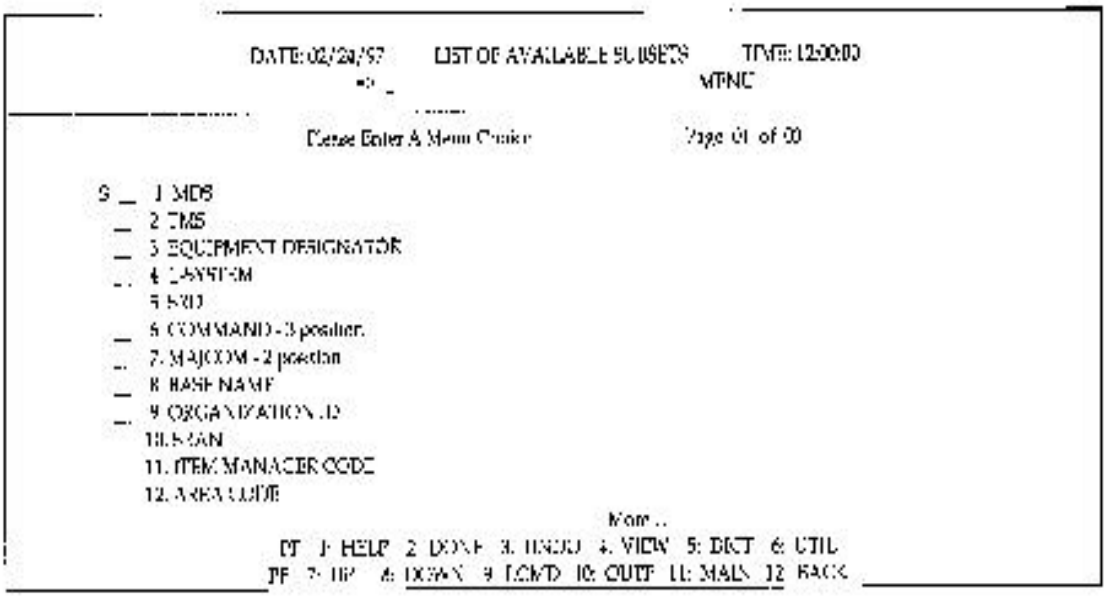
tool to help you get just the information you want. Subsetting enables you to focus your reports and saves time by letting you ignore data which is not relevant for your purposes.

6.2.7.1.2. When you define subsets, they remain in effect until they are explicitly deleted, even if you log off. If a particular subset is not pertinent to the current report definition, it will have no effect on the report. It will be retained, however, for possible future use.

6.2.7.2. Subset Availability. Each RAM report is associated with a selection you make for Report Data and Report Type. Your selection of Report Data will determine which fields are available for subsetting. Some selections, for instance, do not have SRAN as a field, so naturally you will not be able to use it for subsetting. Of the fields which are part of your Report Data, some will be defined as potential subset fields

6.2.7.3. Accessing the Subsetting Function. Normally you will begin from the Report Preview menu, where "Select Subsets" is an option. You can also begin by entering the SUBSETS command on the command line of any screen. Whichever way you begin, RAM will display a menu like the sample one in Figure 6.8., giving you a list of fields available to you for subsetting. This list will indicate any subsets you have already defined by highlighting active subset fields with an "S". The actual choices RAM gives you will depend on your current Report Data and Report Type selections.

Figure 6.8. List of Available Subsets Screen.



6.2.7.4. Selecting Subsets.

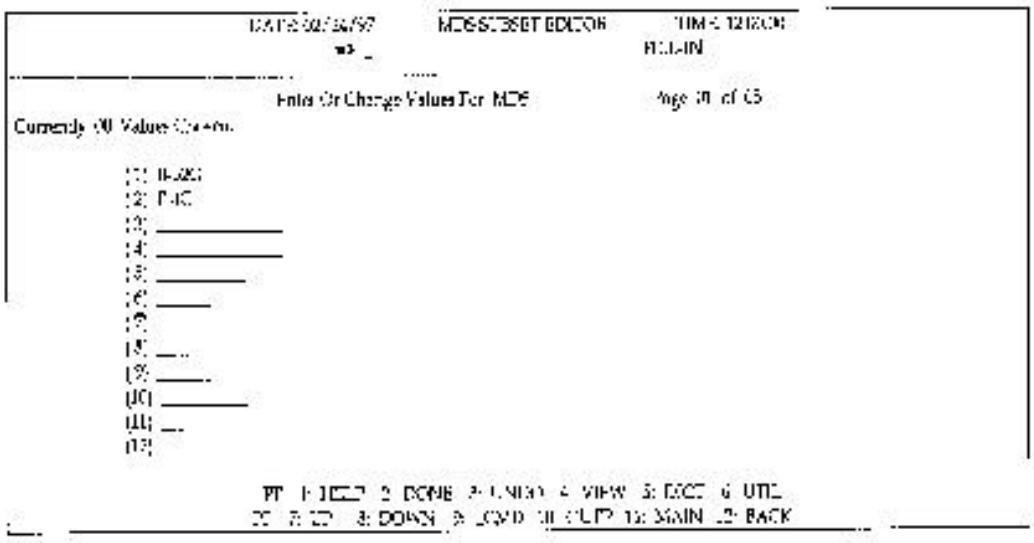
6.2.7.4.1. Make a selection from the list either by typing its number on the command line or by moving the cursor next to the item and typing any character in the blank in front of it. When you press Enter, RAM will display the Subset Editor screen appropriate for your selection. If you selected MDS, you would see the screen illustrated in Figure 6.9. As you can see, the Subset Editor is really a list of blanks where you can fill in the information you want. If you know you want the MDSs B-52G and F-4C as your subsets, move the cursor to the first line of

blanks and type B-52G, then to the second line and type F-4C. If you choose an MD (such as B-52), the subset editor will add the wildcard character ($) as a default and give you all MDSs in that MD category. If you do not know which MDSs you wish to select, you can take advantage of the link between the Subset Editor and the Dictionary to fill in your subset list. You can read about this capability in Paragraph 6.2.7.6 below.

6.2.7.4.2. You will find that the Subset Editor is quite tolerant of spelling variations. It will accept B-52 or B52 or B-52$($ is the wildcard character). If you want to make corrections you can delete single characters or a whole line. When you are done, press Enter and the system will verify your entries. The extent of the verification depends on the type of field you have chosen. In the case of MDS, the system will check your entries against a list of valid MDSs (the Dictionary list). If you are dealing with something like NSN, the system will only check your entries for length and proper syntax (whether numbers and letters are used where they should be.) It will also normalize your entries--putting them in alphabetical or numerical order as appropriate, removing blank lines, and making spelling variations conform to its own standards.

6.2.7.4.3. Any errors will be indicated by an appropriate message. You can correct the erroneous item manually, delete it, or use the CLEAR ERRORS command to remove it. Once your entries are correct and you are satisfied that they are complete, use the appropriate PF-key depending on where you would like to go: DONE (to go to the next logical panel), VIEW (to go to the Preview screen), RESM (to go back to your previous environment), or BACK (to go back to the previous panel).

Figure 6.9. MDS Subset Editor Screen.



6.2.7.5. Managing Subset Definitions.

6.2.7.5.1. When you finish your session and log off, any subsets you have defined will be retained until you delete them. To delete all subsets, you would type DELETE SUBSETS *. To delete subsets for a particular field category, you would type DELETE SUBSETS <field name> *. Use the help facility to request HELP FIELD_NAMES for a list of valid field names. (It is a good idea to verify any field names you use against the list in Help because they may

not be what you expect. Field names are not always the same as the names appearing in report headers. For example, "CMD" appears in the report header, but COMMAND is the valid field name.)

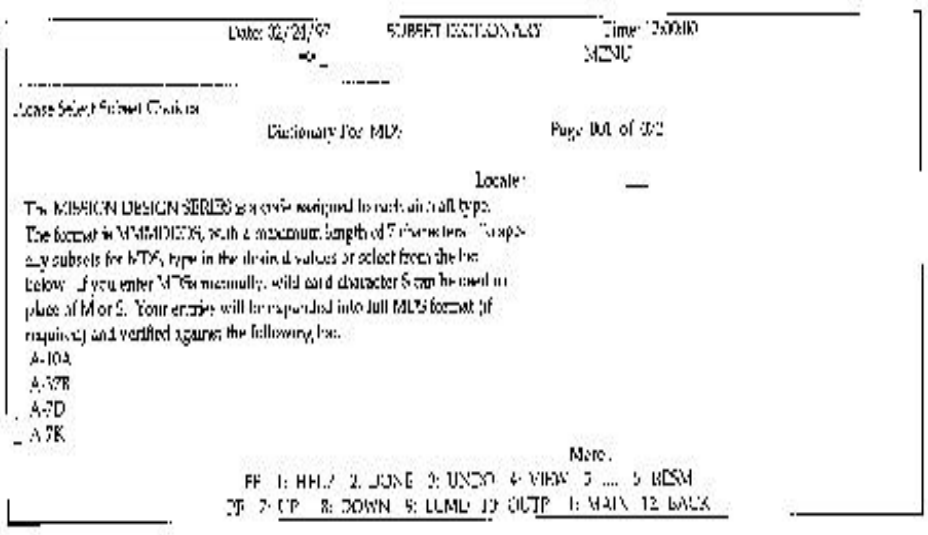
6.2.7.5.2. How can you keep track of which subsets have been defined? Look at the Report Preview screen. If the list of subsets is short enough, it will appear just below the report title. If the list is too long to appear there, a message will appear instead and your subsets will be listed as a footer in the Preview panel. To see the list, use the command DOWN or its assigned PF-key.

6.2.7.5.3. What happens to subsets that are no longer relevant when you switch to a different Report Data source? Suppose you have defined a subset for Possession Code and then define a report for which Possession Code is not a valid subset option. The subsets remain available, should you switch back to a report where they are relevant, but they will have no effect on your new report. In other words, they continue to exist in the background until you begin to work with another report for which they are relevant.

6.2.7.5.4. When you recall a report definition, you also recall any subsets which have been defined and saved with it. What happens to any other subsets defined before you recalled the report? RAM makes a distinction between old subsets which are relevant to the report you recalled and those which are not. For example, suppose that in your current working session you have subsets defined for Cause Code and for ERRC. Then you recall a definition for an Open MICAP report. Since Cause Code is a relevant subset category for Open MICAP reports, the system would automatically delete the old Cause Code subsets and replace them with any new ones associated with the report you recalled. Similarly, since ERRC is not relevant to Open MICAP reports, it would leave the ERRC subsets in the background, where they would remain until you began working with a report where ERRC was relevant.

6.2.7.6. Using the Dictionary in Subsetting. RAM contains a helpful interface between the Online Dictionary (see Chapter 8) and the Subset Editor. As explained in Paragraph 6.2.7.4, when you define a subset, you first select the category from a list of possible subsets, then access the Subset Editor, where you can key in the specific values you want. If you know what those values are and how to write them, you can simply type them into the spaces provided. If you have questions, however, you can consult the RAM Online Dictionary. For example, if you had been on the MDS Subset Editor screen illustrated in Figure 6.9. and had a question, you could request DICT. You would then see the screen illustrated in Figure 6.10. It is like a normal Dictionary screen except that blanks precede each of the entries. You can page through the list and mark your selections by typing any character in the blanks. When you return to the MDS Subset Editor, the system will have added your choices to any other entries you might have made.

Figure 6.10. MDS Subset Directory Screen.



6.2.8. Report Data Selection Categories.

6.2.8.1. Most choices you make when preparing a report concern the data fields you want it to contain. Because the RAM report generator handles different kinds of data in different ways, the data fields from which you can choose are divided into different categories. RAM data categories are:

6.2.8.1.1. Aggregation or "A" Fields: These fields identify, organize and delimit the data included in the report, and contain alphanumeric values that answer "when," "where," "who," and "why" questions.

6.2.8.1.2. Aggregation Group or "AG" Fields: Certain aggregation fields are subdivided into groups of values, making your output graphable.

6.2.8.1.3. Measurements or "M" Fields: Fields containing numeric values that record measurements, answer questions such as "how long," "how much," and "how many" about aggregation fields.

6.2.8.1.4. Listing or "L" Fields: Almost any data field can be included on a listing report, and some of these fields are identical to the "A" or "M" fields of other Report Types.

6.2.8.1.5. Subsets or "S" Fields: Some of the most important aggregation fields are available for subset definition: By specifying values for a subset, you can restrict your report to the data of interest to you.

6.2.9. Selecting Aggregation Fields. Using aggregation fields is central to most RAM Report Types. To aggregate is to group together and to compute whatever measurement has been specified. For example, suppose you choose MDS as an aggregation field. The database contains information about specific Tail Numbers, but in your report, all the F-15As will be grouped together, as will all the F-15Bs, and so on. Then, depending on what the measurement is, some value will be counted or computed for each MDS. For example, if the measurement you select is MICAP hours, then the total number of MICAP hours for each MDS will be computed and reported. A number of Report Types allow you to select more than one aggregation field. These fields then make up the left-most columns of your report. For example, if you select MDS as your first choice and Base as your second, the first

column of the report will give the MDSs and the second, Bases. The Bases will be subtotaled for each MDS.

6.2.10. Selecting Aggregation Group Fields. A special kind of aggregation field is the aggregation group field. These fields are associated with a special Report Type, the Group Summary, but are also available in any report offering aggregation choices. In a Group Summary, the entire set of data for an aggregation field are presented. For example, if the aggregation group you select is the Cause Code Group, the 15 possible Cause Codes will be represented within 8 groups: A, B, C-D-E, F & R, G, H, J-K, and "Other." The purpose of presenting data in aggregation groups is not only to combine data into meaningful categories, but also to arrange the data in such a way that the results will fit onto one report line and be graphable.

6.2.11. Selecting Measurement Fields. All Report Types (except General Listings) must contain at least one measurement field. Measurements give a numeric value telling how many, how much, or how long a time for an aggregation field. Examples of measurements are MICAP Average Hours, or MICAP Incidents. Measurement fields appear in the right-hand columns of reports. The report, however, will be sorted by the leftmost listing field.

6.2.12. Selecting Listing Fields. Listing Reports contain listing fields rather than aggregation fields. Many aggregation fields are also listing fields, but the concept of a listing field is broader. As a general rule, you can list any field from the database in a listing report. Listing fields can appear in any order on the report page.

6.2.13. Choosing Rank and Cutoff Options. Ranking reports allow you to select the field you want to rank your items on. You can also set the maximum number of ranks you want to see on your report (the top 10 or the top 50 for example) to the number best suited to your purpose. In addition, if you suspect that many items will tie for places at the bottom, producing a long and not very useful report, you can specify a limit to the total number of items in the report, regardless of the number of ranks asked for.

6.2.14. Other Report Customization Options. There are other things you can specify in order to customize your report. One of these is the spacing: you may wish to increase the default single spacing to double. This is the "Worksheet" option on the Submit Current Report screen. Other options will be indicated as selections on the Report Preview screen. For example, on ranking reports you can also limit the cutoff number of items or the number of rankings you wish to see.

6.2.15. Submitting a Report for Processing. After you have defined a report, you can run it by selecting "Submit This Report" from the Preview screen and pressing Enter or DONE (PF2). You can also defer report generation. If you log off and later log back on, the same report definition will still be current for you to run at that time. Or you can explicitly save your report definition. This is another choice from the Preview screen.

6.2.16. The Report Output Handler. RAM reports are run in batch mode, which means that as soon as you submit a report for processing, your terminal will be free for you to use for another task. Unless the report is very long or there are other system complications, the report should be ready within a few minutes. To find out whether your report is ready and, if it is, to read or print it, you need to access the Output Handler. You can access this environment from most screens by pressing PF10 or entering the command OUTPUT (or OUTP). The Output Handler is discussed in more detail in Chapter 7.

6.2.17. RAM Generic Report Types. The five RAM generic Report Types (plus a sixth type, Comparative Ranking, available only for MICAP History reports) are discussed below, beginning

with the simplest and continuing to increasingly complex types. A small selection of real data was used in the examples--small enough to permit you to have an overview of how the information is arranged and computed. The report formats themselves have also been simplified (headers and so on have been omitted). Although these sample reports do not look exactly like real RAM reports, their simplified structure will allow you to see how RAM's generic reports deal with a set of data. If you examine the sample reports in Figure 6.11. through Figure 6.20., you will notice that you can trace the same data through all but the Comparative Ranking Report.

6.2.17.1. General Listings. Figure 6.11. shows a simplified example of the General Listing Report Type. This (and all subsequent examples) are from the Open MICAP report data. In this example, four "L" or listing fields are given. The data are sorted according to MICAP Document Number, the first "L" field.

6.2.17.2. Aggregation Summaries.

6.2.17.2.1. Figure 6.12. and Figure 6.13. contain two simple examples of an Aggregate Summary Report. They present the same data as the sample report in Figure 6.11. (except that MICAP Document Number is omitted). Each of these examples contains one aggregation field and two measurements (MICAP incidents and hours). Notice how these examples are shorter than the example of the general listing. That is because the fields for Command (in the first report) and MDS (in the second) are aggregation fields in this report type, rather than listing fields. Thus instead of having three lines of data for PAF in the first example or for F015A in the second, the information is aggregated onto one line.

6.2.17.2.2. Figure 6.14. shows another example of an aggregate summary report, this time with more than one aggregation field. (The example contains two, but you can generate a report with as many as will fit on a 132-character line.) Compare this report with the first example in Figure 6.12. The aggregate summary report in Figure 6.14. provides MDS detail about the Commands.

Figure 6.11. Example of a General Listing Report.

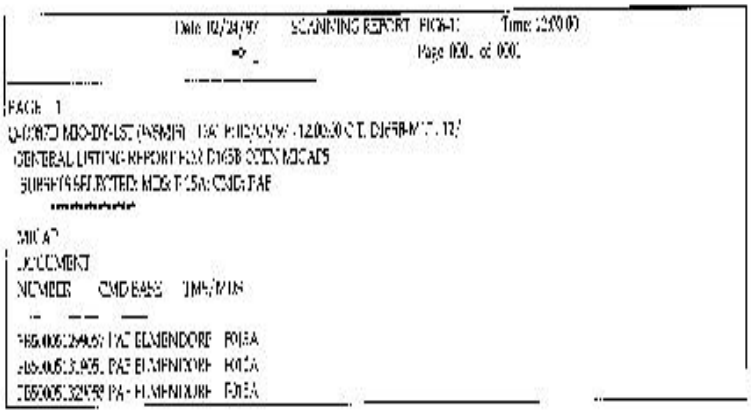


Figure 6.12. Example of an Aggregate Summary Report (by Command).

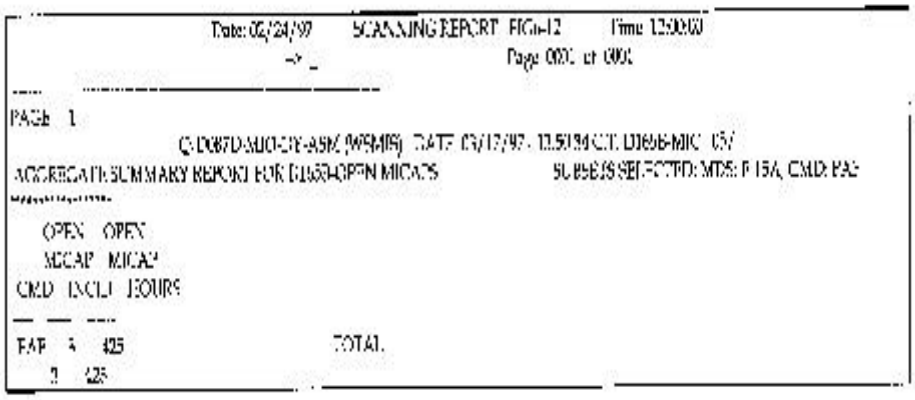


Figure 6.13. Example of an Aggregate Summary Report (by MDS).

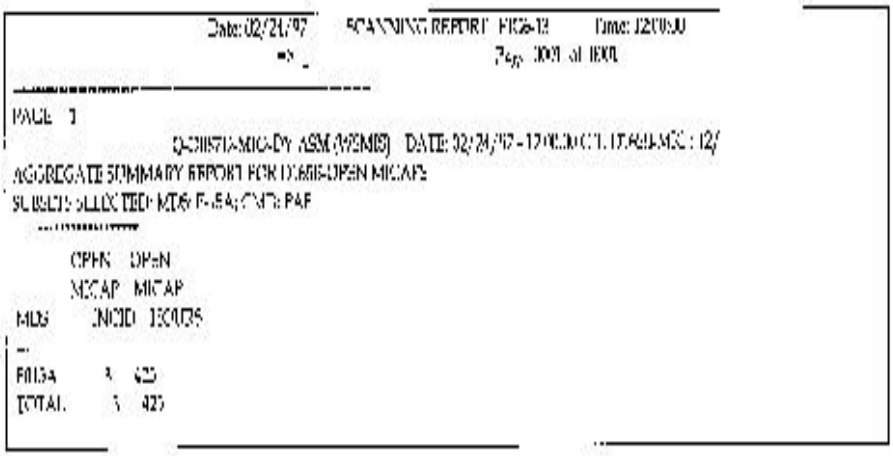
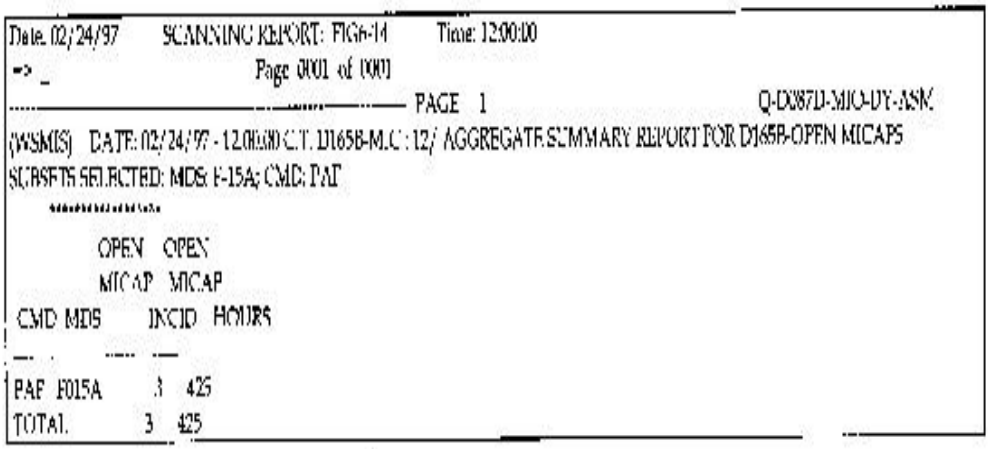


Figure 6.14. Aggregate Summary Report with Two Aggregation.



6.2.17.3. Group Summary. Figure 6.15. and Figure 6.16. show two simplified examples of the Group Summary Report. The examples assume that there is such a field as a "Command Group," and that all data are within the commands PAF, MTC and ACC. These reports consist of three fields: one aggregation field (MDS), one aggregation group (the fictitious "Command Group") and one measurement field (MICAP incidents in the first report and MICAP hours in the second).

Figure 6.15. Group Summary Report of MICAP Incidents.

```
                                Date: 02/24/97      SCANNING REPORT: FIG6-15      Time: 12:00:00
                                  => _                                Page 0001 of 0001

PAGE   1
Q-D087D-MIO-DY-GSM (WSMIS)  DATE: 02/24/97 - 12.00.00 C.T. D165B-MIC : 12/
COND CODE GROUP SUMMARY REPORT FOR D165B-OPEN MICAPS
    OPEN MICAP INCTD BY MDS
SUBSETS SELECTED. MDS. F-15A
     **************
       COND-GROUP
       COM-G  TOTAL
MDS
-------------------
F015A      3     3
TOTAL      3     3
```

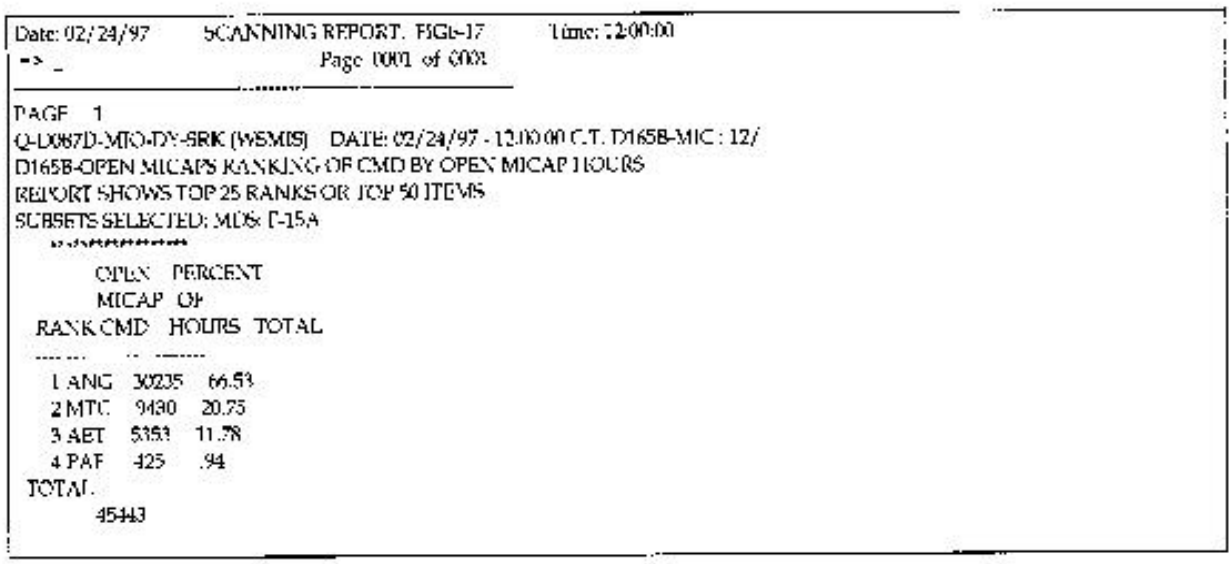
6.2.17.4. Simple Ranking. As the name of the Report Type implies, a Simple Ranking report ranks an aggregation field in terms of a measurement. Figure 6.17. and Figure 6.18. show two examples of Simple Ranking Reports. The first one ranks Command in terms of MICAP Hours. The second ranks MDS in terms of Incidents. The right-hand column of the Simple Ranking Report is always the percentage of total for the measurement field ranked.

Figure 6.16. Group Summary Report of MICAP Hours

```
Date: 02/14/97      SCANNING REPORT: FIG6-16      Time: 12:00:00
=> _                              Page 0001 of 0001

 PAGE   1
Q-D087D-MIO-DY-GSM (WSMIS)  DATE: 12/24/92 - 12.00.00 C.T. D165B-MIC : 12/
COND CODE GROUP SUMMARY REPORT FOR D165B-OPEN MICAPS
    OPEN MICAP HOURS BY MDS
SUBSETS SELECTED: MDS: F-15A
     **************
       COND_GROUP
       COM G   TOTAL
MDS
-------------------
F015A      425    425
TOTAL      425    425
```

Figure 6.17. Simple Ranking Report by Command.

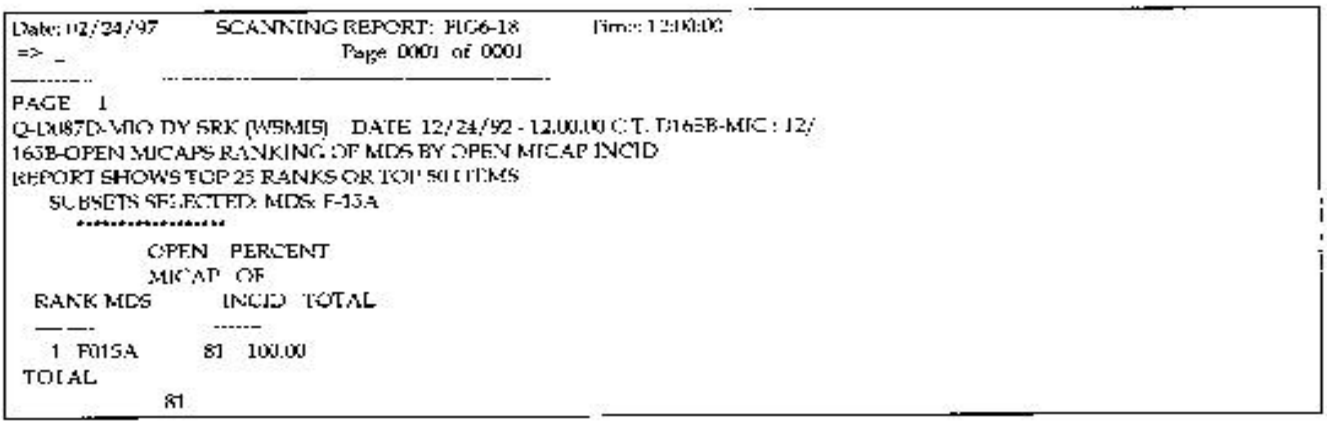


```
Date: 02/24/97        SCANNING REPORT: FIG6-17        Time: 12:00:00
=> _                          Page 0001 of 0001

PAGE   1
Q-D087D-MIO-DY-SRK (WSMIS)   DATE: 02/24/97 - 12.00.00 C.T. D165B-MIC : 12/
D165B-OPEN MICAPS RANKING OF CMD BY OPEN MICAP HOURS
REPORT SHOWS TOP 25 RANKS OR TOP 50 ITEMS
SUBSETS SELECTED: MDS: F-15A

                OPEN    PERCENT
                MICAP   OF
  RANK CMD      HOURS   TOTAL
  ---- ---      -----   -------
     1 ANG      30235    66.53
     2 MTC       9430    20.75
     3 AET       5353    11.78
     4 PAF        425      .94
 TOTAL:
               45443
```

Figure 6.18. Simple Ranking Report by MDS.



```
Date: 02/24/97        SCANNING REPORT: FIG6-18        Time: 12:00:00
=> _                          Page 0001 of 0001

PAGE   1
Q-D087D-MIO-DY-SRK (WSMIS)   DATE: 12/24/92 - 12.00.00 C.T. D165B-MIC : 12/
165B-OPEN MICAPS RANKING OF MDS BY OPEN MICAP INCID
REPORT SHOWS TOP 25 RANKS OR TOP 50 ITEMS
   SUBSETS SELECTED: MDS: F-15A

                OPEN    PERCENT
                MICAP   OF
  RANK MDS      INCID   TOTAL
  ---- ---      -----   -------
     1 F015A       81   100.00
 TOTAL
               81
```

6.2.17.5. Detailed Ranking. Figure 6.19. shows an example of a Detailed Ranking Report. The difference between this and a Simple Ranking is that the Detailed Ranking ranks two aggregation fields. The example shows Command detailed by MDS and ranked by MICAP hours. The percentage in the right-hand column is for the subtotals rather than the totals.

Figure 6.19. Detailed Ranking Report.

```
                         Date: 02/24/97      SCANNING REPORT: FIG6-19       Time: 12:00:00
                                 =>                          Page 0001 of 0001
---------------------------------------------------------
PAGE    1
Q-D087D-MIC-DY-DRK (WSMIS)   DATE: 12/24/92 - 12.00.00 C.T. D165D-MIC : 12/
         D165B-OPEN MICAPS RANKING OF CMD
        BY OPEN MICAP HOURS DETAILED BY MDS
      REPORT SHOWS TOP 25 RANKS OR TOP 50 ITEMS
         SUBSETS SELECTED: MDS: F-15A

        OPEN   PERCENT            OPEN   PERCENT
        MICAP  OF               MICAP  OF
  RANK CMD   HOURS  TOTAL   MDS          HOURS  ITEM
              ----  ----  --         ----  --
   1 ANG    30235   66.53  F015A       30235  100.00
   2 MTC     9430   20.75  F015A        9430  100.00
   3 AET     5353   11.78  F015A        5353  100.00
   4 PAF      425     .94  F015A         425  100.00
 TOTAL                          45443
```

6.2.17.6. Comparative Ranking. A Comparative Ranking Report compares a measurement for two different time periods for one aggregation field. Figure 6.20. shows an example in which two different measurements are compared: Active Incidents and MICAP Hours. Instead of a percentage of total field, the Comparative Ranking field presents the change in value between the two time periods.

Figure 6.20. Comparative Ranking Report.

```
Date: 04/11/97      SCANNING REPORT: RL1025          Time: 07:16:0?
=>                             Page 0001 of 0001
-----     ------------------------------------
PAGE   1
Q-D087D-MIH-DY-CRK (WSMIS)   DATE: 04/11/97 - 07.09.54 C.T. D ? /97 - 07.09.54 C.T. D165B-MIC : 04/10/97
                D165B-MICAP HISTORY COMPARATIVE NSN RANKING
                 I+S MASTER NSN RANKED BY CHANGE IN INCID
                 REPORT SHOWS TOP 10 RANKS OR TOP 10 ITEMS
               SUBSETS SELECTED: MONTH: 96/10-96/12, MDS: F-16A

  1-5                    MONTH 1  MONTH 2  CHANGE                   CHANG
  MASTER                  ACTIVE   ACTIVE   IN      MONTH 1  MONTH 2  IN
RANK NSN          DESCRIPTION     INCIDENTS INCIDENTS INCIDENTS HOURS  HOURS   HOURS
-- ----        -------     ------ --      --   ----  ----  ----
 1 4320000620511   PUMP,AXIAL PISTONS      9     13    4     3615   3572   957
 1 5330013512121   SEAL,DRY PRESSURE     0     4    4      0    1005   1005
 1 5950010909131   TRANSFORMER,AUDIO F      0     4    4      0    1517   1517
 1 5840017390?4(N)  DETECTOR,ICE         0    4    4      0    204    204
 2 1620012007131   PISTON,LANDING GEAR      0     3    3      0    174    174
 2 1650010826733   CONTROL UNIT,ANTISK      0     6    3     217   1626   1409
 2 1560011072459   TURBINE,AIRCRAFT CO      0     5    5      0    452    452
 2 2835011156111(X)  SHAFT,TURBINE,NONAI     0     3    3      0    191    19.
```

Chapter 7

USING THE OUTPUT HANDLER

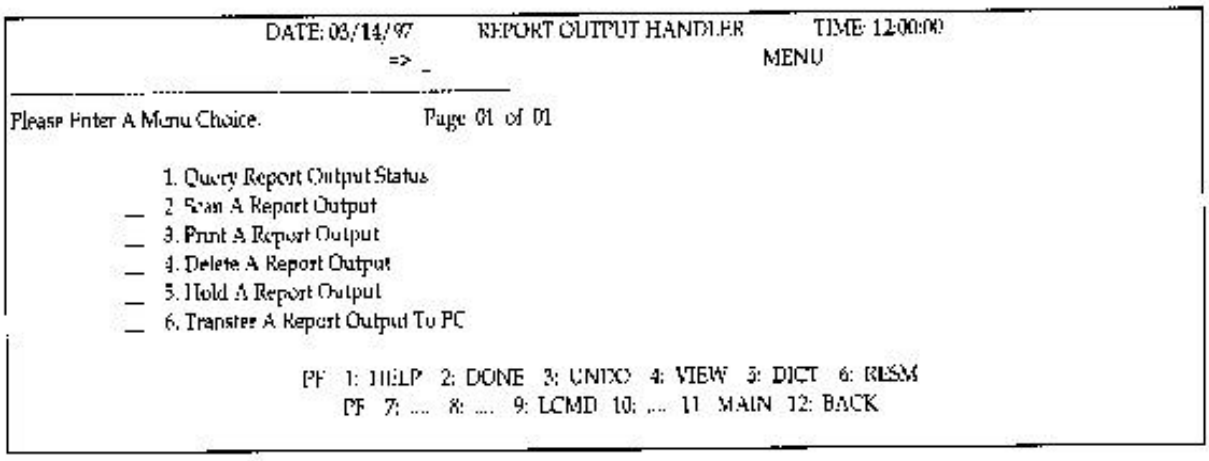
7.1. Capabilities. RAM uses a background batch job to generate the reports you submit. As soon as the report is complete, it is placed in your Output Handler. You can use the Output Handler's functions to query the status of your report generation job, and, once the report is ready, to scan it on your terminal, print it, delete it or hold it.

7.2. Processing Procedures.

7.2.1. Accessing the Output Handler.

7.2.1.1. The Output Handler is available as a function from nearly every panel in RAM. You will find OUTP (PF10) in the list of available functions defined for the PF-keys across the bottom of nearly every screen. If your terminal does not have function keys, you can position the cursor at PF10 (using Tab or the arrow keys) and press Enter, or type the command OUTPUT or OUTP on the command line. The menu for the Report Output Handler is shown in Figure 7.1.

Figure 7.1. RAM Output Handler Menu.



7.2.1.2. You will normally want to use the Output Handler after you have run a report, but you can also access it at other times during a work session. For example, you may wish to consult an earlier report while you are in the process of working on a new one. When you are finished with the Output Handler, pressing RESM (PF6) will return you to the panel you came from.

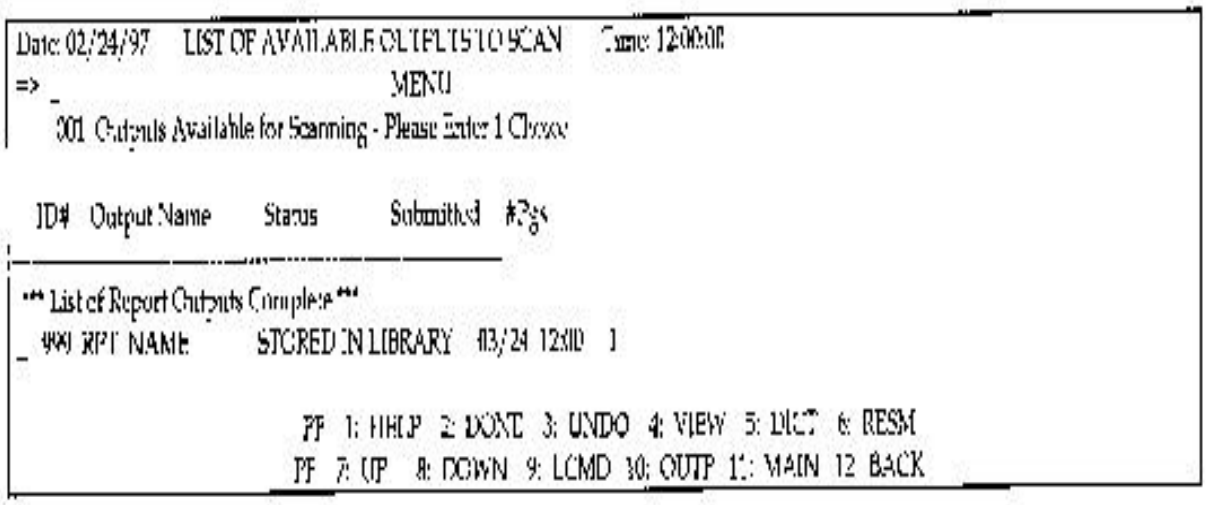
7.2.2. Querying Report Status.

7.2.2.1. RAM processes reports in batch mode. This means that after you have submitted a report for processing, RAM will not automatically offer to show you your report--you will have to ask for it. In the meantime, your terminal will be free to use for other tasks. Batch processing should not mean that you need to wait hours or overnight for your report to be finished, though. If your report is relatively short, it should be ready a few minutes after you have submitted it.

7.2.2.2. Selecting option 1 from the Report Output Handler menu will display a list of reports available in your personal storage space. A typical Report Status screen is shown in Figure 7.2.

7.2.2.3. Notice that one line of the screen is devoted to each report and gives you this information:

Figure 7.2. Typical Report Status Screen.



7.2.2.3.1. ID number.

7.2.2.3.2. Output Name (either the system generates a name from your initials and the ID#, or you can name the report when you submit it).

7.2.2.3.3. Status.

7.2.2.3.4. Date and Time Submitted.

7.2.2.3.5. Number of Pages.

7.2.2.3.6. As soon as you submit a report, its Output Name will appear on the top line of the report status screen. The status message for your report will tell you whether it is ready. If your list of available reports spans several pages, press UP or DOWN to display other pages of report outputs.

7.2.2.4. You may see one of several messages under "Status" for your report:

7.2.2.4.1. SUBMITTED

7.2.2.4.2. REPORT STARTED

7.2.2.4.3. STORED IN LIBRARY

7.2.2.4.4. FILE PRINTED

7.2.2.4.5. An error message.

7.2.2.4.6. QUEUED TO PRINTER

If your report has been successfully processed, the message will be either "STORED IN LIBRARY" or "FILE PRINTED," depending on whether you directed your output to the screen or to a printer in your

User Profile (see Chapter 8 for details on setting your User Profile). The default is to direct the output to the screen.

7.2.2.5. If your report has not yet been processed, one of the other status messages will appear. If you see "SUBMITTED" or "REPORT STARTED," you need to give the system some more time. You can quit the Output Handler and go on to some other task (either within RAM or outside it) or you can wait at this screen. Pressing Enter will update the status message as it changes. If you see an error message, report it to the TDSC Customer Service Center. To return to the Output Handler menu, press PF10 or enter OUTP on the command line.

7.2.3. Invoking Output Handler Functions.

7.2.3.1. You can access the Output Handler functions described below (scanning, printing, etc.) in one of three ways:

7.2.3.1.1. By returning to the Output Handler menu, selecting a function from the menu, then selecting the report(s) from a list

7.2.3.1.2. By entering the appropriate command and output ID (for example, SCAN 999)

7.2.3.1.3. By choosing directly from the Report Status screen.

7.2.3.2. If you use commands to move among the Output Handler's functions, you can go directly from one function to another without always returning to the Output Handler menu to make selections. Entering STAT on the command line, for example, will take you to your Current Report Output Status list. If you wish to return to the Output Handler menu, enter OUTP.

7.2.3.3. To access an output function from the Report Status screen, find the report on the list, move the cursor to that line and type the appropriate character (S = Scan, P = Print, H = Hold, D = Delete, I = detail information, or T = Transfer to PC) in the space provided. If you make your function selection from the status menu, you can designate only one report at a time.

7.2.4. Scanning a Report.

7.2.4.1. After you run a report, you may wish to view it at your workstation first, even if you plan to print it. If you select option 2, Scan a Report Output, from the Output Handler menu, the system will display a list of available reports in your library. If you request this function directly from the Report Status screen or with a command, you will see the beginning of the report immediately. RAM arranges the list of reports so that the most recent report is always on top. The display will look like the screen shown in Figure 7.2. If the list spans several pages and you wish to see a report that does not appear on the first page of the list, press DOWN (PF8) to scroll down the list. When you find the report you want to see, enter its ID number on the command line. (The cursor will already be positioned there.) Or type any character in the space in front of the report line and press Enter.

7.2.4.2. When you press Enter, the first part of the report will appear. Unless your report is unusually short and narrow, you will notice that the display screens you see do not correspond to the actual pages of the report as it will be printed. It generally requires several screens to display all of the lines of the first page of a report. And if the report is 132 characters wide, you cannot see the full width of the page on the 80-character display.

7.2.4.3. RAM offers you a number of ways to page through and display your report and thus maximizes your opportunities to read it on the screen. You can use the commands or PF-keys to

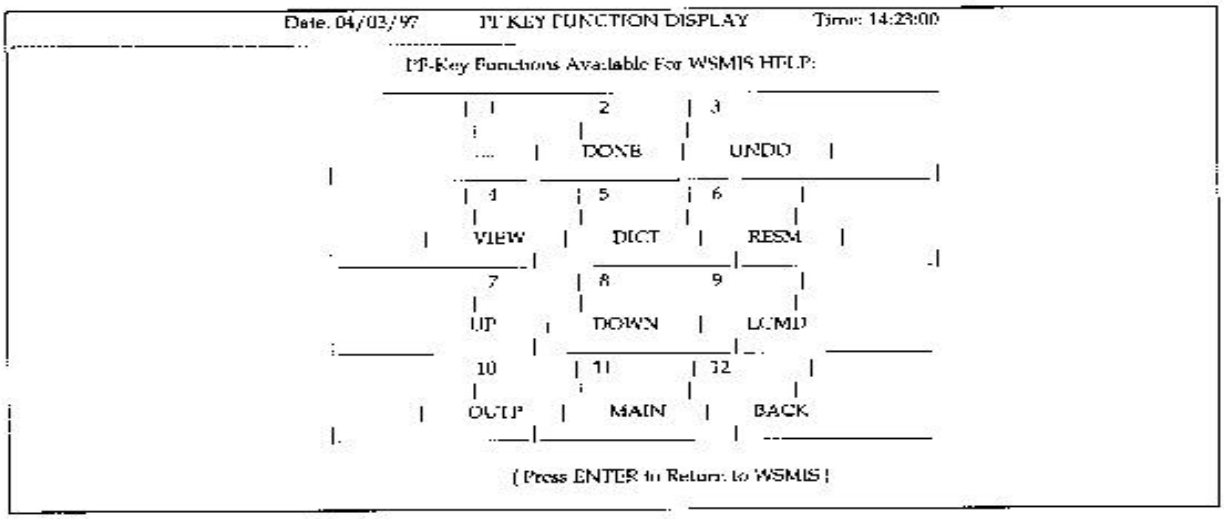
page through a report, scroll a wide screen to the right and adjust the display so that it contains as much useful information as possible. The following discussion talks about vertical adjustments to the screen first, then horizontal ones.

7.2.4.4. The screen headings are displayed at the top and the column headings. On the first page of the report, it also has the report title. RAM has removed the PF-key listing so it could display more lines of report data. Your PF-keys are still active, though, and you can find out their current meanings by entering PF on the command line. The PF command is essentially a help command and brings up a screen of currently valid PF-key meanings like the one shown in Figure 7.3.

7.2.4.5. To see the next group of report lines, enter the command DOWN or SCROLL DOWN, or hit PF8. The report title will no longer be displayed, but the report column headings will still be there. The report scanner has been designed to keep the report headings in the display because it would normally be difficult to read the data without the report column headings. You can think of the headings as being "frozen" on your screen. If you wish to eliminate the column headings from the display and see more lines of data at one time, you can enter the command CLEAR HEADER on the command line or strike PF3. To reestablish the column headings, enter FREEZE HEADER or strike PF3 again.

7.2.4.6. By using the command DOWN or PF8 repeatedly, you can work your way down a report page, which may take up to three screens. The RAM function LCMD (Last Command) is particularly useful in the report scanner. Simply press PF9 instead of retyping the same command again. The command UP (PF7) is the opposite of DOWN. Rather than using DOWN again and again, you can get to the bottom of an entire report entering the command BOTTOM. To get back to the first page, use the command TOP. The command LNDN (PF11) will move the screen down one line at a time. The command LNUP (PF10) is the opposite of LNDN and will move the screen up one line at a time.

Figure 7.3. Help Screen-PF Keys for Scanning a Report.



7.2.4.7. To go to another page, use the command PAGE with an appropriate page number. The current page number and the number of pages the report contains are displayed in the heading, at

the top right of the screen. If you want to go to the third page, enter PAGE 3. If you simply enter PAGE without a page number, you will see the next report page. If you have a long report, you may also wish to use the command MIDDLE, which will display the middle page of a report. For example, if the report is 10 pages long, MIDDLE will display page 5.

7.2.4.8. The LEFT and RIGHT or (RGHT) commands, assigned to PF4 and PF5, enable you to scan a wide page. Entering RIGHT or pressing PF5 will scroll the screen to the right. Since the left-most columns of the report are normally so significant that the rest of the line would not make any sense without them, the RAM report scanner freezes them for you. Thus, instead of seeing merely the next 80 characters of the line when you enter RIGHT on the command line (or press PF5), you will see the first few significant columns of the report (the number will depend on your report type), then the line will skip right as if the page were folded. A vertical line indicates the position of the "fold."

7.2.4.9. It is possible to suppress this feature by issuing the command CLEAR COLUMN or PF6. Freezing can be reestablished by hitting PF6 again or typing FREEZE COLUMN. You can change the number of columns you want frozen by specifying a number of columns with the command. For instance, entering FREEZE COLUMN 30 would freeze the first 30 characters of the display and "fold" the page at that point.

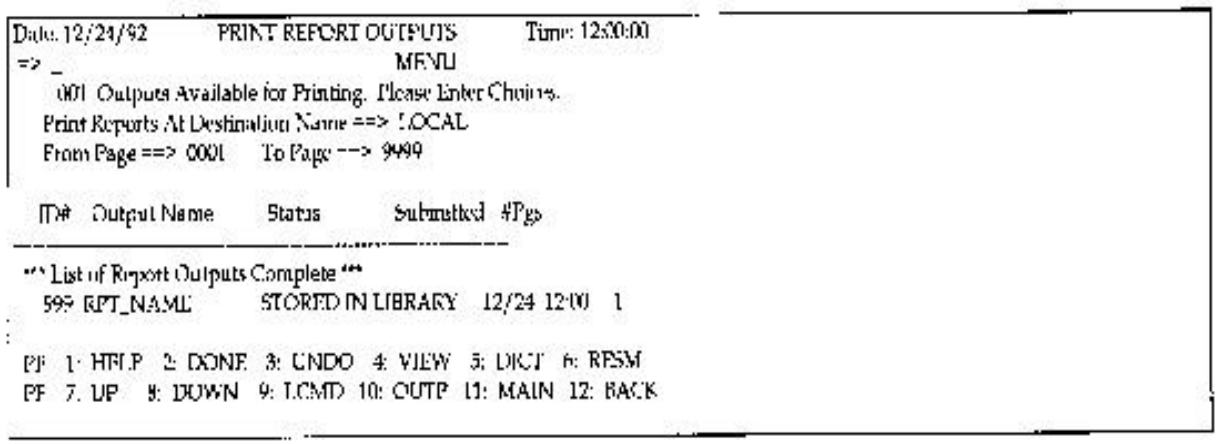
7.2.5. Printing a Report.

7.2.5.1. To print your report, select option 3 from the Output Handler menu or type a P next to your choice on the Report Status screen. You will see a screen similar to the one in Figure 7.4., where the default option of printing the report at your local printer will be displayed. You may need to ask your system administrator what printer is your local printer. Once the correct printer is established, scroll through the list of available reports (by pressing Enter) and find the report you wish to print. If you have accessed the Print screen from the Report Status screen, the report you wish to print will already be highlighted. Otherwise, enter the ID number of the report you wish to print on the Command line or type any character in the space at the beginning of the report line. If you do not wish to print out the entire report, move to the spaces for "From Page" and "To Page" and fill in the appropriate numbers. Then press Enter or DONE (PF2).

7.2.5.2. You may wish to direct your report to another printer. Printers other than your local printer are considered remote printers. To use a remote printer, you need to know its node name, that is, the name by which the system identifies that printer. If you do not have this information, ask your system administrator. (For a list of printer node names and locations, consult your system administrator.)

7.2.5.3. When you first select the print report option, move the cursor to the name of the local printer, type over it with the node name of the remote printer, and proceed as above. When you use a remote printer, it is possible to queue a list of up to 10 reports. To select your reports, either type a character next to each report you wish to print in the list or type a series of report ID numbers, separated by spaces, on the command line. In either case, complete the operation by striking Enter.

Figure 7.4. Print Report Outputs Menu.



7.2.6. Maintaining Your Personal Report Storage Area.

7.2.6.1. Your report will not be erased when you leave the Output Handler menu or when you complete your work session. Instead, it will be filed in your personal report storage area. This makes it possible for you to generate a report in the morning, log off, and return to RAM in the afternoon to work with the same report again. Since reports take up a large amount of storage space, however, and since they are based on data which will not remain current for very long, RAM automatically erases reports in your storage area after three days.

7.2.6.2. RAM will *not* automatically erase report definitions, however. A report definition is different from a report: a report contains actual data while a report definition is the list of specifications from which a report is produced. You can think of a report definition as a mold into which you can pour actual data to make a report. RAM puts no restriction on the length of time you can store report definitions. You will often store a report definition indefinitely and run it periodically to produce new versions of a report with fresh data. Report definitions are stored in a different storage area. (See Chapter 6 for a discussion of report definitions.)

7.2.6.3. Two things can be done to change the length of time before a report is erased. First, you can *delete* the report output yourself. Since reports are deleted automatically after three days, this will normally not be necessary. However, you may want to reduce your list of available reports to make the list easier to manage and to avoid confusion, or because you are generating a great many reports and need the space. Second, you can *hold* the report output which will extend the length of time RAM will keep your report by three more days.

7.2.7. Deleting a Report. To delete a report, select option 4 from the Output Handler menu and press Enter. You will see a list of available reports. Each report is marked with an ID number. Type the number(s) of the report(s) you wish to delete on the command line (separated by spaces if you wish to delete more than one) and press DONE (PF2). You can specify up to 10 Report IDs to be deleted. You can also access the delete function from the Report Status screen, by typing a D next to the name of the report you wish to delete. A third alternative is to use the command DELETE OUTPUT <output ID> which will delete the report you specify. To delete every report on the list (including reports you told RAM to "hold"), use an asterisk (*) in the command in place of the output ID thus: DELETE OUTPUT *.

7.2.8. Holding a Report.

7.2.8.1. If you would like to keep a report beyond the three days that it will normally be maintained on file, you can *hold* the report output. Holding a report increases its life by another three days. If you want to keep the report much beyond that length of time, hold it repeatedly or discuss your request with your system administrator.

7.2.8.2. To hold a report, select option 5 from the Output Handler menu and press Enter or DONE (PF2). You will then see a list of available reports. Type the number(s) of the report(s) you wish to hold on the command line and press DONE (PF2). You can specify a maximum of 10 reports to be held. The status column of the report list will then display the date until which the report(s) will be held. You can also access the Hold function from the Report Status screen by typing H next to the name of the report you want to hold and pressing DONE (PF2). If you access the Hold function this way, you can put a hold on only one report at a time. The final alternative is to use the HOLD command: HOLD OUTPUT <output ID>.

7.2.9. Transferring a Report to PC. The capability exists to download a report to another application (Word/Excel) for manipulation. This requires additional software called SimPC. Communications, terminal emulation, and file transfer software are required to support connection to distributed RAM file transfer functionality between PC software modules and the RAM mainframe. Users should contact the WSMIS POC at their installation for information on how to install this capability. The current versions are 6.1 and 7.0, and must be purchased by the requesting activity.

7.2.10. Exiting the Output Handler. The PF-keys give you 3 choices for exiting the Output Handler: PF11 returns you to the Main menu, PF4 brings you the Preview screen, and PF6 returns you to the panel from which you accessed the Output Handler. If you wish to log off RAM entirely, enter QUIT on the Command Line. You can also access a number of other user-support environments (for example, the Dictionary) from the Output Handler.

Chapter 8

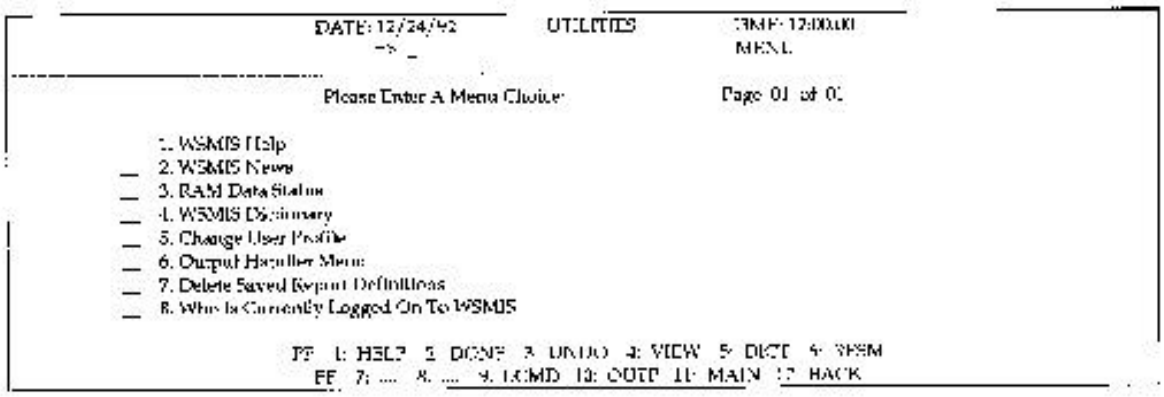
RAM UTILITIES

8.1. Capabilities. In addition to its functional capabilities, RAM provides various utilities within its user-support environments to assist you in working with the system. The utilities described in this chapter include News, RAM Data Status, Setting Your User Profile, the Online Dictionary, Online HELP, and the MDS/WUC/NSN Cross-Reference.

8.2. Processing Procedures.

8.2.1. Accessing Utilities. You can access Utilities by making a selection from the Main RAM menu. From other places within RAM, type the command UTIL or use the PF-key defined as UTIL. In any case, you will see the screen shown in Figure 8.1. If you have accessed Utilities from anywhere within RAM, you can return to that point when you are finished by entering the command RESUME or RESM, or pressing PF6 from the Utilities menu.

Figure 8.1. Utilities Menu.



8.2.2. Getting Online HELP. The RAM Help Facility, which can be accessed from any RAM menu panel, is a user-support environment containing several different kinds of information. It is designed to answer specific user questions. You can invoke Help at any time by pressing the PF-key PF1 (HELP). When you are done using Help, PF6 (RESM) will return you to the exact place from which you consulted Help.

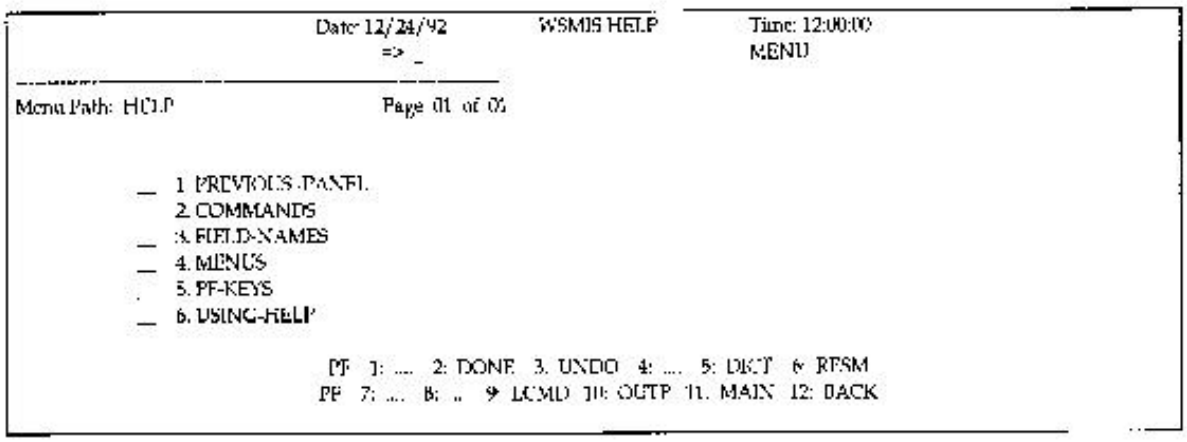
8.2.2.1. Accessing HELP.

8.2.2.1.1. You can invoke Help in three ways. First, Help is a selection you can choose from the Main RAM menu or Utilities menu. Second, once you have entered RAM, Help is available as a function key (PF1) on almost all menus. Third, you can type the word HELP (by itself, or followed by a specific topic) on the command line. Invoking Help in these different ways may result in different Help displays.

8.2.2.1.2. Invoking Help from the Main RAM menu will give you information about the selections on the Main menu only. It does not lead you to other Help screens nor does it enable you to find out more about other aspects of RAM.

8.2.2.1.3. Invoking Help from the Utilities menu or with the function key (PF1) will bring you to the Main Help menu, shown in Figure 8.2. From this menu, you can select the kind of Help you need.

Figure 8.2. Main HELP Menu.



8.2.2.1.4. Typing the command HELP by itself will also bring you to the Main Help menu. But if you already know the kind of help you need, you can follow the command with an appropriate specification to bring you to exactly the kind of help you are after. For example, HELP COMMANDS will bring you directly to a Help screen about RAM commands. You can be even more specific, if you wish, and request HELP COMMANDS SET or HELP SET. Either will bring you to an information screen about the SET command. There is a slight difference between typing HELP COMMANDS SET and simply HELP SET. The menu path by which you access the Help screen is different in the two cases, so you will get different results by using the command BACK. BACK from HELP COMMANDS SET will take you to the Help Commands menu; BACK from HELP SET will return you to the main Help menu. Online Help screens tell you the menu path by which you arrived in the upper left corner; this lets you know where BACK will take you.

8.2.2.2. Using * to Abbreviate.

8.2.2.2.1. It is also possible to abbreviate the specification you attach to the HELP command. You can use an asterisk (*) at the beginning or end of a Help topic to indicate that you have left out one or more letters.

8.2.2.2.2. Using an asterisk *at the end* of the topic will show you any topic beginning with the letters you did type. If more than one possibility exists, RAM will ask you to choose. For example, if you type HELP DO*, RAM will ask you to select between Help for the commands DONE and DOWN.

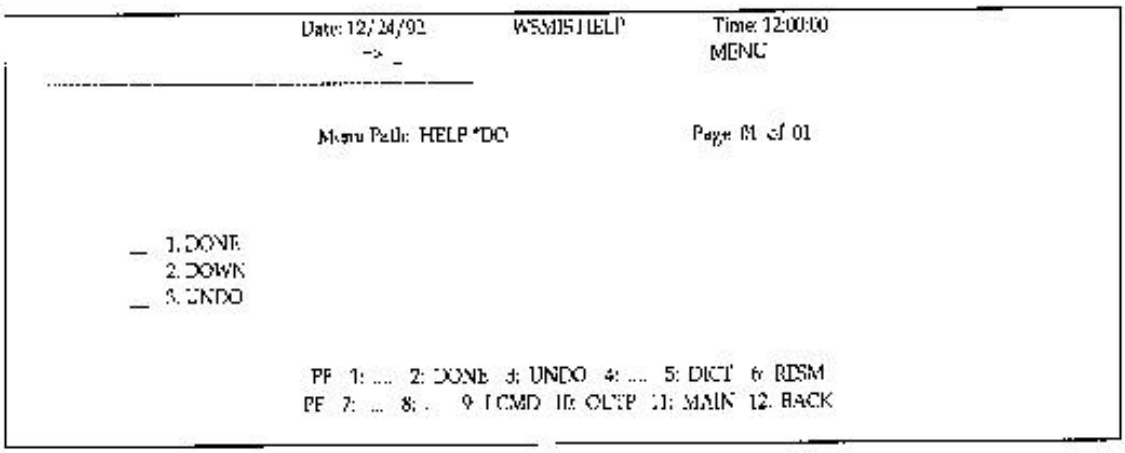
8.2.2.2.3. If you put the asterisk *at the beginning* of the abbreviated Help topic, RAM will select any topic which has the given letters somewhere in it. Thus if you type HELP *DO, you will be asked to select among the Help screens for DONE, DOWN, and UNDO. Figure 8.3. shows you the results of typing HELP *DO.

8.2.2.3. Available HELP Topics.

8.2.2.3.1. Notice the underscore character in the multi-word menu choices in Figure 8.2. You should also type this character when using commands to request Help for multi-word topics. The underscore is necessary so that the system can interpret a choice such as PREVIOUS_PANEL as one topic, rather than a topic PREVIOUS and a subtopic PANEL.

8.2.2.3.2. *Previous_Panel.* Help is available about the menu from which you called Help. This kind of help will explain anything special about the panel. For example, if you call Help from the Aggregation Selection menu, Help will explain how to make select-in-order choices. Help will also explain where you can go back and forward from that screen.

Figure 8.3. Help MENU for *DO.



8.2.2.3.3. Commands. Every RAM command has a Help screen. The HELP COMMANDS screen lists all the commands; the individual screens show command syntax and list any valid specifications for each command. They also explain the effect of each command.

8.2.2.3.4. Field_Names. This is a list of the internal field names to which you might want to refer in your commands. In order to use the SET or DELETE commands, for example, you must know the names the system uses for the things you wish to change.

8.2.2.3.5. Menus. This series of Help screens will provide you with a list of RAM menus from which you can select. The information on the particular menu will be the same as if you had accessed it under Previous_Panel.

8.2.2.3.6. PF_Keys. Choosing Help for PF-keys explains the available RAM function keys.

8.2.2.3.7. Using_Help. This Help screen explains the syntax of the HELP command and how to use it.

8.2.3. News. Selecting this option will display the current RAM News. If you are a new or an infrequent RAM user, you may also wish to read past News. To display earlier news screens, use commands or function keys (UP (PF7), DOWN (PF8), TOP, BOTTOM) to page through the panel. You can also fill in a date in the "Locate:" field to find News for a specific date. Use the format MMDDYY in "Locate: __ / __ / __." RAM will display News for the nearest date if there is no News from the exact date. To exit the News, use the command BACK, or press PF12, or select another menu with the PF-keys.

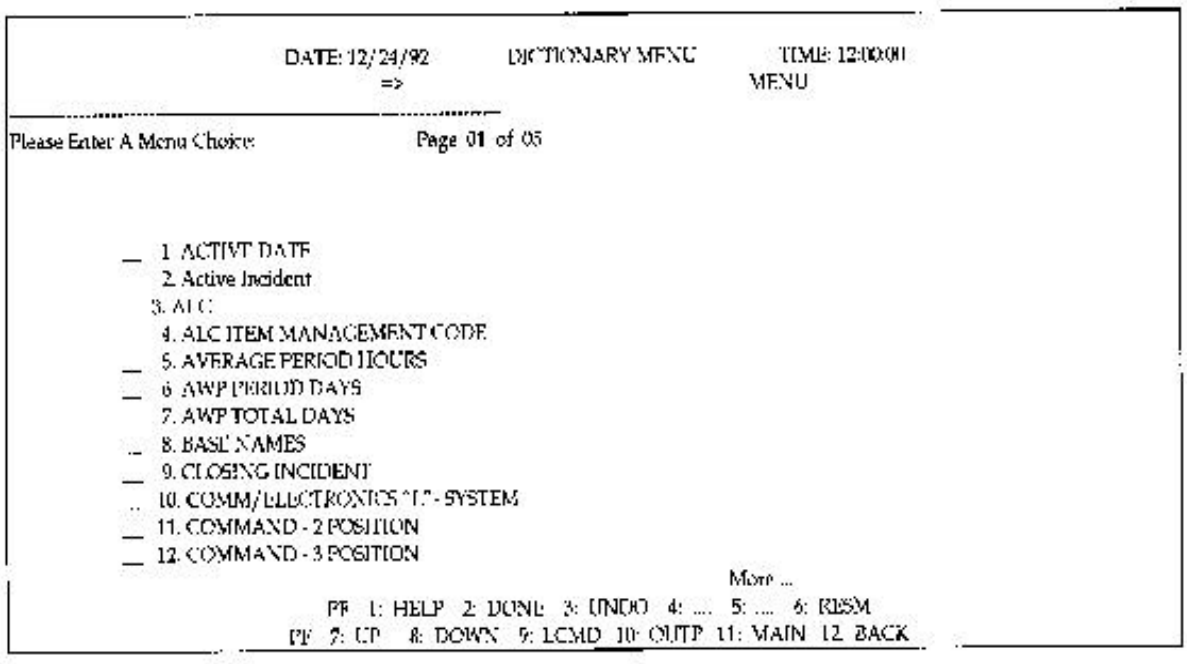
8.2.4. RAM Data Status. Select this option to find out the dates when the various data sources were last loaded into the RAM Integrated Database.

8.2.5. Using the Online Dictionary.

8.2.5.1. Overview.

8.2.5.1.1. The RAM Online Dictionary contains information about the fields used in RAM reports. In some cases, it contains an actual list of valid items in the field category. For example, the Dictionary entry for Cause Code lists all valid Cause Codes. In other cases, where a complete list might not be possible, the dictionary contains information about the data field: its length and syntax (whether the field contains alphabetic or numeric characters in certain positions). NSN is an example of a Dictionary entry where only such general information is stored. Figure 8.4. illustrates the Online Dictionary menu.

Figure 8.4. On-Line Dictionary Menu.



8.2.5.1.2. The Online Dictionary has several functions. The system uses it, particularly in the programs which verify your subset choices. You can also use it. You might want to use the RAM Dictionary in two different ways. First, you can employ it to look up information about data fields. The Online Dictionary can answer questions such as: What does "Cause Code G" signify? Is a valid Condition Code entry one or two characters in length? Is A-14 a valid MDS? Information like this is available to you Online through the Online Dictionary.

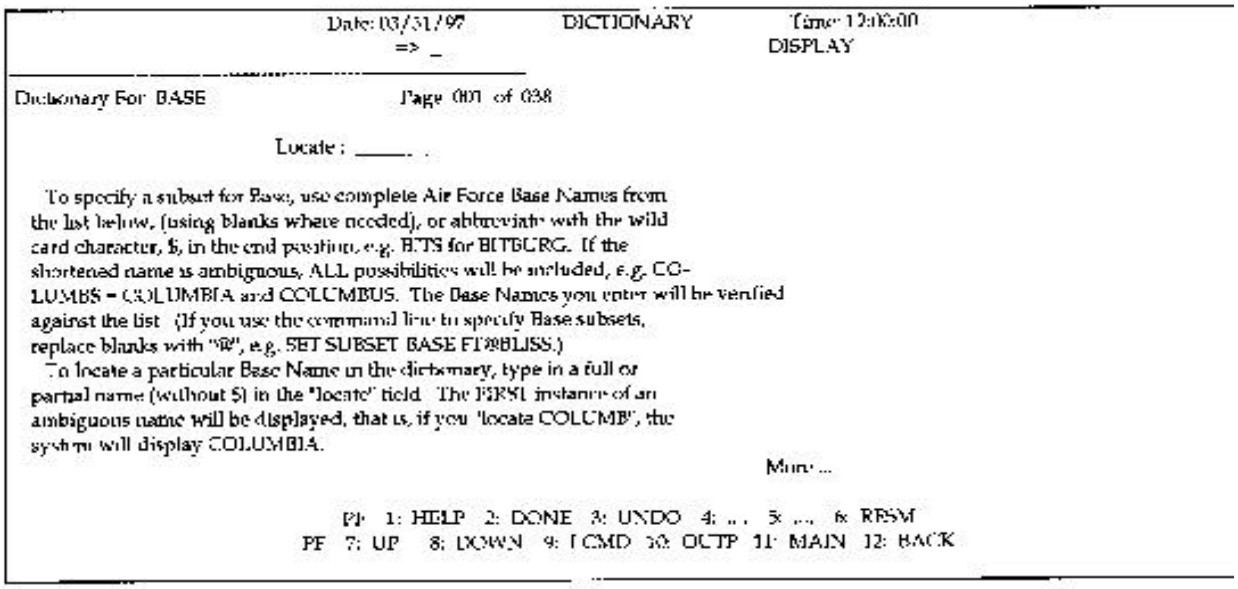
8.2.5.1.3. Secondly, you can use the Online Dictionary as a source when you are defining subsets. Instead of typing in a list of MDSs on which you wish to subset, for example, you can access the Online Dictionary and copy the entries you select directly onto your subset list.

8.2.5.2. Accessing the Dictionary. From nearly any RAM screen, you can press (PF5) or enter the command DICT to go to the Online Dictionary menu. From the Main RAM menu select any option from 1 to 6 to reach a screen from which you can access the Dictionary. Many times, you

will want to leave a functional environment and consult the RAM Dictionary, a user-support environment. You can do so without losing your place. When you are finished with the Dictionary, press PF6 (RESM) or enter the command RESUME or RESM to return to the functional environment from which you came.

8.2.5.3. Online Dictionary Entries. Figure 8.5. shows a sample Online Dictionary entry. The entry begins with a general explanation of the term, followed by a description of its syntax (length, whether alphabetic or numeric, and so on). All Dictionary entries will contain such general information. In this instance, the entry concludes with a list of values or specific instances. Such a list is not always provided because certain data categories (NSNs, for instance) have a very large number of possibilities.

Figure 8.5. On-Line Dictionary Entry.



8.2.5.4. Looking Up Specific Entries.

8.2.5.4.1. RAM offers two kinds of help in locating a specific entry in a long Dictionary list. First, you can use the standard PF-keys for long panels: UP, DOWN and (where appropriate) RGHT and LEFT. Second, the Dictionary provides a Locate:" field near the upper right corner of the screen, where you can type the entry you wish to find. If you want to check whether a certain thing exists, type its name in the blanks and press Enter. If it is a valid entry, the system will page to that screen and highlight the entry.

8.2.5.4.2. You can also use the "Locate:" field to access a general area of the list. This is hardly necessary for such a short Dictionary list as Cause Code, but if you were looking up Base Names (a long list) it might be useful. If you typed COLUMB in the "Locate:" field, the system would page to the first entry that matched your request and highlight "COLUMBIA." If you had been thinking of "COLUMBUS," you would find it close by.

8.2.5.5. Using the Dictionary in Subsetting.

8.2.5.5.1. RAM contains a helpful interface between the Dictionary and the Subset Editor. When you define a subset, you first select the category from a list of possible subsets, then

access the Subset Editor, where you can key in the specific values you want. If you know what those values are and how to write them, you can simply type them into the spaces provided. If you have questions, however, you can consult the Online Dictionary.

8.2.5.5.2. For example, if you had been on the MDS Subset Editor screen and had a question, you could request DICT. You would then see a screen which is like a normal Online Dictionary screen except that blanks precede each of the entries. You can scroll through the list and mark your selections by typing any character in the blanks. When you return to the MDS Subset Editor, the system will have added your choices to any other entries you might have made. Paragraph 6.2.7.6 contains a further discussion of using the Online Dictionary to create subsets.

8.2.6. Changing Your User Profile.

8.2.6.1. Figure 8.6. shows the screen from which you can modify your User Profile. Your profile will ordinarily be set up for you when you first receive your RAM account; you may never need to modify it. If you should need to make changes, however, overstrike the current values with corrected information and enter the command DONE, or press PF2. If you need help providing the correct names on any of the user-profile fields, contact the Customer Service Center at the TDSC.

Figure 8.6. User Profile Screen.

```
                    Date: 06/31/97          USER PROFILE          Time: 12:00:00
                    -> _                                          FULL-IN
 To Change Your Profile, Overtype The Appropriate Information

 Is Your Terminal A Tektronix 4109?  N    (Yes, No          )
 Is It A Tektronix 4105 Or Z100?     N    (Yes, No          )
 Numbering On Your Pf Keys?          12   (12 = 1-12, 24 = 13-24  )
 Default Main Menu Entry Selection?  M    (Continue, RAM, Define
                  (Recall, | Main Menu
 |
 Default Submit Disposition?         L    (Printer, Library     )
 Submitted Reports Print Destination? LOCAL  (Disp. Will Be L If LOCAL.)
 Library Output Print Destination?   LOCAL

                      PF  1: HELP  2: DONE  3: UNDO  4: ...  5: DICT  6: RESM
                      PF  7: UP    8: DOWN  9: LCMD  10: OUTP  11: MAIN  12: BACK
```

8.2.6.2. The first three items on the User Profile screen have to do with the kind of terminal you are using. It is necessary to answer these questions correctly in order for your function keys to work correctly.

8.2.6.3. The next item, the Default Entry Selection, enables you to preselect the first screen you wish to see when you log on. This will save you time by taking you directly to the menu from which you usually begin your work, rather than putting you on the Main RAM menu. Thus, if you use a particular report more than any other functional environment, it might make sense to set your User Profile so that you come directly to that report's Preview screen when you log on.

8.2.6.4. The last three items on the User Profile screen concern handling report outputs. "Default Submit Disposition" is set to "L" if you want submitted reports to be sent to your library when ready. If you set this field to "P," your reports will automatically be printed and deleted. Two print

destinations support your default submit disposition. The print destination for submitted reports (Destination => P) must be an Online printer. (See your system administrator for valid node names.) Print destination for library reports may be Online printers or printers directly attached to the terminal (Destination => LOCAL).

8.2.7. Deleting Saved Report Definitions. Select this option when you wish to delete a report definition. RAM will display a list of your saved report definitions. Indicate one or more definitions to be deleted by typing any character in the blank in front of the name. Press DONE (PF2) when you are ready. If you are unsure whether the report definition name corresponds to the report definition you wish to delete, you can return to the Main RAM menu, where you can ask to Recall and look at it before you delete it. Remember, however, that if you Recall the definition first, you will be making it (along with any saved subsets) your current report.

8.2.8. Who is Currently Logged On. If you select this option, the system will display the User IDs of anyone currently logged on. Entering one of these User IDs in the space after ``Information on User ID:" will give you the name, title, organization, and phone number of that user.

8.2.9. MDS/WUC/NSN Cross-Reference.

8.2.9.1. Overview.

8.2.9.1.1. The Mission Design Series/Work Unit Code/National Stock Number (MDS/WUC/NSN) Cross-Reference Dictionary relates Work Unit Codes for various aircraft to their corresponding National Stock Numbers. This information helps to relate data from maintenance- oriented data systems, designated by MDS/WUC, to data from supply-oriented systems, designated by NSN. RAM provides interactive access to Cross-Reference information in the form of five Online queries and two reports:

8.2.9.1.1.1. Online Cross-Reference List by MDS/WUC

8.2.9.1.1.2. Online Cross-Reference List by NSN

8.2.9.1.1.3. Online Cross-Reference List by MNSN

8.2.9.1.1.4. Online Cross-Reference List by Part Number

8.2.9.1.1.5. Online Cross-Reference Status by MDS

8.2.9.1.1.6. MDS/WUC/NSN Cross-Reference Report

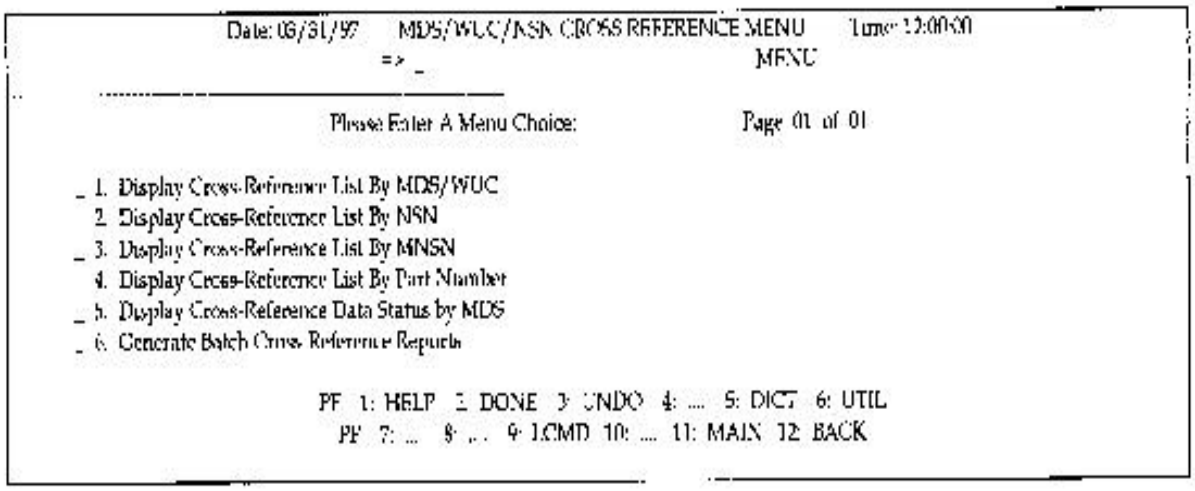
8.2.9.1.1.7. NSN/MDS/WUC Cross-Reference Report

8.2.9.1.2. The Cross-Reference Dictionary contains only data on reparables for the seventy-seven MDSs reported by VAMOSC. It is not an exhaustive list of either Work Unit Codes or National Stock Numbers for these MDSs--only those WUCs and NSNs which have been matched are included.

8.2.9.2. Cross-Reference Queries.

8.2.9.2.1. To access the Cross-Reference Queries, select ``MDS/WUC/NSN Cross-Reference Dictionary" from the Main RAM menu. The next step is to choose the query you want from the list on the Cross-Reference Function menu, shown in Figure 8.7. Online query selections begin with the word ``Display." After you have made your selection, you will have an opportunity to enter data subsets to tailor the query to your own specifications.

Figure 8.7. MDS/WUC/NSN Cross-Reference Menu.



8.2.9.2.2. Online query subsetting allows you to restrict the scope of your query to the particular data which is of interest to you. Subsetting is a very powerful tool which enables you to focus your queries, and to save time by eliminating data which is not relevant to your current needs. Fields available for subsetting appear at the bottom of your screen after you select the query you want. Each query *must* have subsets defined for its major sort fields (that is, MDS and WUC subsets for the Cross-Reference Query by MDS/WUC, NSN subsets for the Cross-Reference Query by NSN, and so on). RAM will prompt you for these required subsets if you try to submit a query without them. Subsetting on other fields is optional.

8.2.9.2.3. Most of the Cross-Reference subsets are self-explanatory and are used throughout RAM. The "Date" subset, however, is unique to the Cross-Reference Dictionary. Because a WUC/NSN Cross-Reference relationship can change over time, RAM provides an optional Active Date subset to enable you to limit your query to records which were valid at a specific time. If you do not define this subset, it will default to today's date, giving you all records currently valid.

8.2.9.2.4. To define your subsets, simply enter the data values you want on the lines indicated for the subsets which interest you. Only data which contains these values will be displayed in your query. Once you have defined an Online query subset, that subset remains in effect until you change it, even if you access other parts of RAM, or terminate your work session. Whenever you decide to run another Cross-Reference Query, your original subsets will be displayed on the screen. Change them by typing in new values over the old ones. Delete them by using the ERASE EOF key or the Space Bar. Although defining subsets for the Cross-Reference Queries is done in a different manner than defining them for reports, the purpose and effect of subsetting are the same for both.

8.2.9.2.5. Two queries--the MDS/WUC/NSN and the NSN/MDS/WUC Cross-Reference Queries-- will display a maximum of 1000 entries at a time. The other queries are limited to 300 entries. If you exceed this limit, RAM will display the maximum number of entries allowable and then tell you that it is unable to display the remaining entries. Adjust your subsets appropriately to see the additional data.

8.2.9.2.6. The display formats for all the Cross-Reference Queries are similar, although the order in which the fields are listed will vary depending upon the query you selected.

8.2.9.2.7. RAM makes it very easy for you to access the most detailed information about any Cross-Reference record displayed by your query. Although Cross-Reference Queries are *display panels* (which usually allow no user input), you can access a more detailed level of information about any specific item by entering a Q in the space indicated at the beginning of the line which interests you. To go back to the original query, press BACK (PF12).

8.2.9.2.8. The Cross-Reference Status by MDS Query provides statistics about the kinds of entries which appear in the Cross-Reference Dictionary for the MDSs being reported. It counts the number of WUC/NSN relationships for each MDS, and calculates the percentage of entries having complete 5-character WUCs, partial WUCS (2-characters only), and "unknown" WUCs (that is, WUCs equal to "99XXX").

8.2.9.3. Cross-Reference Reports.

8.2.9.3.1. From the Main RAM menu, you have three different ways to access the Cross-Reference Reports. You may choose:

8.2.9.3.1.1. Continue Last Reporting Session

8.2.9.3.1.2. Recall A Report Definition

8.2.9.3.1.3. MDS/WUC/NSN Cross-Reference Dictionary.

8.2.9.3.2. If you were working on a Cross-Reference Report at the end of your last session and choose to continue that session, RAM will display the Report Preview screen, filled in with whatever choices you made in your previous session. If you choose to recall a saved report, you will see your list of previously constructed report definitions from which you can select the one you wish. The system will then display the Preview for the selected report. If you choose to start a new session, first select "MDS/WUC/NSN Cross-Reference Dictionary" from the Main RAM menu, then select "Generate Cross-Reference Reports'' from the Cross-Reference Function menu, and finally, pick the report you want from the list displayed. Make these selections by entering the appropriate number on the command line or by typing any character in the blank in front of your selection and pressing Enter.

8.2.9.3.3. The data fields within the MDS/WUC/NSN Cross-Reference can be used only as aggregation fields. Subsetting allows you to restrict your report to the data of interest to you. You can define subsets for more than one field if you wish. More detailed information on defining subsets can be found in Paragraph 6.2.7.

8.2.9.3.4. After you have defined a report, you can run it by selecting "Submit This Report" from the Preview screen and pressing Enter or DONE (PF2). To find out whether your report is ready and, if it is, to read or print it, you need to access the Output Handler. You can access this module from most screens by pressing PF10 or typing the command OUTPUT (OUTP). See Chapter 7 for a detailed discussion of the Output Handler.

8.3. Related Processing.

8.3.1. Information of interest to RAM users is entered manually into the RAM News as it becomes available by the RAM system administrators.

8.3.2. Data for the RAM Data Status is entered manually into the RAM Integrated Database by the RAM system administrator after each data source has been successfully loaded.

8.3.3. Information in the RAM Online Dictionary and Online HELP was set up when the system went into production at TDSC.

8.3.4. Data for the MDS/WUC/NSN Cross-Reference Dictionary is generated in the following manner:

8.3.4.1. MMAC/FSC tables - weekly from D035A to D165B.

8.3.4.2. SRD table - weekly from REMIS.

8.3.4.3. Stock Number Cross Reference - weekly from D035A to D165B.

8.3.4.4. Requisition Control Information - daily from D035A to D165B.

8.3.5. Requisition transactions from SBSS and D035K are verified and validated against these tables and information contained in the files from the interfacing systems.

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Deputy Director

Attachment 1

GLOSSARY OF TERMS, ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Terms

Apportionment Year (AY)—The four quarters following the current year. The AY is limited to three and two quarters of values for the December and March cycles, respectively.

Automated Test Equipment Readiness—The current availability of the test system to perform its intended functions.

Availability—A measure of the degree to which an item is in an operable and committable state when the mission is called for at a random point in time. Availability is dependent on reliability, maintainability, and logistics supportability.

Available Aircraft—The total number of available aircraft is the sum of the number of Mission Ready Available (MRA) and the number of Not Mission Ready Available (NMRA) aircraft.

Backup Aircraft Authorization—Aircraft beyond the primary authorized aircraft to permit scheduled and unscheduled maintenance, modifications, inspections, and repairs without reduction of aircraft available for the operational mission. No operating resources are allocated to these aircraft in the defense budget. See also PRIMARY AIRCRAFT AUTHORIZATION.

Backup Aircraft Inventory—The aircraft designated to meet the backup authorization. See also PRIMARY AIRCRAFT INVENTORY.

Budget Year (BY)—The four quarters following the apportionment year.

Buy Point—The point in time at which a buy requirement is projected. This includes the accumulated quantity at the end of the AY plus procurement lead time.

C-Rating—Combat readiness rating for overall unit and each of the four measured resource areas. C-Ratings are taken from the Status of Resources and Training System (SORTS), which is governed by AFR 55-15.

Cannibalization—A part is taken from an aerospace vehicle which is already down (MICAPed) either to prevent a further MICAP on the second vehicle (code 4) or to satisfy a MICAP requirement (code 8).

Command Actual Authorized Quantity—Command authorized quantity times command NSN application percent.

Command Authorized Quantity—NSN quantity times authorization factor summed for each command.

Computation Exception Code—RSP/HPMSK computation code identified by the following codes:

-A—= Adjusted; quantity adjusted after computation (reverts to C when worksheets are requested)

-C—= Compute and overlay kit NSN quantity with results

-H—= Compute, but do not overlay computed quantity; adjusted remains indatabase

-N—= NOP; reverts to C when worksheets are requested

-Y—= Item not computable and will not revert to C after review.

Current Year (Cy)—Represents the balance of the current fiscal year. The D041 computation June cycle

is the only cycle that reflects current year values.

Demand-Level (DMD-LVL)—The level of stock required by the reporting activity, based upon past demands.

Designed Operational Capability (DOC) Response Time—The time period in which a C-Rated unit is required to employ (generation mission) or deploy (mobility mission) its resources to accomplish the DOC mission.

Direct Support Objective (DSO)—The average number of aircraft expected to be Not Mission Capable Supply (NMCS) or Partial Mission Capable Supply (PMCS) at the end of the WRSK/ BLSS support period.

Due in From Maintenance (DIFM)—Quantity due the reporting activity from base maintenance.

Extended Year (EY)—The four quarters following the budget year. The extended year is the same period as the war year.

Factor Application List—A list of KSNs which have an authorized application factor appearing in any kit.

Fully Mission Capable (FMC) Rate—The percentage of possessed time that a system is capable of performing all its assigned peacetime and wartime missions.

Get-Well Analysis—The process of analyzing the underlying logistics resources, policies, processes, and procedures which result in an item or commodity being a logistics limiting factor, and the identification of possible corrective actions.

Get-Well Date—The date an item reaches ``well'' status. Some Get-well dates are: MICAP Get-well date, Priority Get-well date, and Routine Get-well date.

Get-Well Plan—A coordinated series of actions which will result in a scheduled alleviation or elimination of a logistic limiting resource.

Get-Well Plan/Readiness—Subset of tasks in a Get-Well Plan specifically to improve weapon system readiness.

Intransit Quantities—The categories are:

-a. Serviceable- serviceable stock intransit to reporting activity

-b. Unserviceable - unserviceable stock intransit to an overhaul site

-c. ALC dueouts - quantity on backorder at the Item Manager depot.

Limiting Factors (LIMFAC)—Deficiencies that adversely affect the capability of the unit to accomplish its wartime mission, as stated in the designed operational capability (DOC) statements of the unit.

Logistics Limiting Factor (LOGLIMFAC)—A recoverable or consumable item or commodity provided by the logistic system whose unavailability or unreliability limits attainment of predetermined readiness or sustainability targets. Also known as a PROBLEM ITEM.

Low Population Status—An item in the aircraft, communications-electronics (C-E), simulator, or trainer categories with a total AF inventory quantity of 50 or less. Low population status is decided upon jointly by the MAJCOM and the SSM.

Maintainability—The ability of an item to be retained in or restored to a specified condition when

maintenance is performed by personnel with specified skill levels, using prescribed procedures and resources, at each prescribed level of maintenance and repair.

Mission Ready Available (MRA)—The total number of Mission Ready Available (MRA) vehicles is computed by multiplying the total FMC + PMC + NMCM percentage rate by the average possessed vehicles.

Mission Reliability—A measure of the ability of a system to complete its planned mission or function.

Non-optimized (Nop)—Represents the WRSK/BLSS quantity when it is established by the MAJCOM instead of being mechanically computed.

Not Mission Ready Available (NMRA)—The total number of Not Mission Ready Available (NMRA) vehicles is computed by multiplying the total NMCB + NMCS (e.g., TNMCS) percentage rate by the average possessed vehicles.

Note Codes—Codes used to identify the general applicability of each NSN and indicate the existence of current or planned modification programs that will affect item applicability. The individual note codes are:

-1—.= NSN is not usable on all aircraft or end items of a given MDS and no retrofit program is planned or in progress. Authorized quantity must be factored based on percent application.

-2—.= Item is usable on all aircraft or end items of a given MDS and no modification programs are planned or in progress that will affect its application. Assume 100% application.

-3—.= Same as 1, except that a modification and partial retrofit program is planned or in progress. Authorized quantity must be factored based on percent application. This note code reverts to 1 on completion of the modification or retrofit program.

-4—.= Same as 3, except that a total retrofit program is planned or in progress. Authorized quantity must be factored based on percent application. The note code of the replacing item reverts to 2 on completion of the retrofit program and the current removal of the replaced item from authorized lists for the MDS.

NRTS Rate—That fraction of the base failures (repairable generations) that are not repaired at the base, including both base NRTS (repairable returned to the depot for repair) and base condemnations. It should be noted that the NRTS RATE equals the total of D041 base NRTS percent plus the base condemnation percent portion of the base processed (base RTS and base condemnations).

Operation Plan—A plan for a single operation or series of connected operations to be carried out simultaneously or in succession. It is usually based on stated assumptions and is the form of directive employed by higher authority to permit subordinate commanders to prepare supporting plans and orders. The designation ``plan'' is usually used instead of ``order'' in preparing for operations well in advance.

Operational Readiness—The capability of a unit/formation, ship, weapon system, or equipment to perform the missions or function for which it is organized or designed. The term may be used in a general sense or to express a specific level or degree of readiness.

Order and Ship Time—The time elapsing between initiating a stock replenishment action for a specific activity and receiving the material ordered.

Pacing Item—A resource shortage that is expected to have the greatest impact on a unit's ability to perform its wartime mission.

Partially Mission Capable (PMC) Rate—The percent of possessed time that a system is capable of

performing at least one but not all of its assigned wartime missions.

Possessed Hours—The total hours in a given period that assigned equipment is under the operational control of the designated responsible organization.

Primary Aircraft Authorization—Aircraft authorized to a unit for performing its operational mission. The primary authorization forms the basis for allocating operating resources including manpower, support equipment, and flying hour funds. See also BACKUP AIRCRAFT AUTHORIZATION.

Primary Aircraft Inventory—The aircraft assigned to meet the primary aircraft authorization. See also BACKUP AIRCRAFT INVENTORY.

Problem Item—See LOGISTICS LIMITING FACTOR.

Protectable Procurement Objective—The limited WRSK/BLSS requirement, summed across all kits, that represents the WRM Baseline assets plus the prepositioned requirement deficit (if applicable).

Readiness—The current availability of a weapon system or equipment.

Readiness Assessment—The process of determining the readiness of a weapon system or equipment, and of identifying the logistics limiting factors which reduce readiness below a predetermined or required target level.

Recoverable Item—An item which normally is not consumed in use and is subject to return for repair or disposal.

Redistribution—The act of transferring control, utilization, or location of material between units or activities within or among the military services or between the military services and other Federal agencies.

Reliability—The probability that a system, subsystem, or equipment can perform its intended function for a specified interval under stated conditions.

Requisitioning Objective—Alternatively defined as:

-a. The maximum quantities of material to be maintained on-hand and on-order to sustain current operations. It consists of the sum of stocks represented by the operating level, safety level, and the order and shipping time or procurement lead time, as appropriate.

-b. The authorized on-hand and on-order quantity.

-c. The total base requisitioning requirement. This includes the demand level (adjusted to minimum, maximum or fixed) plus the war reserve materiel (WRM) level.

Resource Item—A recoverable or consumable item or commodity provided by the logistics system.

Second Year Forecast—The rate that is to be used at the first quarter of the extended year (war year). The rates are interpolated for each succeeding quarter of the war year up to the third year forecast, which is used for the first quarter of the year following the war year.

Serviceable Quantity—Stock suitable for issue and use as originally intended, and quantity held pending litigation or negotiation with contractors or common carriers, generally constitute this category.

Special-Level (SPC-LVL)—Negotiated quantities between bases and IMs to adjust stock when usage experience is not the best predictor of future needs.

Supply Support Status Code—A code assigned to each MICAP requisition processed by the item

management SC&D (D035) system based on the asset/level position of the item.

Sustainability—The ability to maintain the necessary level and duration of combat activity to achieve national objectives. Sustainability is a function of providing and maintaining those levels of force, material, and consumables necessary to support a military effort.

Sustainability Assessment—The process of determining the sustainability of a weapon system and of determining the logistics limiting factors which reduce sustainability below a predetermined target level.

Termination Point—The future kickoff point quarter that represents the maximum on order assets to be retained, which includes the AY, BY, and procurement lead time, accumulative point in time.

Total Gross Requirement—The sum of command actual authorized quantities.

Unserviceable Quantity—The categories generally considered are:

- a. Subject to economical restoration (F condition)
- b. Due in from ALC overhaul (M condition)
- c. Awaiting additional parts or components (G condition)
- d. Suspended from use pending analysis (J condition)
- e. Held for inspection, test or modification (D condition).

War Year (WY)—The four quarters two years beyond the start of the AY. The war year is the same period as the extended year.

Warstopper—An item identified by WSMIS-SAM (D087C) as being potentially in short supply within 30 days of the beginning of a war.

War Readiness Materiel-Level (WRM-LVL)—Identifies the quantity authorized to augment peacetime levels to support forces, missions and activities reflected in USAF war plans.

Weapon System Reliability (Wsr)—The probability that a system can complete a specified mission, given that the system was initially capable of performing the mission. WSR is a measure of system reliability as it affects the mission, but excludes factors such as the probability of kill, circular error probability, and other measures of capability. This term was previously Mission Completion Success Probability (MCSP).

Well—An item is ``well'' when it has already provided a minimum of 60 days of customer support for all priority 01-08 backorders and requisitions (excluding unfunded WRM and unprogrammed requirements) and ending in a positive asset position able to fill future computed demands.

X-58—Items funded but not yet on purchase request with a firm delivery date.

X-59—Items which are unfunded or unbudgeted.

X-60—A quantity which will not be bought because the requirement will no longer exist by the time assets would have been delivered.

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AA—Aircraft Availability

AARS—Ammunitions Asset Reporting System

ABCS—Automated Budget Computation System

ACI—Analytical Condition Inspection

ACOD—Asset Cutoff Date

ADIS—Acquisition and Due-In System (J041)

ADJ—Adjusted

ADP—Automated Data Processing

ADR—Applied Data Research

AFEAS—Air Force Equipment Allowance System (C001E)

AFM—Air Force Manual

AFMC—Air Force Materiel Command

AFR—Air Force Regulation

AFRAMS—Air Force Recoverable Assembly Management System

AFRCLS—Air Force Recoverable Central Leveling System (D028)

AFTOAIG—Air Force Technical Order Address Indicator Group

ALC—Air Logistics Center

APSS—Automated Parts Sensitivity Subsystem

AMS—Automated Maintenance System (C-5) (G081)

ARMS—Ammunition Reporting Management System (D078)

ASI—Amended Shipping Instruction

ASPS—Automated Scenario Parameter Subsystem

ATE—Automated Test Equipment

ATEMIS—ATE Management Information System (G047A)

AUTODIN—Automatic Digital Network

AVDO—Aerospace Vehicle Distribution Office

AWARES—Assessment of Wholesale and Retail System

AWP—Awaiting Parts

AY—Apportionment Year

BASE—Base Account Screening Exercise System (D046)

BLSS—Base Level Self-sufficiency Spares

BOST—Base Order and Ship Time

BP—Budget Program

BR—Base Repair

BRC—Base Repair Cycle

BRCT—Base Repair Cycle Time

BRG—Base Repairable Generations

BRR—Base Repair Rate

BY—Budget Year

C4I—Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence

CAC—Combat Analysis Capability

CAMS—Core Automated Maintenance System

CAS—Combat Ammunition System (D078)

CDRL—Contract Data Requirements List

CDS—Centralized Data System (F-16)

CE—Communications-Electronics

CEMS—Comprehensive Engine Management System (D042A)

CFMS—Combat Fuels Management System (D225)

CICS—Customer Information Control System

CINS—Commanders Information Network System

CKS—Central Knowledge Subsystem (D143H)

CL—Classified

Comp—Computation

CLAS—Combat Logistics Assessment Subsystem

COMPES—Contingency Operation/Mobility Planning and Execution System

CSCS*—Component Support Cost System (D160B)

CSIS—Central Secondary Item Stratification

CSMS—Combat Supplies Management System (D226)

CY—Current Year

DDN—Defense Data Network

DDR—Daily Demand Rate

DIA—Due In Assets

DISA—Defense Information Systems Agency

DLMRPM—Depot Level Maintenance Requirements and Program Management System (G072E)

DLSC—Defense Logistics Service Center

DoD—Department of Defense

DPFH—Demand Per Flying Hour

DRC—Dynamics Research Corporation

DS—Distribution

DSO—Direct Support Objective

Dyna-METRIC—Dynamic Multi-echelon Technique for Recoverable Item Computation

ECM—Electronic Counter Measures

EIIC—End Item Identification Code

EOQ—Economic Order Quantity

EOQBB—Economic Order Quantity Buy/Budget Computation System(D062)

ERRC—Expendability, Recoverability, Repairability, Category

ES—Equipment Specialist

ESN—End-item Serial Number

EY—Extended Year

FAL—Factor Application List

FAR—Federal Acquisition Regulation

FD—Functional Description

FH—Flying Hours

FHP—Flying Hour Program

FMC—Fully Mission Capable

FMS—Foreign Military Sales

FOC—Full Operating Capability

FPH—Flying Hour Program

FSC—Federal Supply Class

FSCM—Federal Supply Class Manufacturer

FUP—Forecasted Unit Price

GDDM—Graphical Data Display Manager (IBM graphics product)

GWAM—Get-Well Assessment Module

HPMSK—High Priority Mission Support Kit

I&S—Interchangeability and Substitution Maintenance System (D097)

ICP—Inventory Control Point

ICS—Intransit Control System (D143K)

ICU—Interactive Chart Utility (IBM graphics product)

IDB—Integrated Database

IM—Item Manager

IMS—Inventory Management Specialist

IOC—Initial Operating Capability

ISSL—Initial Spares Support List

JCS—Joint Chiefs of Staff

JOPS—Joint Operation Planning System

KSN—Kit Serial Number

LAG—Logical Application Group

LAN—Local Area Network

LFSMS—Logistics Force Structure Management System

LIMFAC—Limiting Factor

LMSC—Logistics Management Systems Center

LOGFAC—Logistics Feasibility Assessment Capability

LOGLIMFAC—Logistics Limiting Factor

LRU—Line Replaceable Unit

LSP—Logistics Support Priorities

MAJCOM—Major Command

MC—Mission Capable

MCC—Management Control Center

MCRL—Master Cross-Reference List

MD—Mission Design

MDD—Maintenance Data Documentation

MDDS—Maintenance Data Documentation System

MDS—Mission Design Series

MICAP—Mission Capability

MIEC—Mission Item Essentiality Code

MIICS—Master Item Identification Control System (D043)

MINIDM—Miniature Dyna-METRIC Model

MIPR—Military Purchase Request

MIS—Management Information System

MISTR—Management of Item(s) Subject to Repair

MM—Materiel Management

MMAC—Materiel Management Aggregation Code

MMC—Materiel Management Code

MMICS—Maintenance Management Information and Control System (G073C)

MMSRS—Master Material Support Record System (D049)

MOA—Memoranda of Agreement

MOD—Modification

MODAS—Maintenance and Operational Data Access System

MOM—Modification Management Module

MRA—Mission Ready Available

MRSAS—MISTR Requirements Scheduling and Analysis System (G019C)

MTBD—Mean Time Between Demands

MTBF—Mean Time Between Failures

NEI—Number of End Items

NHA—Next Higher Assembly

NIIN—National Item Identification Number

NMC—Not Mission Capable

NMCB-S—Not Mission Capable (Both) - Scheduled

NMCB-U—Not Mission Capable (Both) - Unscheduled

NMCM-S—Not Mission Capable (Maintenance) - Scheduled

NMCM-U—Not Mission Capable (Maintenance) - Unscheduled

NMCS—Not Mission Capable Supply

NOP—Not Optimally Computed

NRTS—Not Repairable This Station

NSN—National Stock Number

NSO—Numeric Stock Objective

O&M—Operations and Maintenance

OC-ALC—Oklahoma City Air Logistics Center

ODFHPP—One Day Flying Hour Program--Peace

OIMBRR—Organization and Intermediate Maintenance Base Repair Rate

OIMDDR—Organization and Intermediate Maintenance Depot Demand Rate

ONEAS—On-Equipment Analysis Subsystem (D056B)

OFFEAS—Off-Equipment Analysis Subsystem (D056C)

OO-ALC—Ogden Air Logistics Center

OPR—Office of Primary Responsibility

OPLAN—Operations Plan

ORG—Organization

OST—Order and Ship Time

OWRM—Other War Reserve Materiel

P/N—Part Number

PAA—Primary Aircraft Authorization

PBR—Percent Base Repair

PCN—Product Control Number

PDM—Programmed Depot Maintenance

PICA—Primary Inventory Control Activity

PK—Procurement

PMC—Partially Mission Capable

PMCB—Partially Mission Capable - Both

PMCM—Partially Mission Capable - Maintenance

PMCS—Partially Mission Capable - Supply

PMS—Production Management Specialist

POL—Petroleum Oil Lubricants

POM—Program Objective Memorandum

POS—Peacetime Operating Stocks

PPFS—Product Performance Feedback System

PR—Purchase Request

PRD—Preliminary Requirements Document

PTRRS—Pipeline Time Recording and Reporting System (D108)

QPA—Quantity Per Application

RAM—Readiness Assessment Module

RCIRS—Recoverable Consumption Item Requirements System (D041)

RCT—Repair Cycle Time

RDB—Requirements Data Bank

REALM—Requirements/Execution Availability Logistics Module

RDO—Redistribution Order

RR—Remove and Replace

RRCS—Repairs Requirement Computation System (D073)

RRR—Remove, Repair, and Replace

RSC—Required System Capability

RTS—Repairable This Station

SA—Security Assistance

SA-ALC—San Antonio Air Logistics Center

SADSC—San Antonio Data Services Center

SAFE—Supportability Analysis, Forecasting, and Evaluation System

SAM—Sustainability Assessment Module

SBSS—Standard Base Supply System (D002A)

SC&D—Stock Control and Distribution

SDO—Stock Due Out

SGM—Subgroup Master

SICA—Secondary Inventory Control Activity

SL—Safety Level

SM-ALC—Sacramento Air Logistics Center

SNUD—Stock Number User Directory (D071)

SOR—Source of Repair

SOS—Source of Supply

SOW—Statement of Work

SRAN—Stock Record Account Number

SRC—Source Reference Code

SRD—Standard Reporting Designator

SRU—Shop Replacement Unit

SSM—System Support Manager

TASC—The Analytic Sciences Corporation

TCTO—Time Compliance Technical Order

TDSC—Tinker Data Services Center

TDY—Temporary Duty

TERMS—Test Equipment Reporting and Management System

TMS—Type-Mission-Series

TNMCS—Total Not Mission Capable - Supply (= NMCB + NMCS)

TO—Technical Order

TOC—Technical Order Compliance

TOIMDR—Total Organization and Intermediate Maintenance Demand Rate

TPMCS—Total Partial Mission Capable - Supply

TPMCM—Total Partial Mission Capable - Maintenance

TRAP—Tanks, Rack, Adapters, and Pylons

TRC—Technology Repair Center

UNCL—Unclassified

USAF—United States Air Force

VAMOSC—Visibility and Management of Operating and Support Costs

VSL—Variable Safety Level

WCDO—War Consumables Distribution Objective

WDB—Worksheet Data Base

WIN—WWMCCS Intercomputer Network

WMP—War Mobilization Plan

WR-ALC—Warner Robins Air Logistic Center

WRM—War Reserve Materiel

WRSK—War Readiness Spares Kit

WS—Weapon System

WSMIS—Weapon System Management Information System

WUC—Work Unit Code

WY—War Year

WWMCCS—Worldwide Military Command and Control System

XREF—MDS/WUC/NSN Cross-reference Dictionary (or simply Cross-reference)

Attachment 2

RAM COMMANDS

A2.1. This attachment lists all the commands in the WSMIS-RAM User Interface.

Table A2.1. Commands in the WSMIS-RAM User Interface.

Command	Type of Movement	Meaning
AGGR	Relative Panel	Go to the appropriate Aggregation Selection menu for the current Report Data and Type
BACK	Relative Panel	Go back to previous panel; to go to previous screen within same panel, use UP
BOTTOM	Absolute Screen	Go to the last screen within panel
BYE	Action	Leave a RAM environment
CANCEL	Action	Cancel a command
CICS	Action	Leave RAM without leaving CICS
CLEAR <CHOICES / ERRORS/COLUMN/HEADER/ FREEZE>	Action	Erase current choices on a menu, error messages on a screen, or the "freeze" on report columns and/or headings in the Report Scanner
COMP	Absolute Panel	Go to the Comparative Ranking Options screen, to specify options for the MICAP History Comparative History report
DATA	Absolute Panel	Go to the Report Data Selection screen
DELETE <AGGR / MEAS/ LIST / GROUP>	Action	Erase report field choices; enter field class (AGGR/MEAS/LIST/GROUP) then order then values, separated by spaces, for example: DELETE AGGR 3 BASE
DELETE OUTPUT <output ID number>	Action	Erase report output; enter output report name to be deleted, for example:DELETE OUTPUT **Error! Reference source not found.**
DELETE REPORT <definition name>	Action	Erase report output; enter report definition name to be deleted, for example:DELETE REPORT **Error! Reference source not found.**
DELETE SUBSET <subset name/*> <value / *>	Action	Erase subset value choices; enter subset field name then values to be deleted, separated by spaces, for example:DELETE SUBSET MDS F16 (one MDS)DELETE SUBSET MDS * (all MDSs)DELETE SUBSET * (all sub-sets)
DICT <topic>	Absolute Panel	Go to Dictionary menu; if followed by valid topic, go directly to entries for that topic
DONE	Action	Confirm current selection

DSTA	Absolute Panel	Go to RAM Data Status panel
DOWN <n>	Relative Screen	Go down one screen within same panel; if followed by number, go down that many screens
FREEZE (FRZH) <COLUMN/HEADER> <n>	Action	Freeze column headings or line titles in the Report Scanner
GROUP	Relative Panel	Go to the appropriate Group Selection menu for your current Report Data and Type
HELP <help topic>	Relative Panel	Go to RAM Help menu; if followed by valid topic, go directly to specific Help panel
HOLD <output ID number>	Absolute Panel	Go to List of Output Reports to retain; if followed by valid report number, hold report without leaving current screen
LCMD	Action	Display last command entered; *only* available as a function key; use to make changes to previous command strings, then press Enter to re-execute it
LEFT	Relative Screen	Go left one screen
LINE <UP/DOWN> <n>	Absolute Screen Relative Screen	Go to a particular line; if only <n> specified, go to nth line from top of re-port; if UP/DOWN <n> specified, go to nth line from current position
LIST	Absolute Panel	Go to Listing Selection menu
LNDN	Relative Screen Go	down one line - (note: only available as a function key in the report scanner)
LNUP	Relative Screen	Go up one line- (note: only available as a function key in the report scanner)
LOCATE <value>	Action	Find a Dictionary entry for the value entered (partial values accepted, but not wildcard character $)
LOGO	Action	Leave any RAM environment
MAIN	Absolute Panel	Go to Main RAM menu
MEAS	Relative Panel	Go to the appropriate Measurement Selection menu for your current Report Data and Type
MIDDLE	Absolute Screen	Go to the middle screen
NEWS	Absolute Panel	Go to Current RAM news
OFF	Action	Leave RAM
OUTPUT (OUTP)	Absolute Panel	Go to Report Output Handler

PAGE<UP/DOWN> <n>	Absolute Screen	Go to a particular page; if only <n> specified, go to nth page from top of re-port; if UP/ DOWN <n> specified, go to nth page from current position
PF	Relative Panel	Go to PF-key Function display
PREVIEW (VIEW)	Absolute Panel	Go to Preview for current report definition
PRINT (PRIN) <output ID number>	Absolute Panel	Go to List of Output Reports to print; if followed by valid report number, go directly to print panel
PROFILE (PROF)	Absolute Panel	Go to User Profile panel
QUIT	Action	Leave RAM
RANK	Absolute Panel	From a Rank Report Preview screen, go to the Rank Cutoff Options screen
RDST	Absolute Panel	Go to the Ram Data Status Display screen
RECALL <definition name>	Absolute Panel	Go to List of Report Definitions; if followed by valid definition name, recall that definition
REPORTS	Absolute Panel	Got to the Report Type Selection Menu
RESUME (RESM)	Relative Panel	Go back to previous environment
RIGHT (RGHT)	Relative Screen	Go right one screen
SAVE <definition name>	Absolute Panel	Save current report definition panel; if enter valid definition name, save while remaining on current panel
SCAN <report number>	Absolute Panel	Go to List of Output Reports to scan; if followed by valid report number, go directly to that report
SCROLL <UP/DOWN> <n>	Relative Screen	Go up or down a number of screens
SET SUBSET <subset name> <value(s)>	Action	Set values for indicated subset; enter subset name followed by values, separated by spaces, for example: SET SUBSET MDS F-15 F-16 B52
SET <AGGR / MEAS/LIST / GROUP> <order> <value(s)>	Action	Set values for indicated report fields; enter field class, then order, then value, separated by spaces, for example: SET AGGR 2 COMMAND
SOURCE	Absolute Panel	Go to the Report Data Selection menu
STATUS (STAT)	Absolute Panel	Go to Current Status of Output Reports panel
STOP	Action	Leave RAM

SUBMIT (SUBM) <*/definition name>	Absolute Panel	Go to Submit Current Definition panel; if followed by valid specification, submit without leaving current panel (SUBMIT * submits current report def-inition; SUBMIT <definition name> recalls definition, makes it current and submits it)
SUBSETS (SUBS) <subset name>	Absolute Panel	Go to List of Available Subsets menu; if followed by valid subset, go directly to Subset Editor for that field
TOP	Absolute Screen	Go to the first screen of multi-screen panel
TYPE	Absolute Panel	Got to the Report Type Selection Menu
UNDO	Action	Cancel any user-selected choices for a menu or panel, re-establish whatever choices were there before, and redisplay previous menu
UP <n>	Relative Screen	Go up one screen; if followed by valid number, go up that many screens
UTILITY (UITL)	Absolute Panel	Utilities menu