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LibraryStation - MVS/CSC

REFERENCE SUMMARY

PRODUCT TYPE
SOFTWARE

StorageTek®

LibraryStation - MVS/CSC

Reference Summary

Release 6.0

312532201

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128668	February, 2004	---	First Edition	This document applies to the LibraryStation and MVS/CSC Version 6.0.
	June, 2004	---	Second Edition	

Contents

About this Summary

This summary contains frequently used syntax information associated with LibraryStation and the MVS/CSC.

Use the material presented here as a memory aid. We assume that you are an experienced user who has worked with these products at the operator level. With this in mind, explanatory text has been kept to a minimum.

The following information appears in this reference summary:

- syntax conventions
- LibraryStation LSINIT control statement syntax
- LibraryStation operator command syntax
- LibraryStation LSDEF file statement syntax
- MVS/CSC startup parameter syntax
- MVS/CSC operator command syntax
- MVS/CSC control statement syntax
- MVS/CSC utility syntax

Related Publications

This summary supplements existing LibraryStation and MVS/CSC documentation. For more detailed information about a topic, refer to the following publications:

- *LibraryStation Configuration Guide*
- *LibraryStation Operator and System Programmer's Guide*
- *MVS/CSC Configuration Guide*
- *MVS/CSC Operator's Guide*
- *MVS/CSC System Programmer's Guide*

Syntax Conventions

Syntax Flow Diagrams

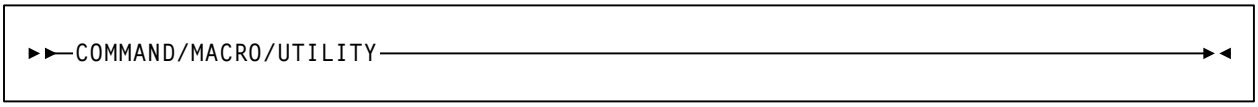
Syntax is illustrated using flow diagrams. These can include the following elements:

- Syntax – the diagram itself.
- Items – individual elements inside the diagram. Items can be keywords, variables, delimiters, operators, fragment references, and separators.
- Groups – a collection of items or other groups.

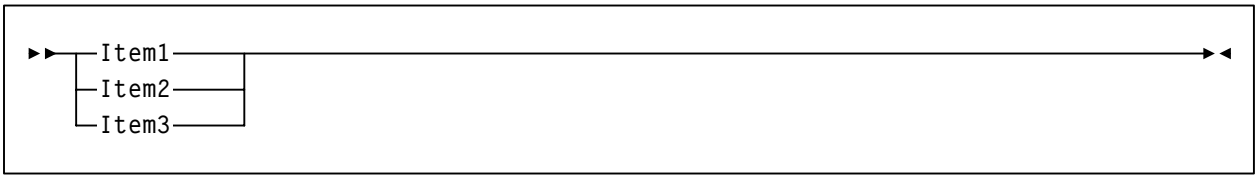
The following sections describe syntax flow diagram features and include some generic examples.

Flow Lines

Syntax diagrams consist of a horizontal base line, horizontal and vertical branch lines, and the text for a command, control statement, macro, or utility.



or

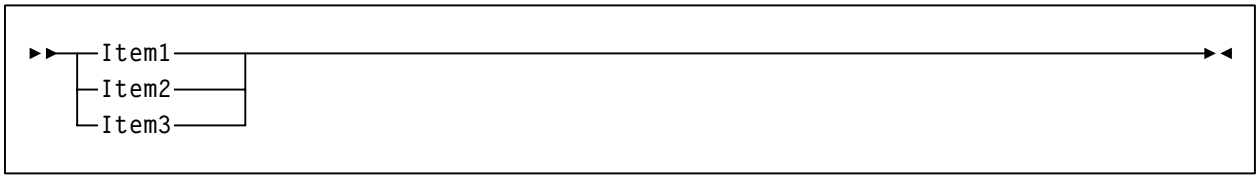


Diagrams are read left to right and top to bottom. Arrows indicate flow and direction.

- a statement begins with ►►
- a statement ends with ►◄
- diagrams continuing to the next line begin with ►
- fragments begin and end with |

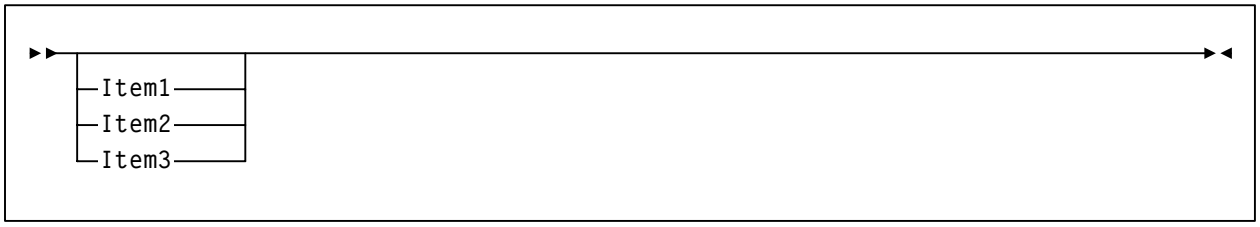
Single Required Choice

Branch lines (without repeat arrows) indicate that a single choice must be made. If one of the items from which a choice is being made is positioned on the base line of the diagram, a single choice is required.



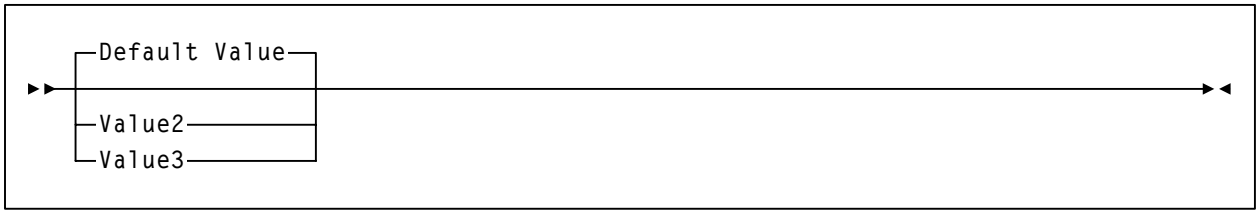
Single Optional Choice

If the first item is positioned on the line below the base line, a single choice of items in the stack is optional.

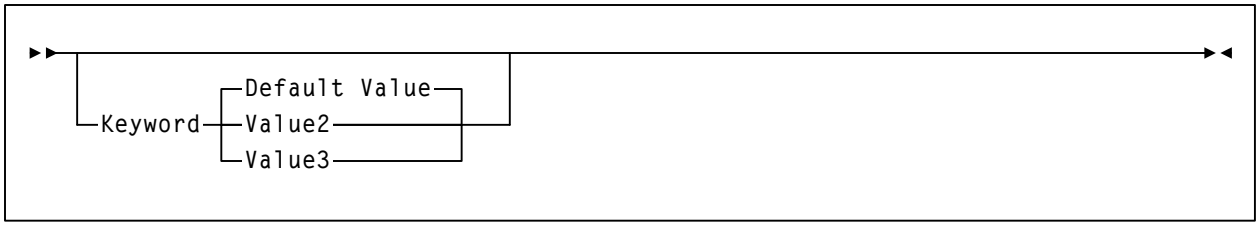


Defaults

Default values and parameters appear above the base line. In the following example, if a value is not specified with the command, the `Default Value` is used.

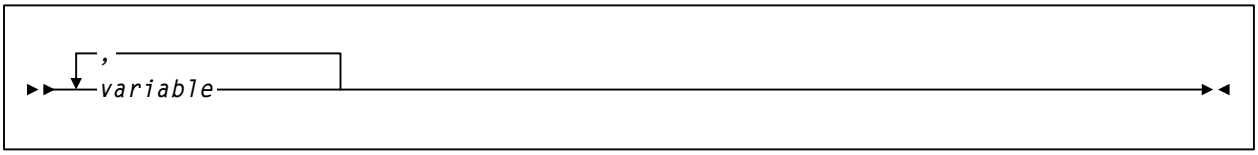


Some keyword parameters provide a choice of values in a stack. When the stack contains a default value, the keyword and the value choices are placed below the base line to indicate that they are optional, and the default value appears above the keyword line. In the following example, if the keyword is not specified with the command, the `Default Value` is used.



Repeat Symbol

A repeat symbol indicates that more than one choice can be made or that a single choice can be made more than once. The repeat symbol shown in the following example indicates that a comma is required as the repeat delimiter.



Keywords

All keywords are shown in uppercase or in mixed case. When keywords are not case sensitive, mixed case implies that the lowercase letters may be omitted to form an abbreviation.

Variables

Italic type is used to indicate a variable.

Alternatives

A bar (|) is used to separate alternative parameter values.

Delimiters

If parenthesis (), a comma (,), a semicolon (;), or any other delimiter is shown with an element of the syntax diagram, it must be entered as part of the statement or command unless otherwise stated.

Ranges

- An inclusive range is indicated by a pair of elements of the same length and data type, joined by a dash. The first element must be strictly less than the second element.
- A hexadecimal range consists of a pair of hexadecimal numbers (for example, 0A2-0AD, or 000-0FC).
- A decimal range consists of a pair of decimal numbers (for example, 1-9, or 010-094). Leading zeros are not required. The decimal portion is referred to as an incremental range. The character positions of the incremental portion of both range elements must match, and the non-incremental characters of the first element must be identical to those of the second element.

- A numeric VOLSER range (*vol-range*) consists of a pair of VOLSER elements containing a decimal numeric portion of 1 to 6 digits (for example, ABC012-ABC025, or X123CB-X277CB). The decimal portion is referred to as an incremental range. The following additional restrictions apply:
  - The character positions of the incremental portion of both range elements must match.
  - The non-incremental characters of the first element must be identical to those of the second element.
  - You cannot increment two portions of a range element. If 111AAA is the first element, you cannot specify 112AAB for the second element.
  - If a VOLSER range contains more than one decimal portion, only the right-most portion is valid as the incremental range. For example:

    A00B00 the largest range that can be specified is A00B00 through A00B99.

    A0B0CC the largest range that can be specified is A0B0CC through A0B9CC.

    000XXX the largest range that can be specified is 000XXX through 999XXX.

- An alphabetic VOLSER range (*vol-range*) consists of a pair of VOLSER elements containing an incremental portion of 1 to 6 characters (for example, 000AAA-000ZZZ, or 9AAA55-9ZZZ55). This portion is referred to as an incremental range. The following additional restrictions apply:
  - The character positions of the incremental portion of both range elements must match.
  - The non-incremental characters of the first element must be identical to those of the second element.
  - You cannot increment two portions of a range element. If 111AAA is the first element, you cannot specify 112AAB for the second element.
  - The alphabetic portion of the VOLSER range is defined as being from character A to Z. To increment multi-character sequences, each character increments to Z. For instance, ACZ is part of the AAA-AMM range. Examples are:

A00A0-A99A0	increments VOLSERs A00A0 through A09A0, then A10A0 through A99A0.
9AA9A-9ZZ9A	increments VOLSERs 9AA9A through 9AZ9A, then 9BA9A through 9ZZ9A.
111AAA-111ZZZ	increments VOLSERs 111AAA through 111AAZ, then 111ABA through 111ZZZ
999AM8-999CM8	increments VOLSERs 999AM8 through 999AZ8, then 999BA8 through 999CM8
A3BZZ9-A3CDE9	increments VOLSERs A3BZZ9 through A3CAA9, then A3CAB9 through A3CDE9
AAAAAA-AAACCC	increments VOLSERs AAAAAA through AAAAAZ, then AAAABA through AAACCC
CCCNNN-DDDNNN	increments VOLSERs CCCNNN through CCCNNZ, then CCCNOA through DDDNNN *

* **Caution:** This is a very large range.

The number of volumes in an alphabetic VOLSER range depends on the number of elements in the incrementing portion of the VOLSER range. For an A to Z range in each character position, the number of volumes can be calculated by 26 to the power of the number of positions that are being incremented.

A-Z	26^1	26
AA-ZZ	26^2	676
AAA-ZZZ	26^3	17,576
AAAA-ZZZZ	26^4	456,976
AAAAA-ZZZZZ	26^5	11,881,376
AAAAAA-ZZZZZZ	26^6	308,915,776

Lists

A list consists of one or more elements. If more than one element is specified, the elements must be separated by a comma or a blank space, and the entire list must be enclosed in parentheses.

Blanks

Blanks are not allowed between parameters and parentheses, or between parentheses and arguments. For example:

`LS C ID(3218)` is a valid entry.

`LS C ID ( 3218 )` is not.

Control Statements

The standard syntax conventions for control statements are as follows:

- The only valid control statement information area is from column 2 to column 72. Columns 73-80 are ignored.
- Parameters are separated by one or more blanks or a comma,
- A value is associated with a parameter by an equal (=) sign or by enclosing the value in parentheses, and concatenating it immediately after the parameter.
- Case (upper or lower) is ignored in actual control statements.
- /* and */ can be used to enclose comments in the job stream. Comments cannot be nested.
- The maximum length for a control statement is 32,767 characters.

Specifying Commands

Commands are composed of command names, keyword parameters, and positional parameters. Command names initiate command execution, keyword parameters are operands that contain keywords and their related values, and positional parameters are operands that are identified by their position in the command string rather than by keywords.

- Keyword parameters can be specified in any order. MVS/CSC accepts (tolerates) multiple occurrences of a keyword. The value assigned to a keyword reflects the last occurrence of a keyword within a command.
- Positional parameters must be entered in the order shown in the syntax diagram.
- Uppercase letters indicate the minimum abbreviation for the command name, keyword, or positional parameter.

Part 1. LibraryStation Syntax

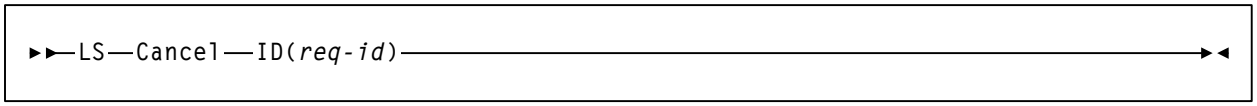
This section includes syntax for the following:

- Operator commands
- LSDEF File statements
- LSINIT Control statement

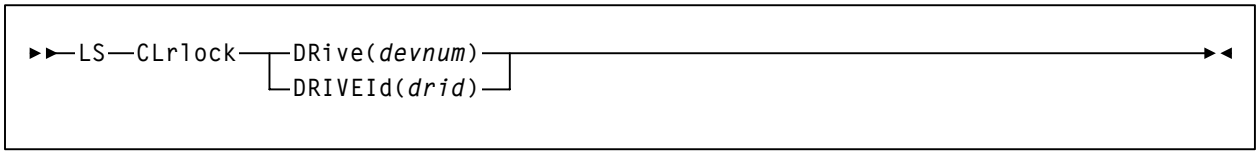
LibraryStation Operator Command Syntax

This section contains syntax for LibraryStation operator commands. For complete descriptions of the commands, see the *LibraryStation Operator and System Programmer's Guide*.

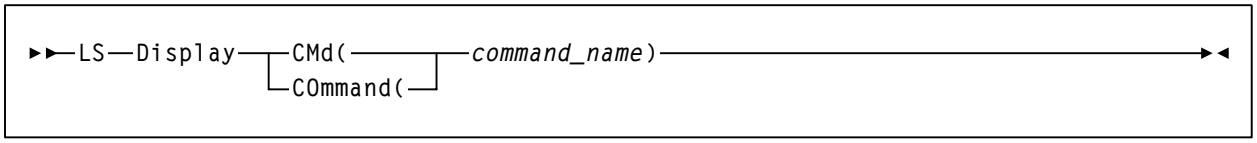
Cancel command



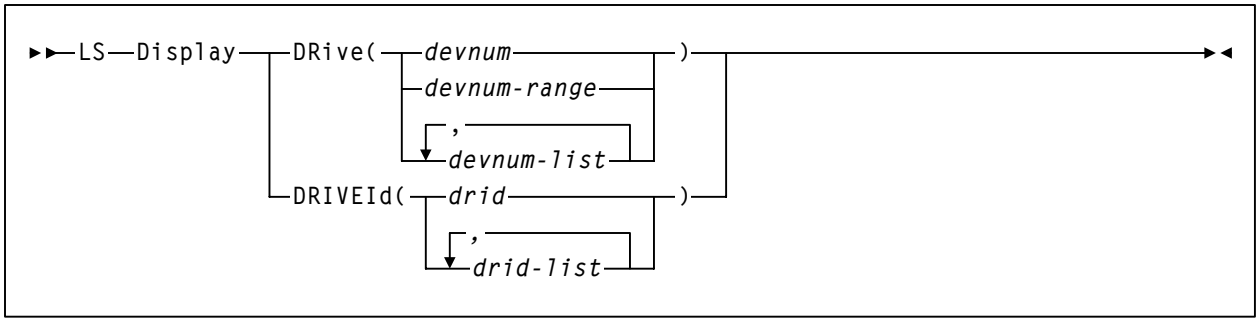
CLrlock command



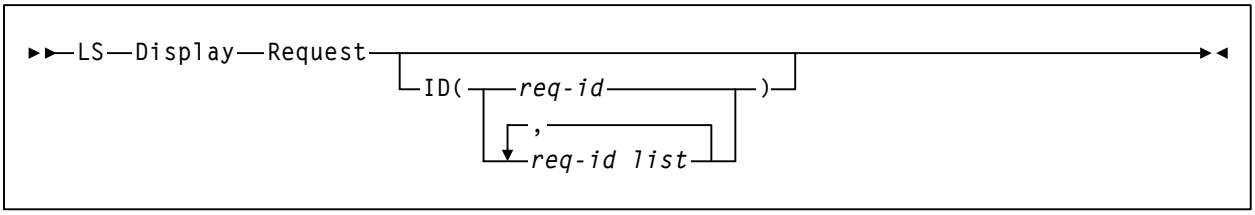
Display CMd command



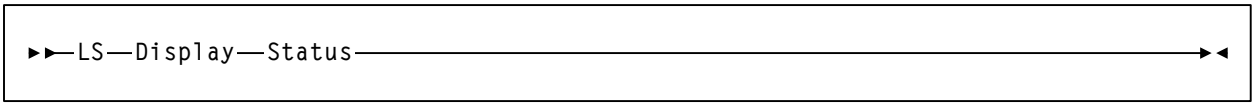
Display DRive command



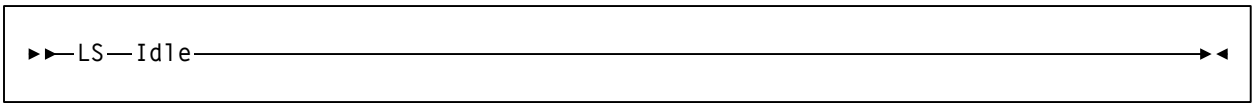
Display Request command



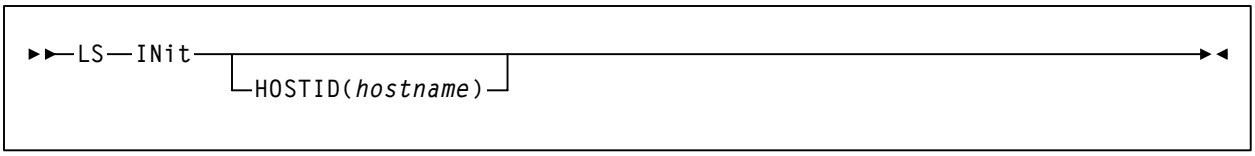
Display Status command



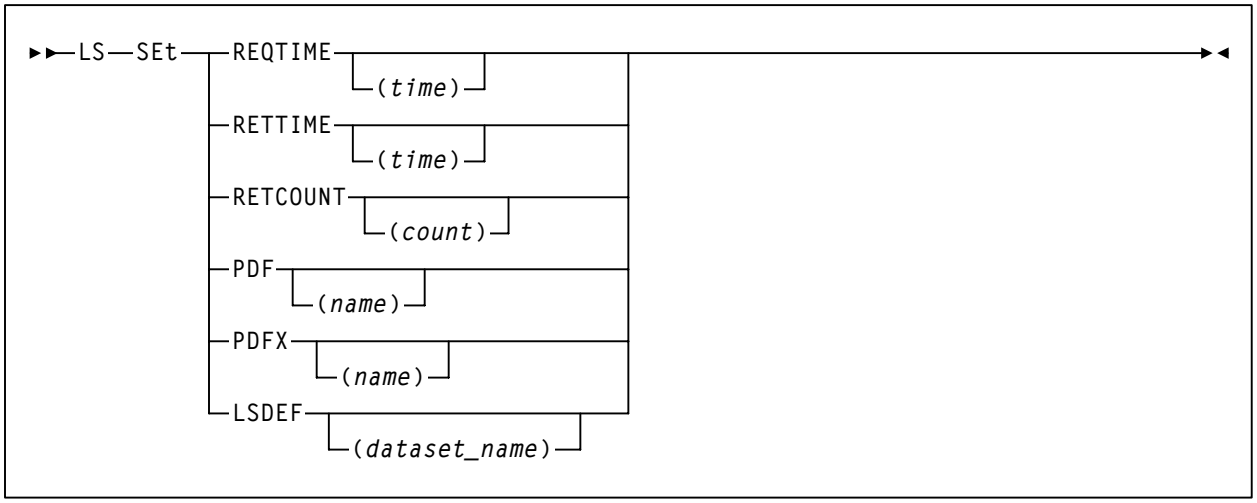
Idle command



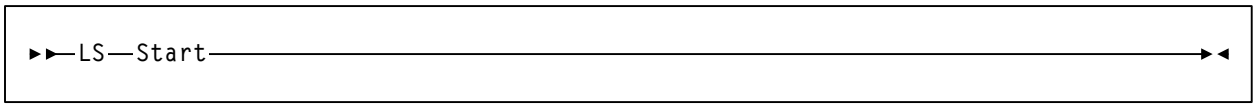
INit command



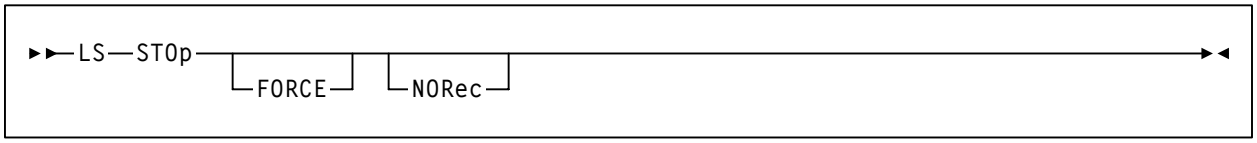
SEt command



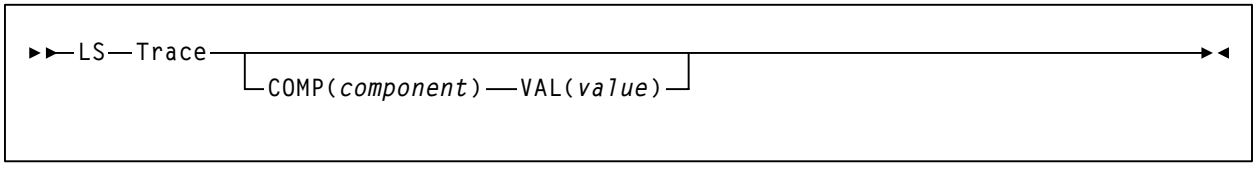
Start command



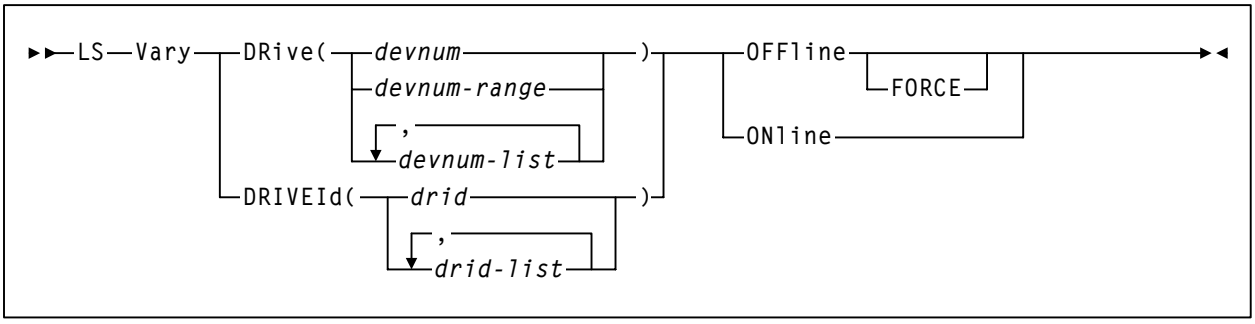
STOp command



Trace command



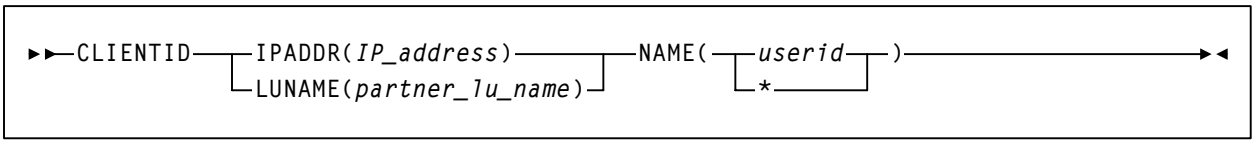
Vary DRive command



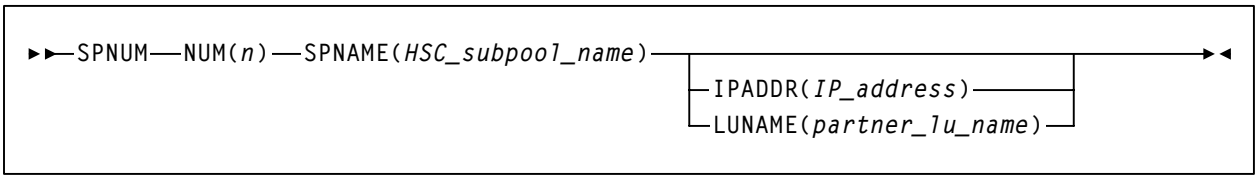
LibraryStation LSDEF File Statement Syntax

This section contains syntax for LibraryStation LSDEF file statements. For complete descriptions of the file statements, see the *LibraryStation Configuration Guide*.

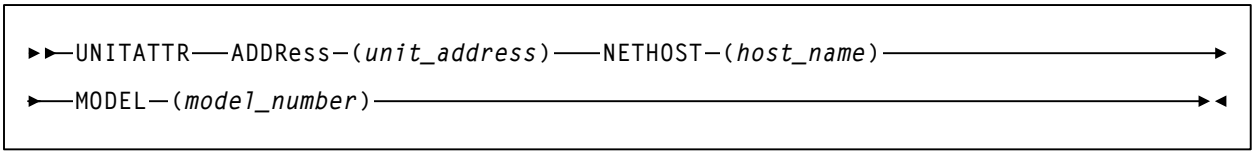
CLIENTID statement



SPNUM statement

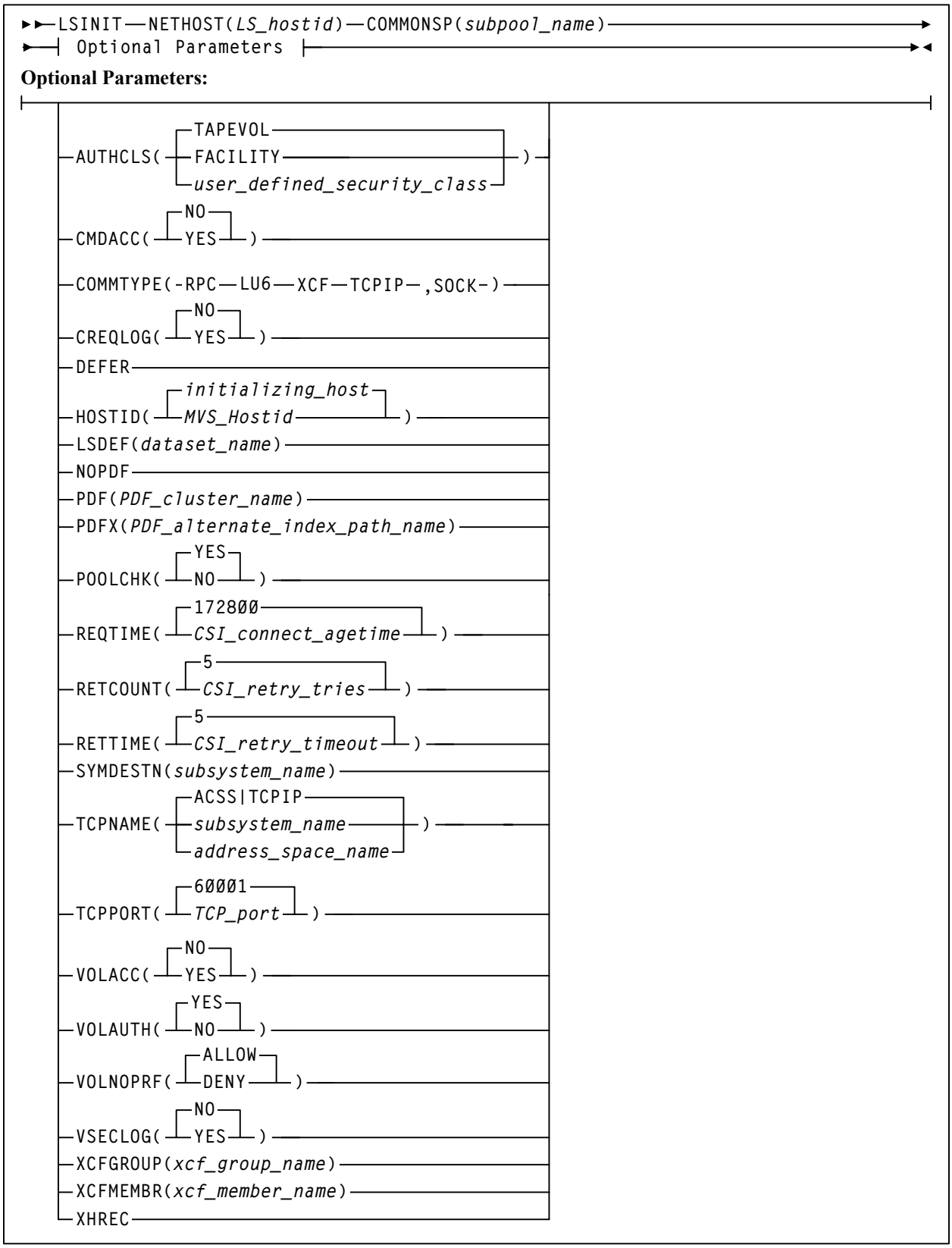


UNITATTR statement



LibraryStation LSINIT Control Statement Syntax

This following page contains syntax for the LibraryStation LSINIT control statement. For a complete description of the control statement and its parameters, see the *LibraryStation Configuration Guide*.


LSINIT NETHOST(LS_hostid) COMMONSP(subpool_name)
Optional Parameters
Optional Parameters:
AUTHCLS(TAPEVOL | FACILITY | user_defined_security_class)
CMDACC(NO | YES)
COMMTYPE(-RPC LU6 XCF TCPIP ,SOCK-)
CREQLOG(NO | YES)
DEFER
HOSTID(initializing_host | MVS_Hostid)
LSDEF(dataset_name)
NOPDF
PDF(PDF_cluster_name)
PDFX(PDF_alternate_index_path_name)
POOLCHK(YES | NO)
REQTIME(172800 | CSI_connect_agetime)
RETCOUNT(5 | CSI_retry_tries)
RETTIME(5 | CSI_retry_timeout)
SYMDESTN(subsystem_name)
TCPNAME(ACSS|TCPIP | subsystem_name | address_space_name)
TCPPORT(60001 | TCP_port)
VOLACC(NO | YES)
VOLAUTH(YES | NO)
VOLNOPRF(ALLOW | DENY)
VSECLOG(NO | YES)
XCFGROUP(xcf_group_name)
XCFMEMBR(xcf_member_name)
XHREC

Part 2. MVS/CSC Syntax

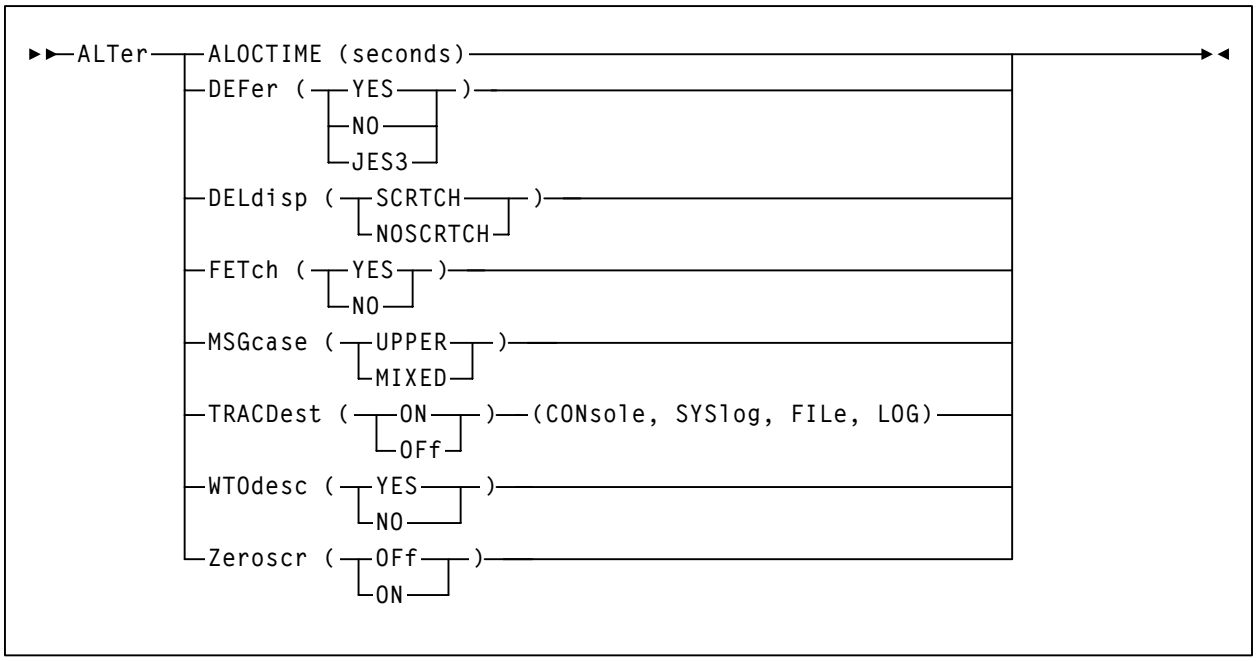
This section includes syntax for following:

- Operator commands
- Startup parameters
- Control statements
- Utilities

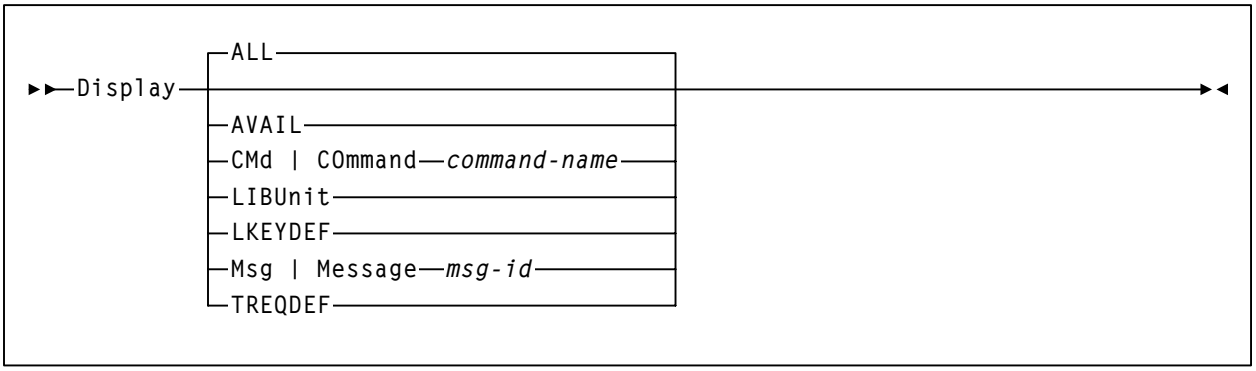
MVS/CSC Operator Command Syntax

This section contains syntax for MVS/CSC operator commands. For complete descriptions of the commands, see the *MVS/CSC Operator's Guide*.

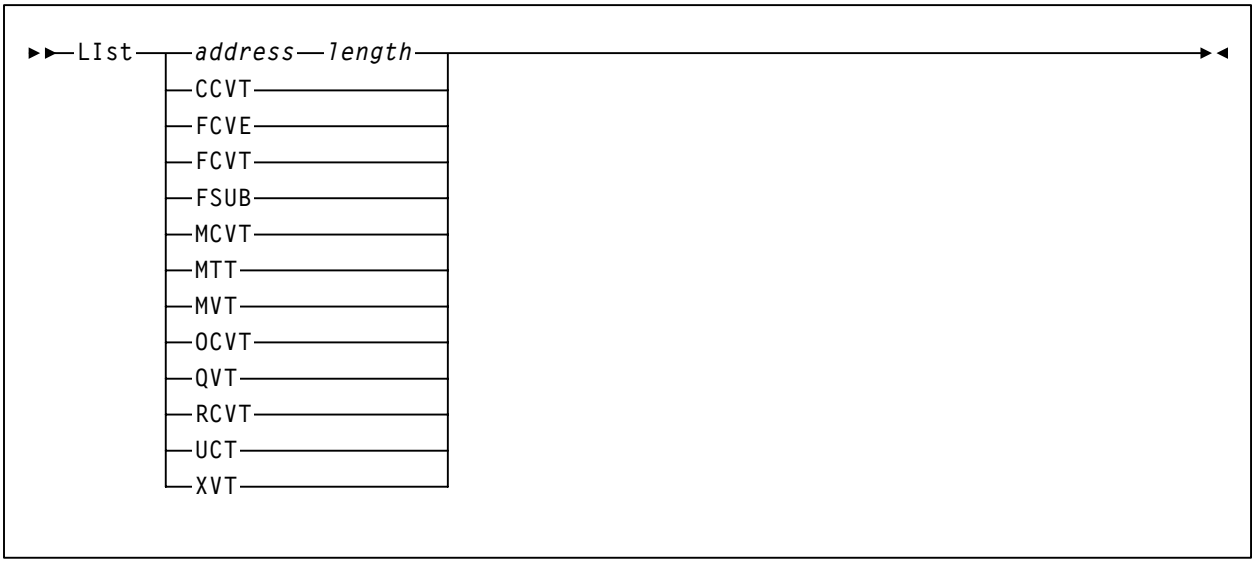
ALTer command



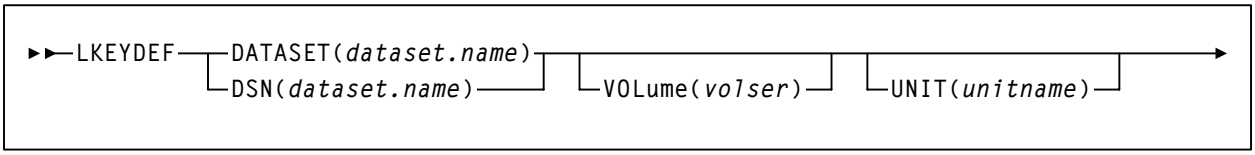
Display command



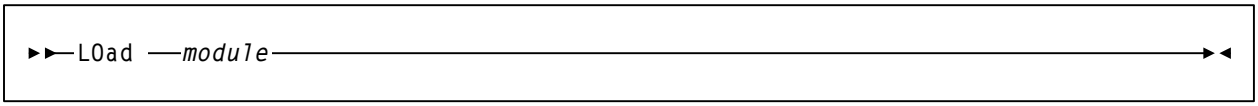
LIst command



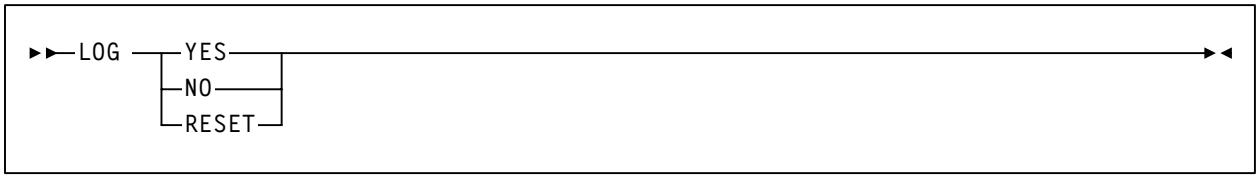
LKEYDEF command



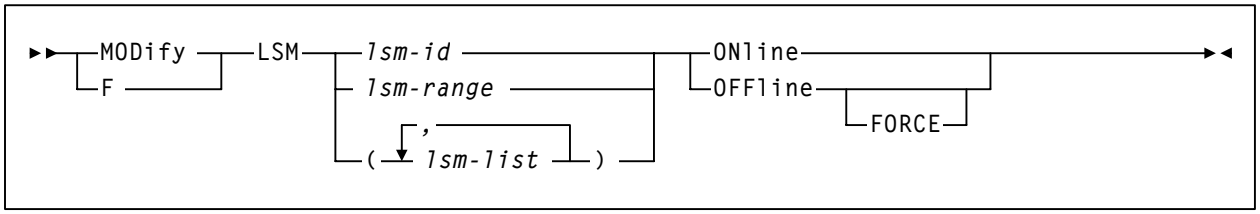
LOad command



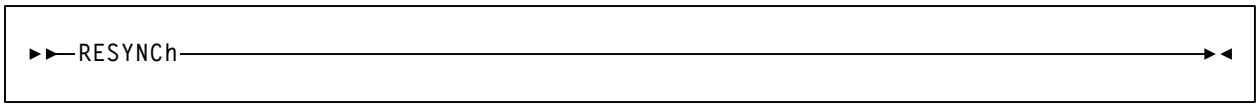
LOG command



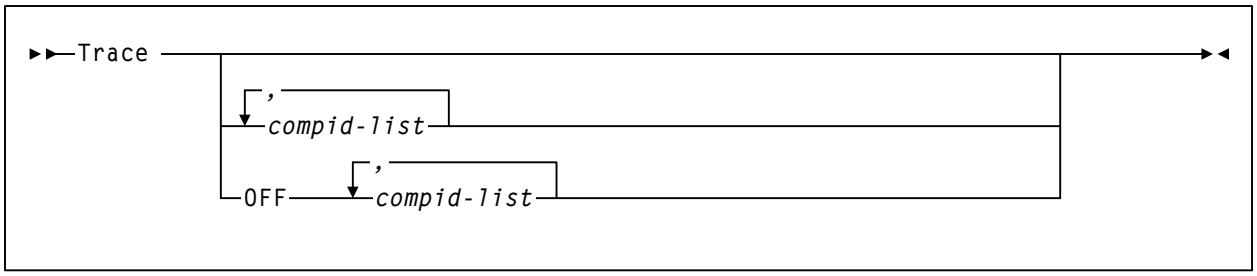
MODify command



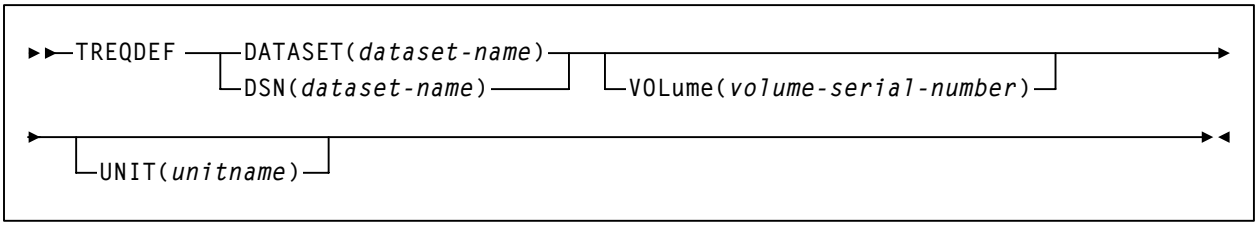
RESYNCh command



Trace command



TREQDEF command

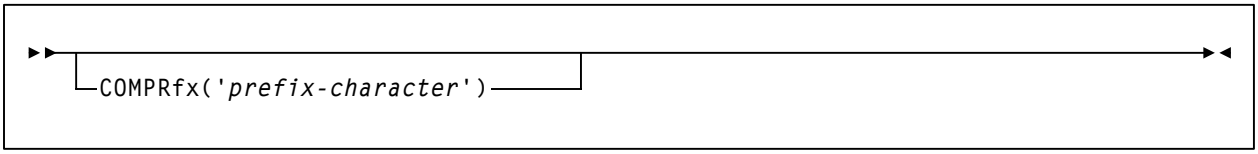


MVS/CSC Startup Parameter Syntax

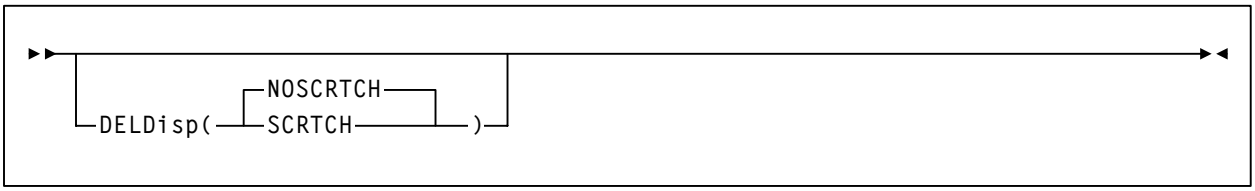
This section contains syntax for MVS/CSC startup parameters. For complete descriptions of the parameters, see the *MVS/CSC Configuration Guide*.

Common Startup Parameters

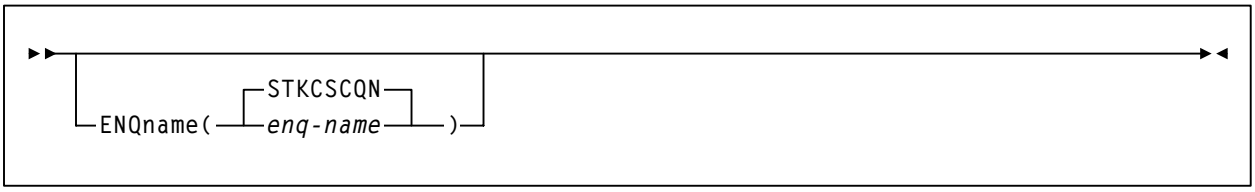
COMPRfx startup parameter



DELDisp startup parameter



ENQname startup parameter



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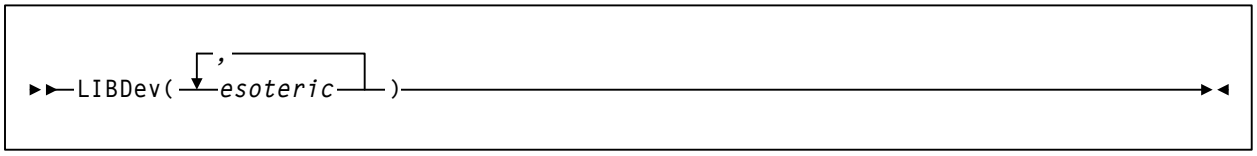
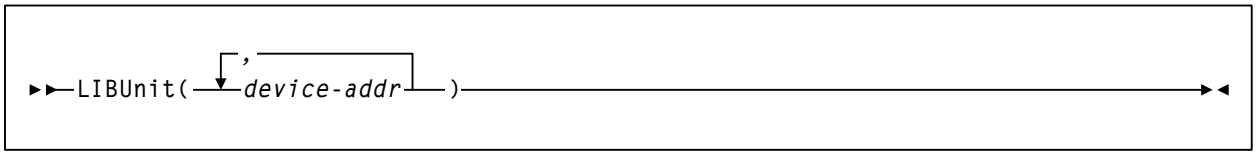
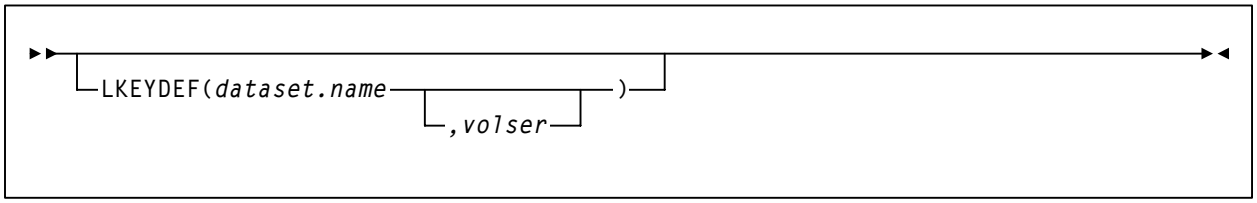


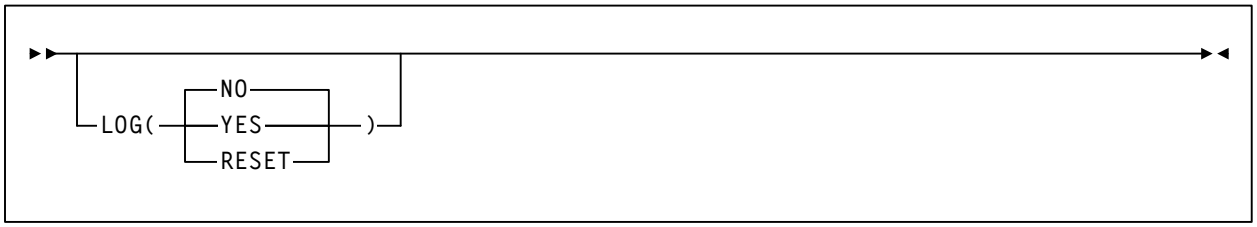
LIBUnit startup parameter



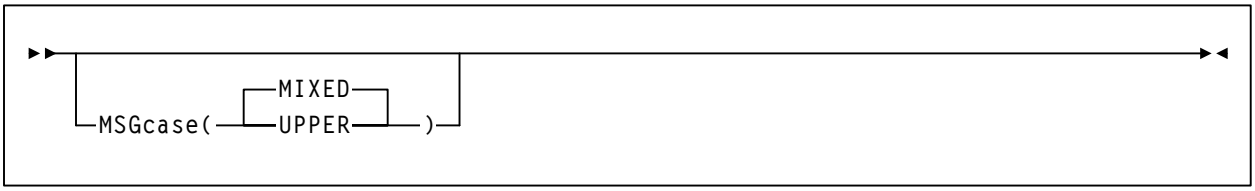
LKEYDEF startup parameter



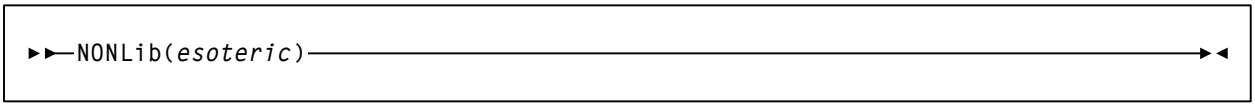
LOG startup parameter



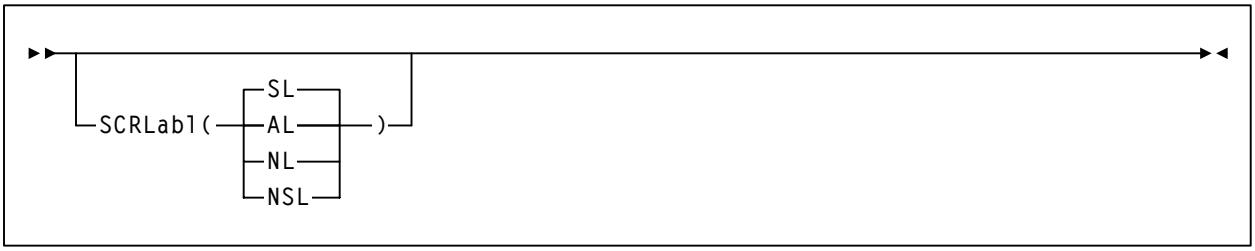
MSGcase startup parameter



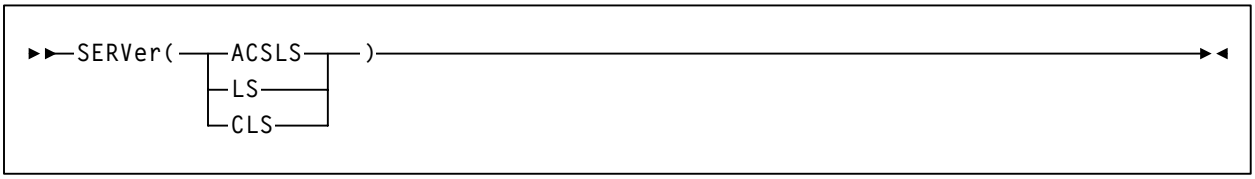
NONLib startup parameter



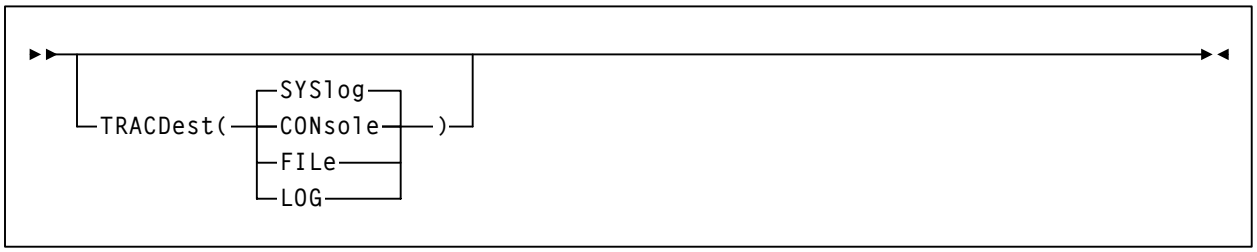
SCRLabl startup parameter



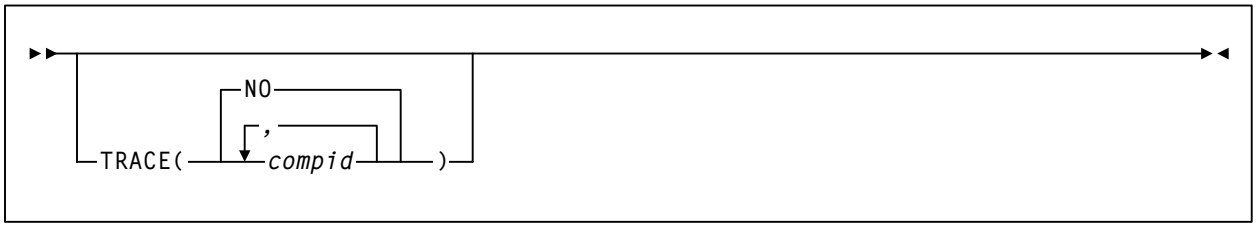
SERVer startup parameter



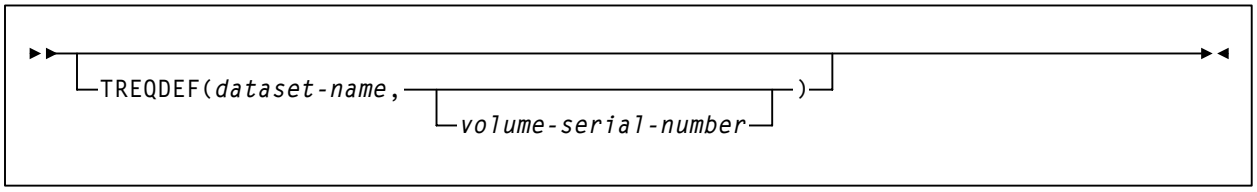
TRACDest startup parameter



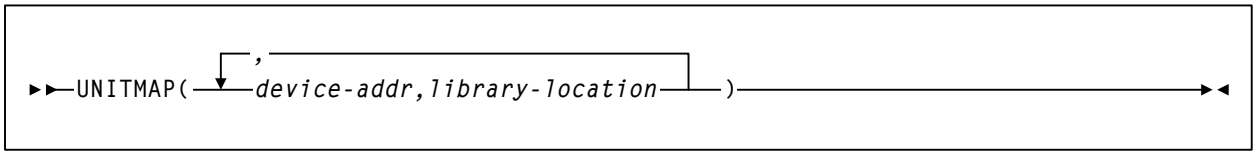
TRACE startup parameter



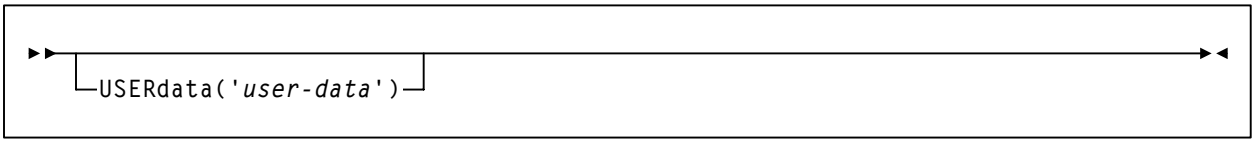
TREQDEF startup parameter



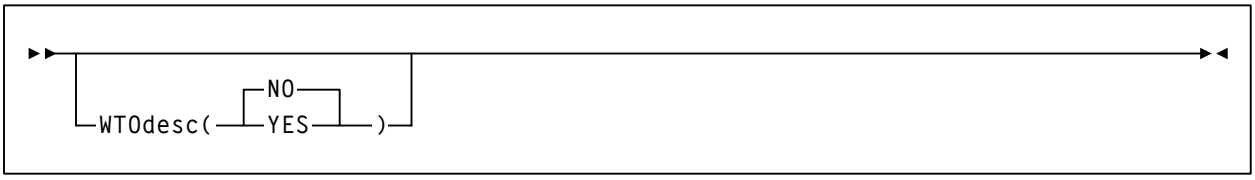
UNITMAP startup parameter



USERdata startup parameter

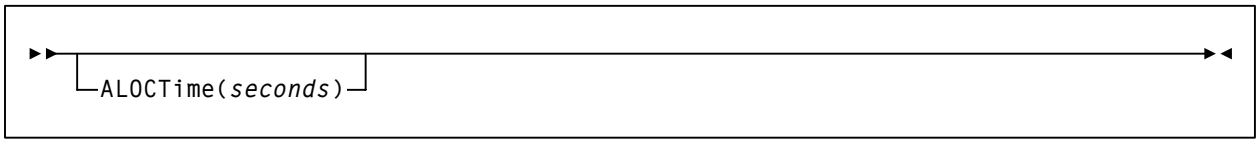


WTOdesc startup parameter

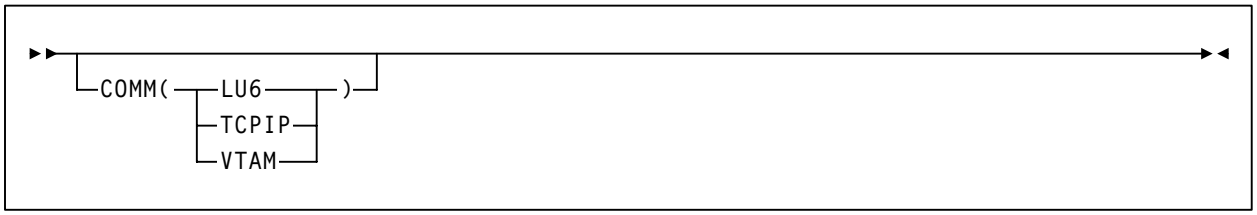


Communication Startup Parameters

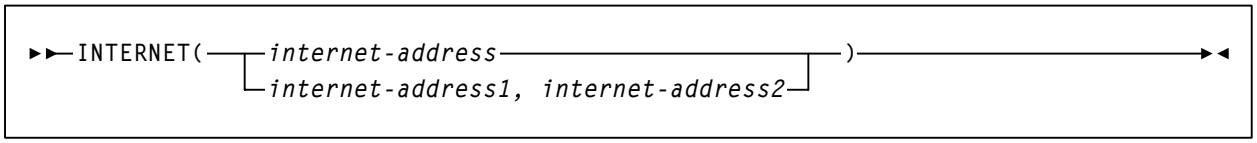
ALOCTime startup parameter



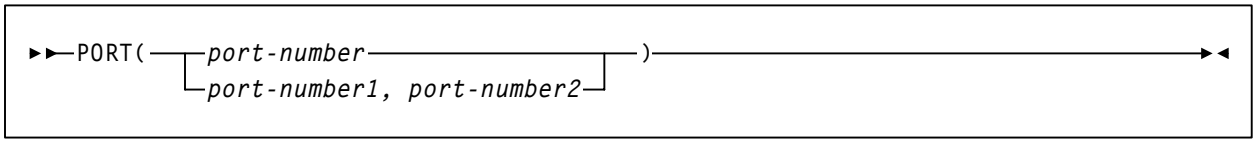
COMM startup parameter



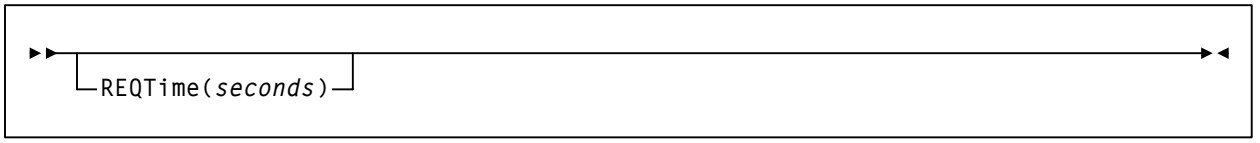
INTERNET startup parameter



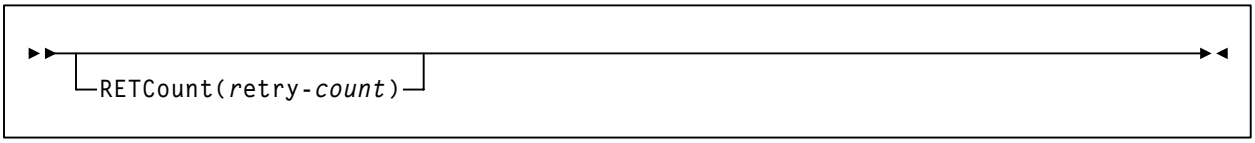
PORT startup parameter



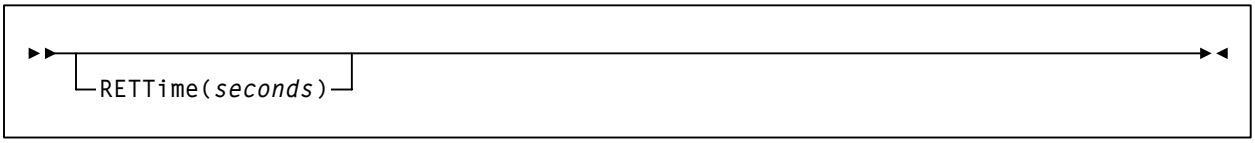
REQTime startup parameter



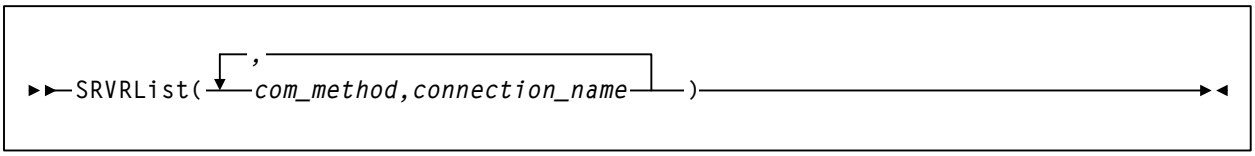
RETCount startup parameter



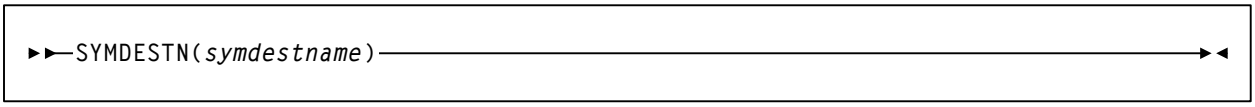
RETTime startup parameter



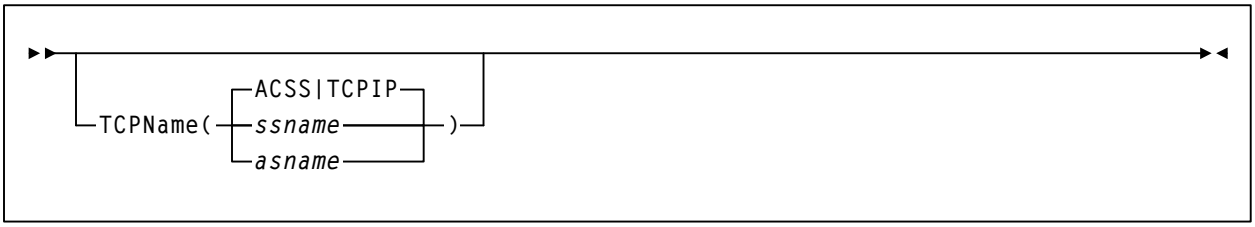
SRVRList startup parameter



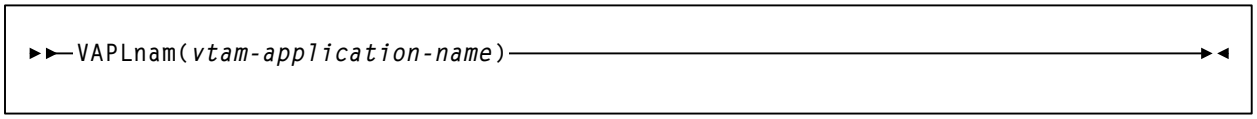
SYMDESTN startup parameter



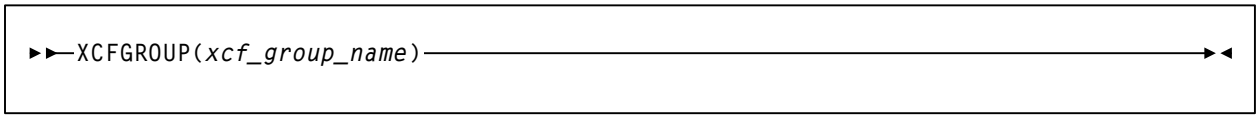
TCPName startup parameter



VAPLnam startup parameter

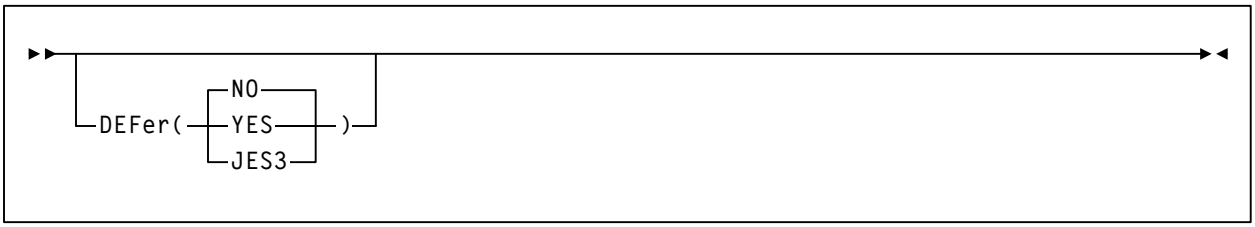


XCFGROUP startup parameter

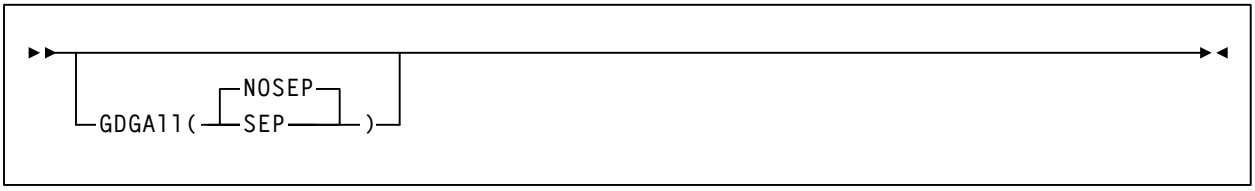


Job Processing Startup Parameters

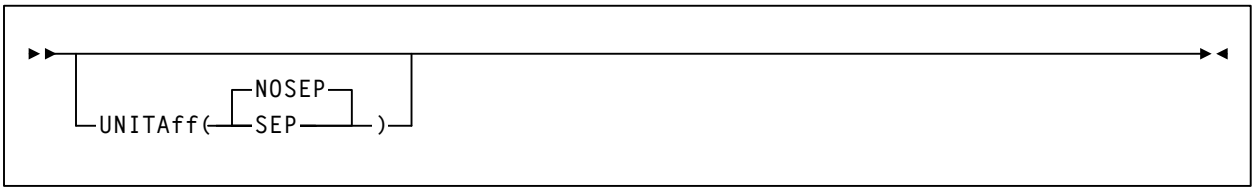
DEFer startup parameter



GDGAll startup parameter

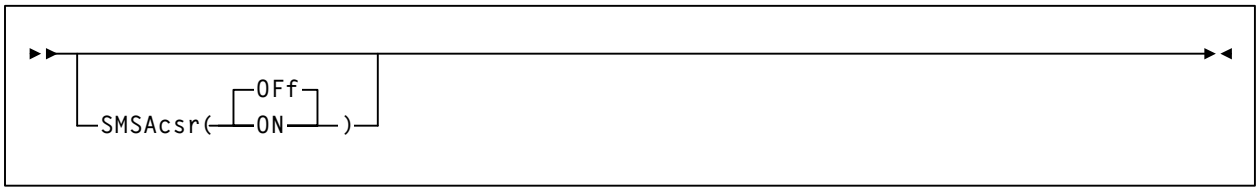


UNITAff startup parameter

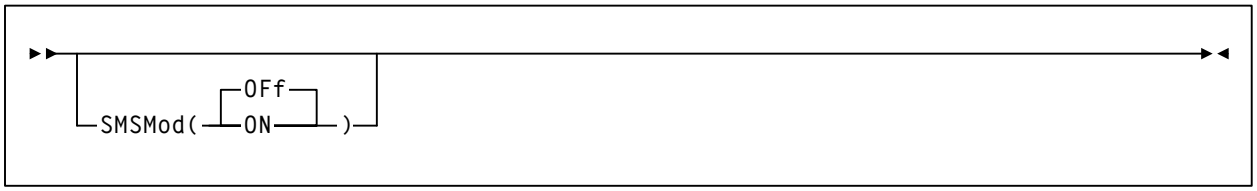


JES2 Startup Parameters

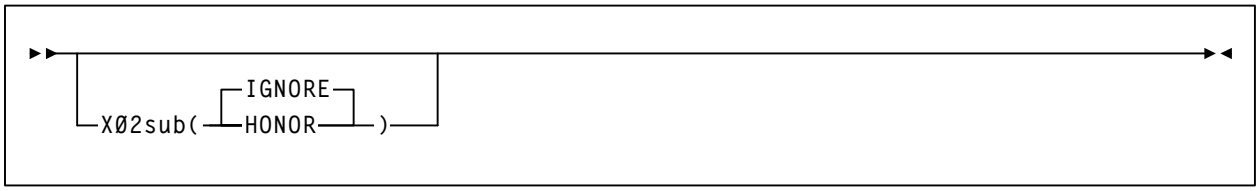
SMSAcsr startup parameter



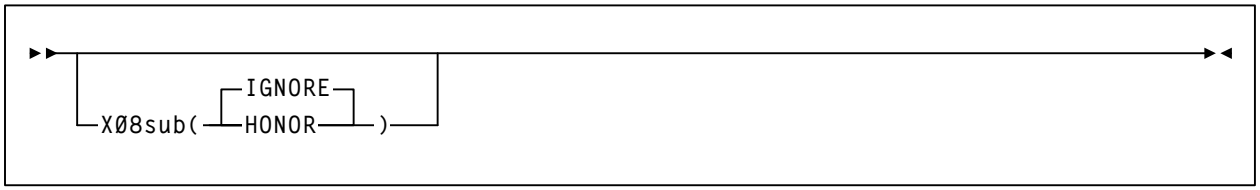
SMSMod startup parameter



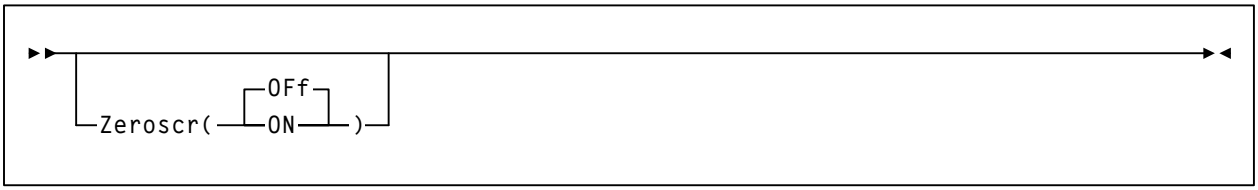
X02sub startup parameter



X08sub startup parameter

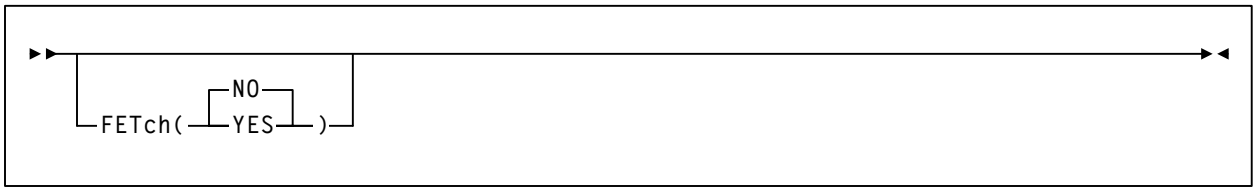


Zeroscr startup parameter

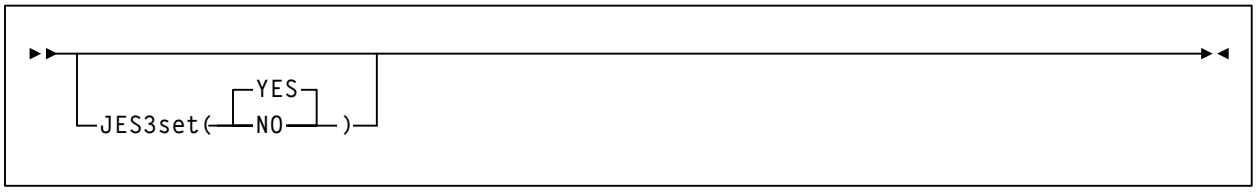


JES3 Startup Parameters

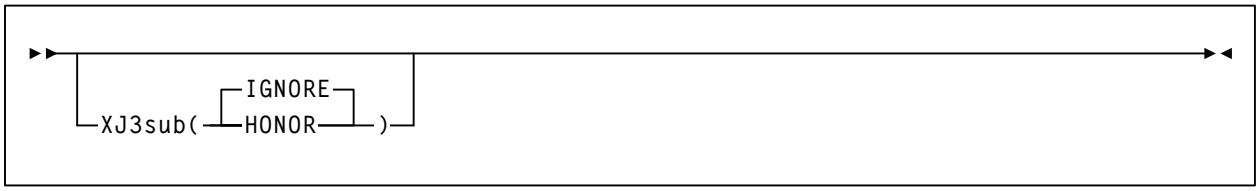
FETch startup parameter



JES3set startup parameter



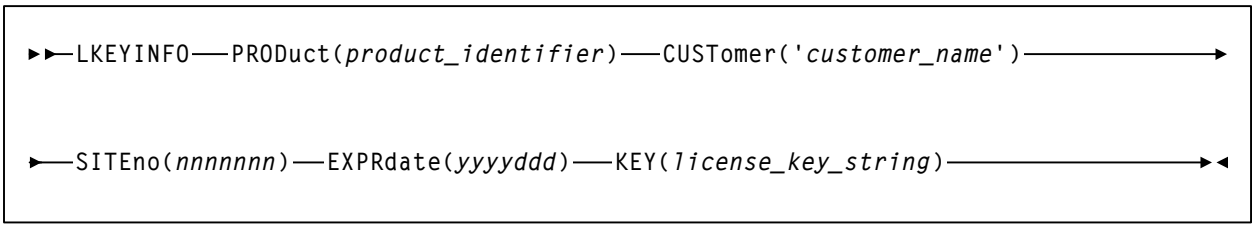
XJ3sub startup parameter



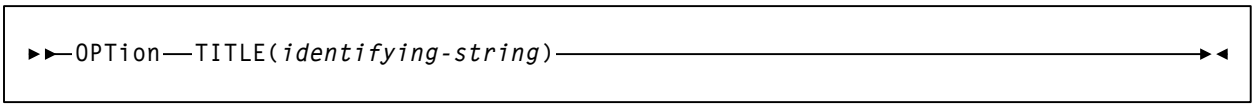
MVS/CSC Control Statement Syntax

This section contains syntax for MVS/CSC control statements. For complete descriptions of the control statements, see the *MVS/CSC Configuration Guide*.

LKEYINFO control statement



OPTion TITLE control statement



TAPEREQ control statement

Note: Valid TAPEREQ media types, model types, and recording techniques are included in the pages following the syntax diagram.

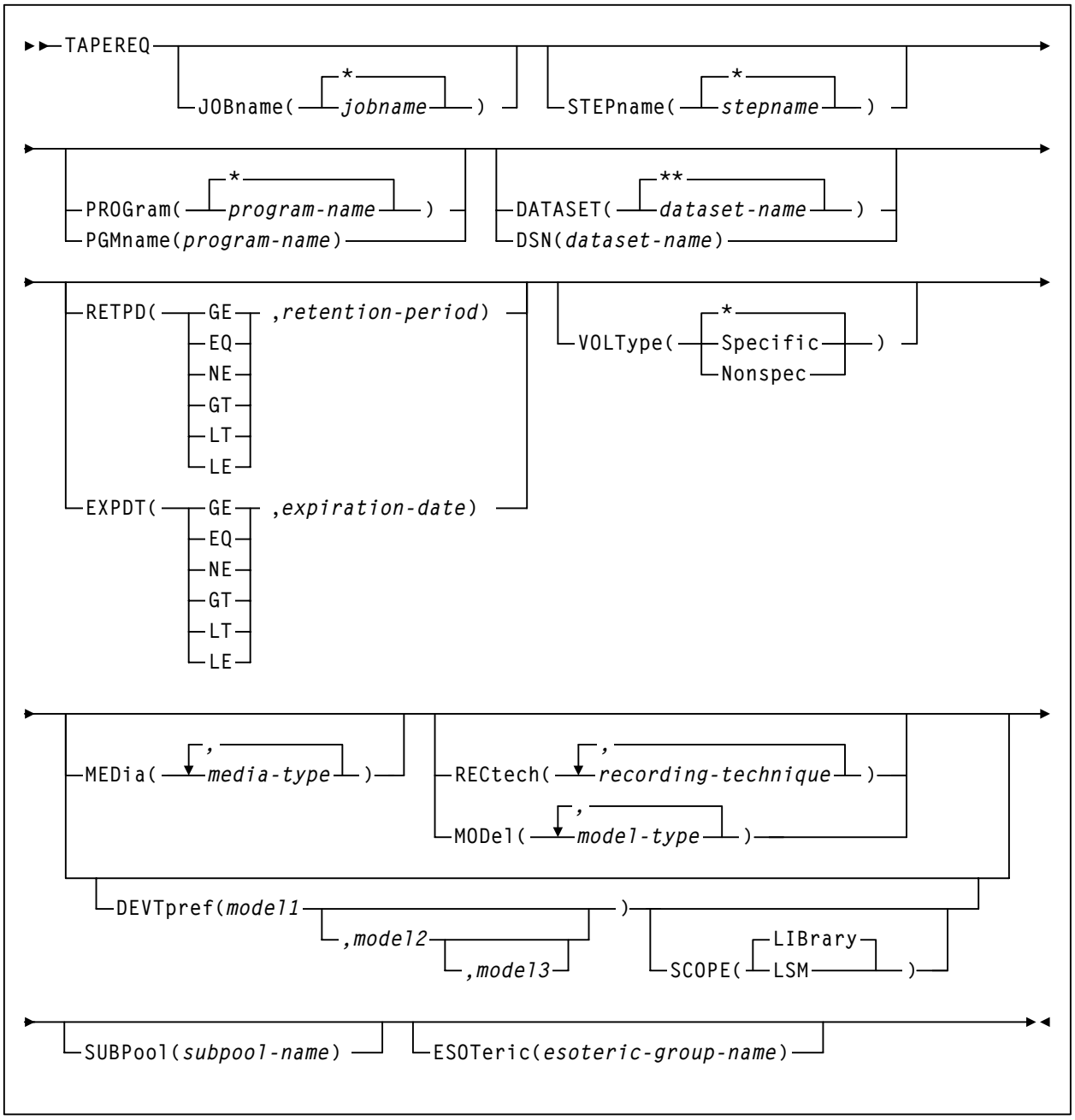


Table 1. TAPEREQ MEDia Types

Media Type	Description
LONGItud	Indicates standard, enhanced (ECART), or extended-enhanced (ZCART) capacity cartridges.
Standard	Indicates a standard capacity cartridge. Synonyms include CST, MEDIA1, STD, 1, 3480. A standard capacity cartridge can be used on any longitudinal transport (i.e. 4480, 4490, 9490, or 9490EE). However, if the data is written on the tape in 36-track, the data cannot be read by an 18-track 4480 transport.
ECART	Indicates an enhanced capacity cartridge. Synonyms include E, ECCST, ETAPE, Long, MEDIA2, 3490E. An ECART cartridge can be used only on 36-track transports (i.e. 4490, 9490, and 9490EE), and is identified by a two tone colored case.
ZCART	Indicates an extended-enhanced capacity cartridge. A ZCART cartridge can be used only on TimberLine 9490EE 36-track transports. ZCART can be abbreviated as Z.
HELical	Indicates a helical cartridge. A helical cartridge can be used only on RedWood transports. The following subtypes and abbreviations specify a helical cartridge: **DD3** indicates any DD3A, DD3B, or DD3C helical cartridge. **DD3A or A** indicates a helical cartridge with a 10GB media capacity. **DD3B or B** indicates a helical cartridge with a 25GB media capacity. **DD3C or C** indicates a helical cartridge with a 50GB media capacity. The seventh position in the external label is encoded with the cartridge type (i.e. A, B, or C).
STK1	Indicates any 9840 cartridge.
STK1R	Indicates a 9840 data cartridge. STK1R can be abbreviated as R.
STK1U	Indicates a 9840 cleaning cartridge. STK1U can be abbreviated as U.
STK2	Indicates any 9940 cartridge.
STK2P	Indicates a 9940 data cartridge. STK2P can be abbreviated as P.
STK2W	Indicates a 9940 cleaning cartridge. STK2W can be abbreviated as W.

Table 2. TAPEREQ Recording Techniques

Recording Technique	Description
LONGItud	Indicates any device that records data tracks in a linear format along the length of the tape surface. These devices include 4480, 4490, 9490, and 9490EE transports.
18track	Indicates a 4480 transport.
36track	Indicates a 4490, 9490, or 9490EE transport (any device that records in 36-track mode).
36Atrack	Indicates a 4490 transport.
36Btrack	Indicates a 9490 transport. The 9490 transport is similar to the 4490 transport, except it supports a higher data transfer rate and ESCON attachment. The 9490 has the same media requirements and restrictions as a 4490 transport.
36Ctrack	Indicates a 9490EE transport. The 9490EE transport supports an extended-enhanced capacity 36-track recording technique cartridge (ZCART). The ZCART cartridges uses a thinner media to hold twice the capacity of the ECART cartridge.
HELical	Indicates a device using helical recording.
DD3	Indicates a device using helical recording.
STK1R	Indicates any T9840 transport.
STK1R34	Indicates a 3490E-image T9840 transport.
STK1R35	Indicates a 3590-image T9840 transport.
STK1RA	Indicates a T9840A transport.
STK1RA34	Indicates a 3490E-image T9840A transport.
STK1RA35	Indicates a 3590-image T9840A transport.
STK1RB	Indicates a T9840B transport.
STK1RB34	Indicates a 3490E-image T9840B transport.
STK1RB35	Indicates a 3590-image T9840B transport.
STK1RAB	Indicates a T9840A or T9840B transport.
STK1RAB4	Indicates a 3490E-image T9840A or T9840B transport.
STK1RAB5	Indicates a 3590-image T9840A or T9840B transport.
STK1RC	Indicates a T9840C transport.
STK1RC34	Indicates a 3490E-image T9840C transport.
STK1RC35	Indicates a 3590-image T9840C transport.
STK2P	Indicates any T9940 transport.

Table 2. TAPEREQ Recording Techniques (Continued)

Recording Technique	Description
STK2P34	Indicates a 3490E-image T9940 transport.
STK2P35	Indicates a 3590-image T9940 transport.
STK2PA	Indicates a T9940A transport.
STK2PA34	Indicates a 3490E-image T9940A transport.
STK2PA35	Indicates a 3590-image T9940A transport.
STK2PB	Indicates a T9940B transport.
STK2PB34	Indicates a 3490E-image T9940B transport.
STK2PB35	Indicates a 3590-image T9940B transport.

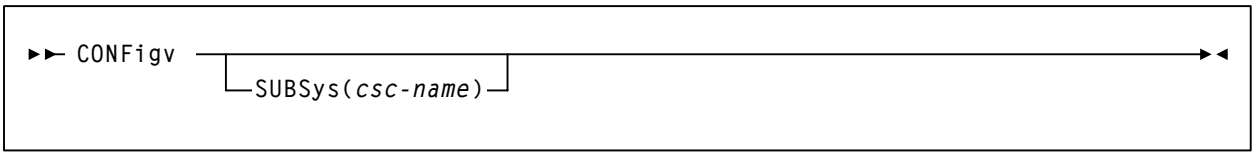
Table 3. TAPEREQ Model Types

Model Type	Description
4480	Indicates a 4480 (18-track) transport.
4490	Indicates a 4490 (36-track Silverton) transport.
9490	Indicates a 9490 (36-track Timberline) transport.
9490EE	Indicates a 9490EE (36-track Timberline EE) transport.
SD3	Indicates an SD-3 (RedWood) transport.
9840	Indicates a 3490E-image T9840A transport.
984035	Indicates a 3590-image T9840A transport.
T9840B	Indicates a 3490E-image T9840B transport.
T9840B35	Indicates a 3590-image T9840B transport.
T9840C	Indicates a 3490E-image T9840C transport.
T9840C35	Indicates a 3590-image T9840C transport.
T9940A	Indicates a 3490E-image T9940A transport.
T9940A35	Indicates a 3590-image T9940A transport.
T9940B	Indicates a 3490E-image T9940B transport.
T9940B35	Indicates a 3590-image T9940B transport.

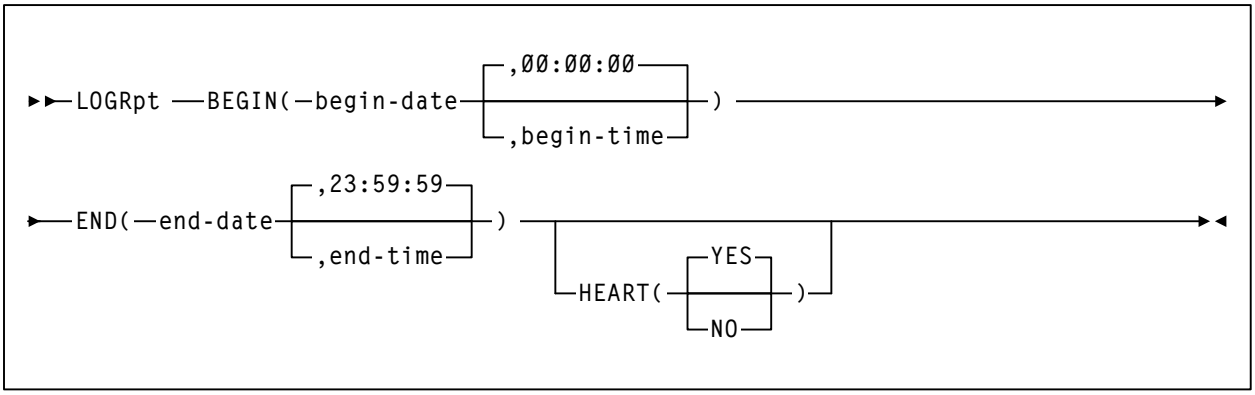
MVS/CSC Utility Syntax

This section contains syntax for MVS/CSC utilities. For complete descriptions of the utilities and their control statements, see the *MVS/CSC Configuration Guide*.

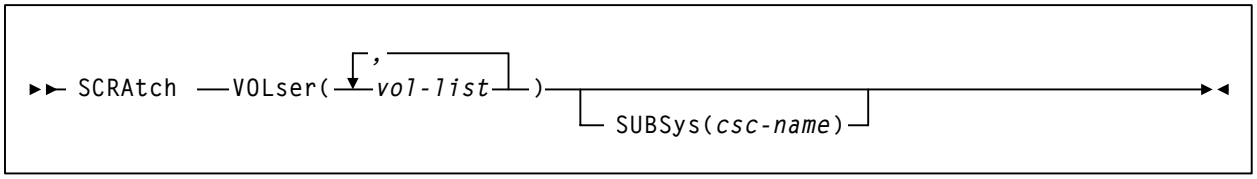
Configuration Verification (CONFigv) utility

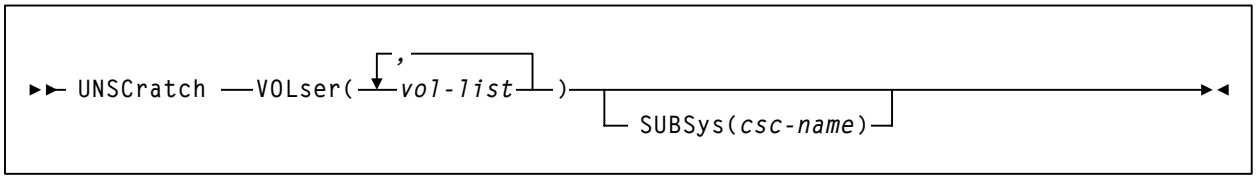


Event Log (LOGRpt) utility



Scratch Update (SCRAtch and UNSCratch) utility





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StorageTek products are available through a worldwide network. For more information, visit www.storagetek.com, or call 1.800.786.7835.

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