StorageTek Client System Component for MVS Environments

Syntax Quick Reference

Version 7.0

June 2010
Revision AB

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MVS/CSC 7.0 Syntax QuickReference

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Preface

This summary contains frequently used syntax information associated with Oracle's StorageTek Client System Component for MVS Environments (MVS/CSC) software. It is intended for storage administrators, system programmers and operators responsible for configuring and maintaining MVS/CSC.

Use this summary 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.

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

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

Related Documentation

The following list contains the names of publications that provide additional information about MVS/CSC.

The documentation is available online at:

`http://docs.sun.com`

Oracle's StorageTek Client System Component for MVS Environments (MVS/CSC)

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

Oracle's StorageTek Enterprise Library Software (ELS)

- *Introducing ELS*
- *Installing ELS*
- *ELS Command, Control Statement, and Utility Reference*
- *ELS Syntax Quick Reference*
- *ELS Messages and Codes*
- *ELS Programming Reference*
- *ELS Legacy Interfaces Reference*
- *Configuring HSC and VTCS*
- *Managing HSC and VTCS*
- *Configuring and Managing SMC*
- *ELS Disaster Recovery and Offsite Data Management Guide*

Oracle's StorageTek Automated Cartridge System Library Software (ACSLS) Publications for the UNIX-Based LCS

- *ACSLS Installation, Configuration and Administration Guide*
- *ACSLS Messages*
- *ACSLS Reference*

Documentation, Support, and Training

Function	URL
Oracle Home	`http://oracle.com`
Documentation	`http://docs.sun.com`
Support	`http://www.sun.com/support`
Training	`http://www.oracle.com/global/us/education/sun_select_country.html`

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`http://docs.sun.com`

Additional Information

Customer-initiated Maintenance

Customer-initiated maintenance begins with a telephone call from you to Oracle StorageTek Support. You receive immediate attention from qualified Oracle personnel, who record problem information and respond with the appropriate level of support.

To contact Oracle StorageTek Support about a problem:

1. Use the telephone and call:

   ☎ **800.872.4786 (1.800.USA.4SUN)** (inside the United States)

   ☎ **800.722.4786** (Canada)

   For international locations:

   `http://www.sun.com/contact/support.jsp`

2. Describe the problem to the call taker. The call taker will ask several questions and will either route your call to or dispatch a support representative.

   If you have the following information when you place a service call, the process will be much easier:

Account name	
Site location number	
Contact name	
Telephone number	
Equipment model number	
Device address	
Device serial number (if known)	
Urgency of problem	
Fault Symptom Code (FSC)	
Problem description	

Conventions for Reader Usability

Typographic

Some JCL examples in this guide include *italic* type. Italic type is used to indicate a variable. You must substitute an actual value for these variables.

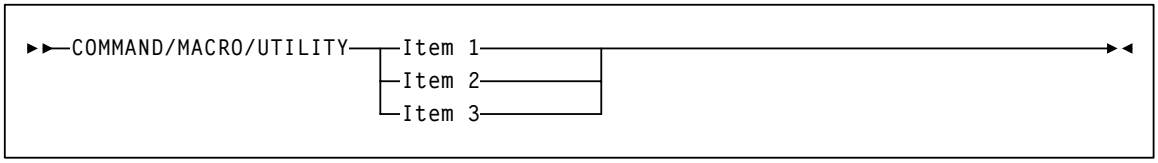
The use of mixed upper and lower case characters for commands, control statements, and parameters indicates that lower case letters may be omitted to form abbreviations. For example, you may simply enter POL when executing the POLicy command.

Syntax Flow Diagrams

Syntax flow diagramming conventions include the following:

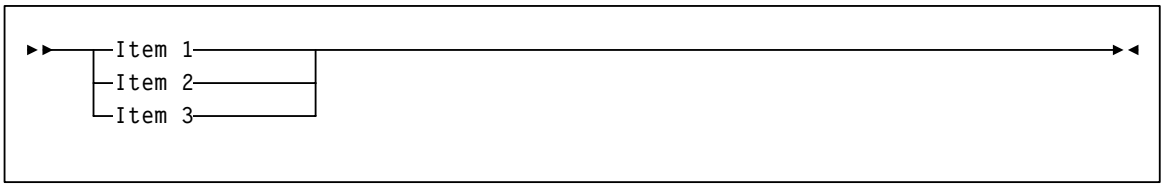
Flow Lines

Syntax diagrams consist of a horizontal base line, horizontal and vertical branch lines, and the text for a command, control statement, macro, or utility. Diagrams are read left to right, and top to bottom. Arrows indicate flow and direction.



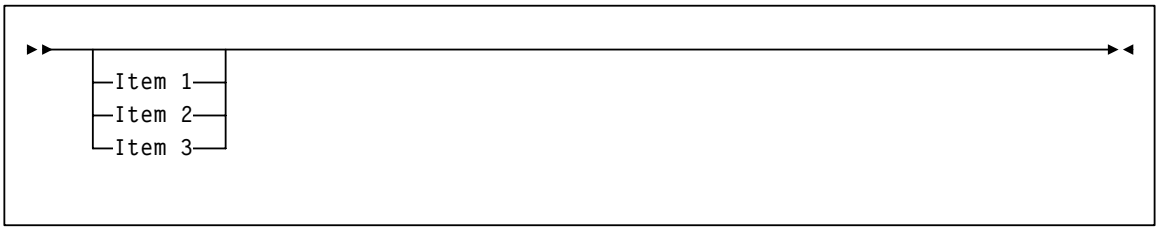
Single Required Choice

Branch lines (without repeat arrows) indicate that a single choice must be made. If one of the items to choose from is positioned on the baseline of the diagram, one item must be selected.



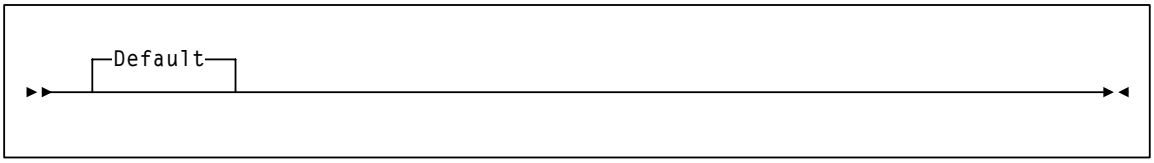
Single Optional Choice

If the first item is positioned on the line below the baseline, one item may be optionally selected.

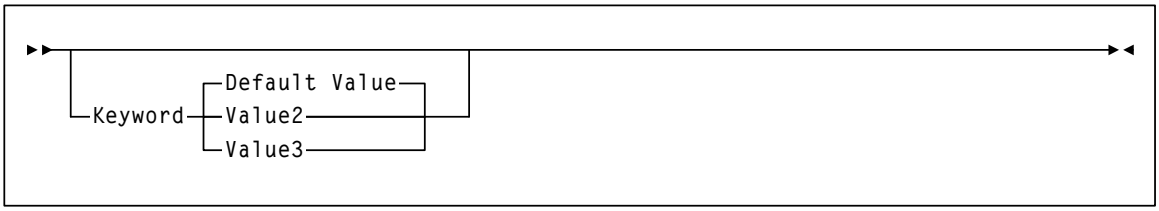


Defaults

Default values and parameters appear above the baseline.



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.



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 following example indicates that a comma is required as the repeat delimiter.

Keywords

All command keywords are shown in all upper case or in mixed case. When commands 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.

Optional

Brackets [ ] are used to indicate that a command parameter is optional.

Delimiters

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

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 (i.e., 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, any portion is valid as the incremental range. For example:

A00B00	the largest range that can be specified is A00B00 through A99B99.
A0B0CC	the largest range that can be specified is A0B0CC through A9B9CC.
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

Keyword parameters and values may be separated by any number of blanks.

Control Statements

The standard syntax conventions for control statements are as follows:

- The only valid control statement information area is from column 1 to column 72. Columns 73-80 are ignored.
- Parameters may be 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.
- Continuations are supported by including a plus (+) sign at the end of the line to be continued. A control statement is terminated if the statement is not continued.
- /* and */ can be used to enclose comments in the job stream. Comments can be continued over multiple lines, but cannot be nested.

  PARMLIB members **must** include a /*...*/ comment as the **first** control statement. Otherwise, the old format is assumed. Comments in the old format must begin with an asterisk (*) in column 1.

  For definition data sets (e.g., VOLATTRs, UNITATTRs and TAPEREQs), comments **must** be in the new format (/*...*/).

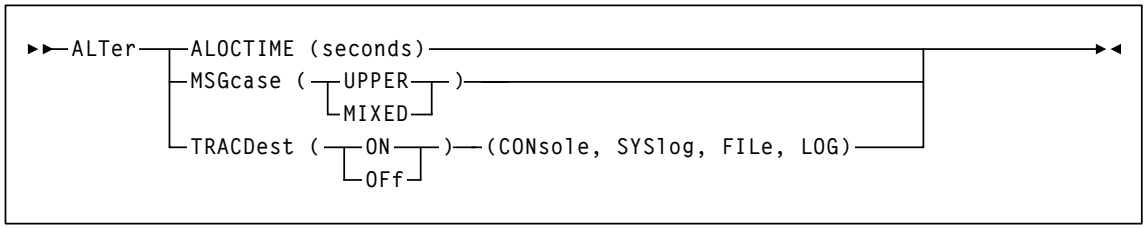
  - Asterisk (*) comments are **not** allowed.
  - A /*...*/ comment in the first line is **not** required.
- The maximum length for a control statement is 1024 characters.

CHAPTER 1

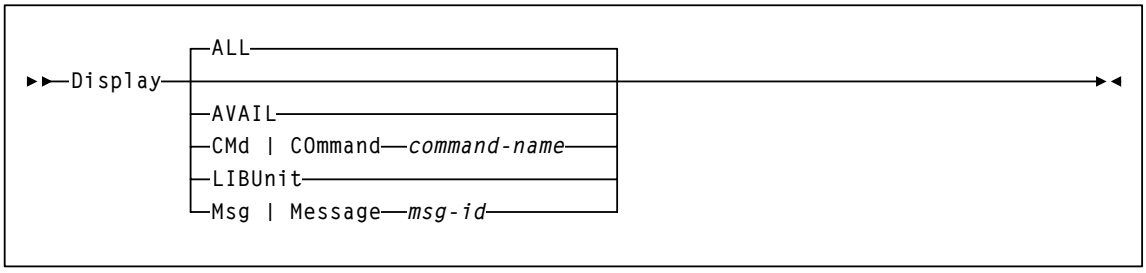
Operator Command Syntax

This chapter contains syntax for MVS/CSC operator commands. Refer to the *MVS/CSC Operator's Guide* for more information about these commands.

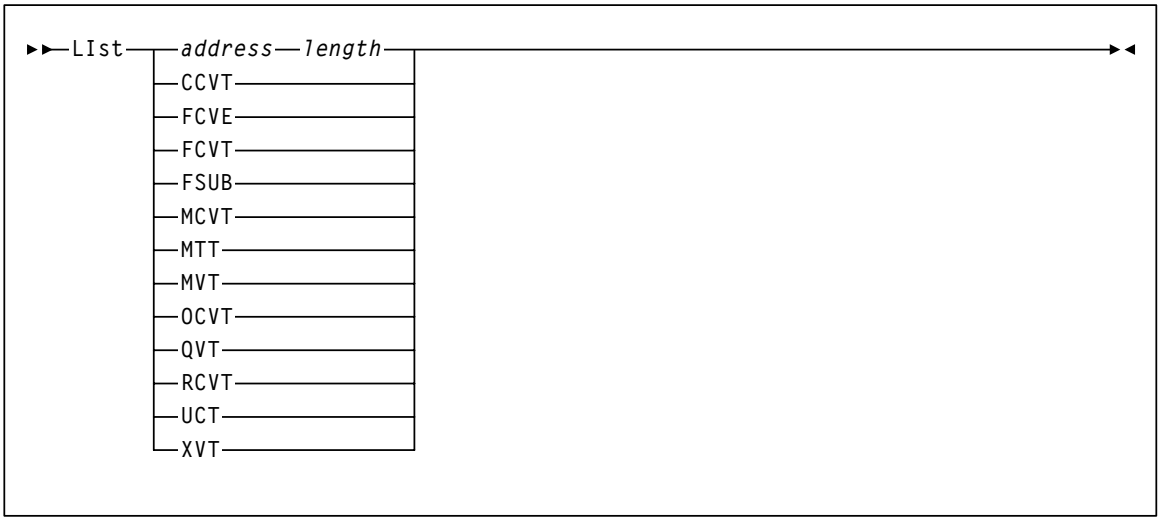
ALTer



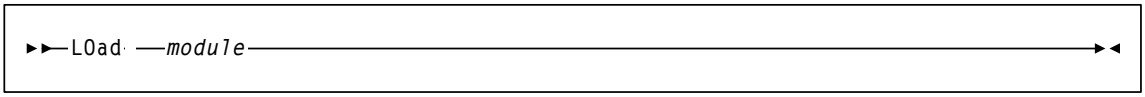
Display



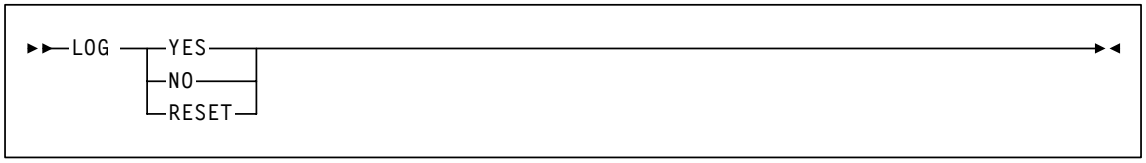
LIst



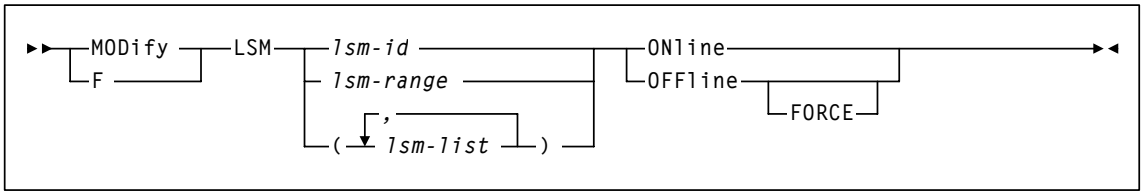
LOad



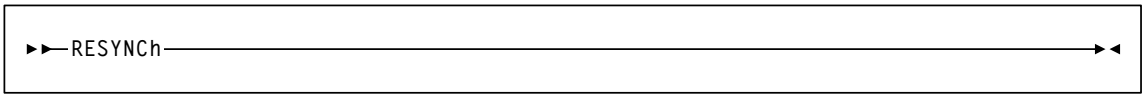
LOG



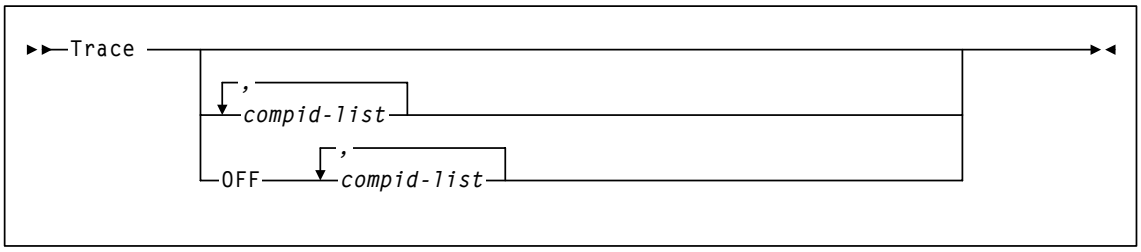
MODify



RESYNCh



Trace



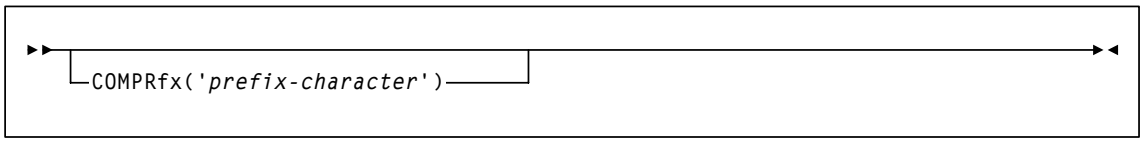
CHAPTER **2**

Startup Parameter Syntax

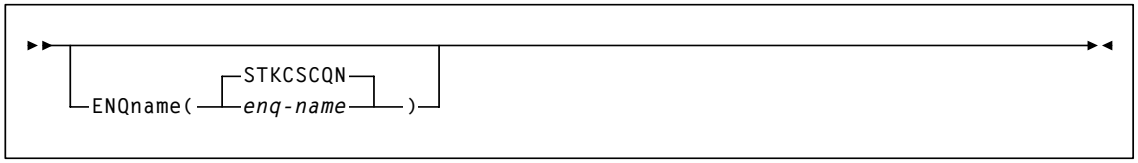
This chapter contains MVS/CSC startup parameter syntax. Refer to the *MVS/CSC Configuration Guide* for more information about these startup parameters.

Common Startup Parameters

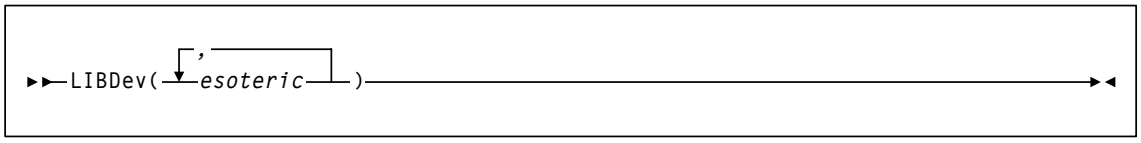
COMPRfx



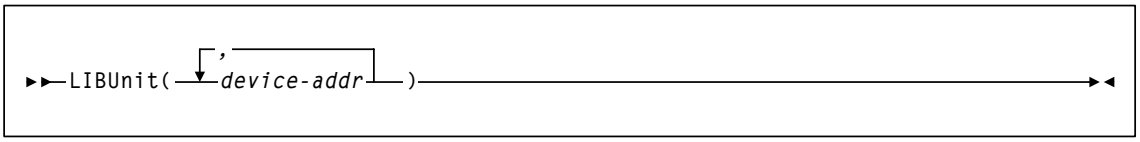
ENQname



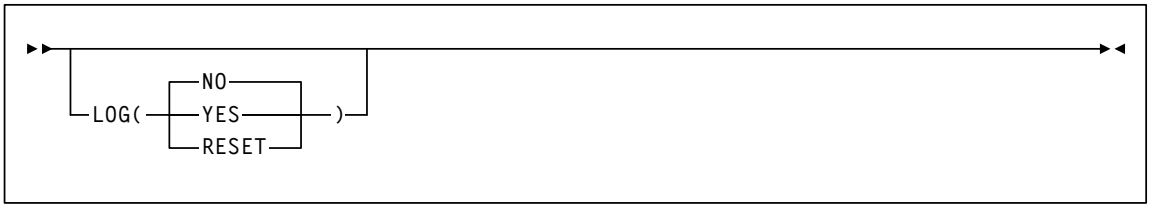
LIBDev



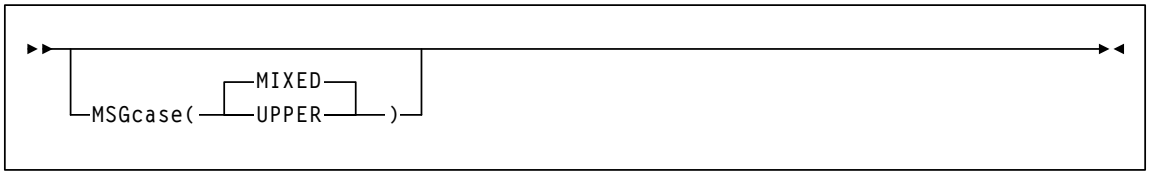
LIBUnit



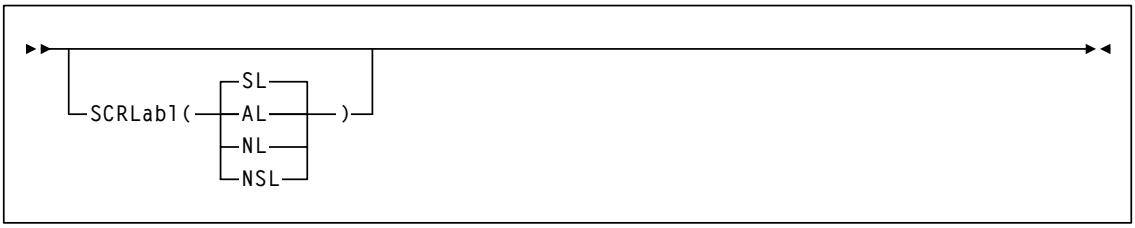
LOG



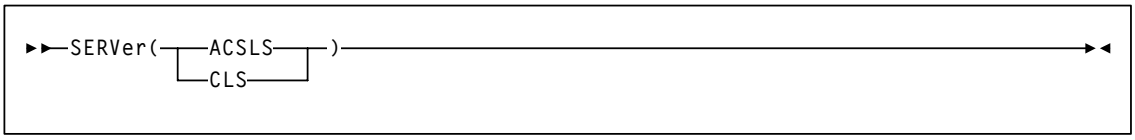
MSGcase



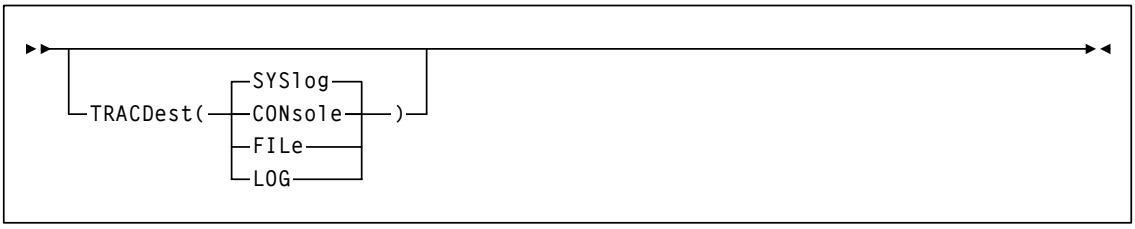
SCRLabl



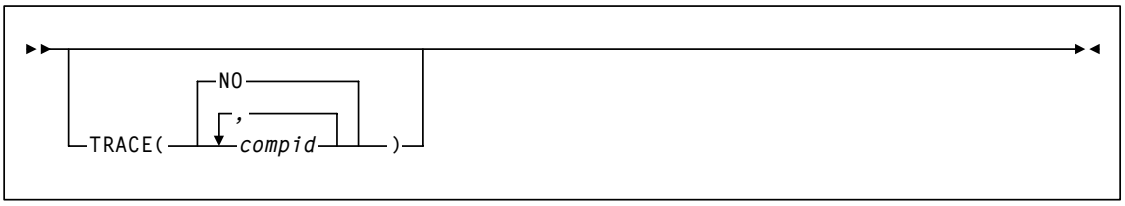
SERVer



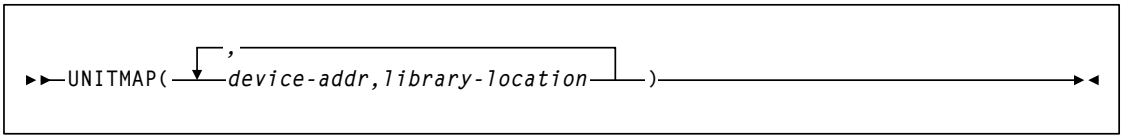
TRACDest



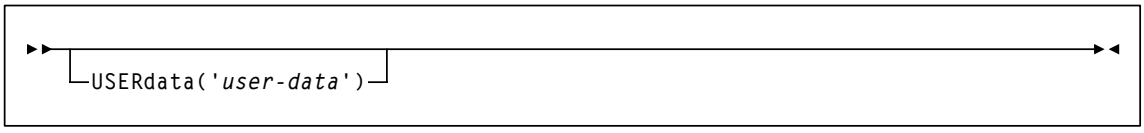
TRACE



UNITMAP

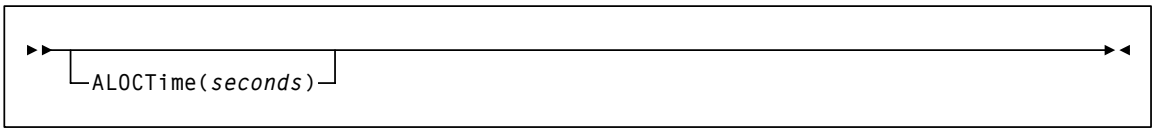


USERdata

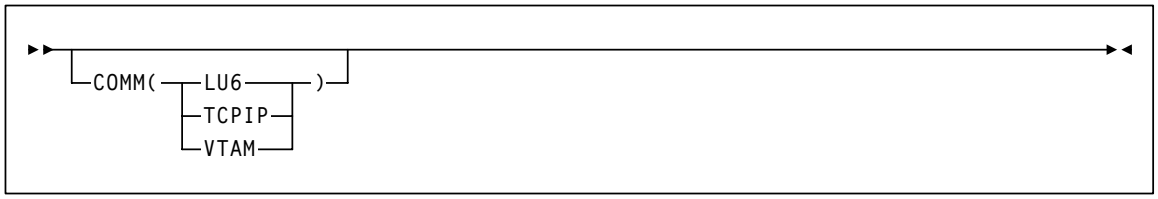


Communication Startup Parameters

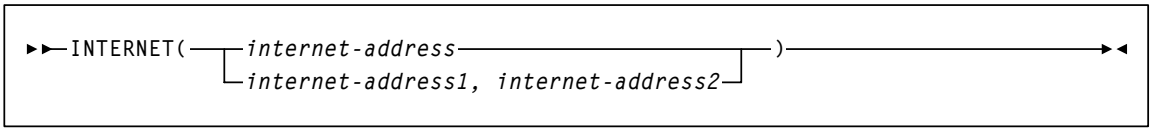
ALOCTime



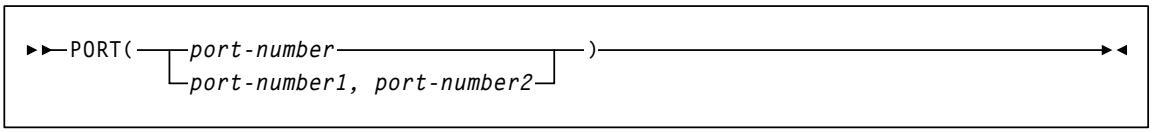
COMM



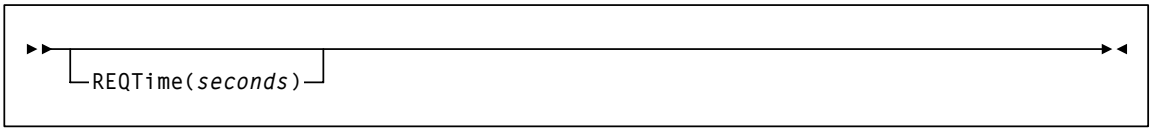
INTERNET



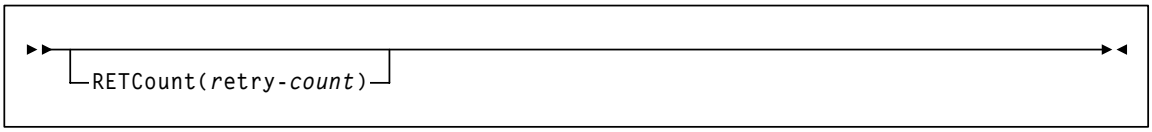
PORT



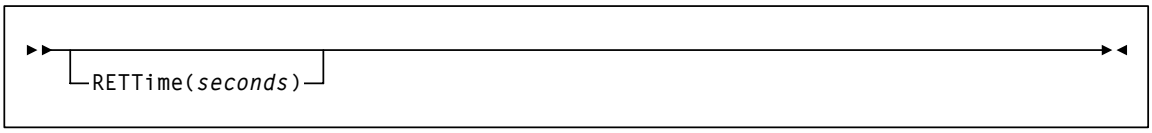
REQTime



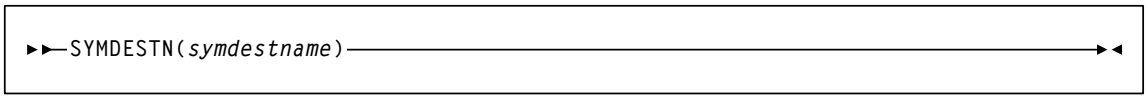
RETCount



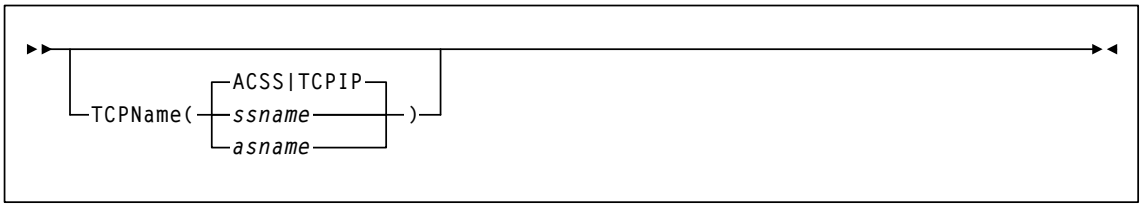
RETTime



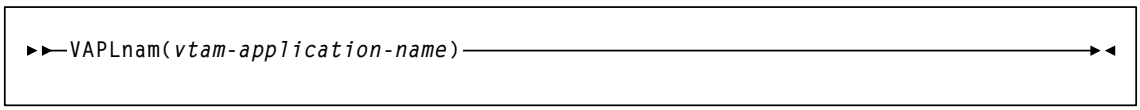
SYMDESTN



TCPName



VAPLnam

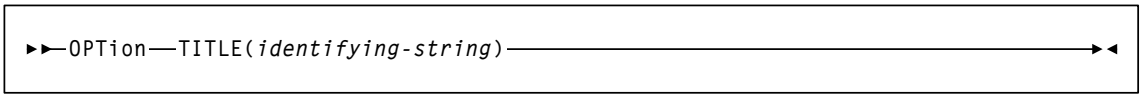


CHAPTER **3**

Control Statement Syntax

This section contains MVS/CSC control statement syntax. Refer to the *MVS/CSC Configuration Guide* for more information about these control statements.

OPTion TITLE

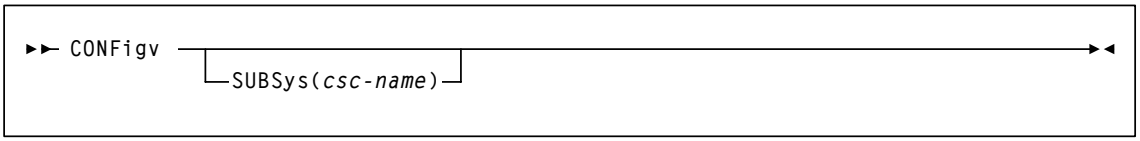


CHAPTER **4**

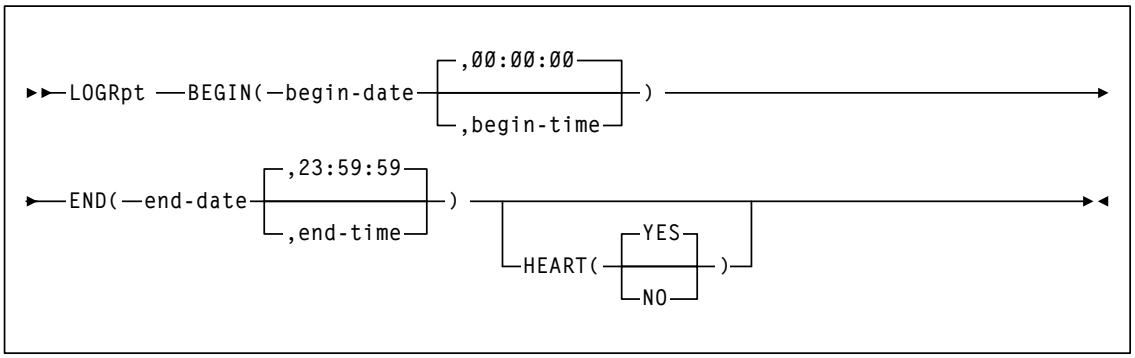
Utility Syntax

This chapter contains MVS/CSC utility syntax. Refer to the *MVS/CSC Configuration Guide* for more information about these utilities.

Configuration Verification (CONFigv)



Event Log (LOGRpt)



Scratch Update (SCRAtch and UNSCratch)