StorageTek Host Software Component (MVS Implementation)

Reference Summary

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Host Software Component (HSC) Reference Summary

E25650-03

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Preface

This summary contains frequently used syntax information associated with Release 6.2.0 of the Host Software Component (MVS Implementation).

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

The following information appears in this reference summary:

- syntax conventions
- LIBGEN macro syntax
- control statement syntax
- utility syntax
- operator command syntax
- diagnostic command syntax.

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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.

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. The HSC 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.

Variables

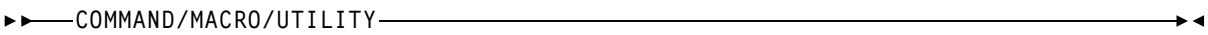
Variables are italicized.

Delimiters

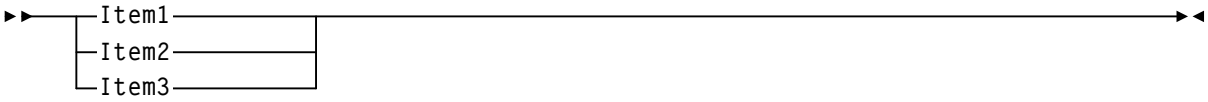
If a comma(,), a semicolon(;), or other delimiter is shown with an element of the syntax diagram, it must be entered as part of the statement or command.

Flow Lines

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

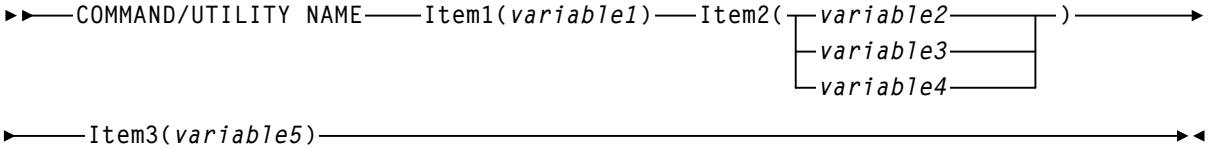


or



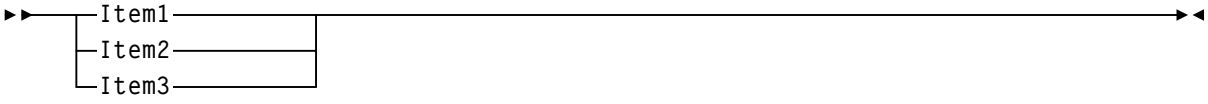
Diagrams are read left to right and top to bottom. Arrows show flow and direction.

- 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 on the base line of the diagram, a single choice is required.

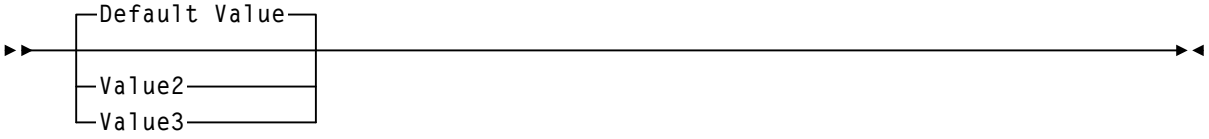


Single Optional Choice

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

Defaults

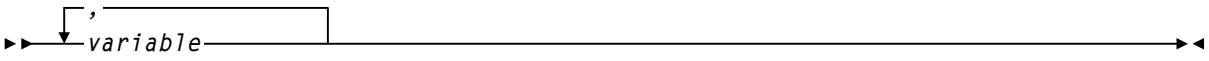
Default values and parameters appear above the syntax diagram line. In the following example, if a value is not specified with the command, `Default Value` is used by the HSC.



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 baseline 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, `Keyword(Default Value)` is used by the HSC.

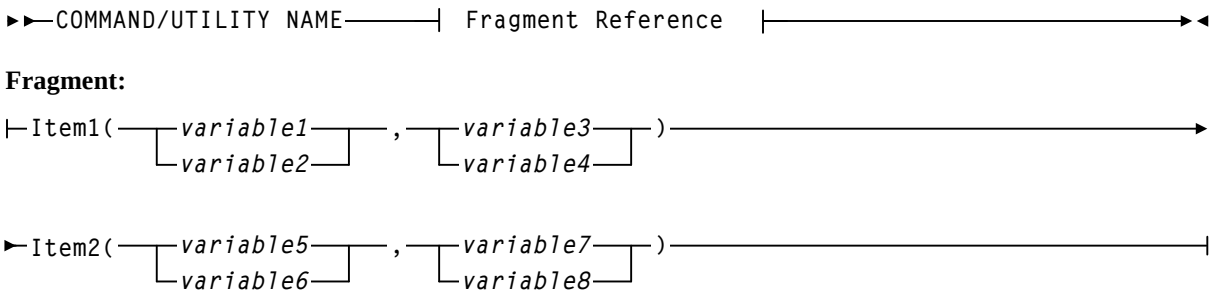
Repeat Symbol

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 this example indicates that a comma is required as the repeat separator.



Syntax Continuation (Fragments)

Fragment references direct you to parts (fragments) of the syntax that contain more detail than can be shown in the main syntax diagram.



Library Identification

Each ACS, LSM, and CAP is assigned a unique identification number during LIBGEN. Use this number in HSC commands and utilities when identifying a specific ACSid, LSMid, or CAPid.

- ACSid (*acs-id*) is a hexadecimal value from 00 through FF that identifies the LMU.

  An *acs-id* is the result of defining the SLIALIST macro during a LIBGEN. See "LIBGEN Macros" in the *HSC Configuration Guide* for information about the SLIALIST macro. The first ACS listed in this macro acquires a hexadecimal identifier of 00, the second ACS listed acquires a hexadecimal identifier of 01, and so forth until all ACSs are identified.

- An LSM number (*ll*) is a hexadecimal value from 00 through 17. It differentiates an LSM from every other LSM connected to the same LMU.

  An LSM number is the result of defining the SLIACS macro LSM parameter. See the *HSC Configuration Guide* for information about the SLIACS macro. The first LSM listed for an ACS acquires a hexadecimal number of 00, the second LSM listed for an ACS acquires a hexadecimal number of 01, and so forth.

- An LSMid (*lsm-id*) is made up of the ACSid and the LSM number separated by a colon (:). It differentiates an LSM from every other LSM in a library.

- A CAP number is a hexadecimal value from 00 to 02 for all existing libraries, except for SL3000 libraries. The CAP number for an SL3000 is a hexadecimal value from 00 to 0B. The CAP number identifies a specific CAP in an LSM that has more than one CAP.

- A CAPid (*cap-id*) is a hexadecimal value made up of the LSMid and the CAP number separated by a colon. Refer to "How to Specify a CAPid" on page 6 for more information.

Some HSC commands and utilities require, or optionally allow, the user to specify a host identifier or a VOLSER.

- The *host-id* for a given host is the identifier specified in the HOSTID parameter of the SLILIBRY macro in the LIBGEN. The HOSTID parameter is the SMF system identifier for **both** JES2 and JES3. Valid characters for a HOSTID are A-Z, 0-9, #, $ and @.

- A VOLSER (*volser*) identifies a volume serial number consisting of one to six characters. Valid characters are A-Z, 0-9, # (crosshatch), $, ¥ (yen character), and optional trailing blanks. Leading blanks are not allowed.

How to Specify a CAPid

A CAPid specifies a particular CAP in the library. Each CAP is identified by the LSMid of the LSM that the CAP is attached to and a CAP number to distinguish it from other CAPs in that LSM.

CAP configurations differ based on the LSM type. The following configurations are possible:

LSM (Model 4410) and PowderHorn LSM (Model 9310)
: can be configured with either the standard 21-cell CAP or an enhanced CAP. An enhanced CAP contains two 40-cell magazine-style CAPs and a one-cell priority CAP (PCAP). The 40-cell CAPs function independently.

WolfCreek LSM (Models 9360-050, 9360-075, and 9360-100)
: configured with a WolfCreek CAP which contains a 20-cell magazine-style CAP and a PCAP. An optional 30-cell, magazine-style CAP, called a WolfCreek optional CAP, may be added to the WolfCreek CAP.

TimberWolf LSM (Model 9740)
: configured with either a 14-cell permanent rack or a 10-cell removable magazine.

StreamLine Library (Model SL3000)
: The library is configured with 2, 13-cell removable magazines in each CAP. This library can contain up to 12 CAPs (00-0B).

StreamLine Library (Model SL8500)
: This library is configured with 3, 13-cell removable magazines. An optional 39-cell CAP can be added.

CAPid Formats

There are two formats that can be used to specify a CAPid:

- *AA:LL*, where *AA* is the ACSid and *LL* is the LSM number. This format is referred to as the *lsm-id*.
- *AA:LL*:*CC*, where *AA:LL* is the LSMid and :*CC* is the CAP number. This format is referred to as the *cap-id*.

Caution: Do not use a colon as the MVS command delimiter because the system will process the colon in the new CAPid format as the end of the command. All information following the colon in an HSC command will not be processed.

The appropriate format to use is determined by the CAP hardware and the command being specified.

- The *AA:LL* format can be specified in the following situations:
  - to specify a standard CAP
  - to allow the HSC to select a CAP based on CAP preference.
- The *AA:LL*:*CC* format can be specified for any CAP hardware in any command that accepts a CAPid. This is the preferred format. Valid CAP numbers are:

  00 indicates one of the following:

  - a 21-cell 4410 or 9310 standard CAP
  - the right-hand 40-cell 4410 or 9310 enhanced CAP
  - the 20-cell 9360 WolfCreek CAP
  - a 14-cell or 10-cell removable magazine 9740 TimberWolf CAP
  - a left-side SL3000 AEM CAP, consisting of 18, 13-cell removable magazines
  - the left-hand 39-cell SL8500 library CAP.

  01 indicates one of the following:

  - the left-hand 40-cell 4410 or 9310 enhanced CAP
  - the 30-cell 9360 WolfCreek optional CAP
  - an optional SL3000 CEM CAP consisting of 2, 13-cell removable magazines
  - the right-hand optional 39-cell SL8500 library CAP.

  02 indicates one of the following:

  - PCAP in either a 4410 or 9310 enhanced CAP or a 9360 WolfCreek CAP.
  - an optional SL3000 CEM CAP consisting of 2, 13-cell removable magazines.

  03, 04, 05 indicates the following:

  - an optional SL3000 CEM/DEM CAPs each consisting of 2, 13-cell removable magazines.

06 indicates the following:

- the only required SL3000 BDM CAP consisting of 2, 13-cell removable magazines.

07, 08, 09, 0A indicates the following:

- an optional SL3000 CEM CAPs each consisting of 2, 13-cell removable magazines.

0B indicates the following:

- a right-side SL3000 AEM CAP, consisting of 18, 13-cell removable magazines

Notes:

- If SL3000 library CAPs are not present, the HSC reports them as “not installed” This keeps CAP addresses from changing as new CAPs are added.
- Refer to the individual command explanations for additional information on specifying CAPids.
- SL3000 and SL8500 libraries do not contain a PCAP.

Ranges and Lists

HSC commands and utilities often allow the user to specify ranges and lists of elements.

1. 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.
   - 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.

     Note: A VOLSER range for most operator commands is limited to 100 entries. If a larger range is entered, only the first 100 VOLSERs in the range are acted on. If HSC utilities are used, the entire range is processed.

   - 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 11<u>1</u>AA<u>A</u> is the first element, you cannot specify 11<u>2</u>AA<u>B</u> 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:

A<u>00</u>A0-A<u>99</u>A0	increments VOLSERs A00A0 through A09A0, then A10A0 through A99A0.
9<u>AA</u>9A-9<u>ZZ</u>9A	increments VOLSERs 9AA9A through 9AZ9A, then 9BA9A through 9ZZ9A.
111<u>AAA</u>-111<u>ZZZ</u>	increments VOLSERs 111AAA through 111AAZ, then 111ABA through 111ZZZ.
999<u>AM</u>8- 999<u>CM</u>8	increments VOLSERs 999AM8 through 999AZ8, then 999BA8 through 999CM8
A3<u>BZZ</u>9- A3<u>CDE</u>9	increments VOLSERs A3BZZ9 through A3CAA9, then A3CAB9 through A3CDE9
<u>AAAAAA</u>-<u>AAACCC</u>	increments VOLSERs AAAAAA through AAAAAZ, then AAAABA through AAACCC
<u>CCCNNN</u>-<u>DDDNNN</u>	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

Note: For most operator commands, a VOLSER range is limited to 100 entries. If a large range is entered, only the first 100 VOLSERs are acted upon. If HSC utilities are used, the entire range is processed.

2. 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, and the entire list enclosed in parentheses.

    - For some HSC operator commands, an element may consist of a single item or a range. Refer to the individual command explanations for valid list entries.
    - In general, HSC utilities **do not allow** ranges to be specified in a list. The exception to this is a VOLSER list (*vol-list*) which does allow ranges to be specified.

      For VOLATTR control statements, you can use wildcard characters (%, ?, or *) to identify a list of VOLSERs.

Control Statement Syntax Conventions

The control statement for each utility program consists of a command (indicating the utility function) followed by parameters, as applicable, in 80-character card-image records. 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 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.
- Control statements may be interspersed with comments designated by an asterisk (*) in column one.

  For definition data sets (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 for definition data sets.

- A control statement is terminated if the statement is not continued. Comments cannot be nested, and mixing the two comment styles (* and /*) is not allowed.
- The 80-character card-image records use conventional continuation rules.
  - A space and a dash (–) following a parameter or parameter value indicates that a blank is to be inserted between the last nonblank character of this line and the first nonblank character of the next nonblank record.
  - A plus sign (+) specifies that the continued control information is to be concatenated directly after the character preceding the plus sign. The continued data starts at column two of the next nonblank record.

    Note: You can use a continuation only after a new keyword or after the natural end of a value. Some examples follow.

    The following examples illustrate continuations used correctly:

    ```
    SCRPOOL NAME=STD36,RANGE+
    (AAA000-AAA999,ZZZ000-ZZZ999)

    SCRPOOL NAME=STD36,RANGE(AAA000-AAA999,-
    ZZZ000-ZZZ999)
    ```

    The following example illustrates a continuation used incorrectly:

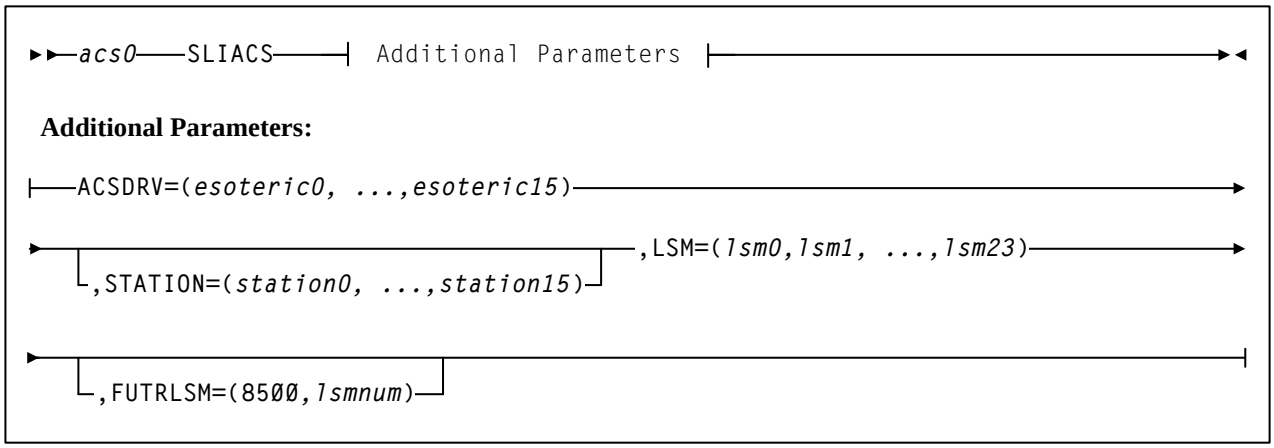
    ```
    SCRPOOL NAME=STD36,RANGE(AAA000-AAA999,ZZZ+
    000-ZZZ999)
    ```

- The maximum length of a control statement is 32,767 characters.
- The maximum length of a command (used as a command or in PARMLIB) is 126 characters.

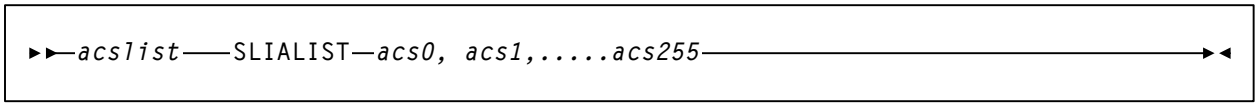
LIBGEN Macro Syntax

This section contains the syntax for LIBGEN macros presented in alphabetical order. For complete descriptions of the macros and the required order for specifying them, see the *HSC Configuration Guide*.

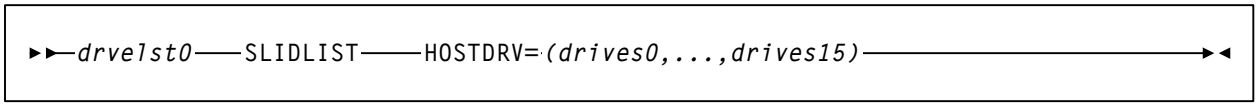
SLIACS macro



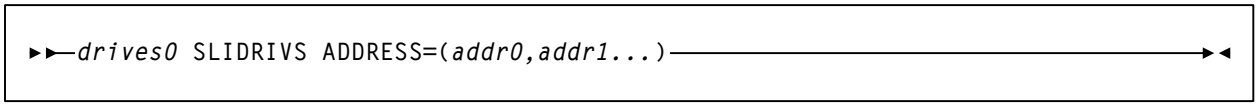
SLIALIST macro



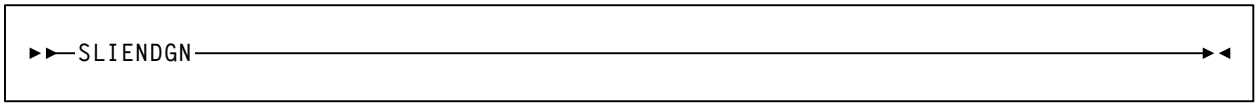
SLIDLIST macro



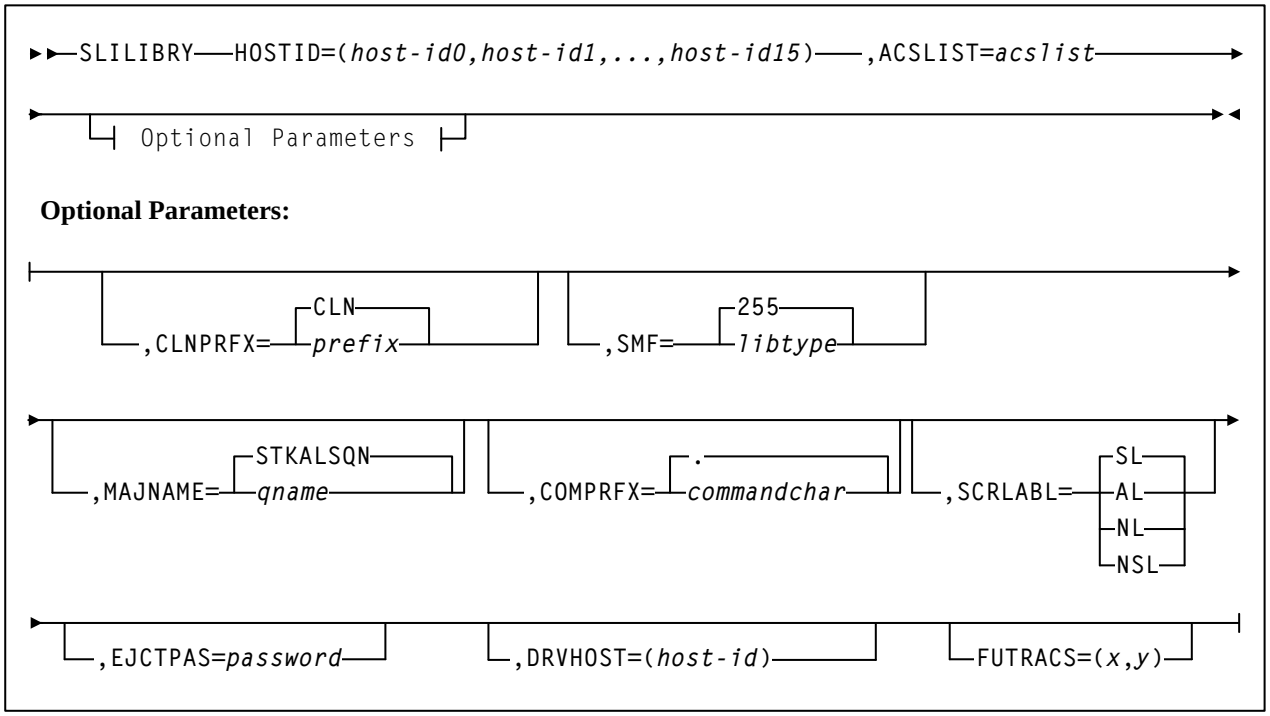
SLIDRIVS macro



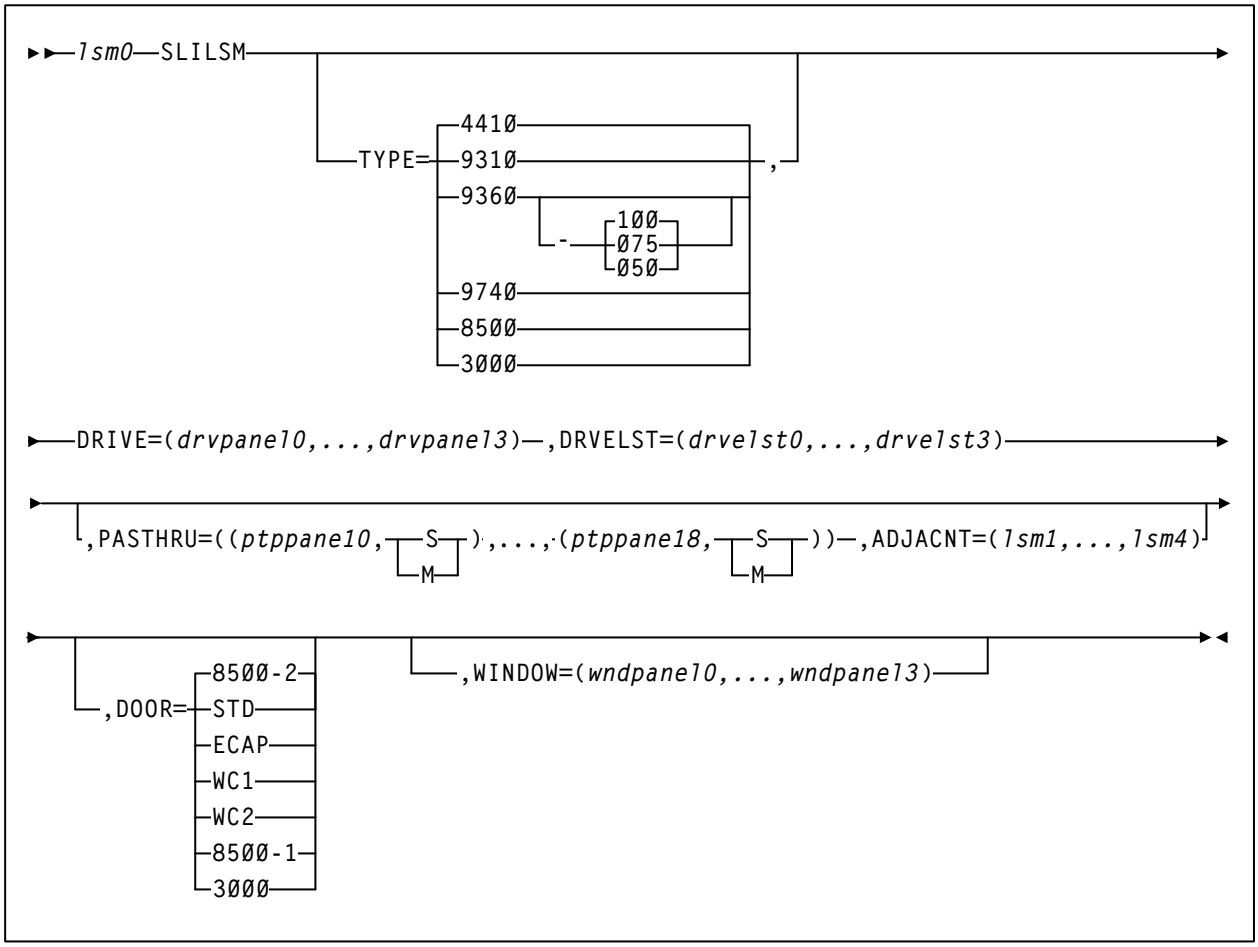
SLIENDGN macro



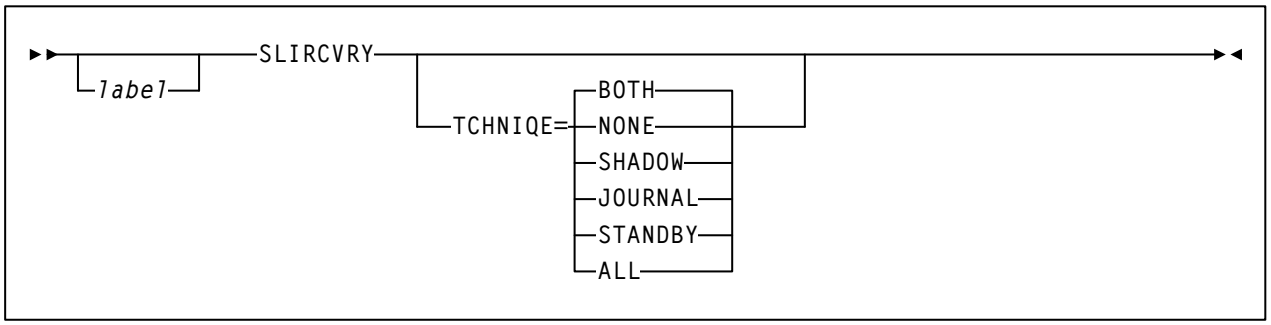
SLILIBRY macro



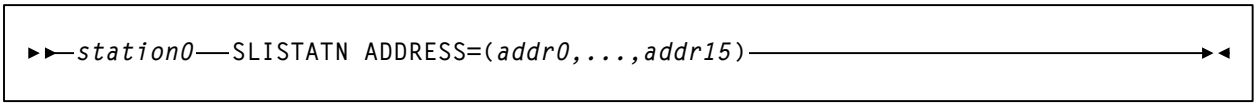
SLILSM macro



SLIRCVRY macro



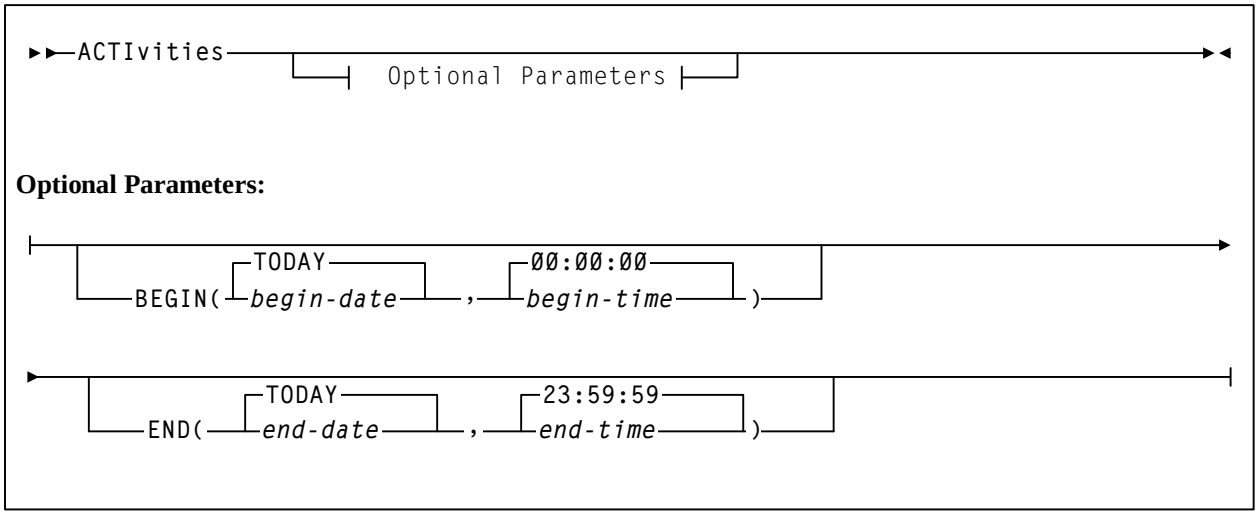
SLISTATN macro



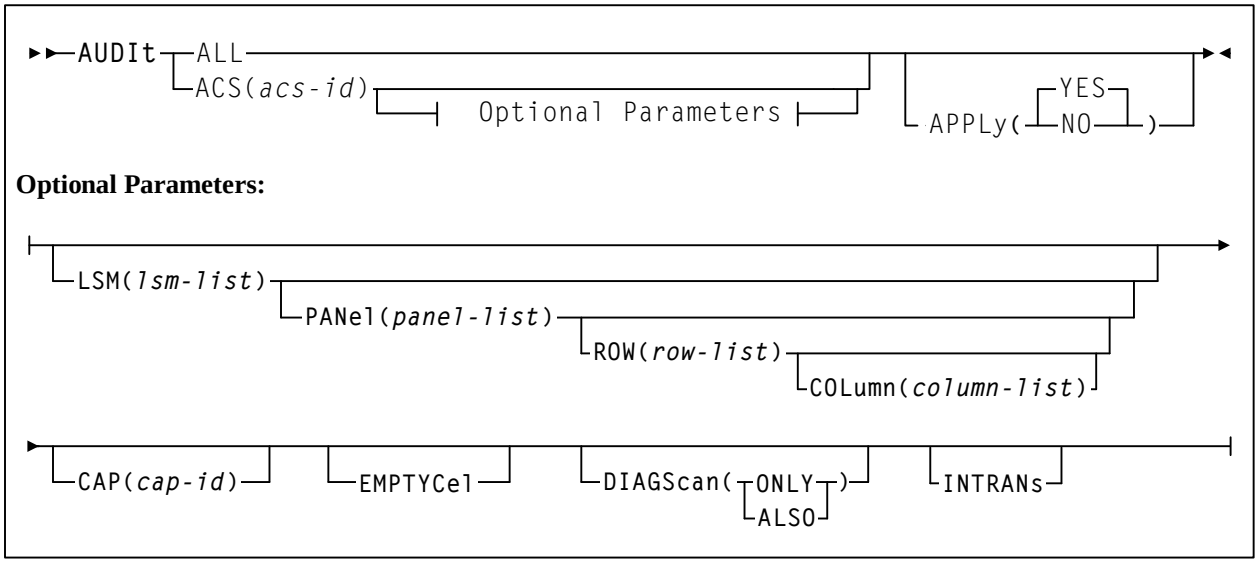
Utility Syntax

This section contains the syntax for library utilities. For complete descriptions of the utilities, see the *HSC System Programmer's Guide*.

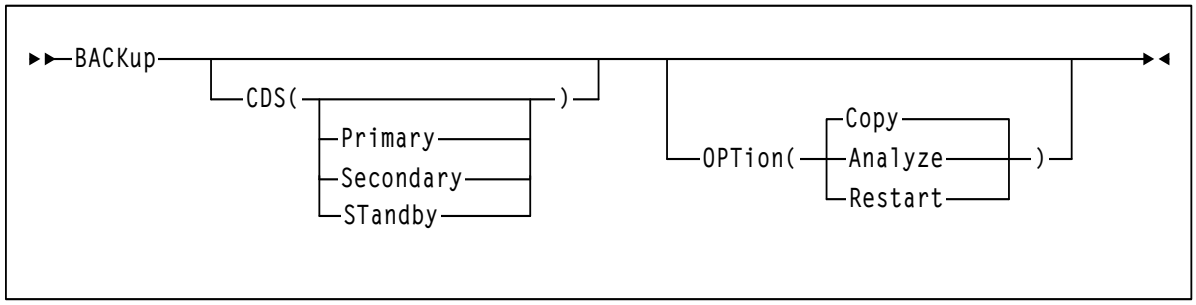
ACTivities Report utility



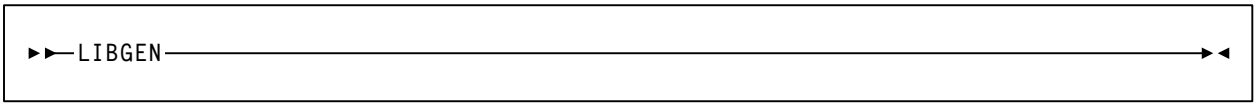
AUDIt utility



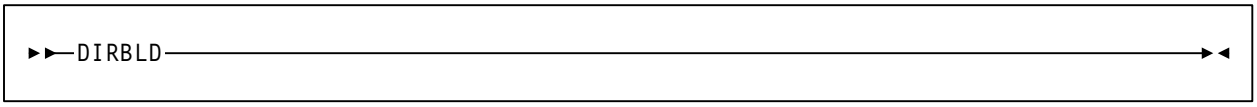
BACKup utility



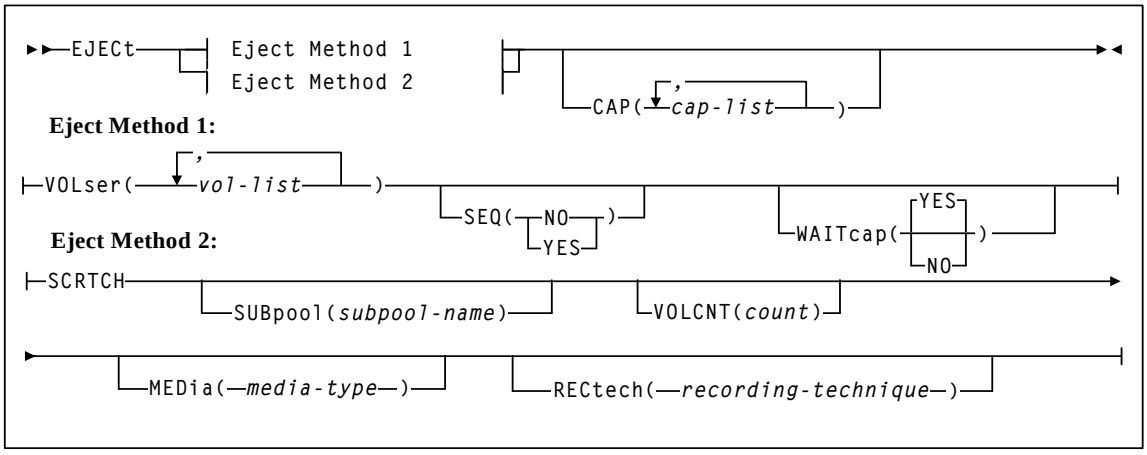
Database Decompile (LIBGEN) utility



Directory Rebuild (DIRBLD) utility



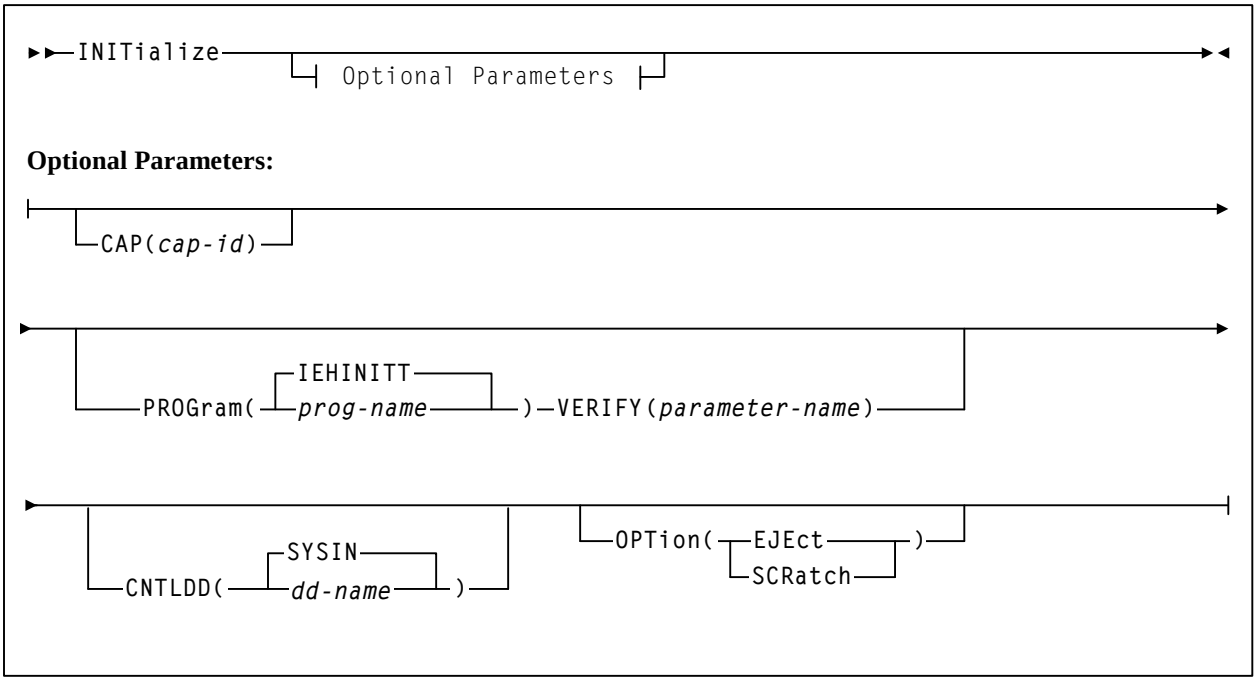
EJECt utility



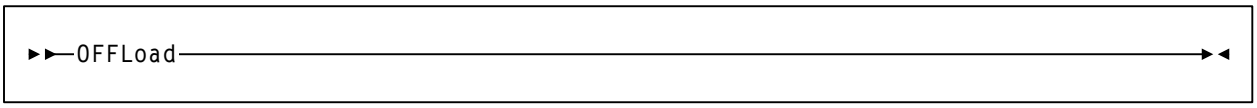
Media Types	Recording Techniques
Standard	18track, 36track, 36Atrack, 36Btrack, 36Ctrack
ECART	
ZCART	
DD3, DD3A, DD3B, DD3C	HELical, DD3
STK1, STK1R	STK1R, STK1R34, STK1R35, STK1RA, STK1RA34, STK1RA35, STK1RB, STK1RB34, STK1RB35, STK1RAB, STK1RAB4, STK1RAB5, STK1RC, STK1RC34, STK1RC35, STK1RD, STK1RDE, STK1RDN, STK1RD34, STK1RD35, STK1RDE4, STK1RDE5
STK2, STK2P	STK2P, STK2P34, STK2P35, STK2PA, STK2PA34, STK2PA35, STK2PB, STK2PB34, STK2PB35
LTO-10G, LTO-35G, LTO-50G, LTO-100G, LTO-200G, LTO-400G, LTO-400W, LTO-800G, LTO-800W, LTO-1.5T, LTO-1.5W	*
SDLT, SDLT-2, SDLT-S1, SDLT-S2, SDLT-S3, SDLT-S4, SDLT-4	*
T10000T1, T10000TS, T10000T2, T10000TT	T10K, T10KN, T10KE, T10KA, T10KAN, T1A34, T1A35, T10KAE, T1AE34, T1AE35, T10KB, T10KBN, T1B34, T1B35, T10KBE, T1BE34, T1BE35, T10KC, T10KCE, T10KCN, T1C34, T1C35, T1CE34, T1CE35

* No corresponding recording technique.

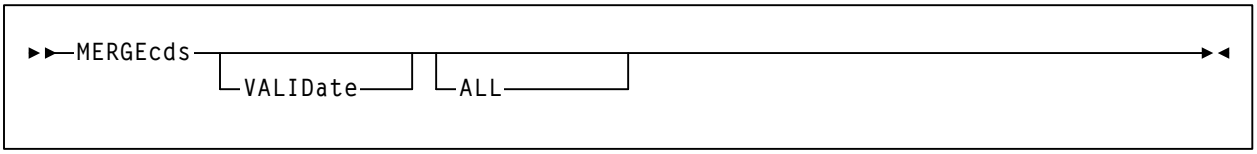
INITialize Cartridge utility



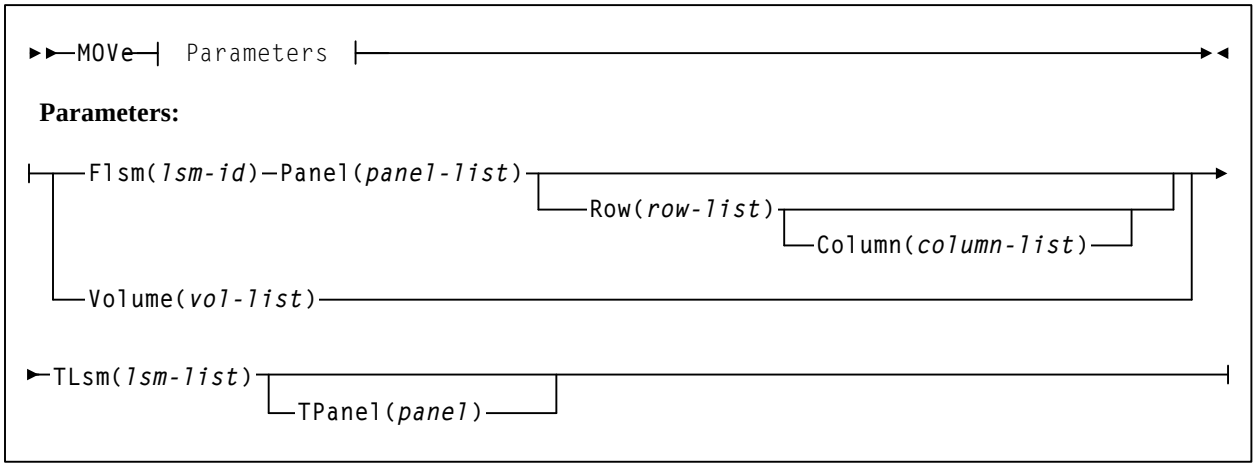
Journal OFFLoad utility



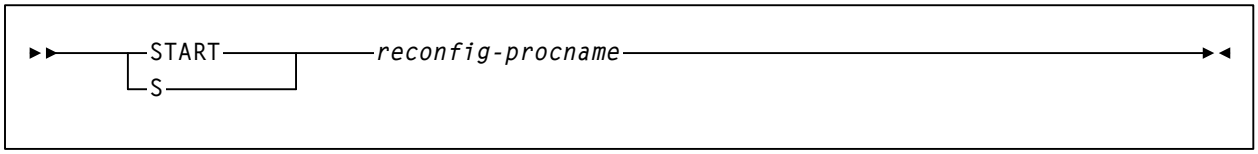
MERGEcds utility



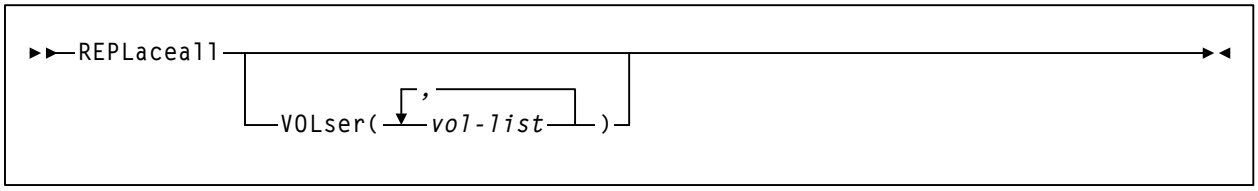
MOVe utility



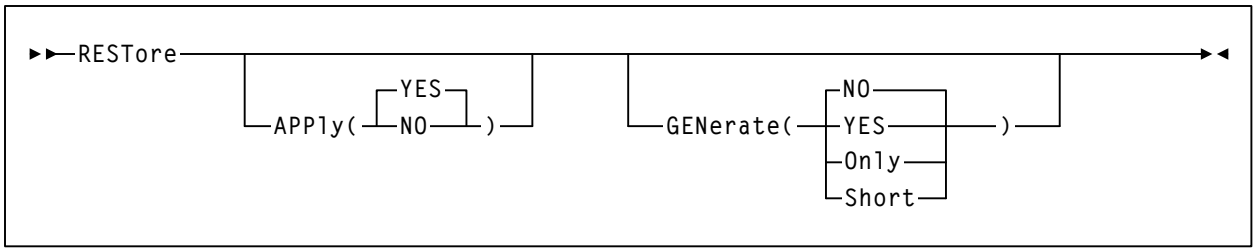
Reconfiguration utility



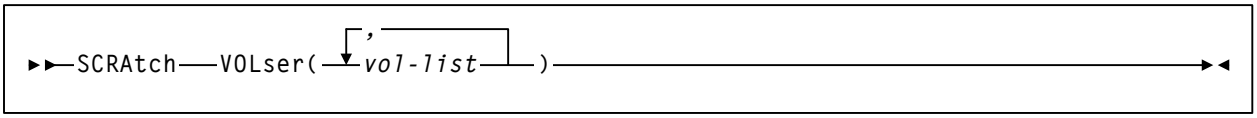
REPLace utility



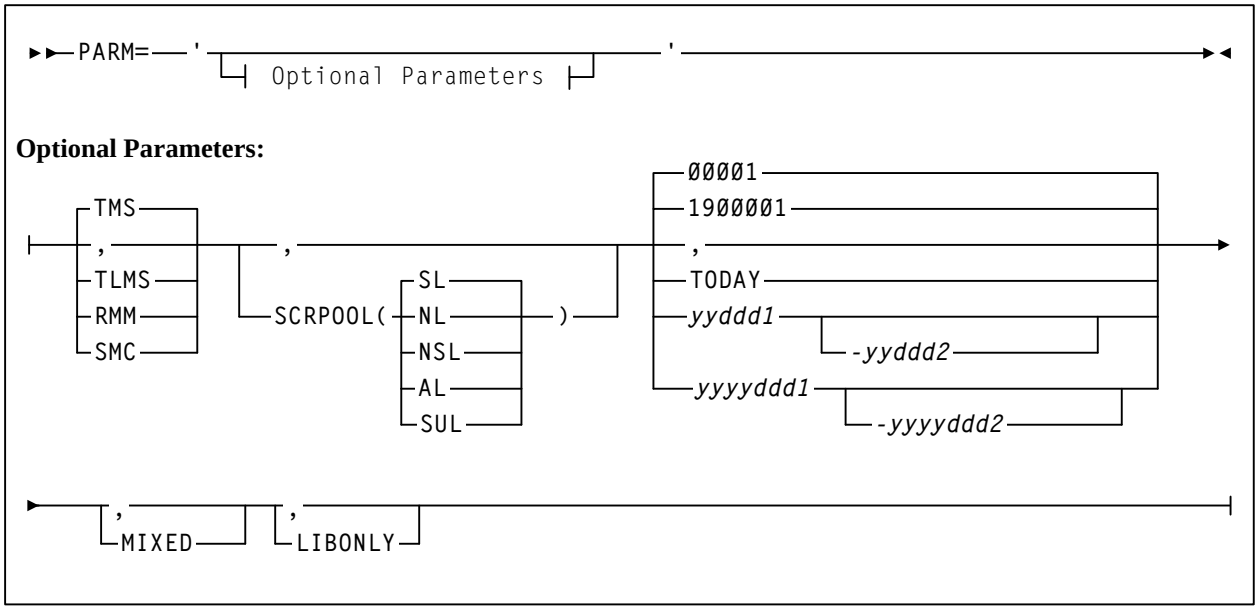
RESTore utility



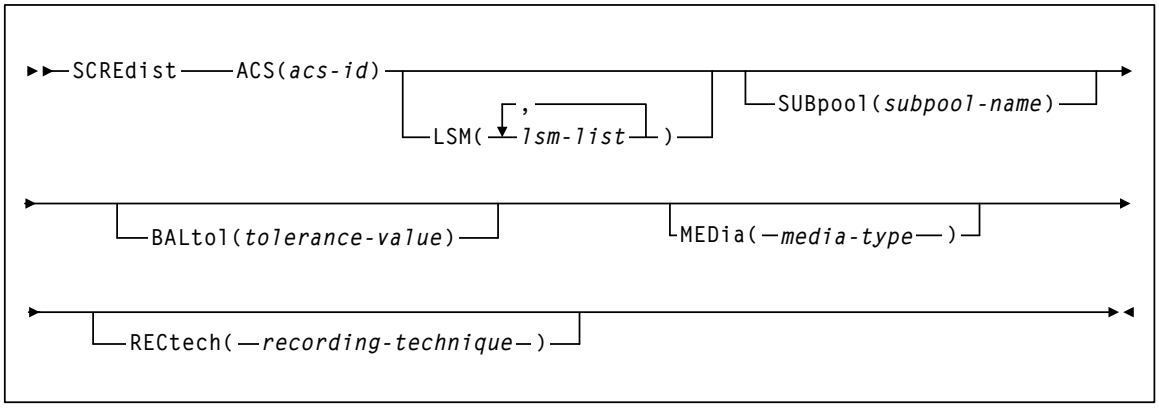
SCRAtch utility



Scratch Conversion utility



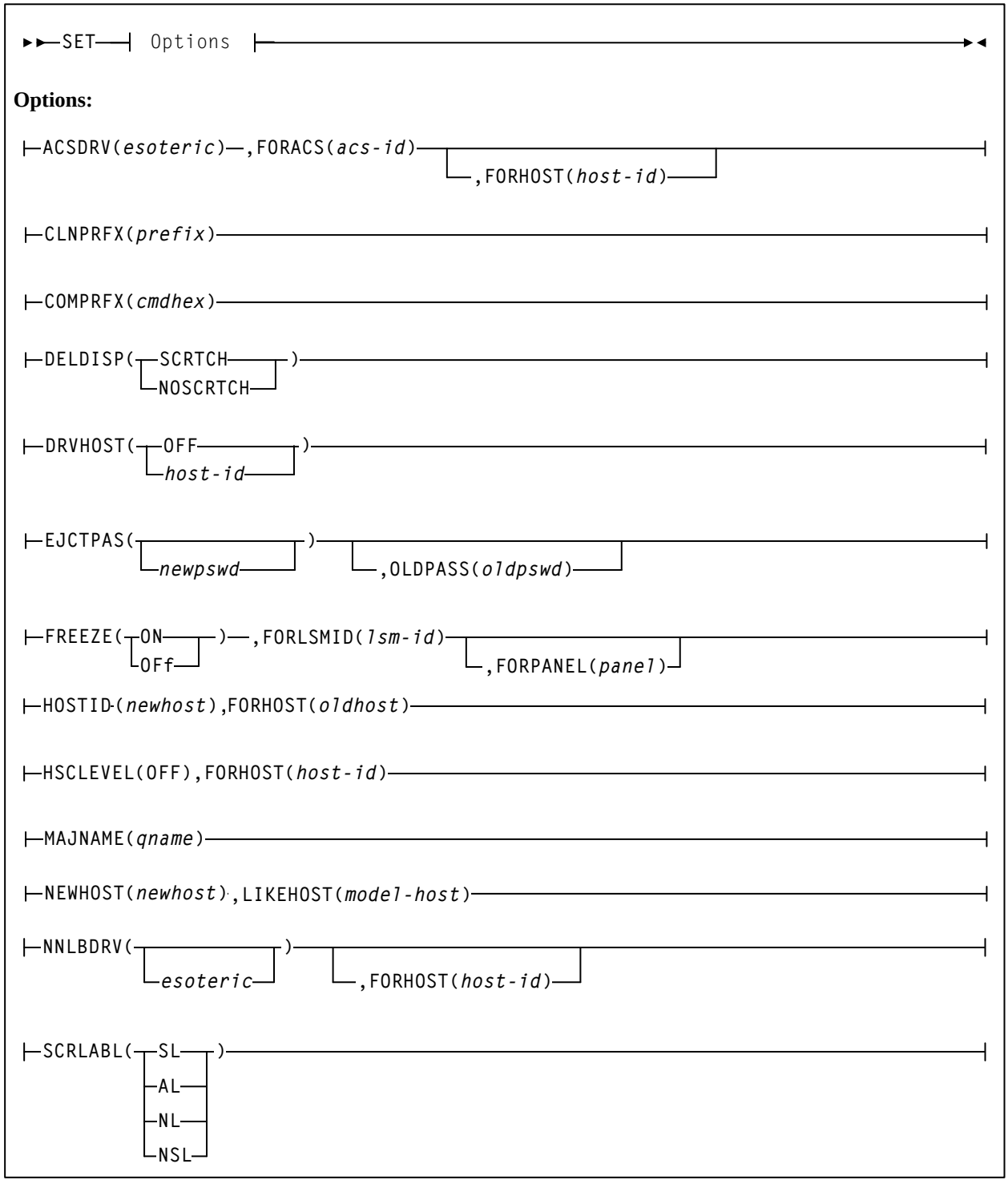
Scratch Redistribution (SCREdist) utility



Media Types	Recording Techniques
LONGItud, Standard	LONGItud, 18track, 36track, 36Atrack, 36Btrack, 36Ctrack
ECART	
ZCART	
DD3, DD3A, DD3B, DD3C	HELical, DD3
STK1, STK1R	STK1R, STK1R34, STK1R35, STK1RA, STK1RA34, STK1RA35, STK1RB, STK1RB34, STK1RB35, STK1RAB, STK1RAB4, STK1RAB5, STK1RC, STK1RC34, STK1RC35, STK1RD, STK1RDE, STK1RDN, STK1RD34, STK1RD35, STK1RDE4, STK1RDE5
STK2, STK2P	STK2P, STK2P34, STK2P35, STK2PA, STK2PA34, STK2PA35, STK2PB, STK2PB34, STK2PB35
LTO-10G, LTO-35G, LTO-50G, LTO-100G, LTO-200G, LTO-400G, LTO-400W, LTO-800G, LTO-800W, LTO-1.5T, LTO-1.5W	*
SDLT, SDLT-2, SDLT-S1, SDLT-S2, SDLT-S3, SDLT-S4, SDLT-4	*
T10000T1, T10000TS, T10000T2, T10000TT	T10K, T10KN, T10KE, T10KA, T10KAN, T1A34, T1A35, T10KAE, T1AE34, T1AE35, T10KB, T10KBN, T1B34, T1B35, T10KBE, T1BE34, T1BE35, T10KC, T10KCE, T10KCN, T1C34, T1C35, T1CE34, T1CE35

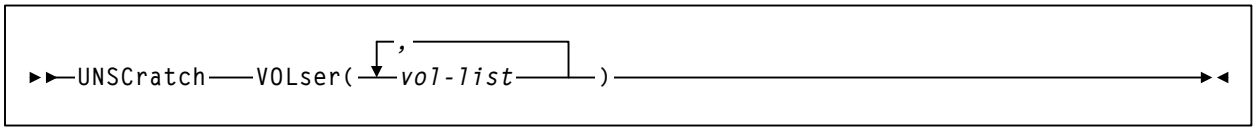
* No corresponding recording technique.

SET utility

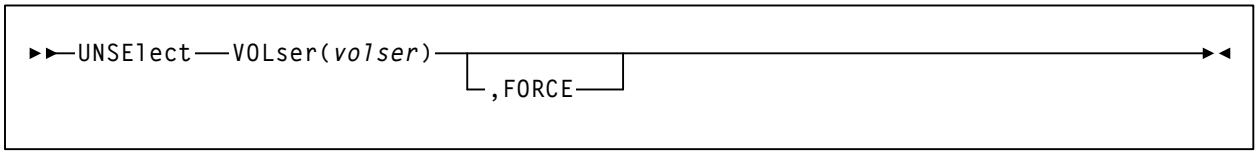

SET
Options
Options:
ACSDRV(esoteric),FORACS(acs-id)
,FORHOST(host-id)
CLNPRFX(prefix)
COMPRFX(cmdhex)
DELDISP(SCRTCH)
NOSCRTCH
DRVHOST(OFF)
host-id
EJCTPAS(newpswd)
,OLDPASS(oldpswd)
FREEZE(ON)
OFf
,FORLSMID(lsm-id)
,FORPANEL(panel)
HOSTID-(newhost),FORHOST(oldhost)
HSCLEVEL(OFF),FORHOST(host-id)
MAJNAME(qname)
NEWHOST(newhost),LIKEHOST(model-host)
NNLBDRV(esoteric)
,FORHOST(host-id)
SCRLABL(SL)
AL
NL
NSL

SET utility (continued)

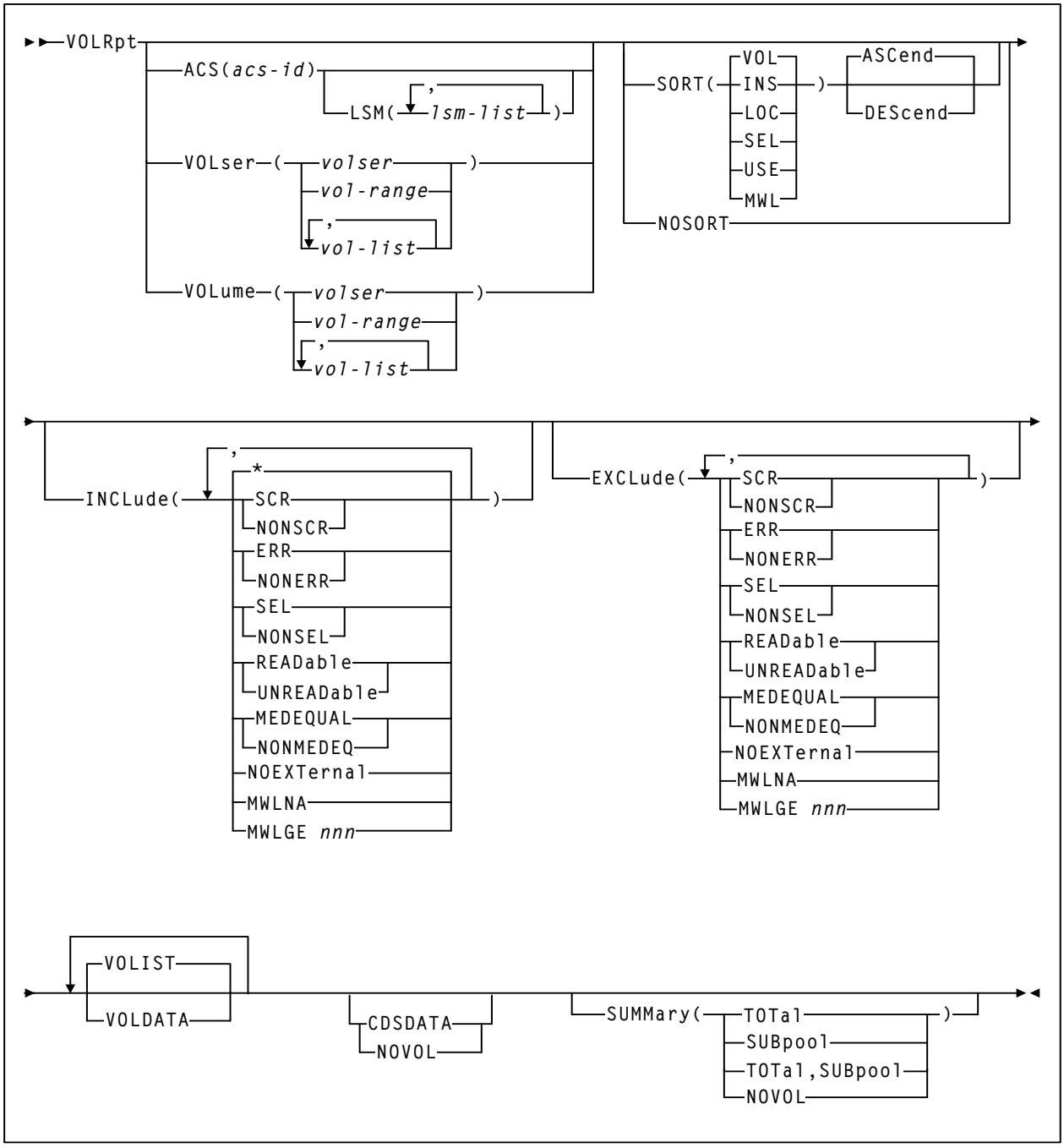
UNSCratch utility



UNSElect utility



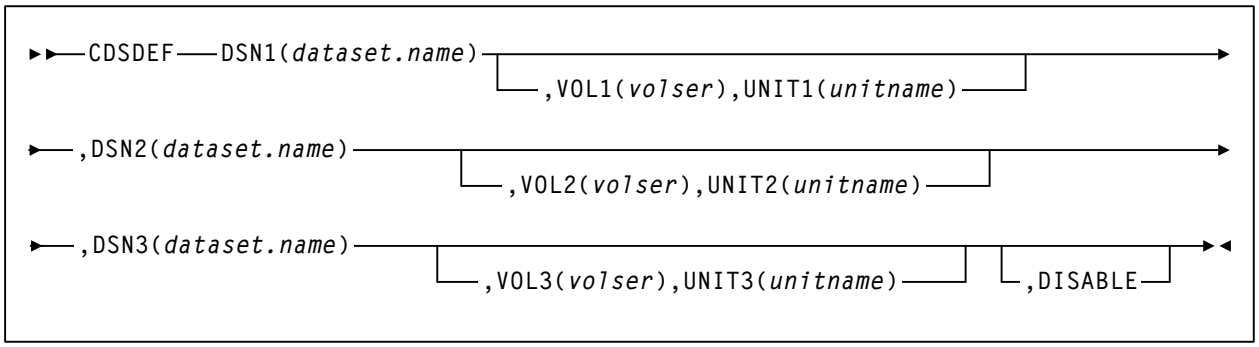
Volume Report (VOLRpt) utility



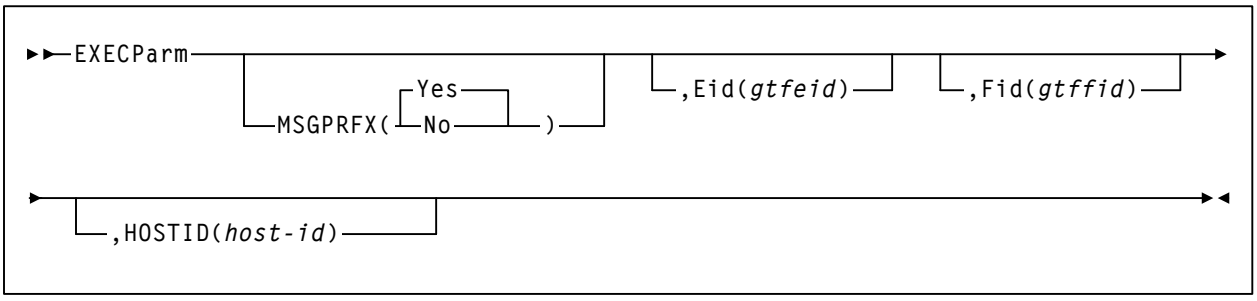
Control Statement Syntax

This section contains the syntax for control statements. For complete descriptions of the control statements, see the *HSC System Programmer's Guide*.

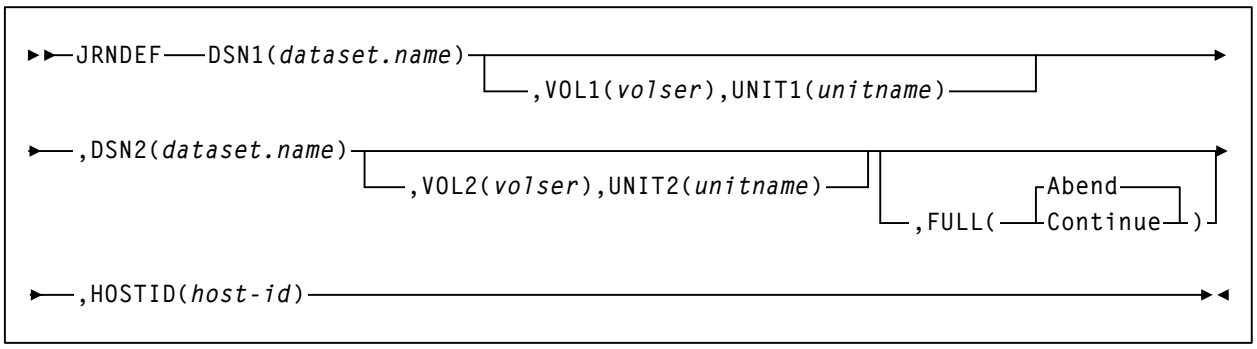
Control Data Set Definition (CDSDEF) control statement



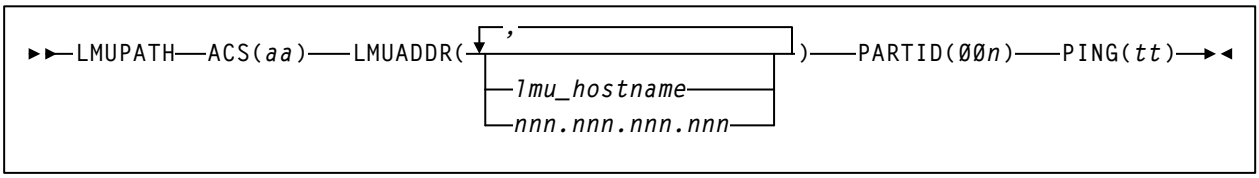
EXECParm control statement



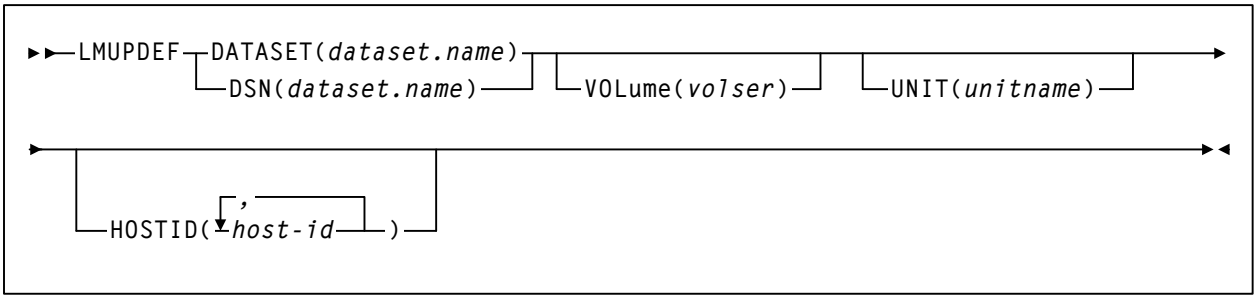
Journal Definition (JRNDEF) control statement



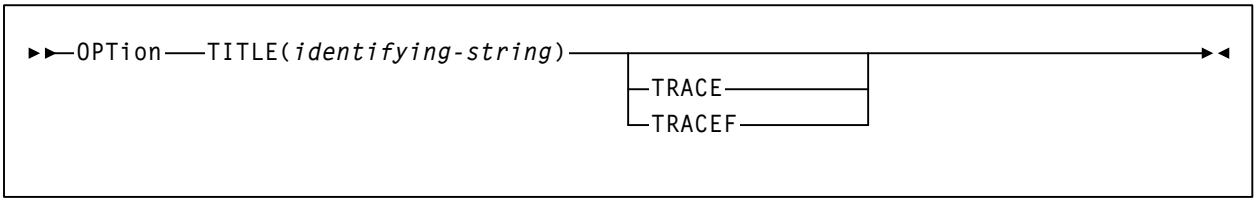
LMUPATH control statement



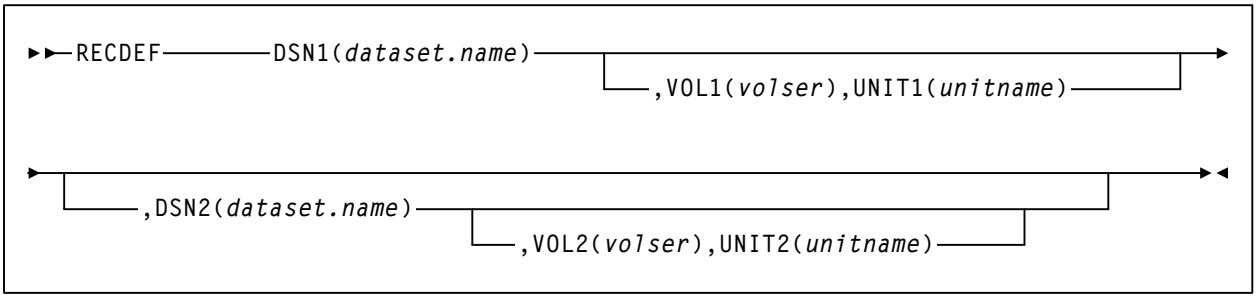
LMUPDEF command and control statement



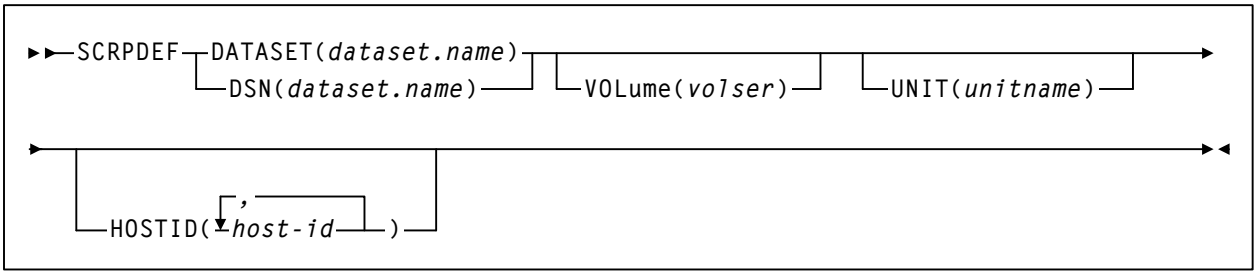
OPTion control statement



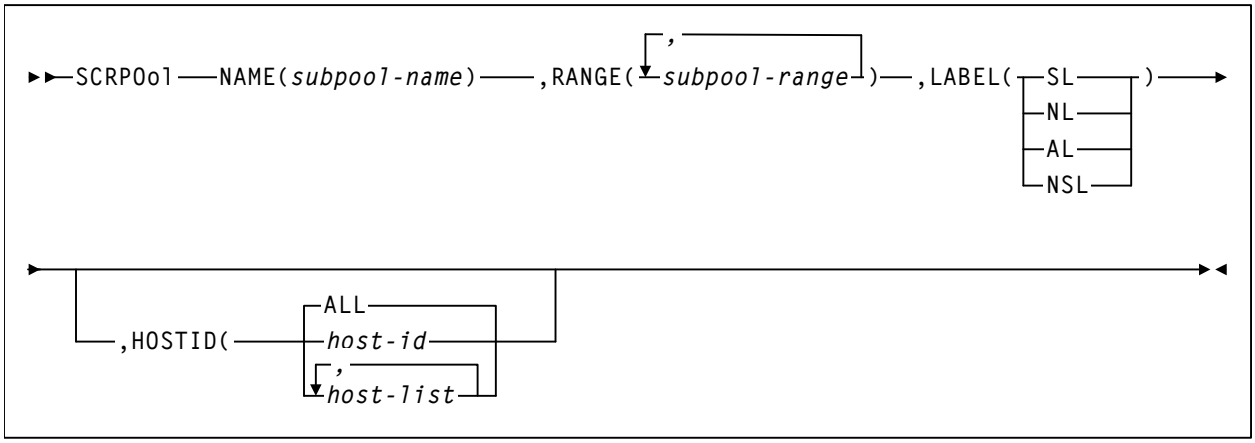
Reconfiguration Definition (RECDEF) control statement



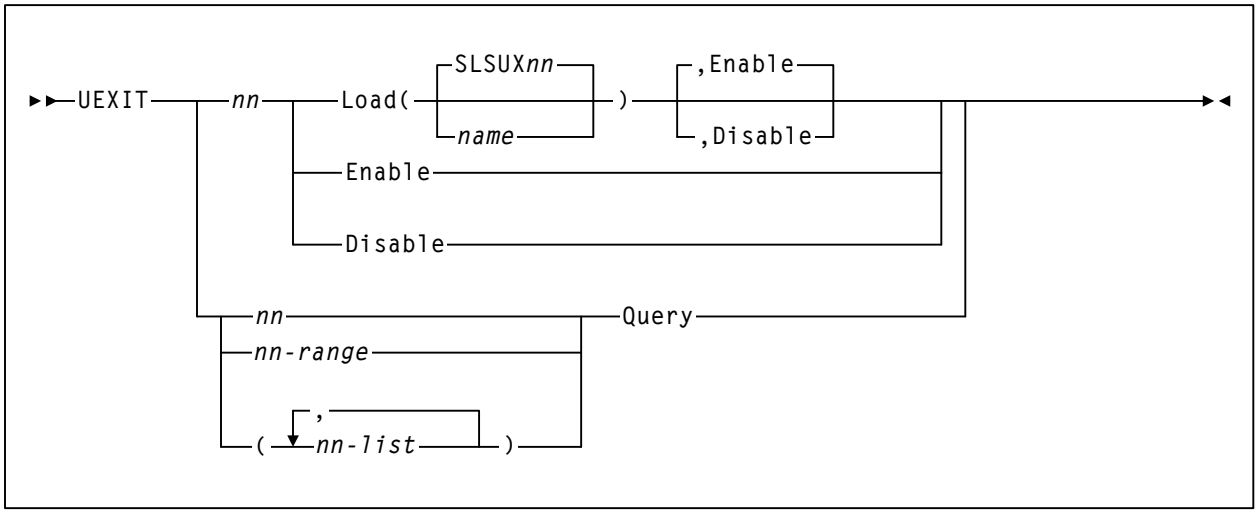
Scratch Subpool Definition (SCRPDEF) command and control statement



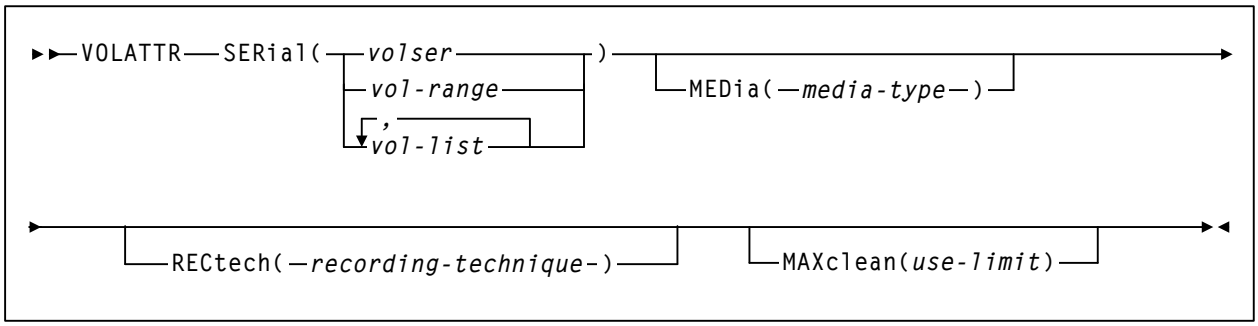
Scratch Subpool (SCRPOol) control statement



User Exit command and control statement



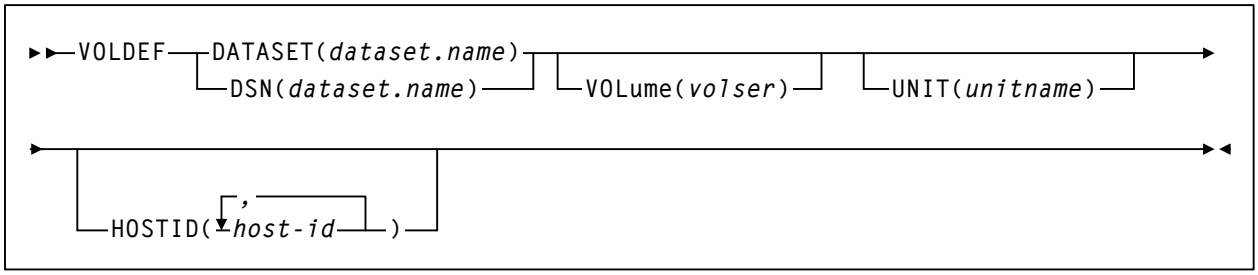
Volume Attribute (VOLATTR) control statement



Media Types	Recording Techniques
LONGItud, Standard	LONGItud, 18track, 36track, 36Atrack, 36Btrack, 36Ctrack
ECART	
ZCART	
DD3A, DD3B, DD3C, DD3D	HELical, DD3
STK1R, STK1U, STK1Y	STK1R, STK1R34, STK1R35, STK1RA, STK1RA34, STK1RA35, STK1RB, STK1RB34, STK1RB35, STK1RAB, STK1RAB4, STK1RAB5, STK1RC, STK1RC34, STK1RC35, STK1RD, STK1RDE, STK1RDN, STK1RD34, STK1RD35, STK1RDE4, STK1RDE5
STK2P STK2W	STK2P, STK2P34, STK2P35, STK2PA, STK2PA34, STK2PA35, STK2PB, STK2PB34, STK2PB35
LTO-10G, LTO-35G, LTO-50G, LTO-100G, LTO-200G, LTO-400G, LTO-400W, LTO-800G, LTO-800W, LTO-1.5T, LTO-1.5W	*
SDLT, SDLT-2, SDLT-S1, SDLT-S2, SDLT-S3, SDLT-S4, SDLT-4	*
T10000T1, T10000TS, T10000T2, T10000TT, T10000CT, T10000CL	T10K, T10KN, T10KE, T10KA, T10KAN, T1A34, T1A35, T10KAE, T1AE34, T1AE35, T10KB, T10KBN, T1B34, T1B35, T10KBE, T1BE34, T1BE35, T10KC, T10KCE, T10KCN, T1C34, T1C35, T1CE34, T1CE35

* No corresponding recording technique.

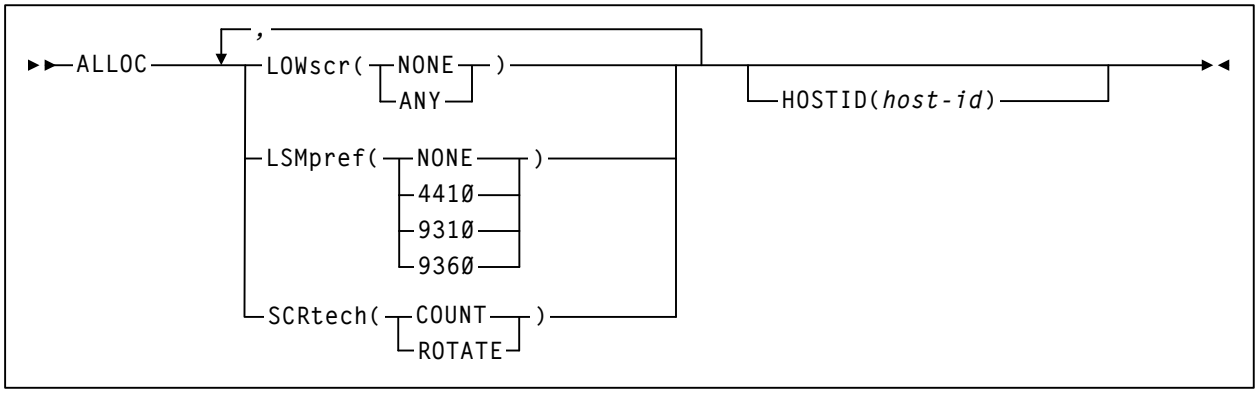
Volume Attribute Definition (VOLDEF) command and control statement



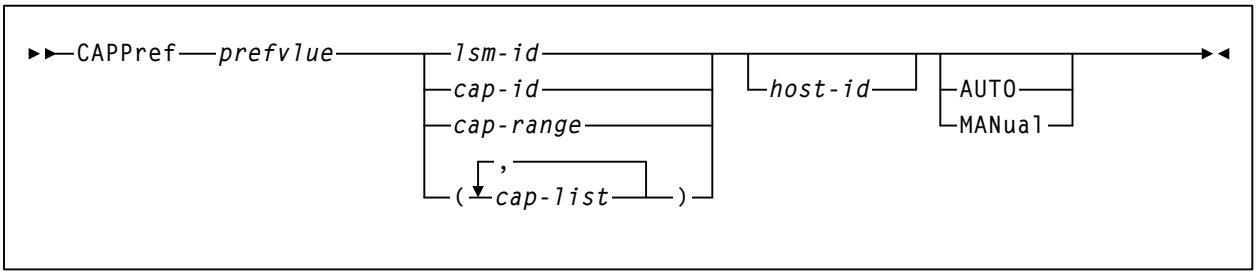
HSC Operator Command Syntax

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

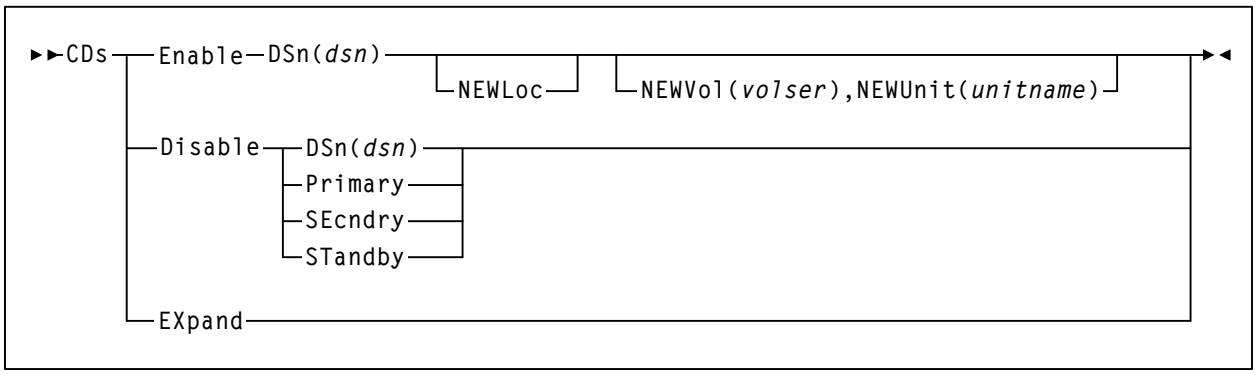
Allocation (ALLOC) command and control statement



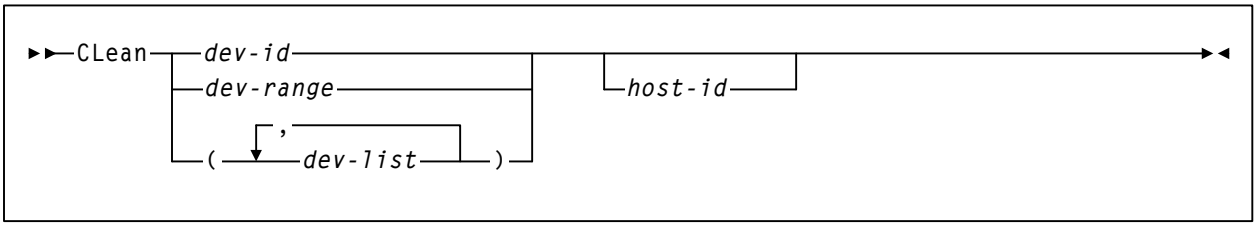
CAP Preference (CAPPref) command and control statement



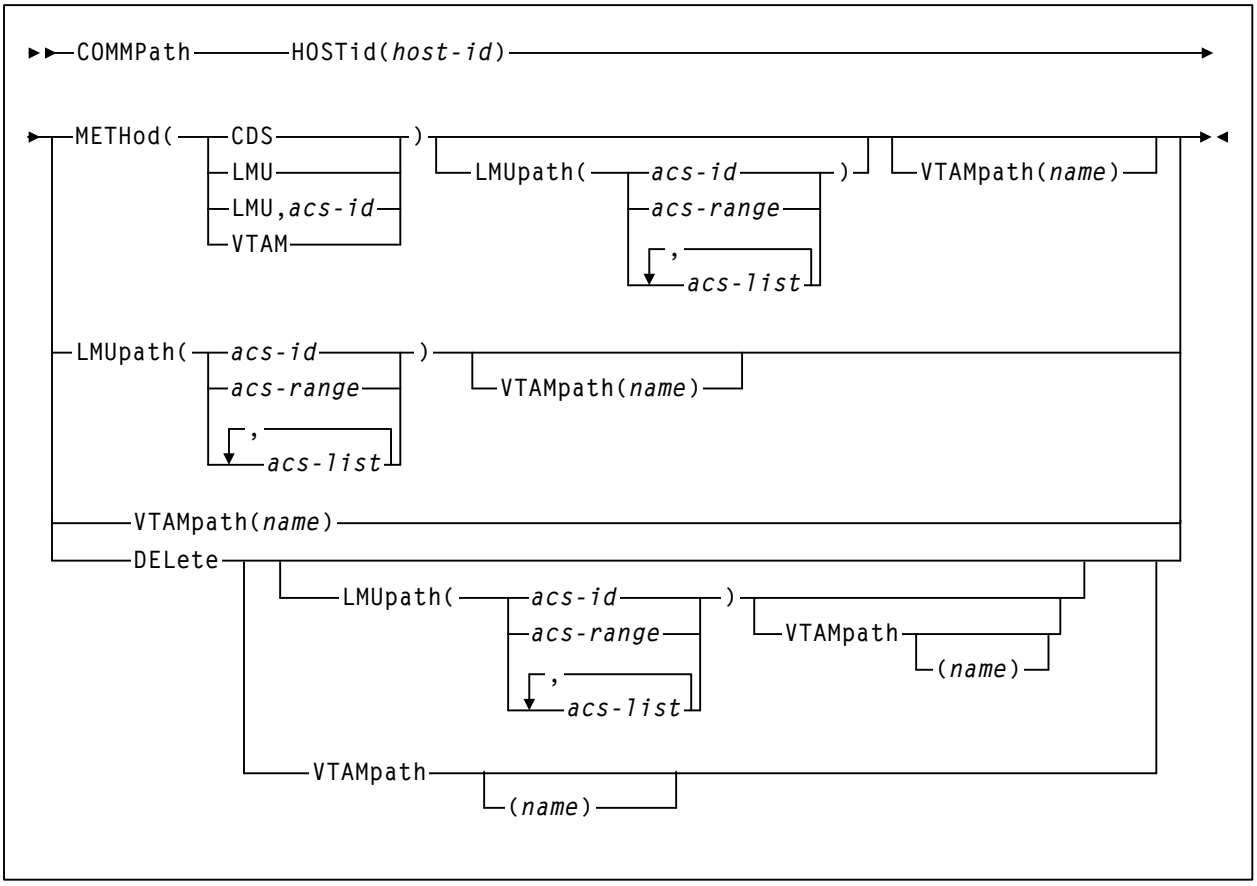
CDs Enable/Disable command



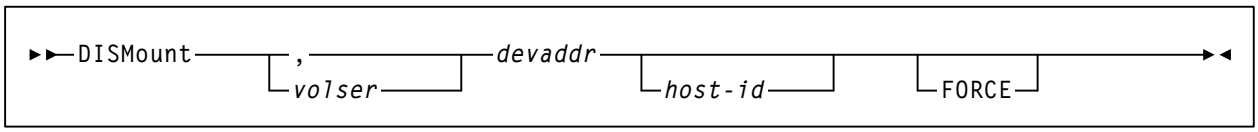
CLean command



Communications Path (COMMPath) command and control statement

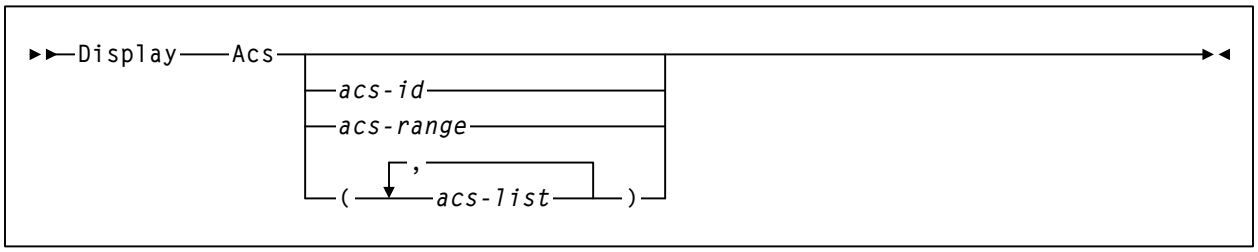


DISMount command

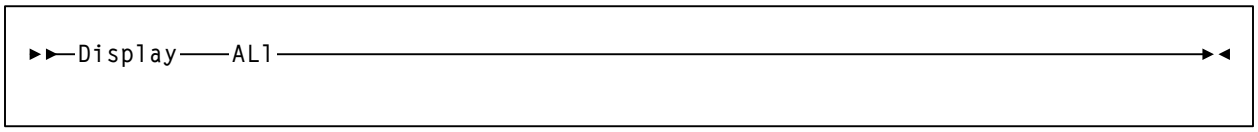


Display command

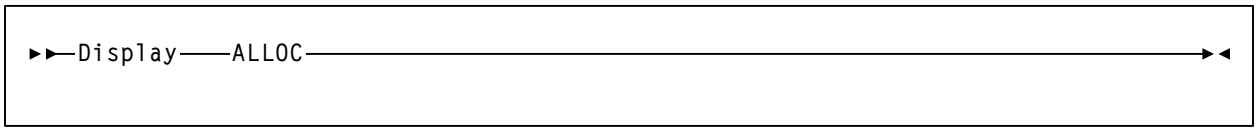
Display Acs



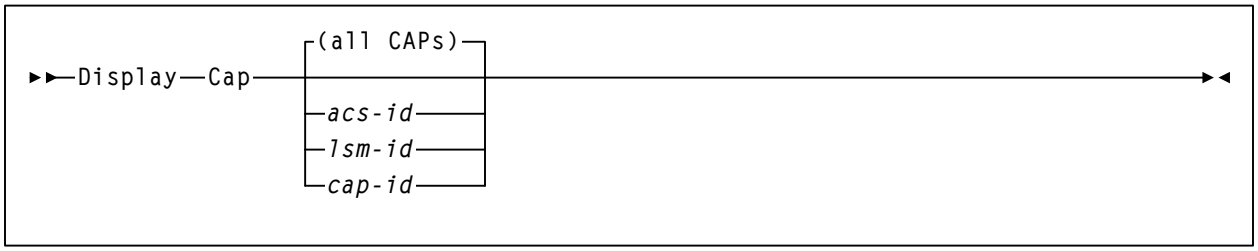
Display ALI



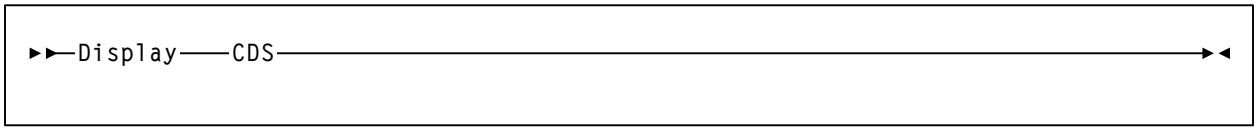
Display ALLOC



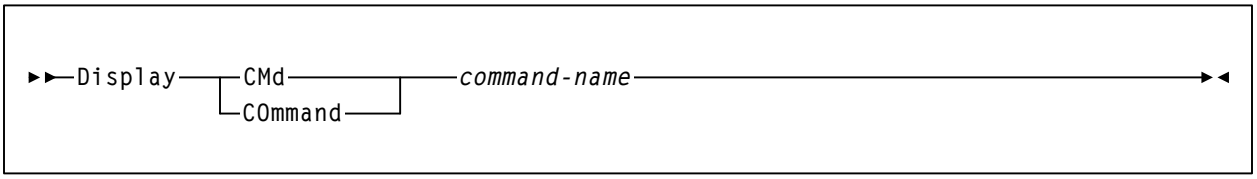
Display Cap



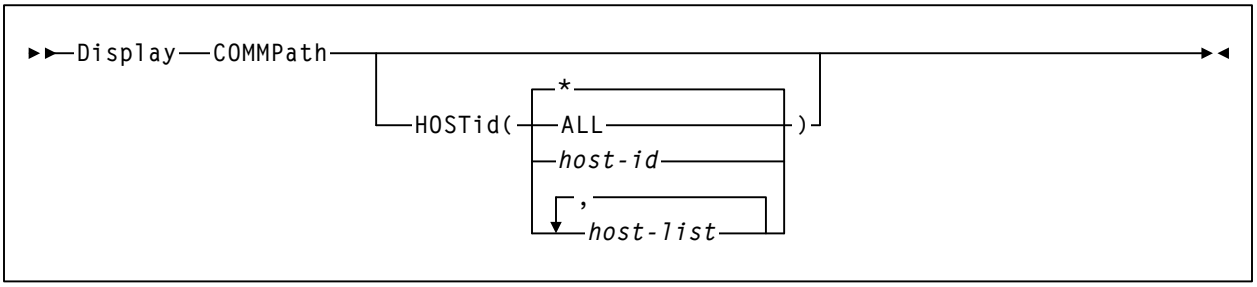
Display CDS



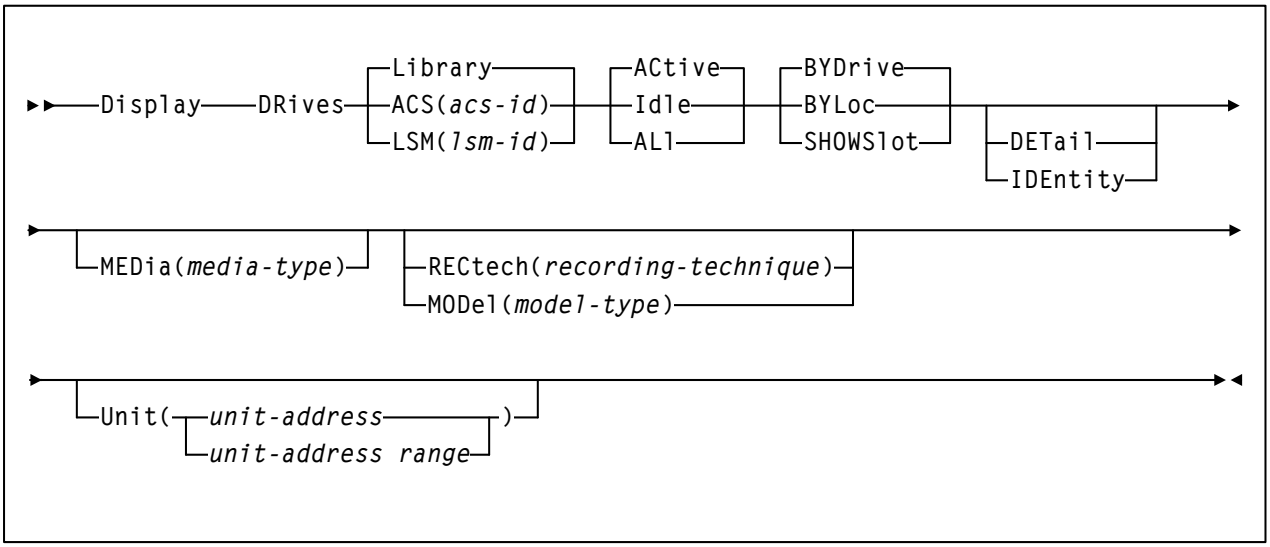
Display Cmd



Display COMMPath



Display DRives

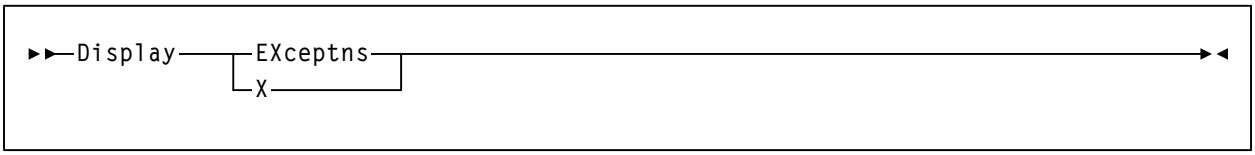


Media Types	Recording Techniques	Model Types
LONGItud	LONGItud, 18track, 36track, 36Atrack, 36Btrack, 36Ctrack	4480, 4490, 9490, 9490EE
Standard		
ECART		
ZCART		
DD3, DD3A, DD3B, DD3C, DD3D	HELical, DD3	SD3
STK1, STK1R, STK1U, STK1Y	STK1R, STK1R34, STK1R35, STK1RA, STK1RA34, STK1RA35, STK1RB, STK1RB34, STK1RB35, STK1RAB, STK1RAB4, STK1RAB5, STK1RC, STK1RC34, STK1RC35, STK1RD, STK1RDE, STK1RDN, STK1RD34, STK1RD35, STK1RDE4, STK1RDE5	9840, 984035, T9840B, T984035B, T9840C, T9840C35, T9840D, T9840D35, T9840DE, T9840DE5
STK2, STK2P, STK2W	STK2P, STK2P34, STK2P35, STK2PA, STK2PA34, STK2PA35, STK2PB, STK2PB34, STK2PB35	T9940A, T9940A35, T9940B, T9940B35
LTO-10G, LTO-35G, LTO-50G, LTO-100G, LTO-200G, LTO-400G, LTO-400W, LTO-800G, LTO-800W, LTO-1.5T, LTO-1.5W, LTO-CLN1, LTO-CLN2, LTO-CLNU	*	HP-LTO2, HP-LTO3, HP-LTO4, HP-LTO5, IBM-LTO2, IBM-LTO3, IBM-LTO4, IBM-LTO5

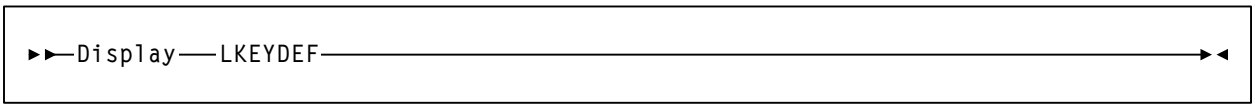
Media Types	Recording Techniques	Model Types
SDLT, SDLT-2, SDLT-S1, SDLT-S2, SDLT-S3, SDLT-S4, SDLT-4	*	SDLT-600, DLT-S4
T10000T1, T10000TS, T10000T2, T10000TT, T10000CT, T10000CL	T10K, T10KN, T10KE, T10KA, T10KAN, T1A34, T1A35, T10KAE, T1AE34, T1AE35, T10KB, T10KBN, T1B34, T1B35, T10KBE, T1BE34, T1BE35, T10KC, T10KCE, T10KCN, T1C34, T1C35, T1CE34, T1CE35	T1A34, T1A35, T1AE34, T1AE35, T1B34, T1B35, T1BE34, T1BE35, T1C34, T1C35, T1CE34, T1CE35

* No corresponding recording technique.

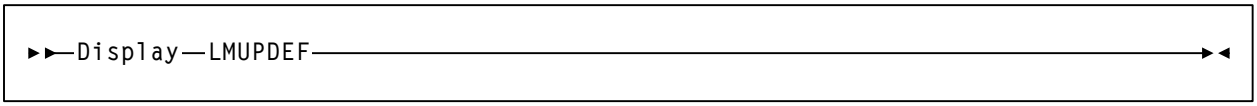
Display Exceptions



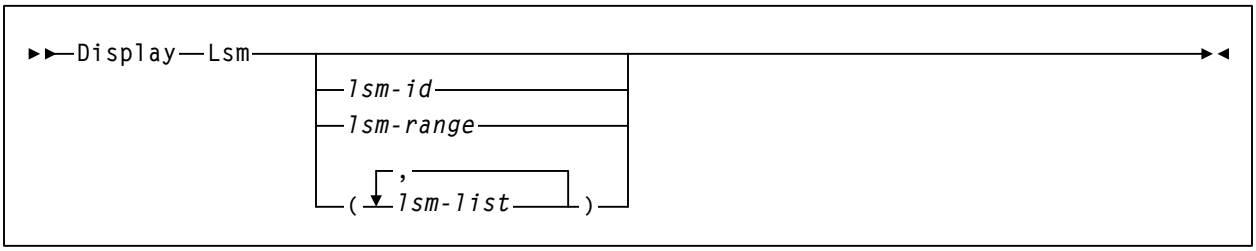
Display LKEYDEF



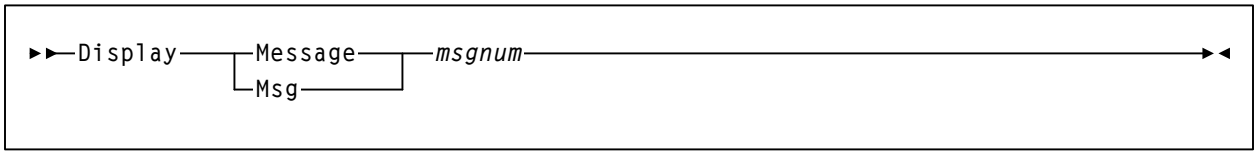
Display LMUPDEF



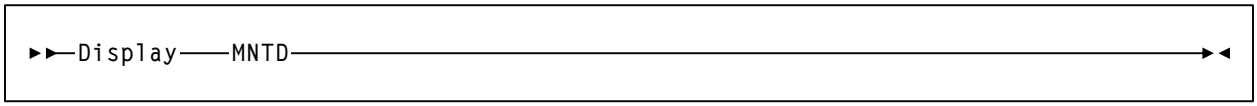
Display LSM



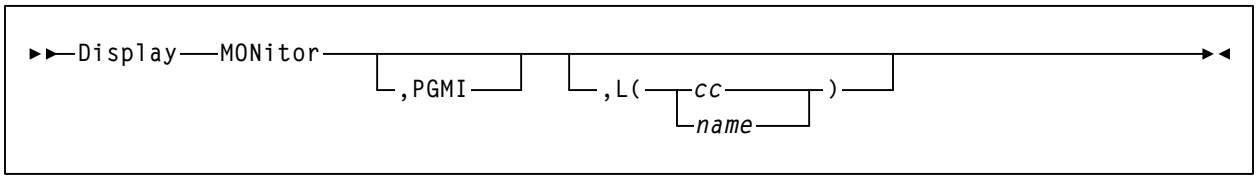
Display Message



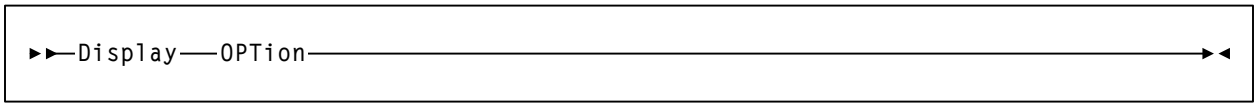
Display MNTD



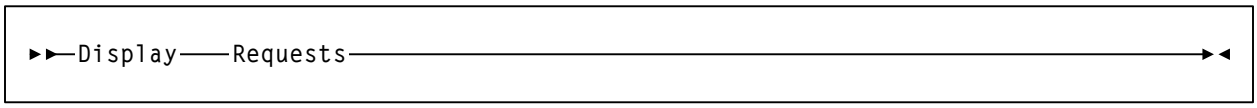
Display MONitor



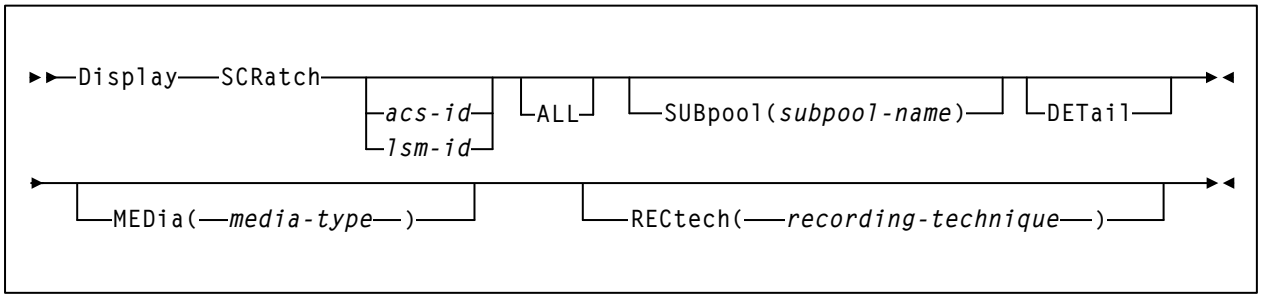
Display OPTion



Display Requests



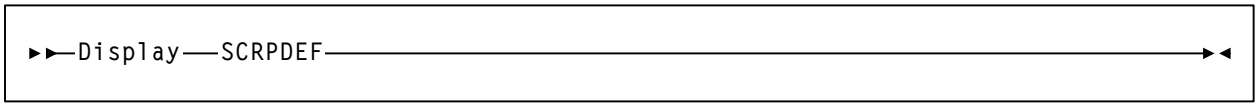
Display SCRatch



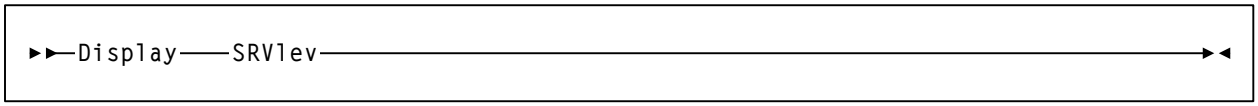
Media Types	Recording Techniques
LONGItud	LONGItud, 18track, 36track, 36Atrack, 36Btrack, 36Ctrack
Standard	
ECART	
ZCART	
DD3, DD3A, DD3B, DD3C	HELical, DD3
STK1, STK1R	STK1R, STK1R34, STK1R35, STK1RA, STK1RA34, STK1RA35, STK1RB, STK1RB34, STK1RB35, STK1RAB, STK1RAB4, STK1RAB5, STK1RC, STK1RC34, STK1RC35, STK1RD, STK1RDE, STK1RDN, STK1RD34, STK1RD35, STK1RDE4, STK1RDE5
STK2, STK2P	STK2P, STK2P34, STK2P35, STK2PA, STK2PA34, STK2PA35, STK2PB, STK2PB34, STK2PB35
LTO-10G, LTO-35G, LTO-50G, LTO-100G, LTO-200G, LTO-400G, LTO-400W, LTO-800G, LTO-800W, LTO-1.5T, LTO-1.5W	*
SDLT, SDLT-2, SDLT-S1, SDLT-S2, SDLT-S3, SDLT-S4, SDLT-4	*
T10000T1, T10000TS, T10000T2, T10000TT	T10K, T10KN, T10KE, T10KA, T10KAN, T1A34, T1A35, T10KAE, T1AE34, T1AE35, T10KB, T10KBN, T1B34, T1B35, T10KBE, T1BE34, T1BE35, T10KC, T10KCE, T10KCN, T1C34, T1C35, T1CE34, T1CE35

* No corresponding recording technique.

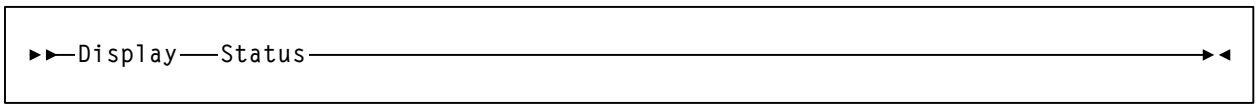
Display SCRPDEF



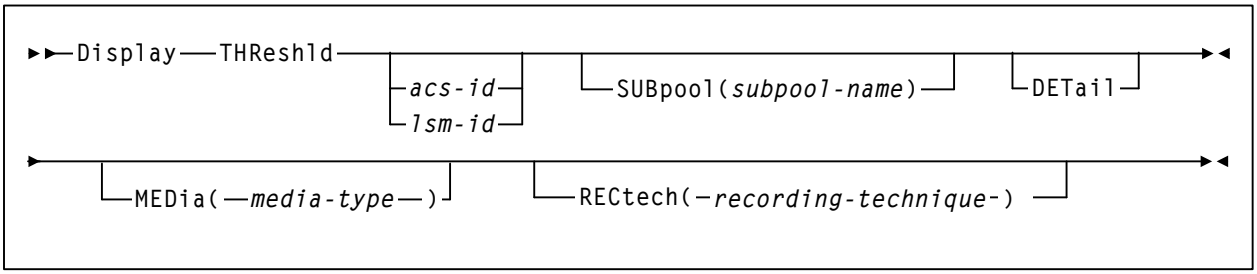
Display SRVlev



Display Status



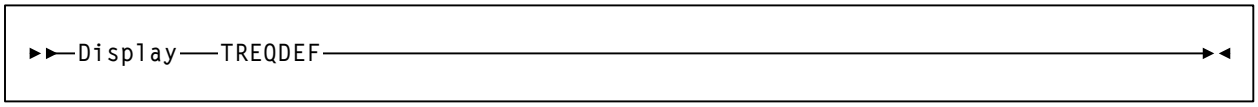
Display THReshld



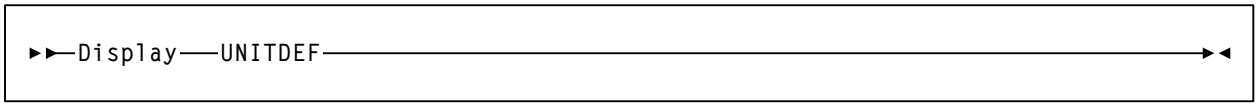
Media Types	Recording Techniques
LONGItud	LONGItud, 18track, 36track, 36Atrack, 36Btrack, 36Ctrack
Standard	
ECART	
ZCART	
DD3, DD3A, DD3B, DD3C	HELical, DD3
STK1, STK1R	STK1R, STK1R34, STK1R35, STK1RA, STK1RA34, STK1RA35, STK1RB, STK1RB34, STK1RB35, STK1RAB, STK1RAB4, STK1RAB5, STK1RC, STK1RC34, STK1RC35, STK1RD, STK1RDE, STK1RDN, STK1RD34, STK1RD35, STK1RDE4, STK1RDE5
STK2, STK2P	STK2P, STK2P34, STK2P35, STK2PA, STK2PA34, STK2PA35, STK2PB, STK2PB34, STK2PB35
LTO-10G, LTO-35G, LTO-50G, LTO-100G, LTO-200G, LTO-400G, LTO-400W, LTO-800G, LTO-800W, LTO-1.5T, LTO-1.5W	*
SDLT, SDLT-2, SDLT-S1, SDLT-S2, SDLT-S3, SDLT-S4, SDLT-4	*
T10000T1, T10000TS, T10000T2, T10000TT	T10K, T10KN, T10KE, T10KA, T10KAN, T1A34, T1A35, T10KAE, T1AE34, T1AE35, T10KB, T10KBN, T1B34, T1B35, T10KBE, T1BE34, T1BE35, T10KC, T10KCE, T10KCN, T1C34, T1C35, T1CE34, T1CE35

* No corresponding recording technique.

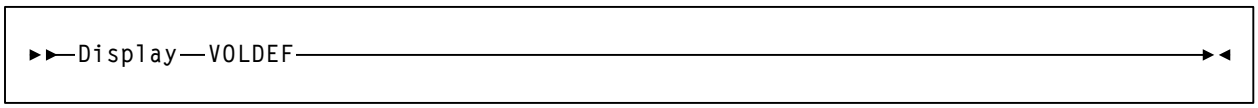
Display TREQDEF



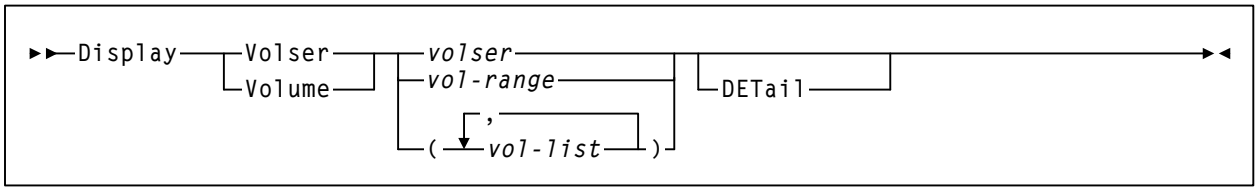
Display UNITDEF



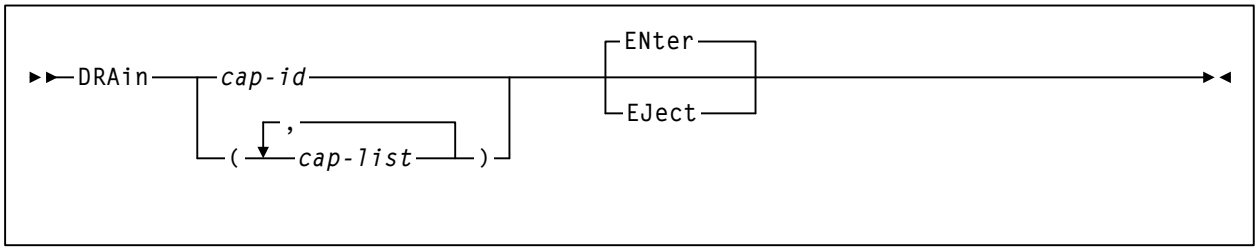
Display VOLDEF



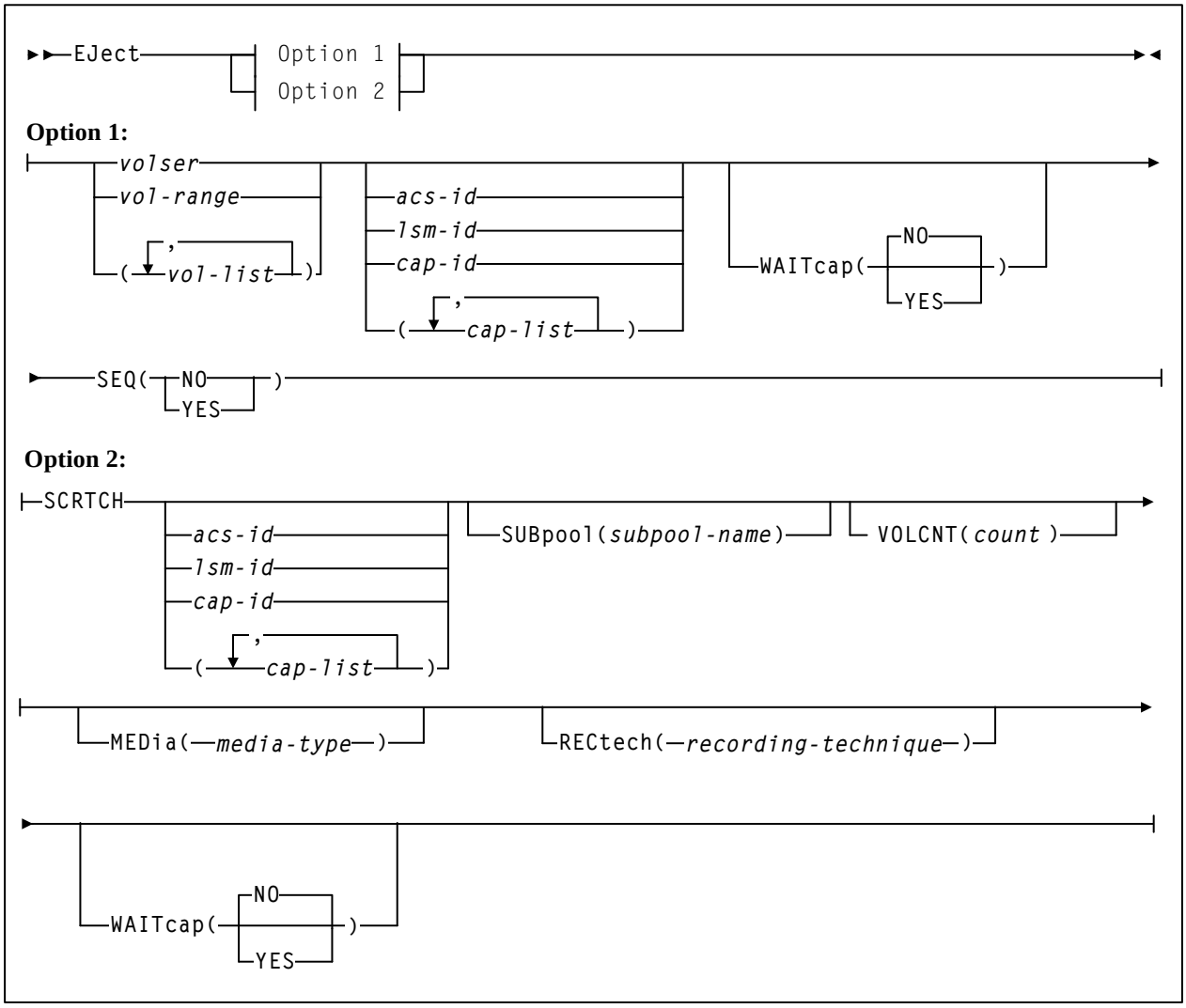
Display Volume



DRAin CAP command



EJect command

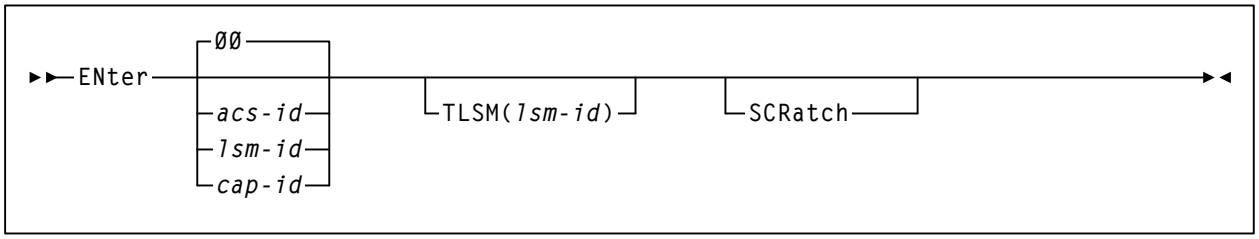


Media Types	Recording Techniques
LONGItud	LONGItud, 18track, 36track, 36Atrack, 36Btrack, 36Ctrack
Standard	
ECART	
ZCART	
DD3, DD3A, DD3B, DD3C	HELical, DD3

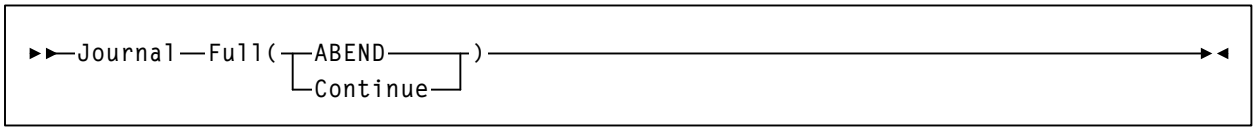
Media Types	Recording Techniques
STK1, STK1R	STK1R, STK1R34, STK1R35, STK1RA, STK1RA34, STK1RA35, STK1RB, STK1RB34, STK1RB35, STK1RAB, STK1RAB4, STK1RAB5, STK1RC, STK1RC34, STK1RC35, STK1RD, STK1RDE, STK1RDN, STK1RD34, STK1RD35, STK1RDE4, STK1RDE5
STK2, STK2P	STK2P, STK2P34, STK2P35, STK2PA, STK2PA34, STK2PA35, STK2PB, STK2PB34, STK2PB35
LTO-10G, LTO-35G, LTO-50G, LTO-100G, LTO-200G, LTO-400G, LTO-400W, LTO-800G, LTO-800W, LTO-1.5T, LTO-1.5W	*
SDLT, SDLT-2, SDLT-S1, SDLT-S2, SDLT-S3, SDLT-S4, SDLT-4	*
T10000T1, T10000TS, T10000T2, T10000TT	T10K, T10KN, T10KE, T10KA, T10KAN, T1A34, T1A35, T10KAE, T1AE34, T1AE35, T10KB, T10KBN, T1B34, T1B35, T10KBE, T1BE34, T1BE35, T10KC, T10KCE, T10KCN, T1C34, T1C35, T1CE34, T1CE35

* No corresponding recording technique.

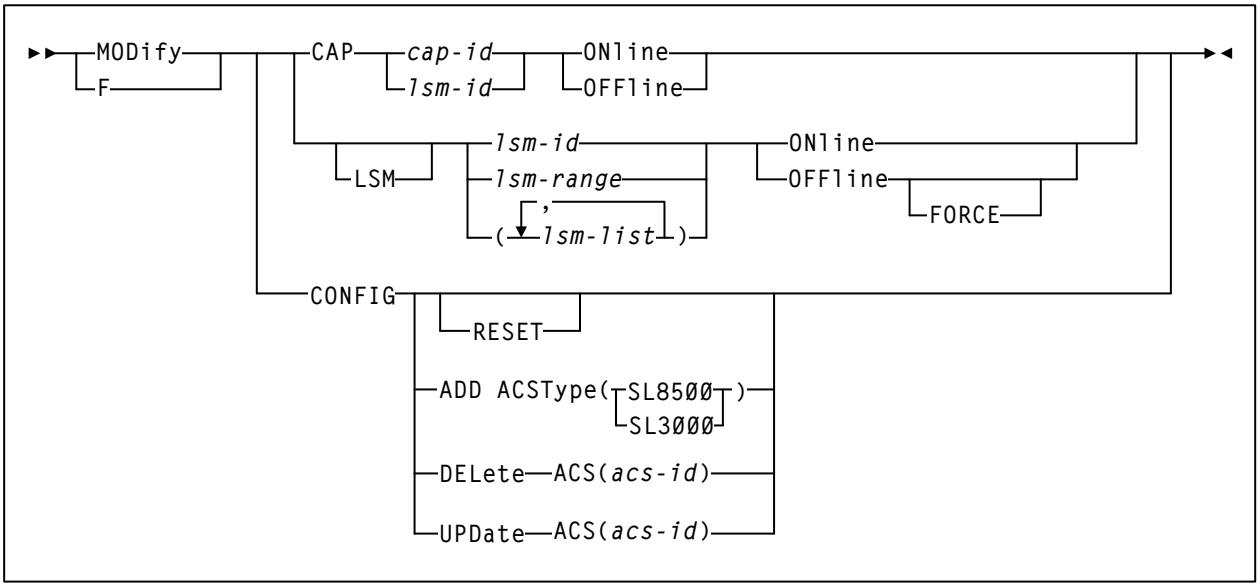
ENter command



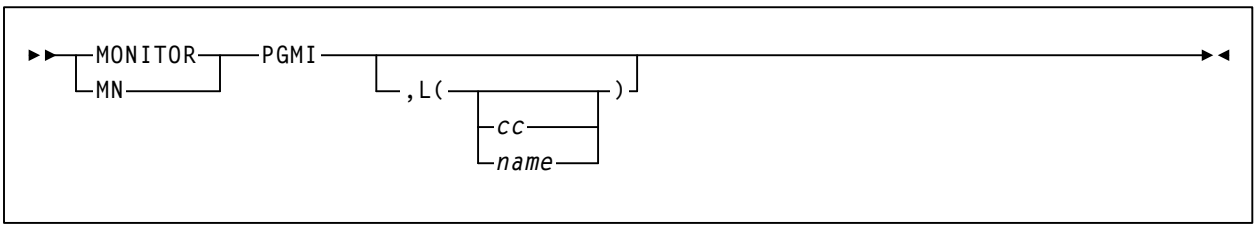
Journal command



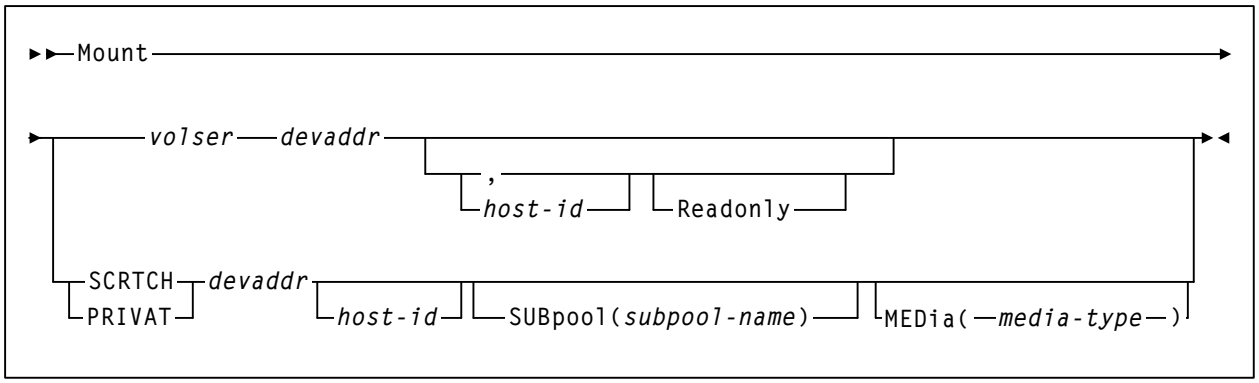
MODify command



MONITOR command

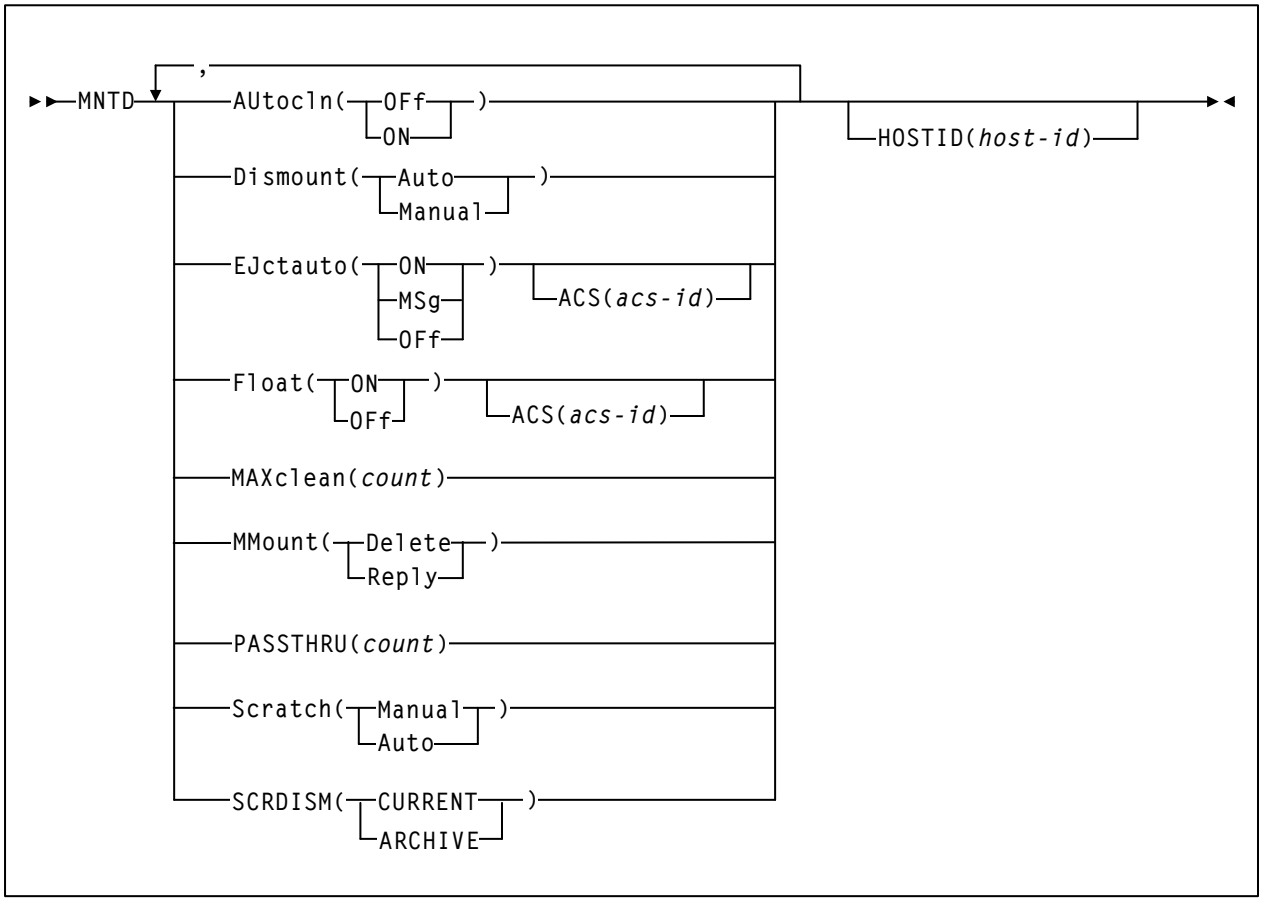


Mount command

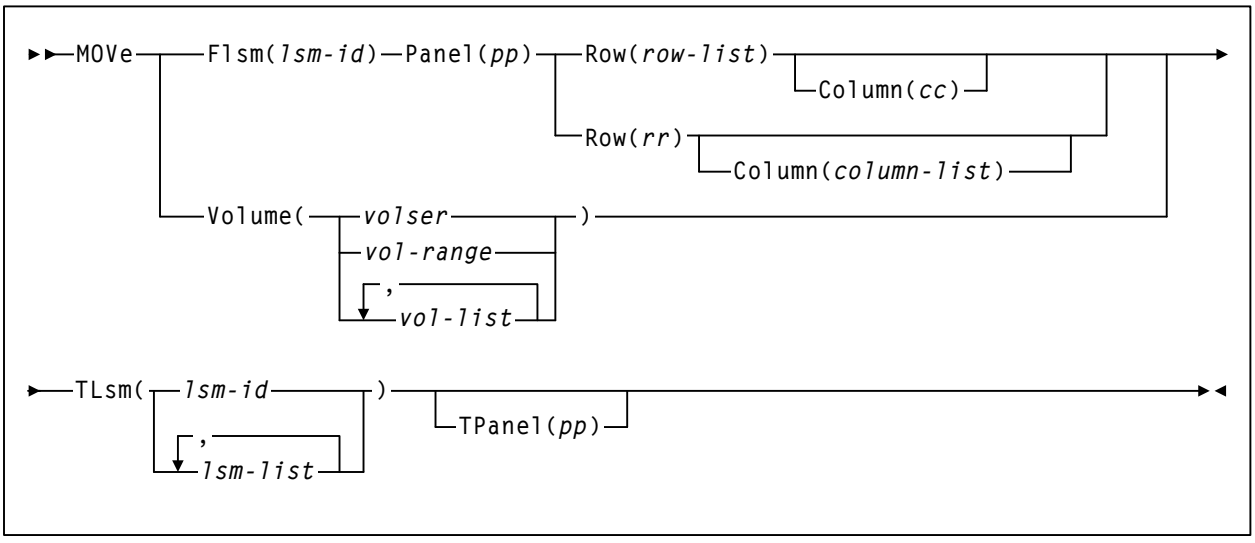


Media Types
LONGItud
Standard
ECART
ZCART
DD3, DD3A, DD3B, DD3C
STK1, STK1R
STK2, STK2P
LTO-10G, LTO-35G, LTO-50G, LTO-100G, LTO-200G, LTO-400G, LTO-400W, LTO-800G, LTO-800W, LTO-1.5T, LTO-1.5W
SDLT, SDLT-2, SDLT-S1, SDLT-S2, SDLT-S3, SDLT-S4, SDLT-4
T10000T1, T10000TS, T10000T2, T10000TT

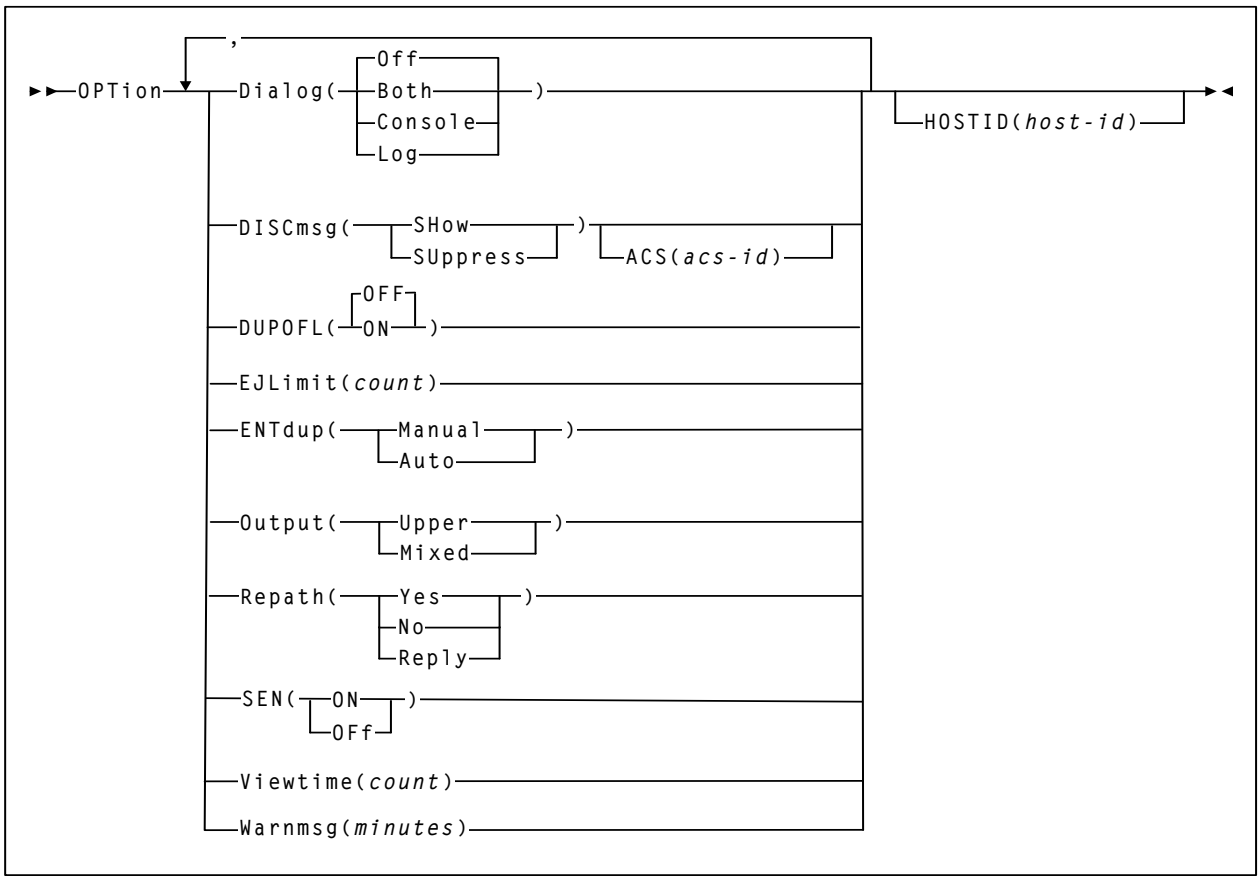
Mount/Dismount Options (MNTD) command and control statement



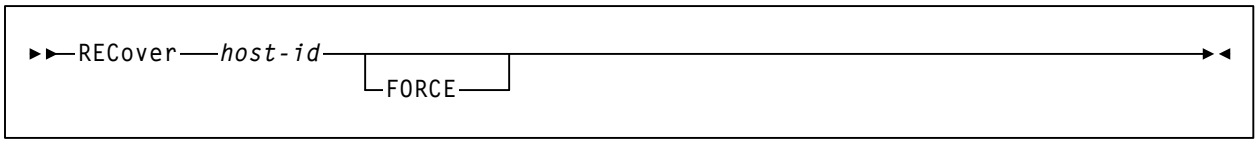
MOVe command



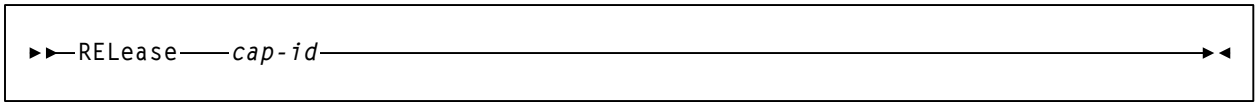
OPTion command and control statement



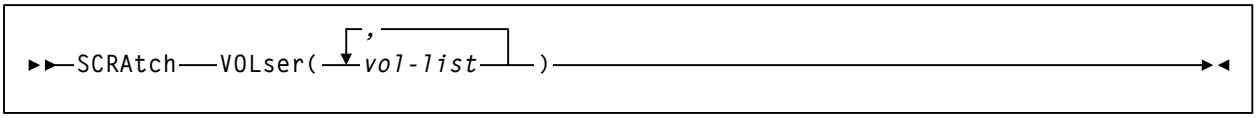
RECover Host command



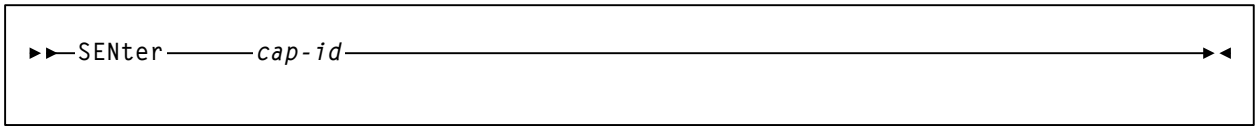
RELease CAP command



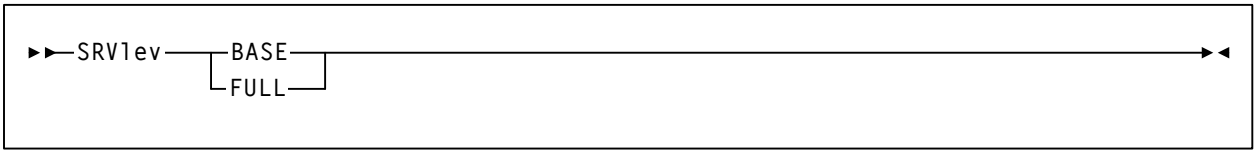
SCRAtch command



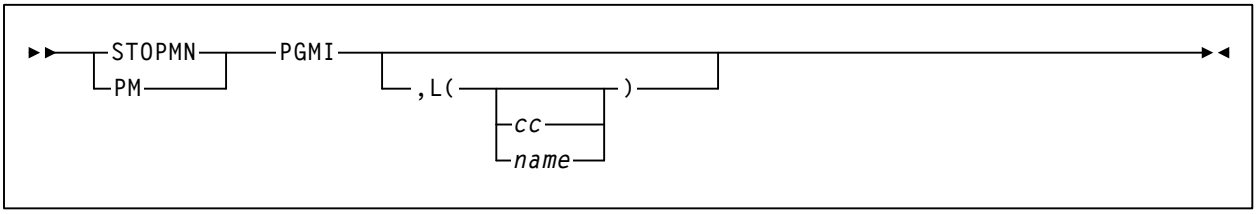
SENter command



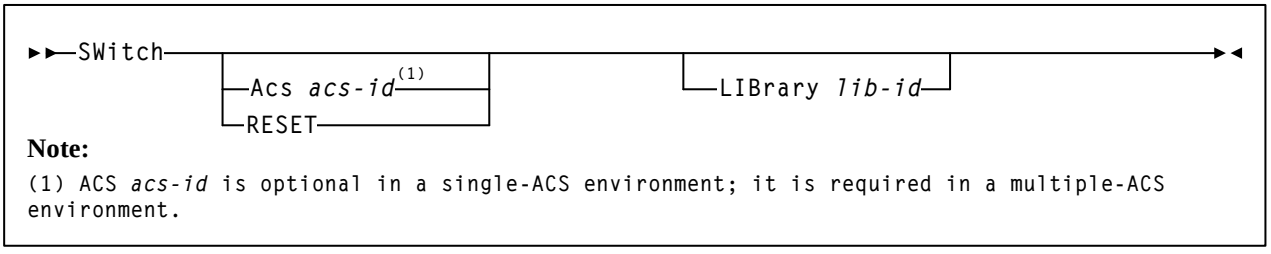
SRVlev command



Stop Monitoring (STOPMN) command



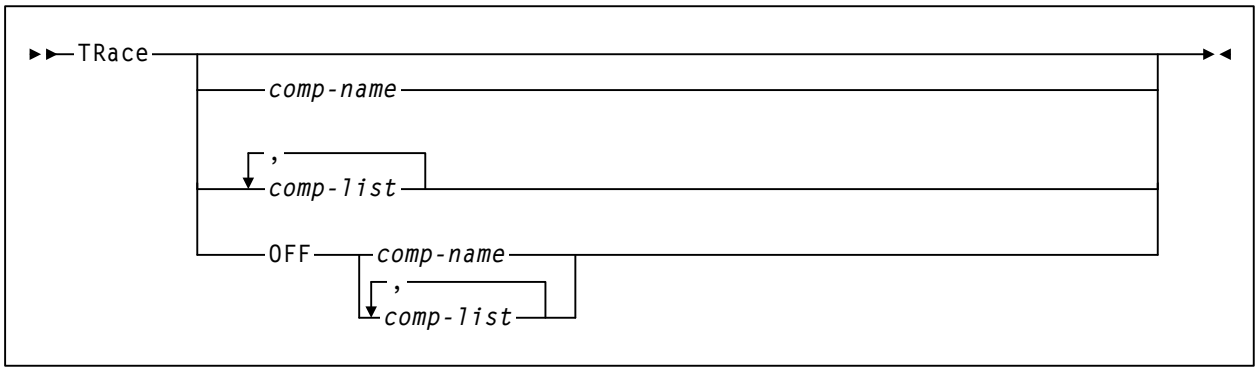
SWitch command



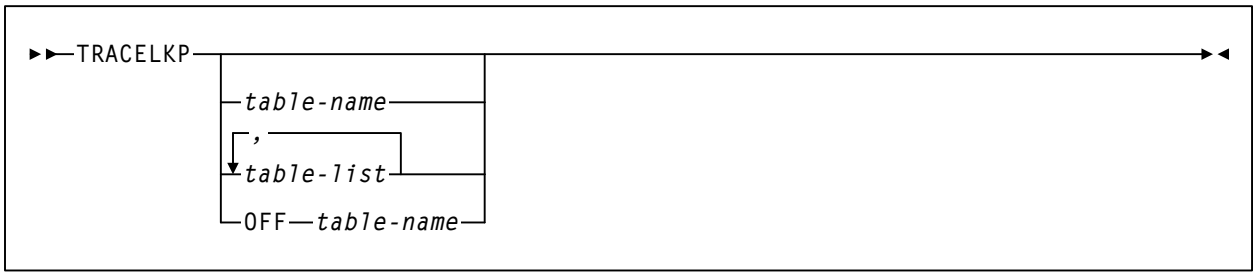
Note:

(1) ACS *acs-id* is optional in a single-ACS environment; it is required in a multiple-ACS environment.

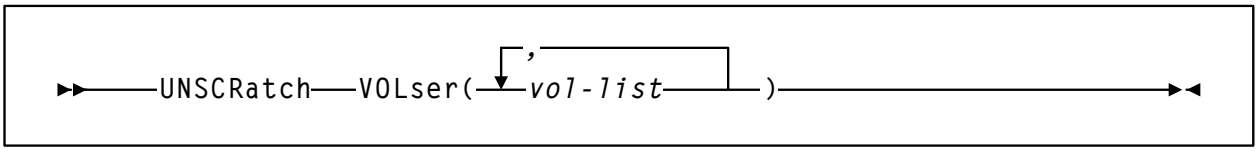
TRace command



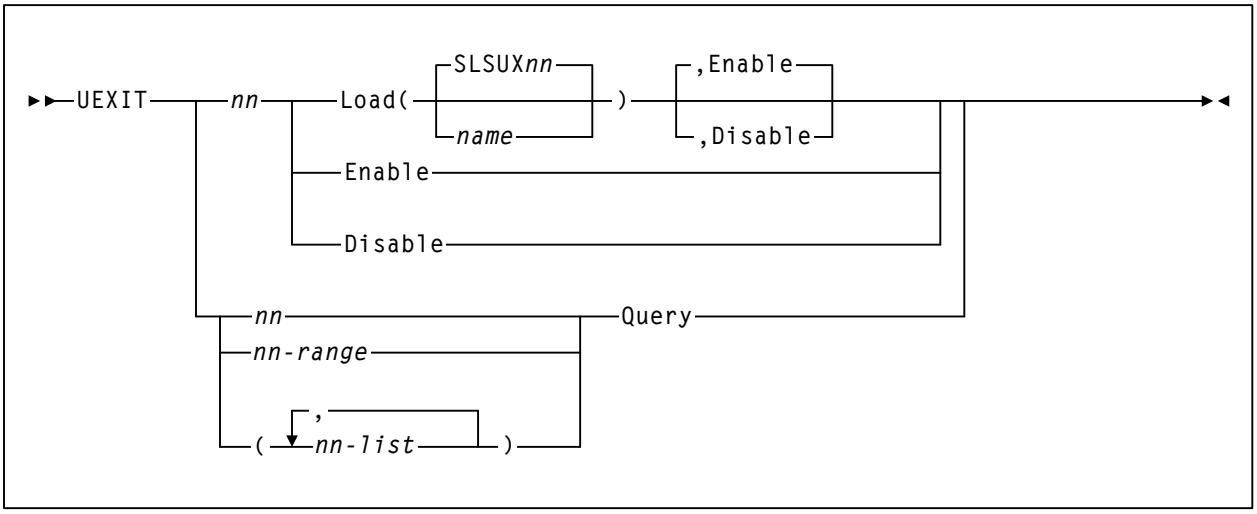
TRACELKP command



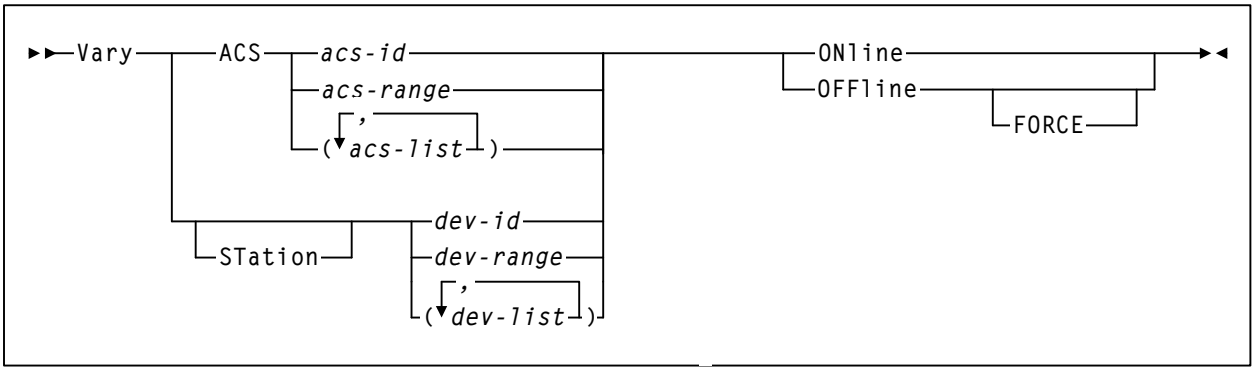
UNSCRatch command



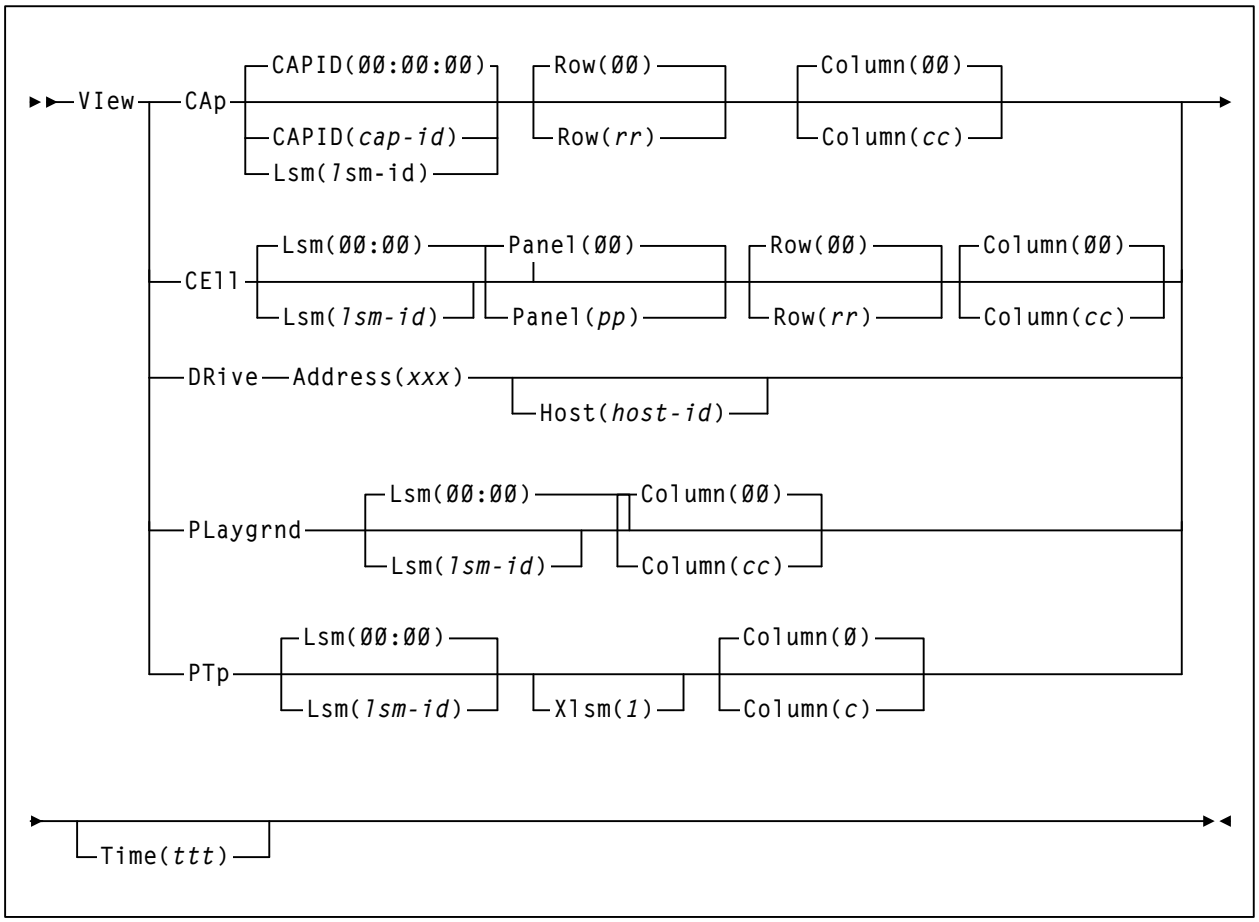
User Exit (UEXIT) command and control statement



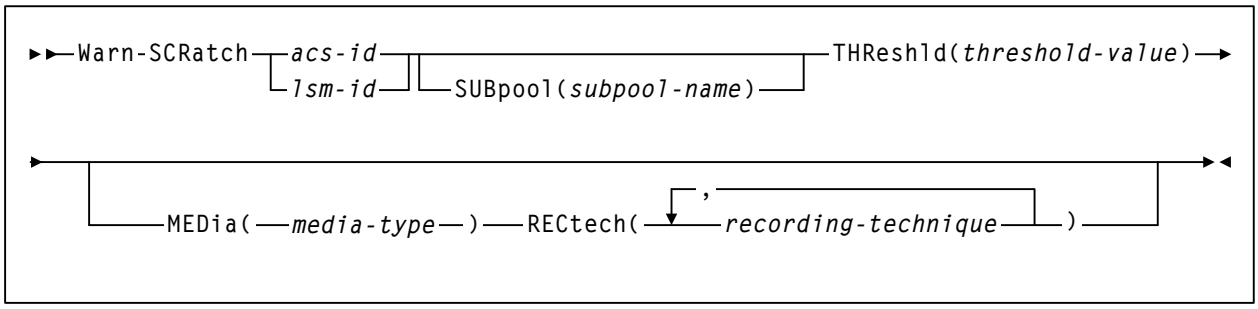
Vary Station command



VIew command



Warn command



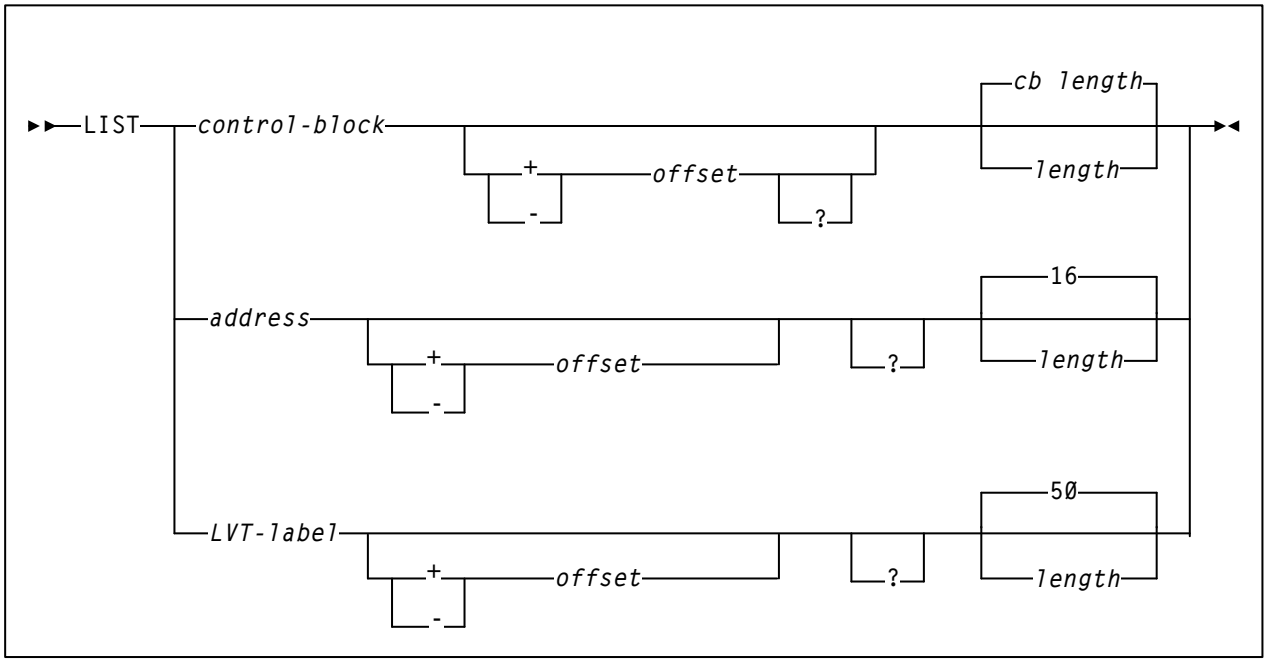
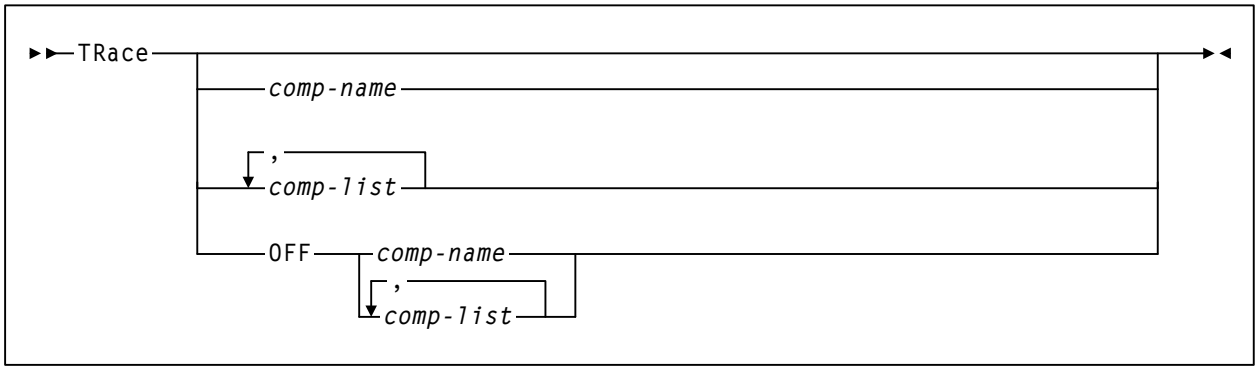
Media Types	Recording Techniques
LONGItud	LONGItud, 18track, 36track, 36Atrack, 36Btrack, 36Ctrack
Standard	
ECART	
ZCART	
DD3, DD3A, DD3B, DD3C	HELical, DD3
STK1, STK1R	STK1R, STK1R34, STK1R35, STK1RA, STK1RA34, STK1RA35, STK1RB, STK1RB34, STK1RB35, STK1RAB, STK1RAB4, STK1RAB5, STK1RC, STK1RC34, STK1RC35, STK1RD, STK1RDE, STK1RDN, STK1RD34, STK1RD35, STK1RDE4, STK1RDE5
STK2, STK2P	STK2P, STK2P34, STK2P35, STK2PA, STK2PA34, STK2PA35, STK2PB, STK2PB34, STK2PB35
LTO-10G, LTO-35G, LTO-50G, LTO-100G, LTO-200G, LTO-400G, LTO-400W, LTO-800G, LTO-800W, LTO-1.5T, LTO-1.5W	*
SDLT, SDLT-2, SDLT-S1, SDLT-S2, SDLT-S3, SDLT-S4, SDLT-4	*
T10000T1, T10000TS, T10000T2, T10000TT	T10K, T10KN, T10KE, T10KA, T10KAN, T1A34, T1A35, T10KAE, T1AE34, T1AE35, T10KB, T10KBN, T1B34, T1B35, T10KBE, T1BE34, T1BE35, T10KC, T10KCE, T10KCN, T1C34, T1C35, T1CE34, T1CE35

* No corresponding recording technique.

HSC Diagnostic Command Syntax

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

LIst command



TRace command