

# StorageTek LibraryStation

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## Syntax Quick Reference

Version 7.2



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# Preface

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This summary contains frequently used syntax information associated with Oracle's StorageTek LibraryStation software. It is intended for storage administrators, system programmers and operators responsible for configuring and maintaining LibraryStation.

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 LibraryStation documentation. For more detailed information about a topic, refer to the *LibraryStation Configuration and Administration Guide*.

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## Access to Oracle Support

Oracle customers have access to electronic support through My Oracle Support:

<http://www.oracle.com/support/contact.html>

<http://www.oracle.com/accessibility/support.html> (for hearing impaired)

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## Related Documentation

### Oracle's StorageTek LibraryStation

- *LibraryStation Configuration and Administration 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 Removable Media Library Software (RMLS/CSC)

- *RMLS/CSC User's Guide*

### IBM JES3

- *z/OS JES3 Initialization and Tuning Reference*

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# 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.

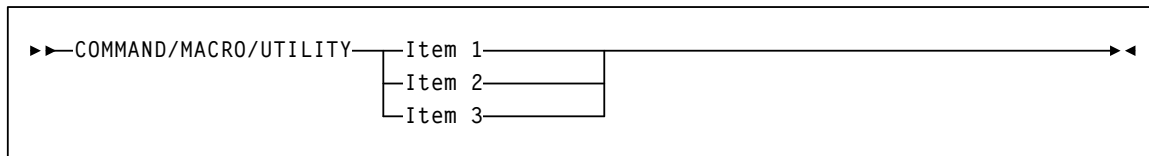
The use of mixed upper and lower case characters for commands, control statements, and parameters indicates that lower case letters may be omitted to form abbreviations. For example, you may simply enter POL when executing the POLicy command.

## Syntax Flow Diagrams

Syntax flow diagramming conventions include the following:

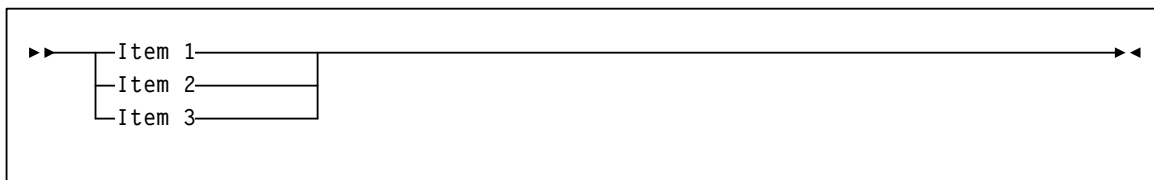
### Flow Lines

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.



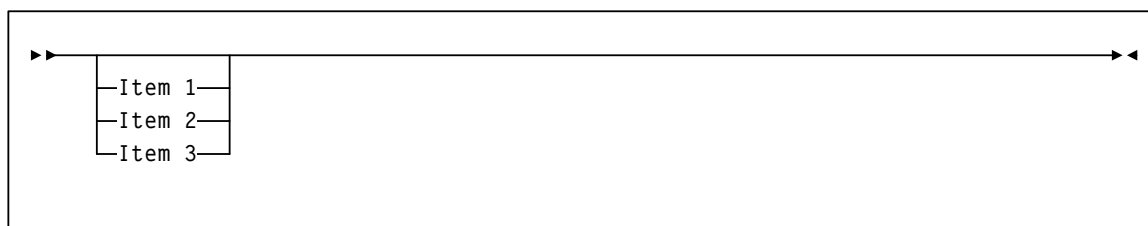
### Single Required Choice

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.



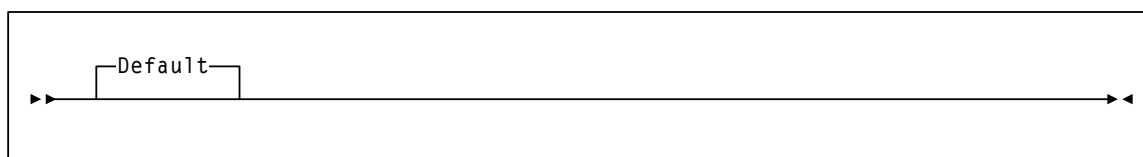
## Single Optional Choice

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

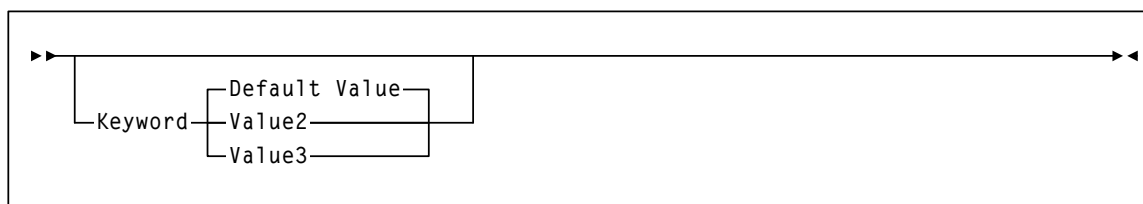


## Defaults

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 baseline 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:

<u>A00B00</u>	the largest range that can be specified is A00B00 through A99B99.
A0 <u>B0</u> CC	the largest range that can be specified is A0B0CC through A9B9CC.
<u>000</u> XXX	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. HSC PARMLIB members and definition data sets must specify comments in this format.
  - A comment is not required as the first control statement of any PARMLIB member.
  - Comments can be continued over multiple lines, but cannot be nested.
  - The maximum length for any control statement is 1024 characters.



# Operator Command Syntax

This chapter contains syntax for LibraryStation operator commands. Refer to the *LibraryStation Configuration and Administration Guide* for more information about these commands.

## Cancel

►►LS—Cancel—ID(*req-id*)—————►◄

## CLrlock

►►LS—CLrlock—

DRive(*devnum*)

DRIVEId(*drid*)

—————►◄

## Display CMd

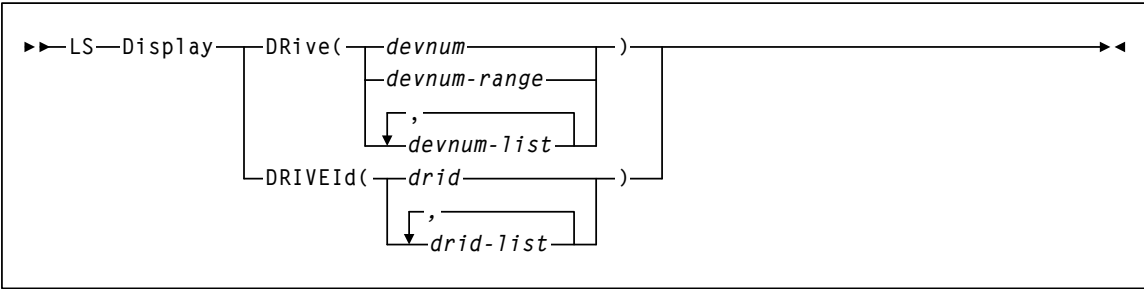
►►LS—Display—

CMd(———*command\_name*)

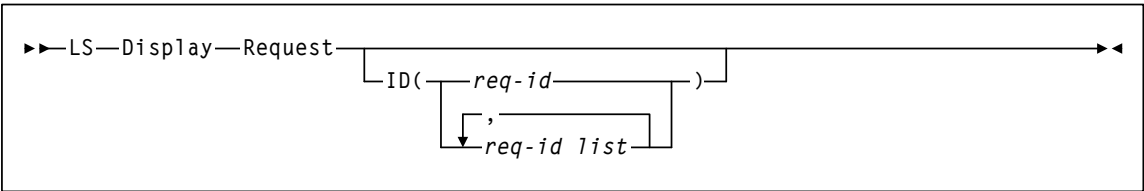
COmmand(———)

—————►◄

# Display DRIve



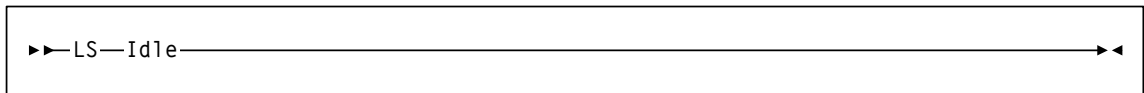
# Display Request



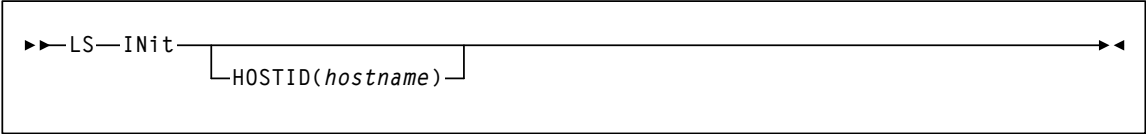
# Display Status



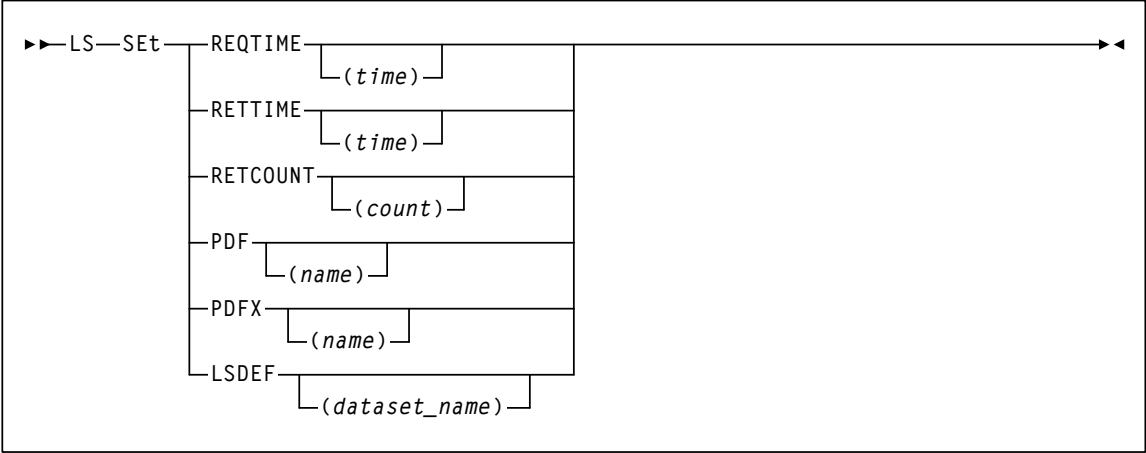
# Idle



INit



SEt



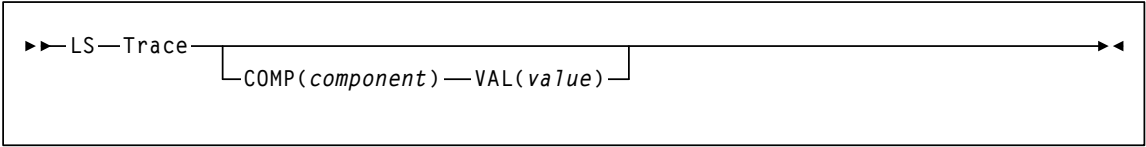
Start



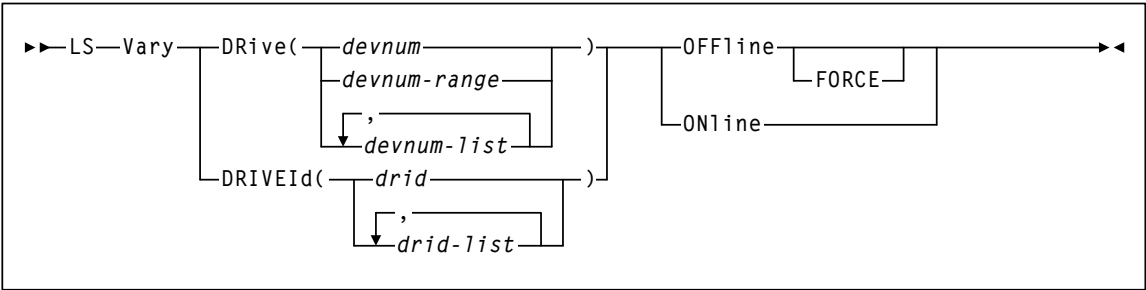
STOp



# Trace



# Vary DRIve

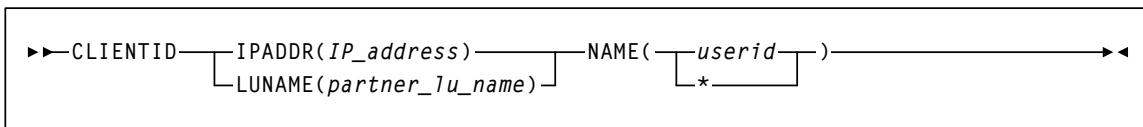




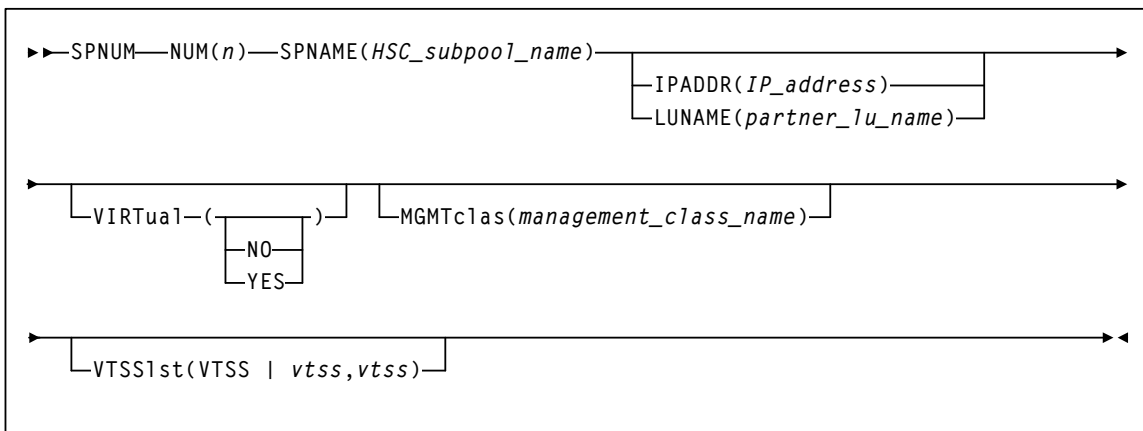
## LSDEF File Statement Syntax

This chapter contains syntax for LibraryStation LSDEF file statements. Refer to the *LibraryStation Configuration and Administration Guide* for more information about these statements.

### CLIENTID



### SPNUM





## LSINIT Control Statement Syntax

This section contains syntax for the LibraryStation LSINIT control statement. Refer to the *LibraryStation Configuration and Administration Guide* for a complete description of this statement.

