

z/OS



DFSMSrmm Command Reference Summary

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DFSMSrmm Command Reference Summary

Second Edition, March 2002

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This edition replaces SX26-6022-00.

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About This Book

This book is a summary of the RMM TSO subcommand and its operands intended for tape librarians, storage administrators, operators, and system programmers responsible for handling and managing removable media. It is also intended for general users who use removable media.

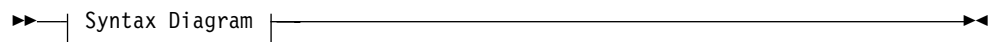
Notational Conventions

This section explains the notational conventions used in this book.

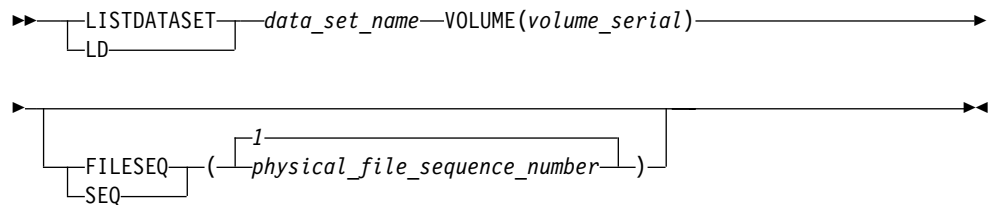
How to Read Syntax Diagrams

Throughout this library, diagrams are used to illustrate the programming syntax. Keyword parameters are parameters that follow the positional parameters. Unless otherwise stated, keyword parameters can be coded in any order. The following list tells you how to interpret the syntax diagrams:

- Read the diagrams from left-to-right, top-to-bottom, following the main path line. Each diagram begins on the left with double arrowheads and ends on the right with two arrowheads facing each other.



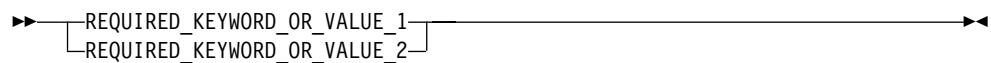
- If a diagram is longer than one line, each line to be continued ends with a single arrowhead and the next line begins with a single arrowhead.



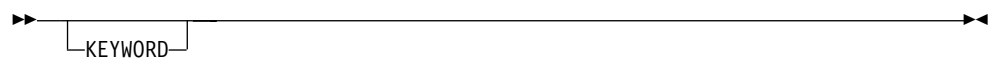
- Required keywords and values appear on the main path line. You must code required keywords and values.



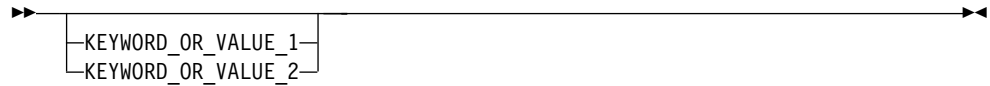
If several mutually exclusive required keywords or values exist, they are stacked vertically in alphanumeric order.



- Optional keywords and values appear below the main path line. You can choose not to code optional keywords and values.



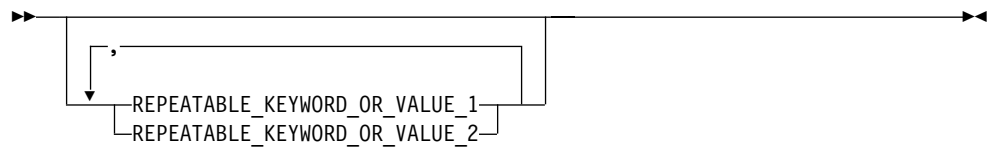
If several mutually exclusive optional keywords or values exist, they are stacked vertically in alphanumeric order below the main path line.



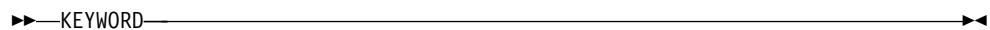
- An arrow returning to the left above a keyword or value on the main path line means that the keyword or value can be repeated. The comma means that each keyword or value must be separated from the next by a comma.



- An arrow returning to the left above a group of keywords or values means more than one can be selected, or a single one can be repeated.

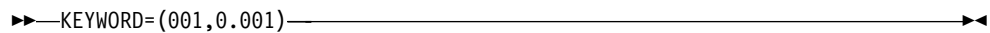


- A word in all uppercase is a keyword or value you must spell exactly as shown. In this example, you must code **KEYWORD**.



If a keyword or value can be abbreviated, the abbreviation is discussed in the text associated with the syntax diagram.

- If a diagram shows a character that is not alphanumeric (such as parentheses, periods, commas, and equal signs), you must code the character as part of the syntax. In this example, you must code **KEYWORD=(001,0.001)**.



- If a diagram shows a blank space, you must code the blank space as part of the syntax. In this example, you must code **KEYWORD=(001 FIXED)**.



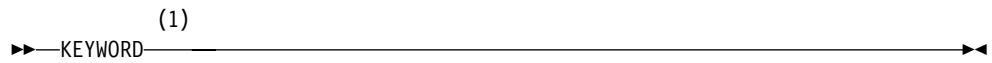
- Default keywords and values appear above the main path line. If you omit the keyword or value entirely, the default is used.



- A word in all lowercase italics is a *variable*. Where you see a variable in the syntax, you must replace it with one of its allowable names or values, as defined in the text.

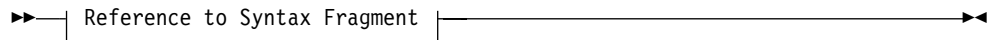


- References to syntax notes appear as numbers enclosed in parentheses above the line. Do not code the parentheses or the number.



Notes:

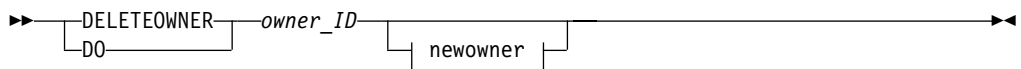
- 1 An example of a syntax note.
- Some diagrams contain *syntax fragments*, which serve to break up diagrams that are too long, too complex, or too repetitious. Syntax fragment names are in mixed case and are shown in the diagram and in the heading of the fragment. The fragment is placed below the main diagram.



Syntax Fragment:



Figure 1 shows an example of a syntax diagram.



newowner



Notes:

- 1 Must be specified if the owner owns one or more volumes.

Figure 1. Example of the DFSMSrmm DELETEDOWNER TSO Subcommand Syntax Diagram

The possible valid versions of the RMM DELETEDOWNER command are:

```
RMM DELETEDOWNER owner
RMM DO owner
RMM DELETEDOWNER owner NEWOWNER(new_owner)
RMM DO owner NEWOWNER(new_owner)
```

How to Abbreviate Commands and Operands

The TSO abbreviation convention applies for all DFSMSrmm commands and operands. The TSO abbreviation convention requires you to specify as much of the command name or operand as is necessary to distinguish it from the other command names or operands.

Some DFSMSrmm keyword operands allow unique abbreviations. All unique abbreviations are shown in the command syntax diagrams.

How to Use Continuation Characters

The symbol - is used as the continuation character in this book. You can use either - or +.

- Do not ignore leading blanks on the continuation statement

- + Ignore leading blanks on the continuation statement

Delimiters

When you type a command, you must separate the command name from the first operand by one or more blanks. You must separate operands by one or more blanks or a comma. Do not use a semicolon as a delimiter because any character you enter after a semicolon is ignored.

Character Sets

To code job control statements, use characters from the character sets in Table 1. Table 2 lists the special characters that have syntactical functions in job control statements.

Table 1. Character Sets

Character Set	Contents	
Alphanumeric	Alphabetic Numeric	Capital A through Z 0 through 9
National (See note)	“At” sign Dollar sign Pound sign	@ (Characters that can be \$ represented by hexadecimal # values X'7C', X'5B', and X'7B')
Special	Comma Period Slash Apostrophe Left parenthesis Right parenthesis Asterisk Ampersand Plus sign Hyphen Equal sign Blank	, . / ' () * & + - =
EBCDIC text	EBCDIC printable character set	Characters that can be represented by hexadecimal X'40' through X'FE'
<p>Note: The system recognizes the following hexadecimal representations of the U.S. National characters; @ as X'7C'; \$ as X'5B'; and # as X'7B'. In countries other than the U.S., the U.S. National characters represented on terminal keyboards might generate a different hexadecimal representation and cause an error. For example, in some countries the \$ character may generate a X'4A'.</p>		

Table 2. Special Characters Used in Syntax

Character	Syntactical Function
,	To separate parameters and subparameters
=	To separate a keyword from its value, for example, BURST=YES
(b)	To enclose subparameter list or the member name of a PDS or PDSE
&	To identify a symbolic parameter, for example, &LIB
&&	To identify a temporary data set name, for example, &&TEMPDS, and, to identify an in-stream or sysout data set name, for example, &&PAYOUT
.	To separate parts of a qualified data set name, for example, A.B.C., or parts of certain parameters or subparameters, for example, nodename.userid

Table 2. Special Characters Used in Syntax (continued)

Character	Syntactical Function
*	To refer to an earlier statement, for example, OUTPUT=*.name, or, in certain statements, to indicate special functions: //label CNTL * //ddname DD * RESTART=* on the JOB statement
'	To enclose specified parameter values which contain special characters
(blank)	To delimit fields

Accessing z/OS DFSMS Books on the Internet

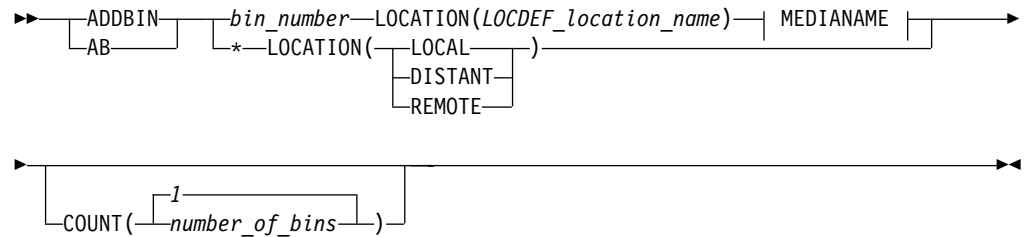
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From this Web site, you can link directly to the z/OS softcopy books by selecting the Library icon. You can also link to IBM Direct to order hardcopy books.

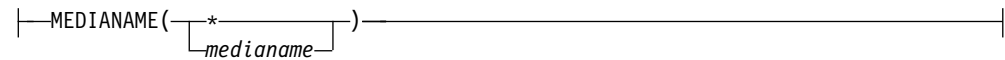
DFSMSrmm TSO Subcommands

The IBM® tape management product DFSMSrmm™ provides the RMM TSO subcommand and a set of subcommands to request DFSMSrmm functions.

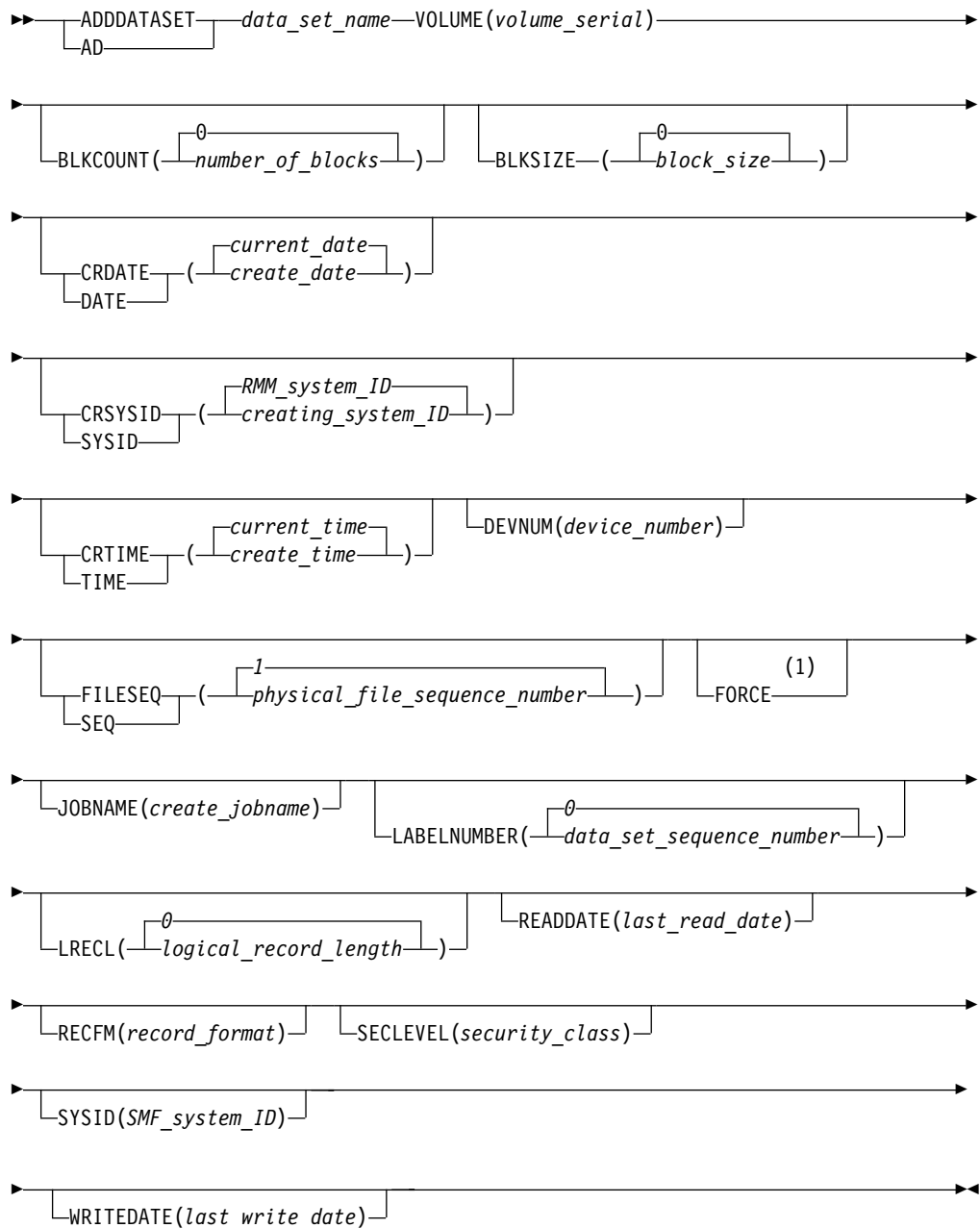
ADDBIN: Adding a Bin Number in a Storage Location



MEDIANAME:



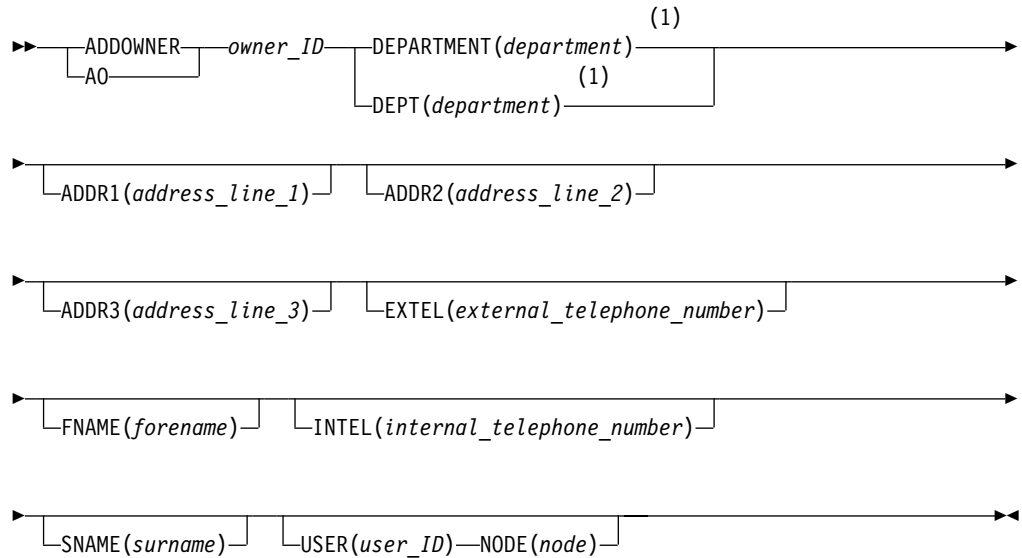
ADDDATASET: Adding Data Set Information



Notes:

- 1 Specify the FORCE operand to add a data set to a volume where information was recorded by DFSMSrmm during O/C/EOV processing. You must have CONTROL access to the STGADMIN.EDG.MASTER security resource and UPDATE access to the STGADMIN.EDG.FORCE security resource to use the FORCE operand.

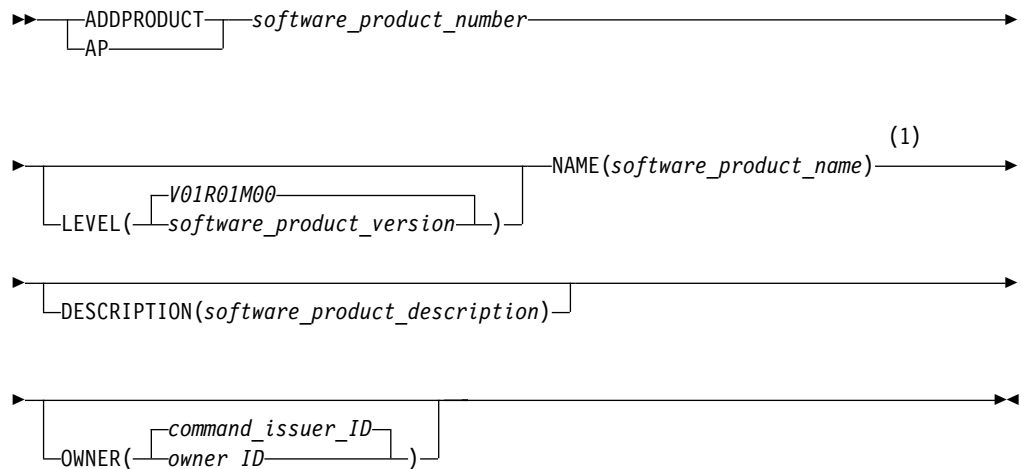
ADDOWNER: Adding Owner Information



Notes:

- 1 The DEPARTMENT operand must contain at least one non-blank character.

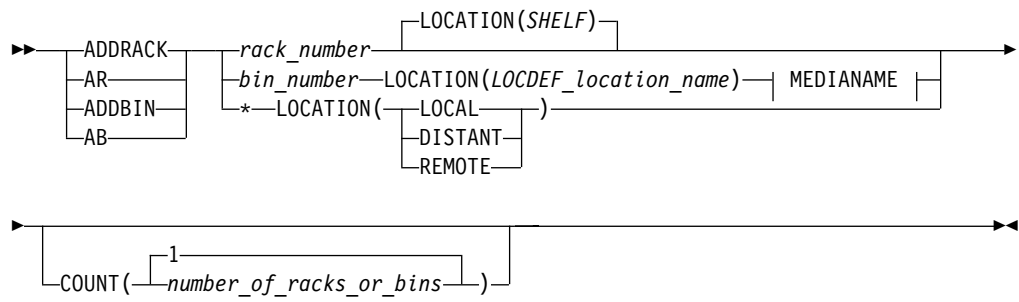
ADDPRODUCT: Adding Software Product Information



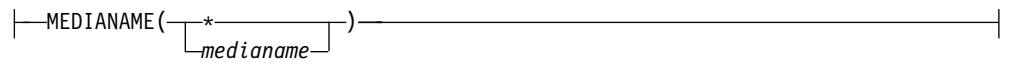
Notes:

- 1 The NAME operand must contain at least one non-blank character.

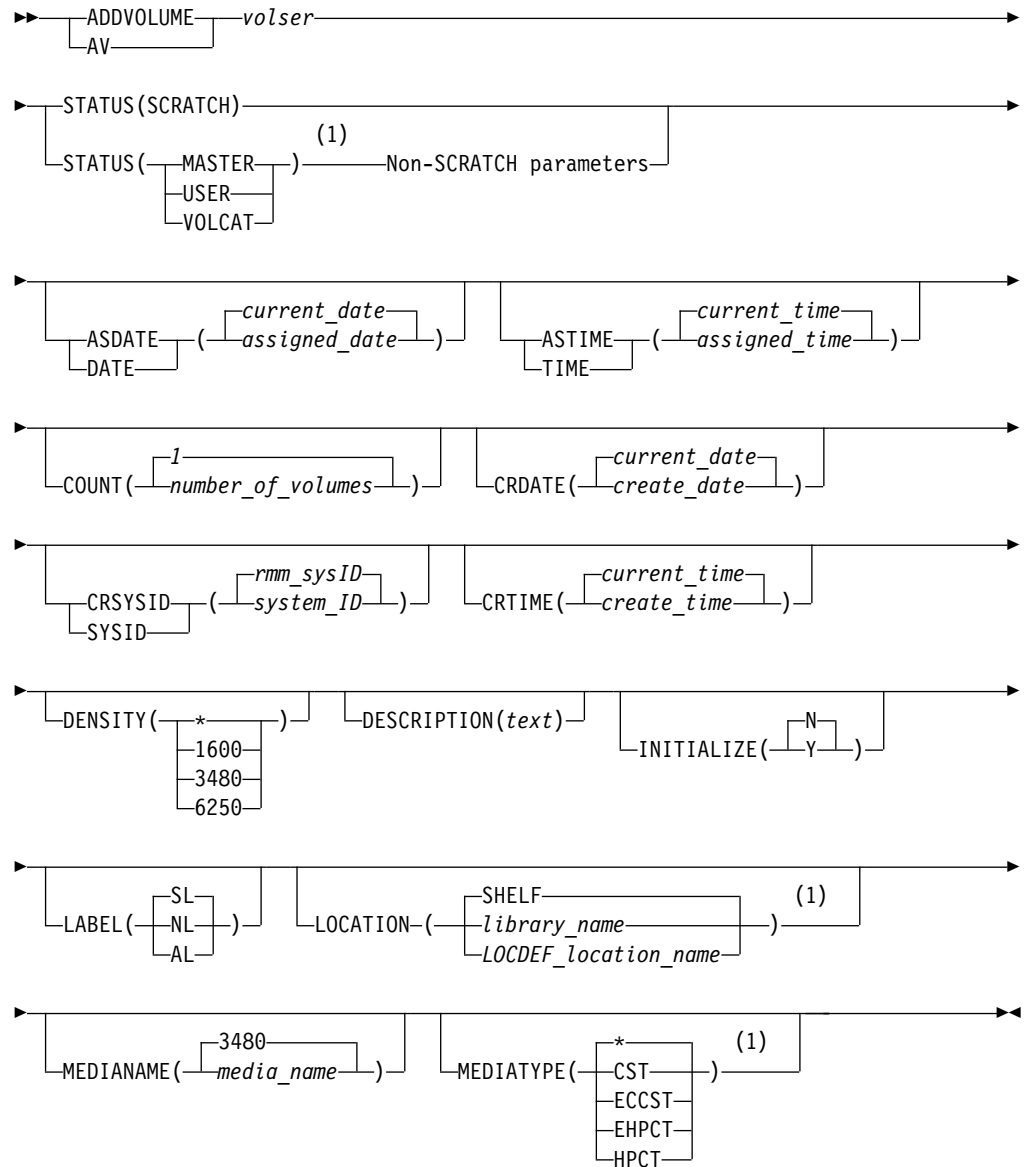
ADDRACK: Adding a Shelf Location



MEDIANAME:



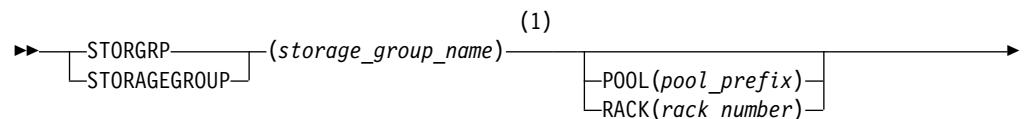
ADDVOLUME: Adding Volume Information

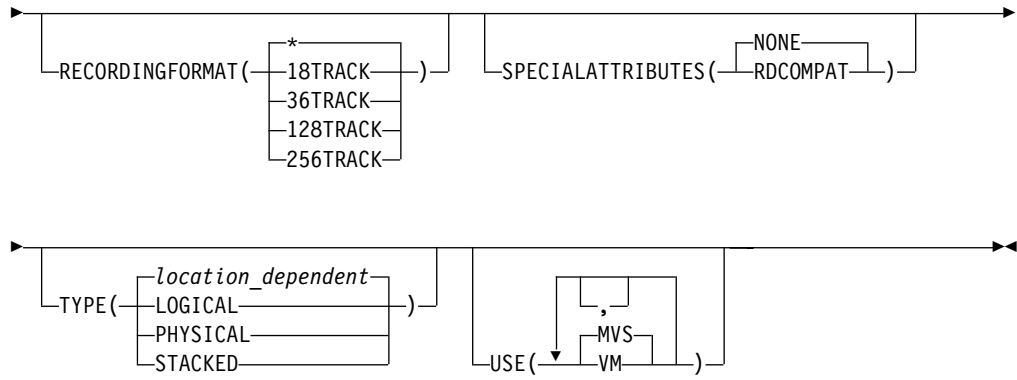


Notes:

- 1 This operand uses the tape configuration database information when STATUS(VOLCAT) is specified.

Adding Volume Information (Cont.)

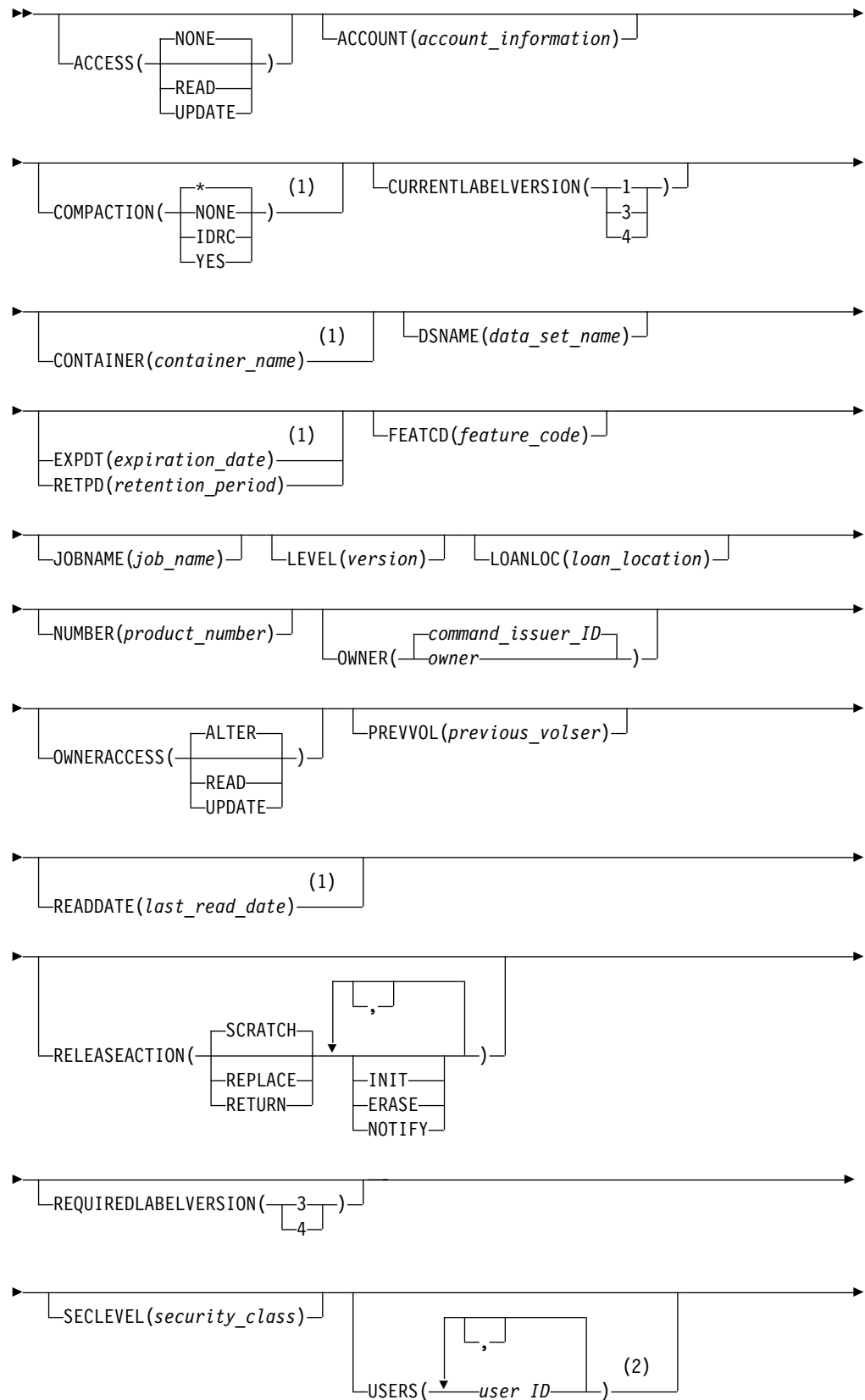


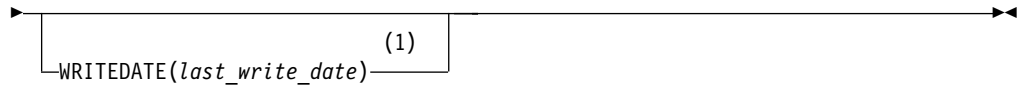


Notes:

- 1 This operand uses the tape configuration database information when STATUS(VOLCAT) is specified.

Non-SCRATCH Volume Optional Operands



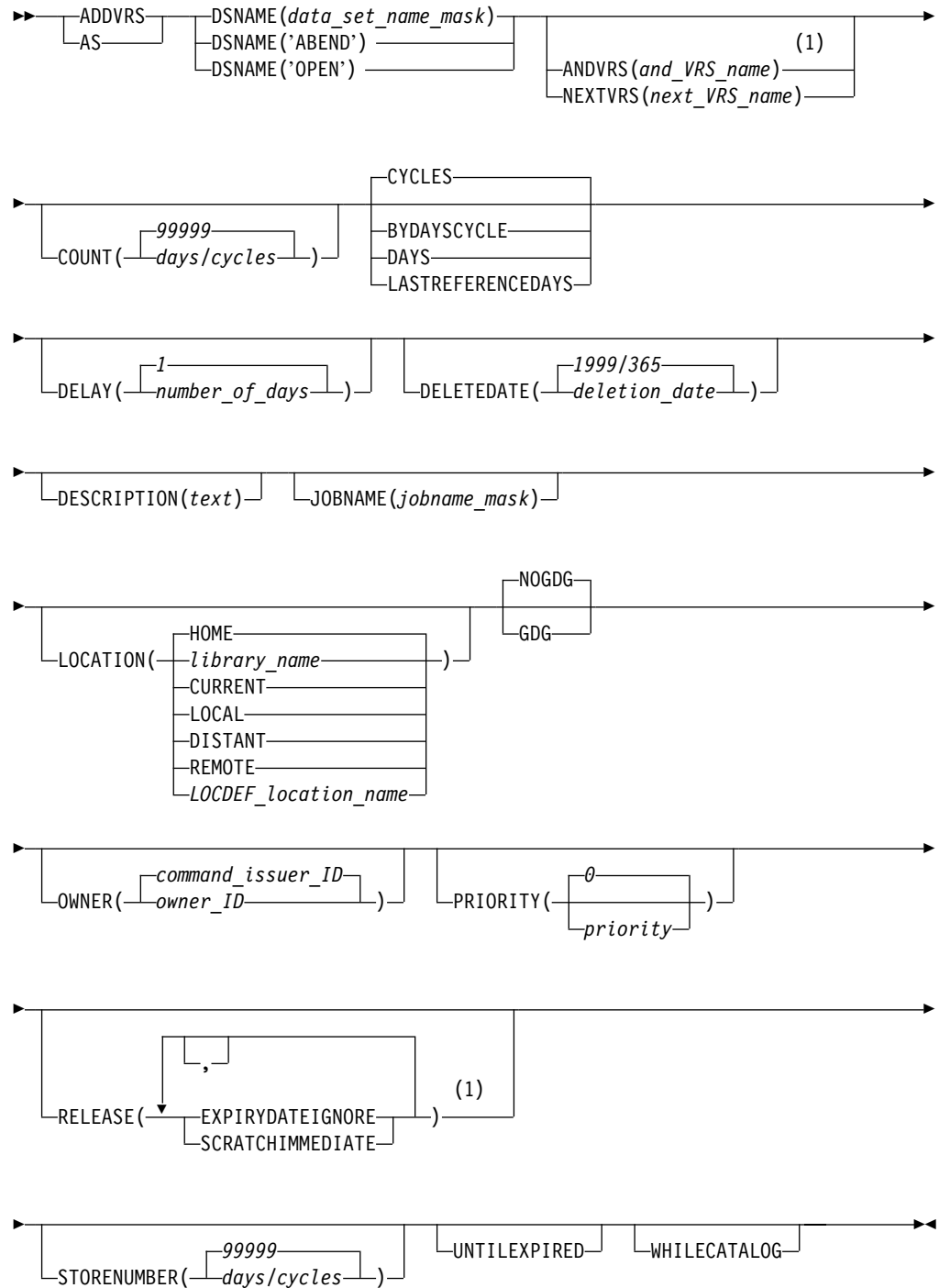


Notes:

- 1 This operand uses the tape configuration database information when STATUS(VOLCAT) is specified.
- 2 You can specify a maximum of 12 user IDs.

ADDVRS: Adding a Vital Record Specification

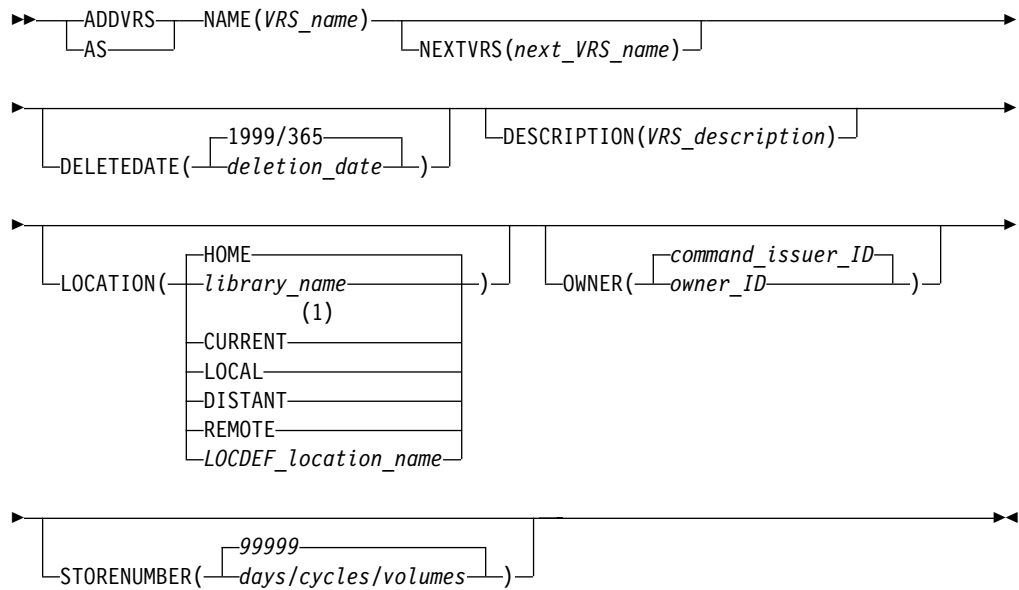
ADDVRS: Adding a Data Set Vital Record Specification



Notes:

- 1 This operand is honored when you specify the DFSMSrmm parmlib OPTION VRSEL(NEW) operand.

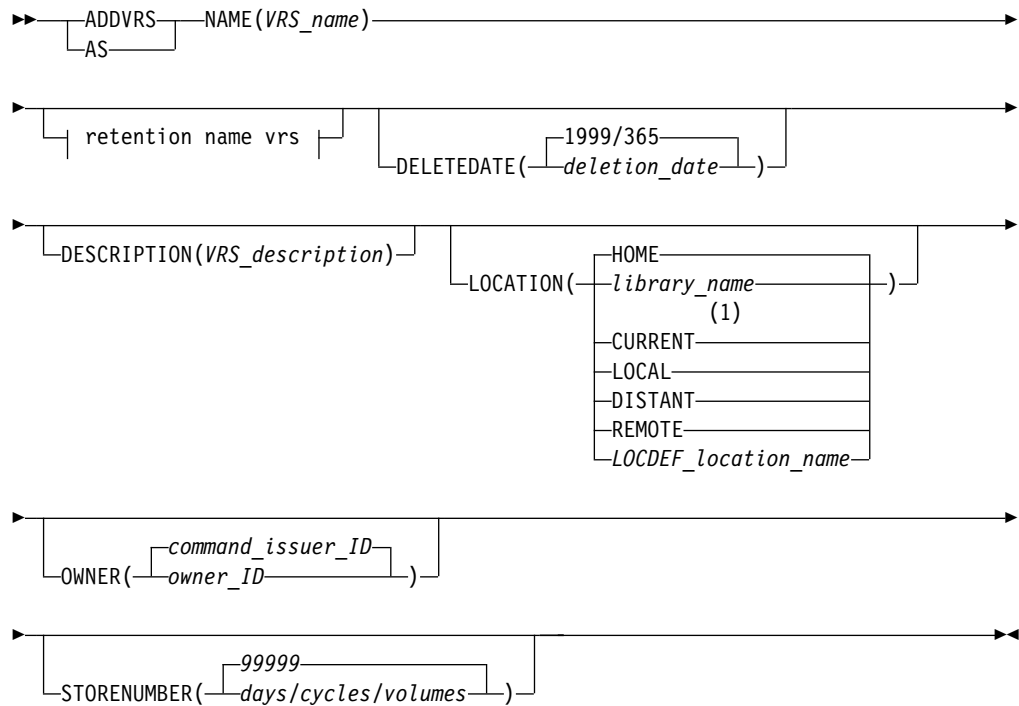
ADDVRS: Adding a Location Name Vital Record Specification



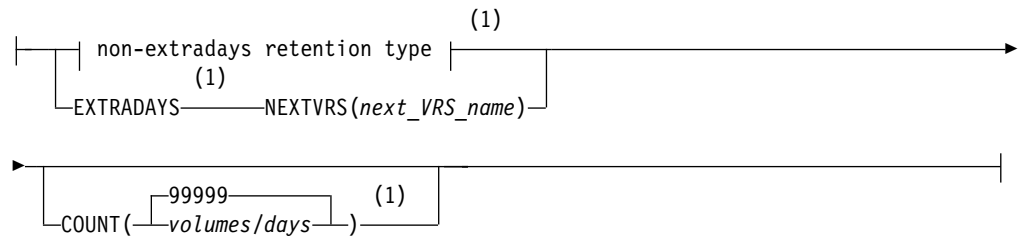
Notes:

- 1 This operand is honored when you specify the DFSMSrmm parmlib OPTION VRSEL(NEW) operand.

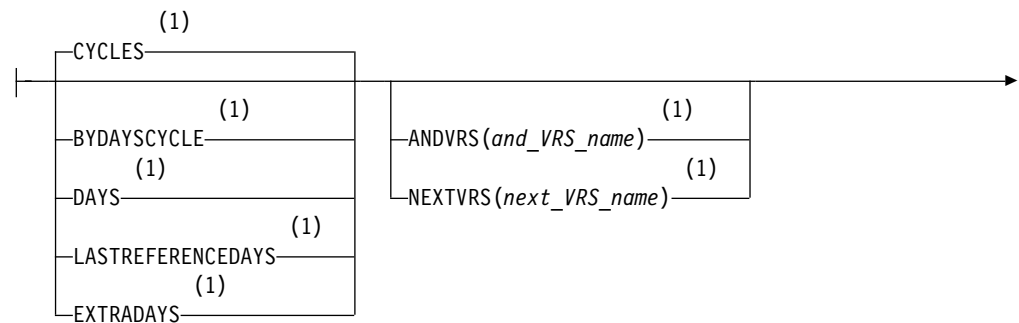
ADDVRS: Adding a Retention Name Vital Record Specification

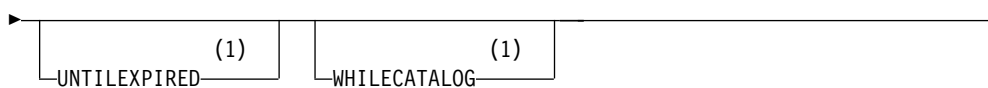


retention name vrs:



non-extradays retention type:

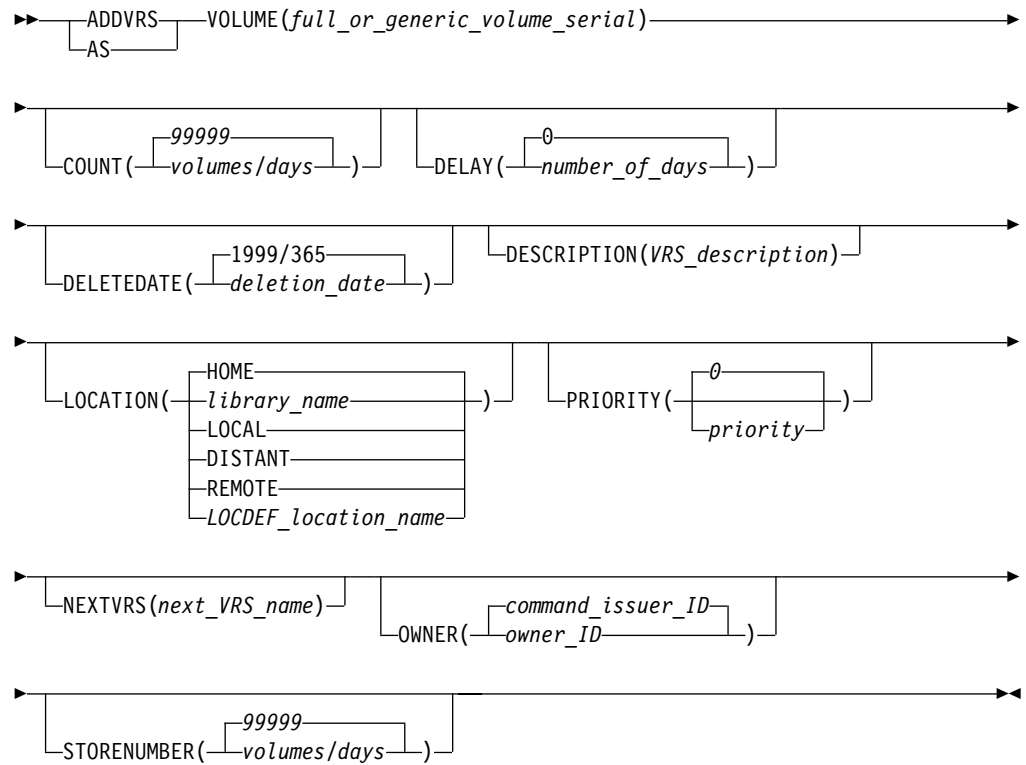




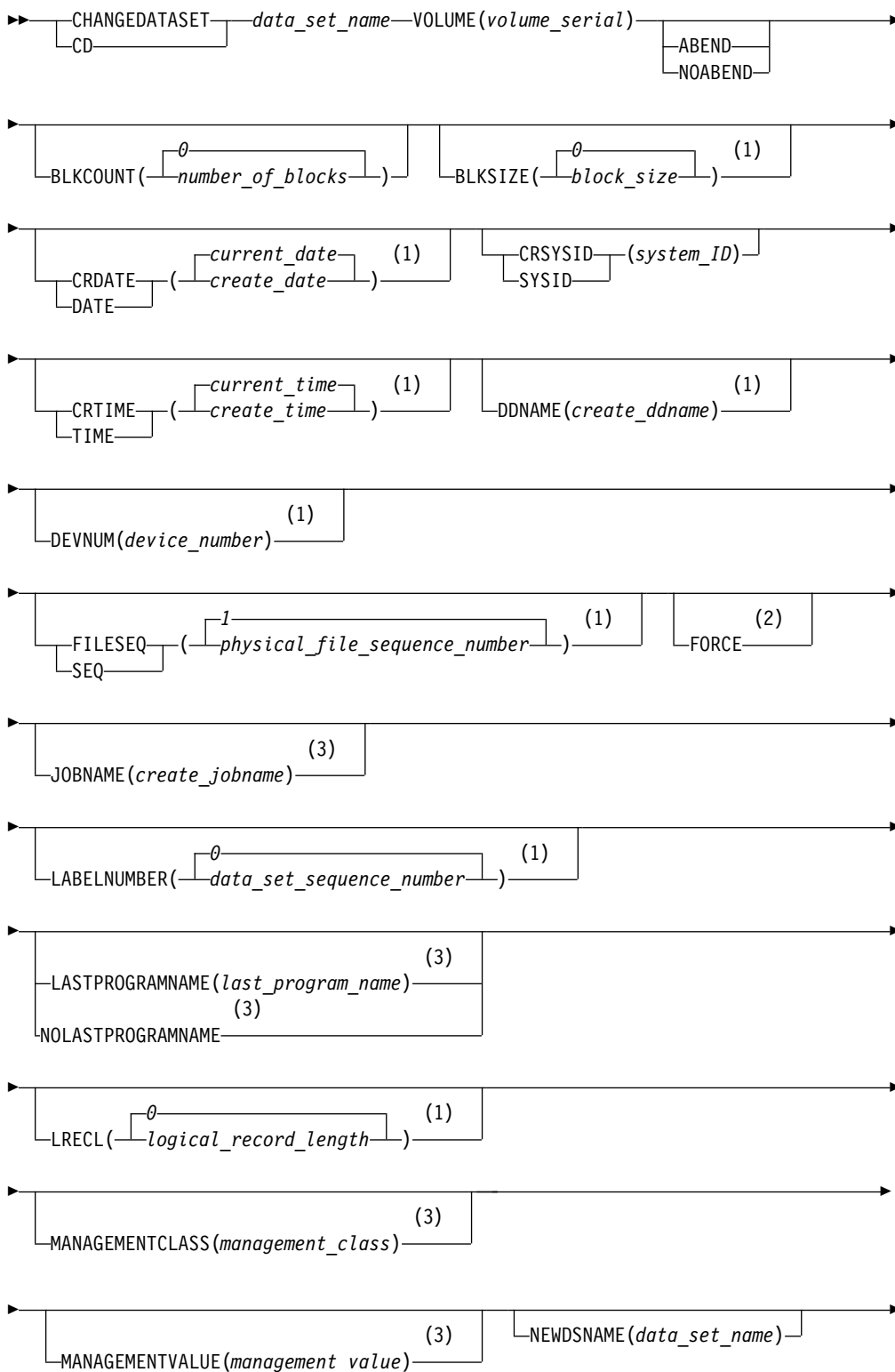
Notes:

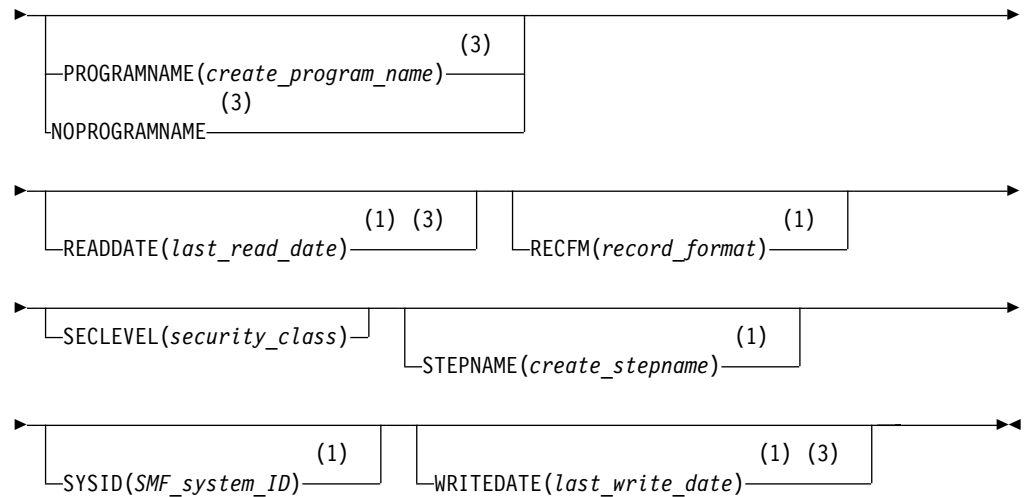
- 1 This operand is honored when you specify the DFSMSrmm parmlib OPTION VRSEL(NEW) operand. When you run inventory management VRSEL(OLD), DFSMSrmm issues return code 4.

ADDVRS: Adding a Volume Vital Record Specification



CHANGEDATASET: Changing Data Set Information

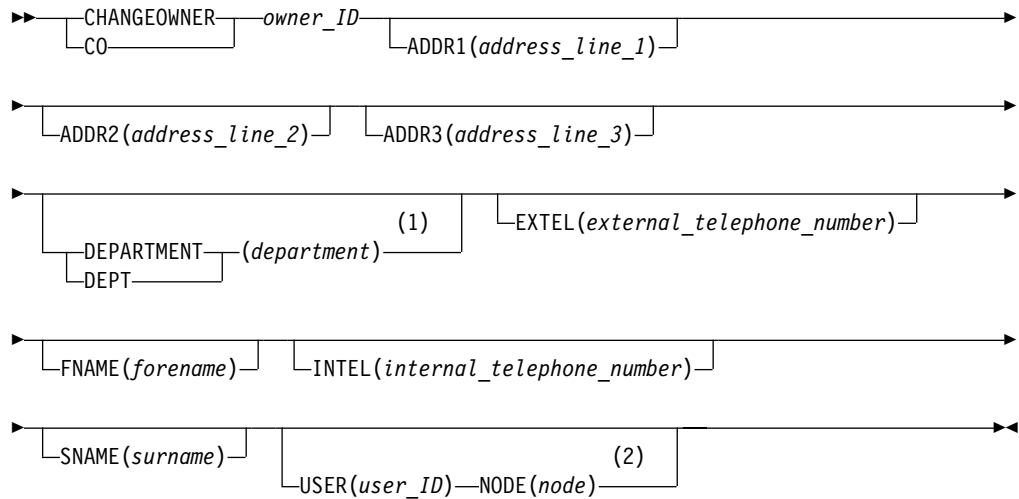




Notes:

- 1 This operand cannot be specified if DFSMSrmm has automatically recorded information about the volume when a data set on the volume was first opened.
- 2 Specify this operand to change a data set for a volume where information was recorded by DFSMSrmm during O/C/EOV processing. You must have CONTROL access to the STGADMIN.EDG.MASTER security resource and UPDATE access to the STGADMIN.EDG.FORCE security resource to use the FORCE operand.
- 3 This operand can only be specified by a user with CONTROL access to the STGADMIN.EDG.MASTER security resource. Owner authorization does not apply.

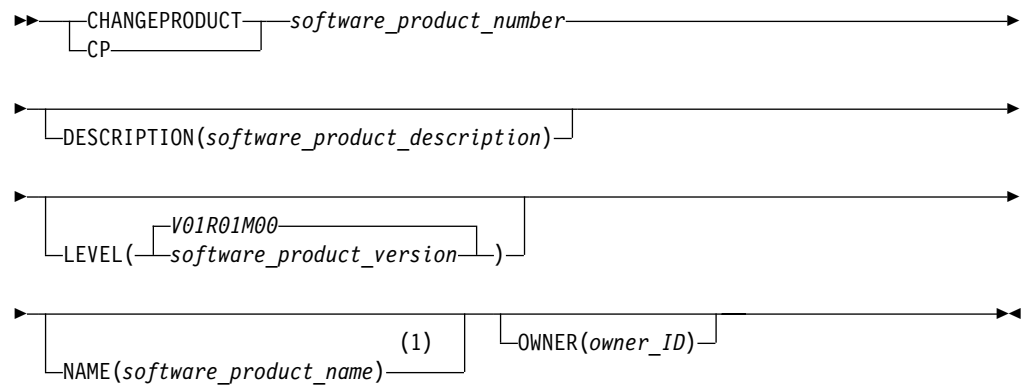
CHANGEOWNER: Changing Owner Information



Notes:

- 1 The DEPARTMENT operand must contain at least one non-blank character.
- 2 The values you specify for USER(*user_ID*) and NODE(*node*) work together; if you delete one, you must also delete the other.

CHANGEPRODUCT: Changing Software Product Information



Notes:

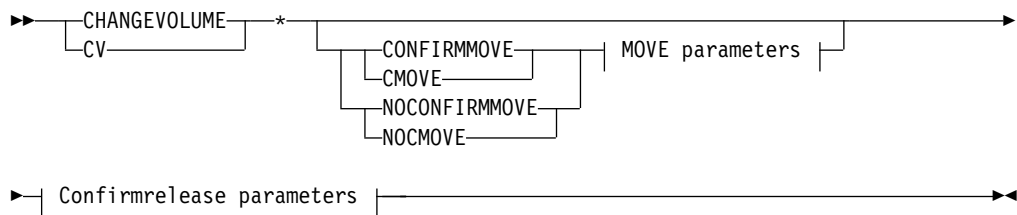
- 1 The NAME operand must contain at least one non-blank character.

CHANGEVOLUME: Changing Volume Information

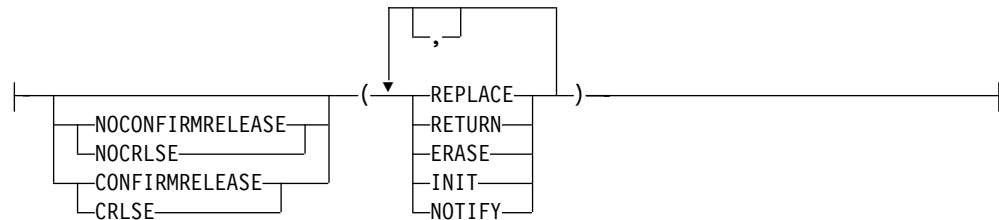
The CHANGEVOLUME operands are broken down into multiple syntax diagrams:

- CHANGEVOLUME: Confirmrelease and Global Movement Operands
- CHANGEVOLUME: Specific Volume Optional Operands which spans multiple pages.

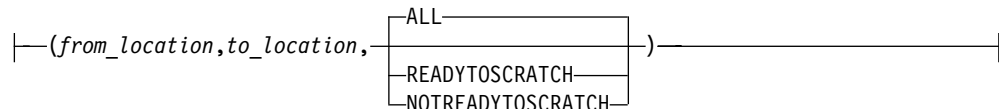
CHANGEVOLUME: Confirmrelease and Global Movement Operands



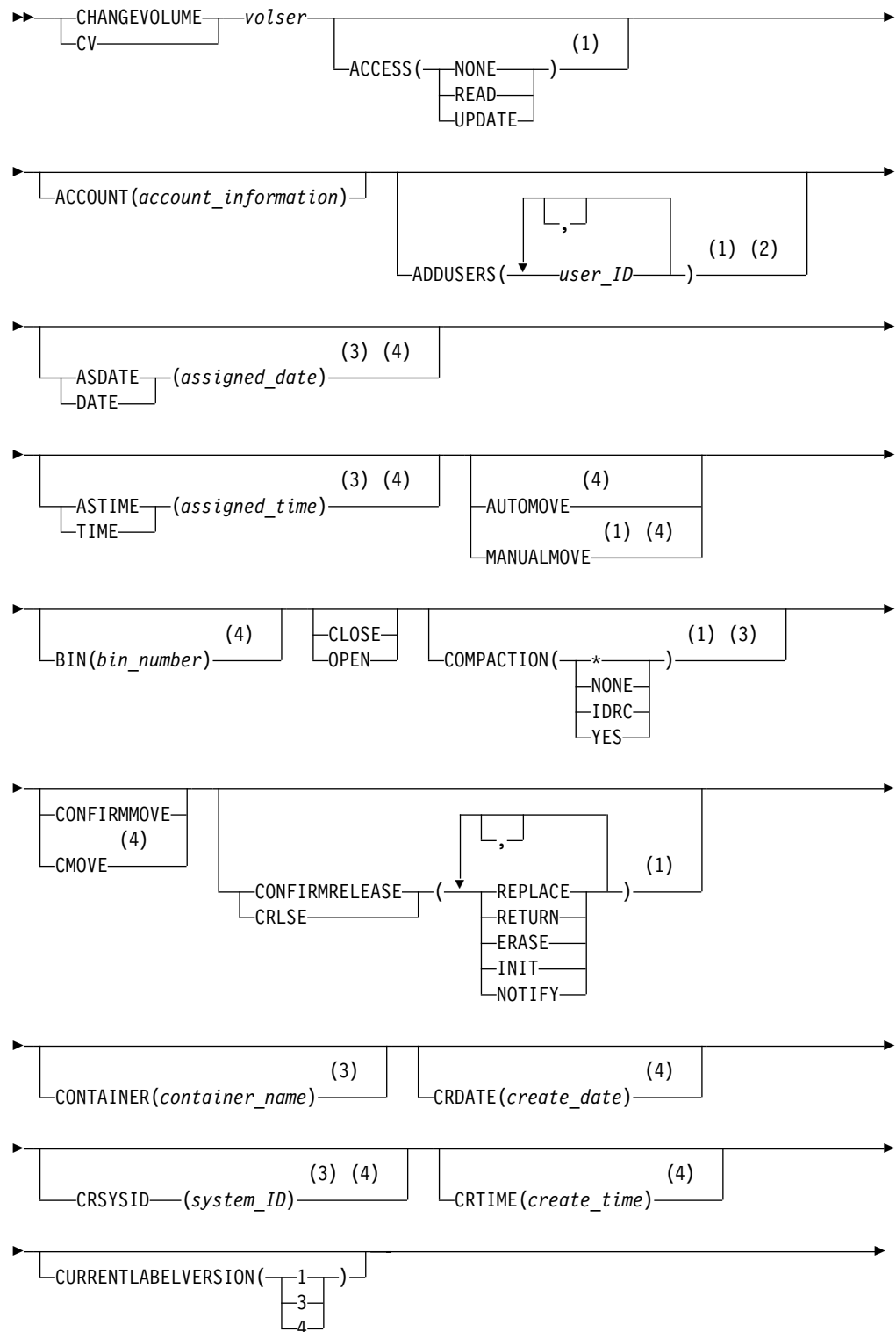
Confirmrelease parameters:

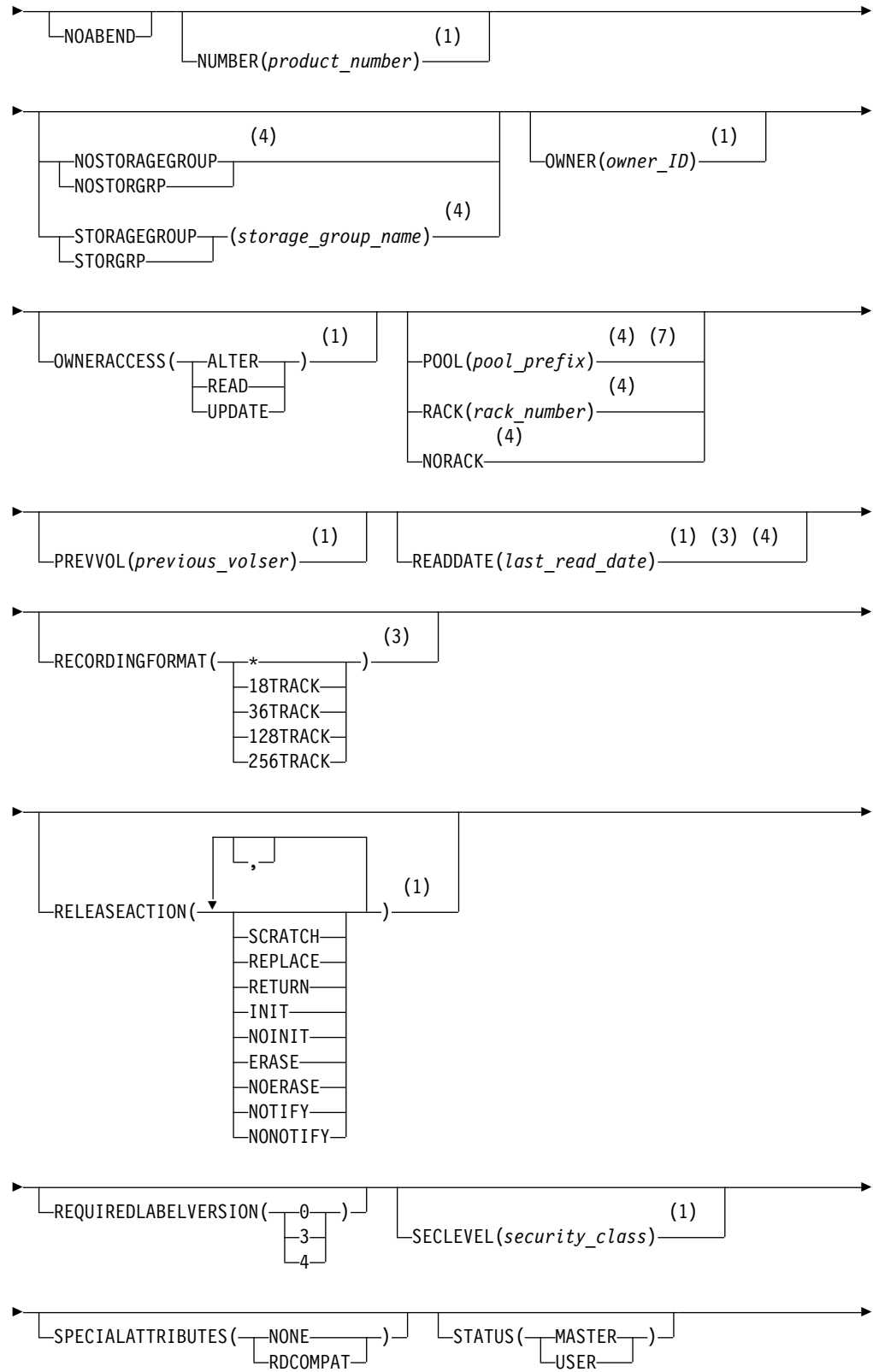


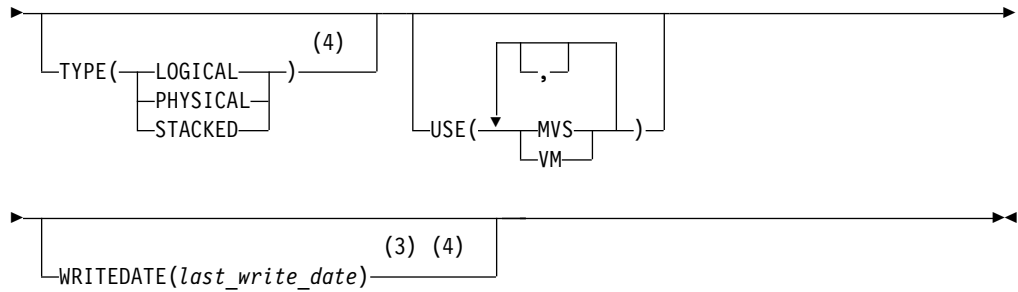
MOVE parameters:



CHANGEVOLUME: Specific Volume Optional Operands



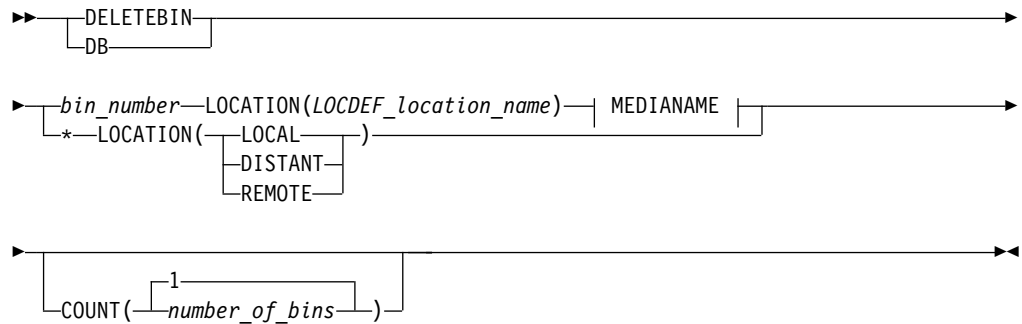




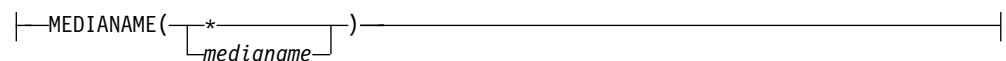
Notes:

- 1 This operand cannot be specified for a SCRATCH volume, unless you specify the STATUS operand.
- 2 You can specify a maximum of 12 user IDs.
- 3 You can specify this operand only if you also specify the FORCE operand. To use the FORCE operand, you must have CONTROL access to the STGADMIN.EDG.MASTER security resource and UPDATE access to the STGADMIN.EDG.FORCE security resource.
- 4 This operand can be specified if the user has CONTROL access to STGADMIN.EDG.MASTER resource.
- 5 This operand can be specified only if the volume resides in a system-managed library.
- 6 This operand can be specified to change a data set on a volume where information was recorded by DFSMSrmm during O/C/EOV processing. You must have CONTROL access to the STGADMIN.EDG.MASTER security resource and UPDATE access to the STGADMIN.EDG.FORCE security resource to use the FORCE operand.
- 7 This operand cannot be specified if the volume resides in an IBM Tape Library Dataserver.

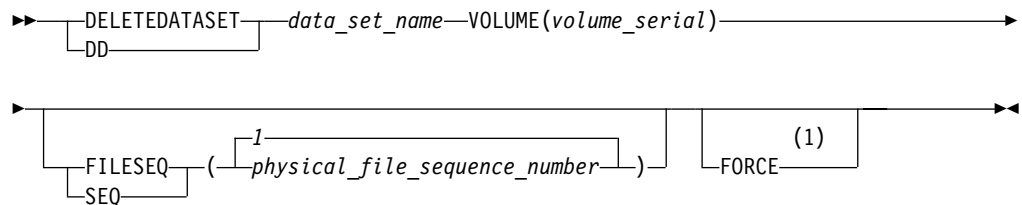
DELETEBIN: Deleting Bin Number Information



MEDIANAME:



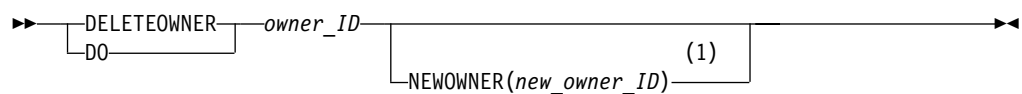
DELETEDATASET: Deleting Data Set Information



Notes:

- 1 Specify the FORCE operand to delete a data set for a volume where information was recorded by DFSMSrmm during O/C/EOV processing. You must have CONTROL access to the STGADMIN.EDG.MASTER security resource and UPDATE access to the STGADMIN.EDG.FORCE security resource to use the FORCE operand.

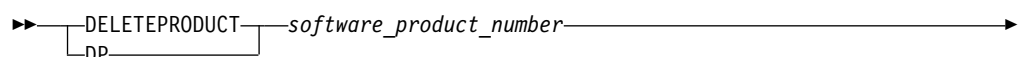
DELETEOWNER: Deleting Owner Information

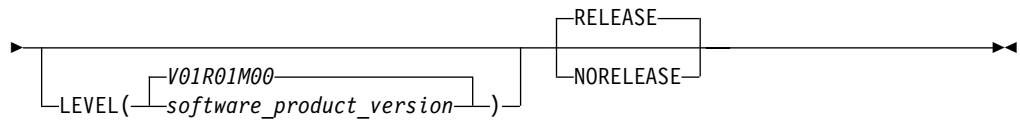


Notes:

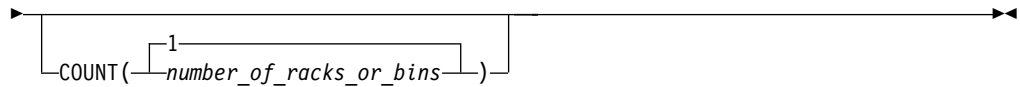
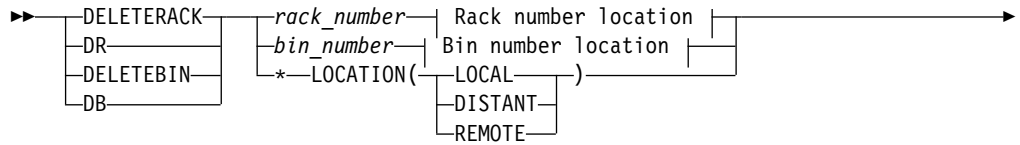
- 1 The NEWOWNER operand must be specified to reassign volumes if the owner you are deleting owns one or more volumes.

DELETEPRODUCT: Deleting Software Product Information

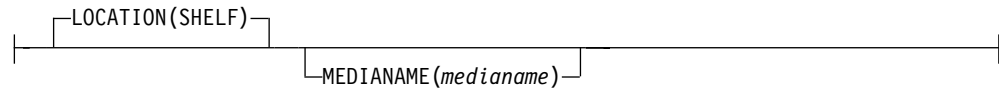




DELETERACK: Deleting Shelf Location Information



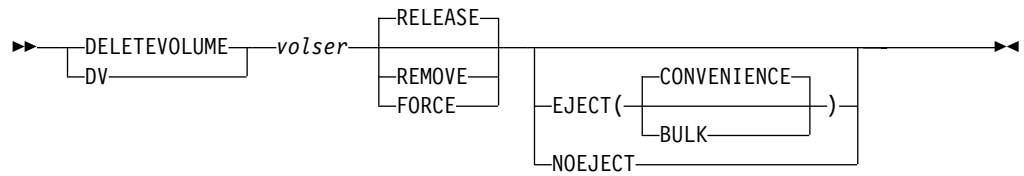
Rack number location:



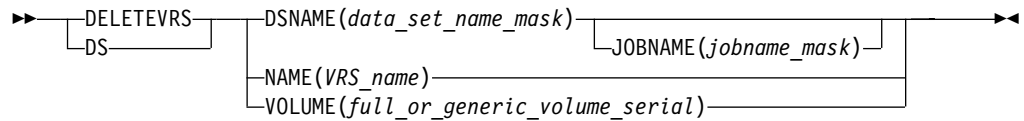
Bin number location:



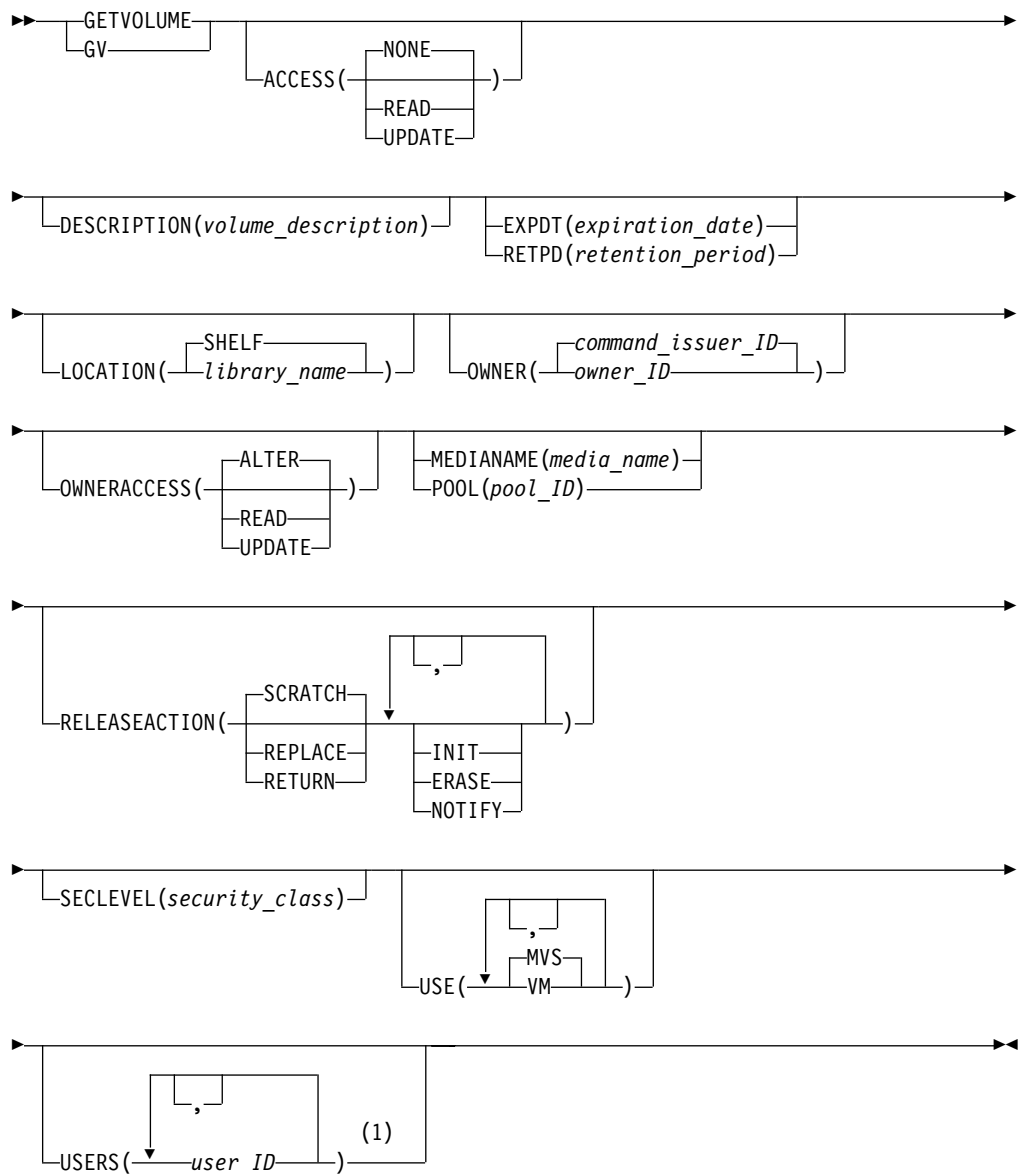
DELETEVOLUME: Deleting Volume Information



DELETEVRS: Deleting Vital Record Specification Information



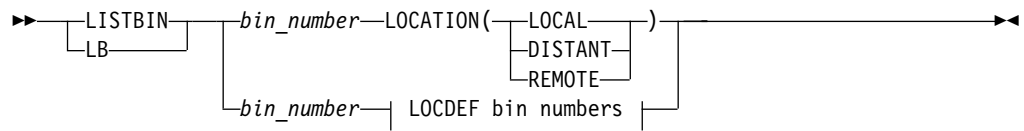
GETVOLUME: Requesting and Assigning Scratch Volumes



Notes:

- 1 You can specify a maximum of 12 user IDs.

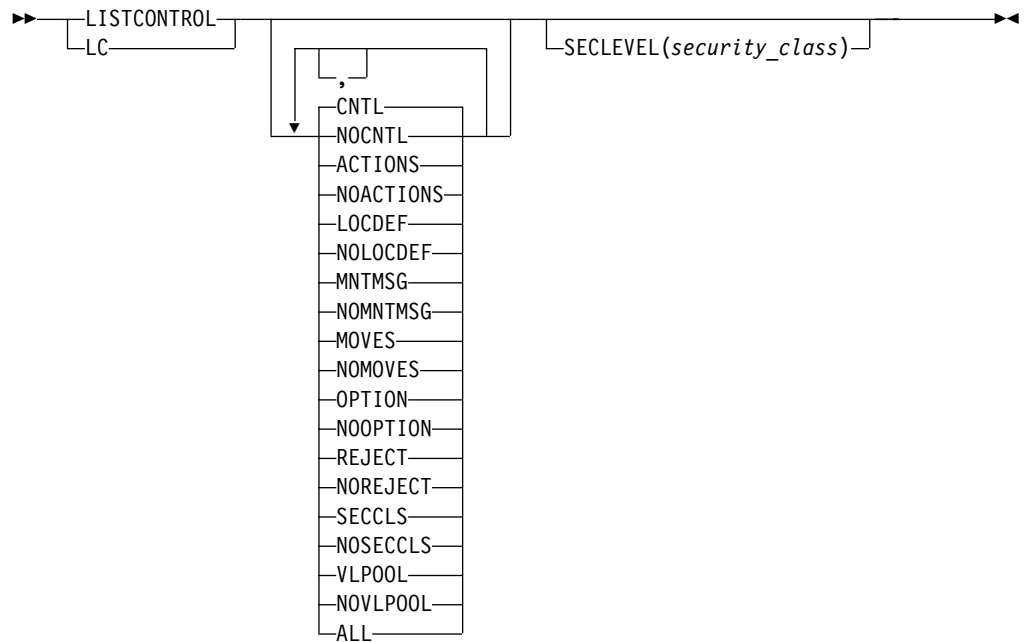
LISTBIN: Displaying Information about a Shelf Location



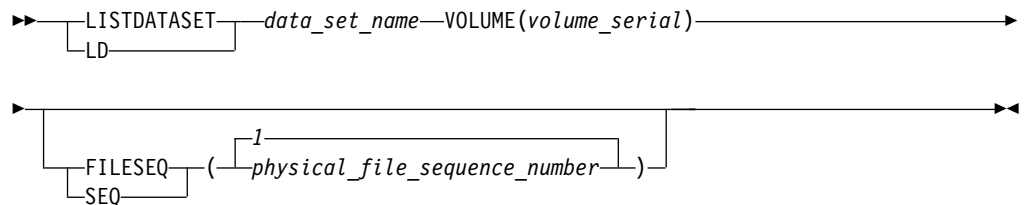
LOCDEF bin numbers:



LISTCONTROL: Displaying Parmlib Options and Control Information



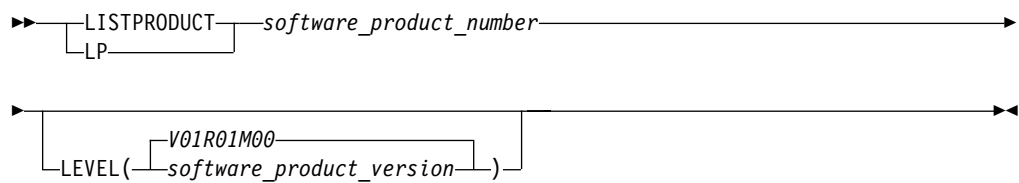
LISTDATASET: Displaying Information about a Data Set



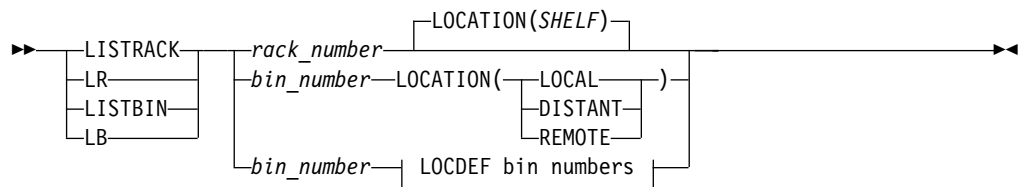
LISTOWNER: Displaying Information about an Owner



LISTPRODUCT: Displaying Information about a Software Product



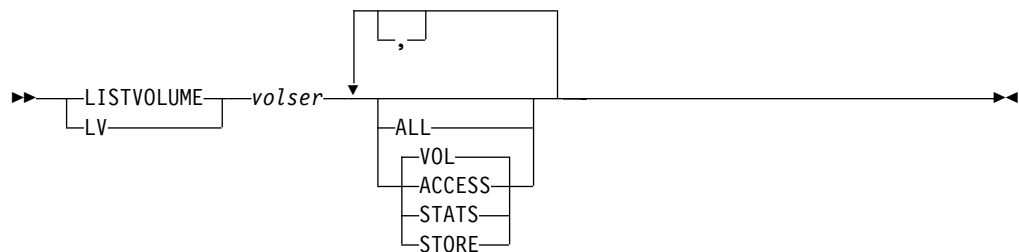
LISTTRACK: Displaying Information about a Shelf Location



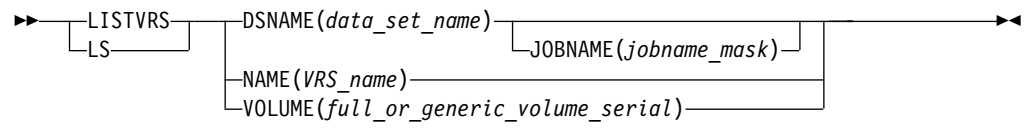
LOCDEF bin numbers:



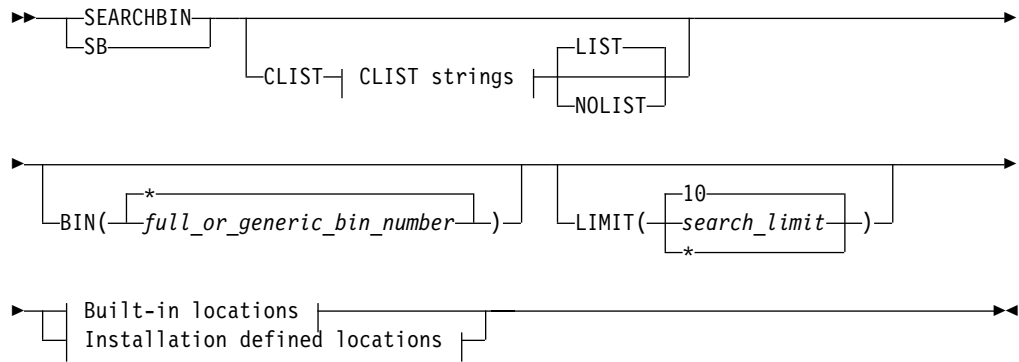
LISTVOLUME: Displaying Information about a Volume



LISTVRS: Displaying Information about a Vital Record Specification



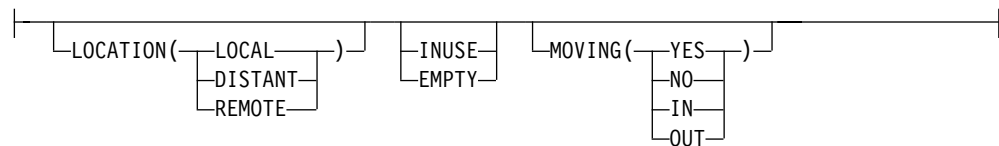
SEARCHBIN: Creating a List of Bin Numbers



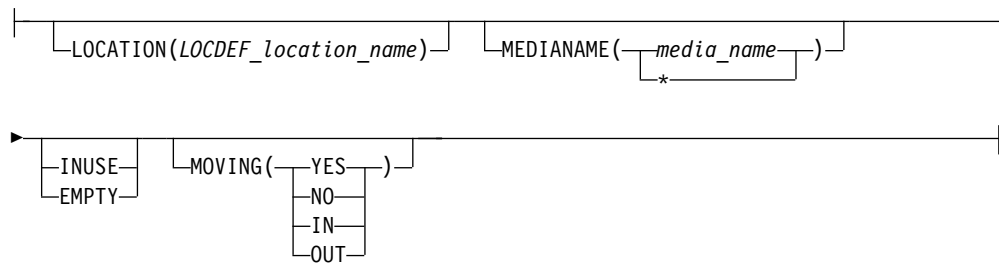
CLIST strings:

(*prefix_string*,*suffix_string*)

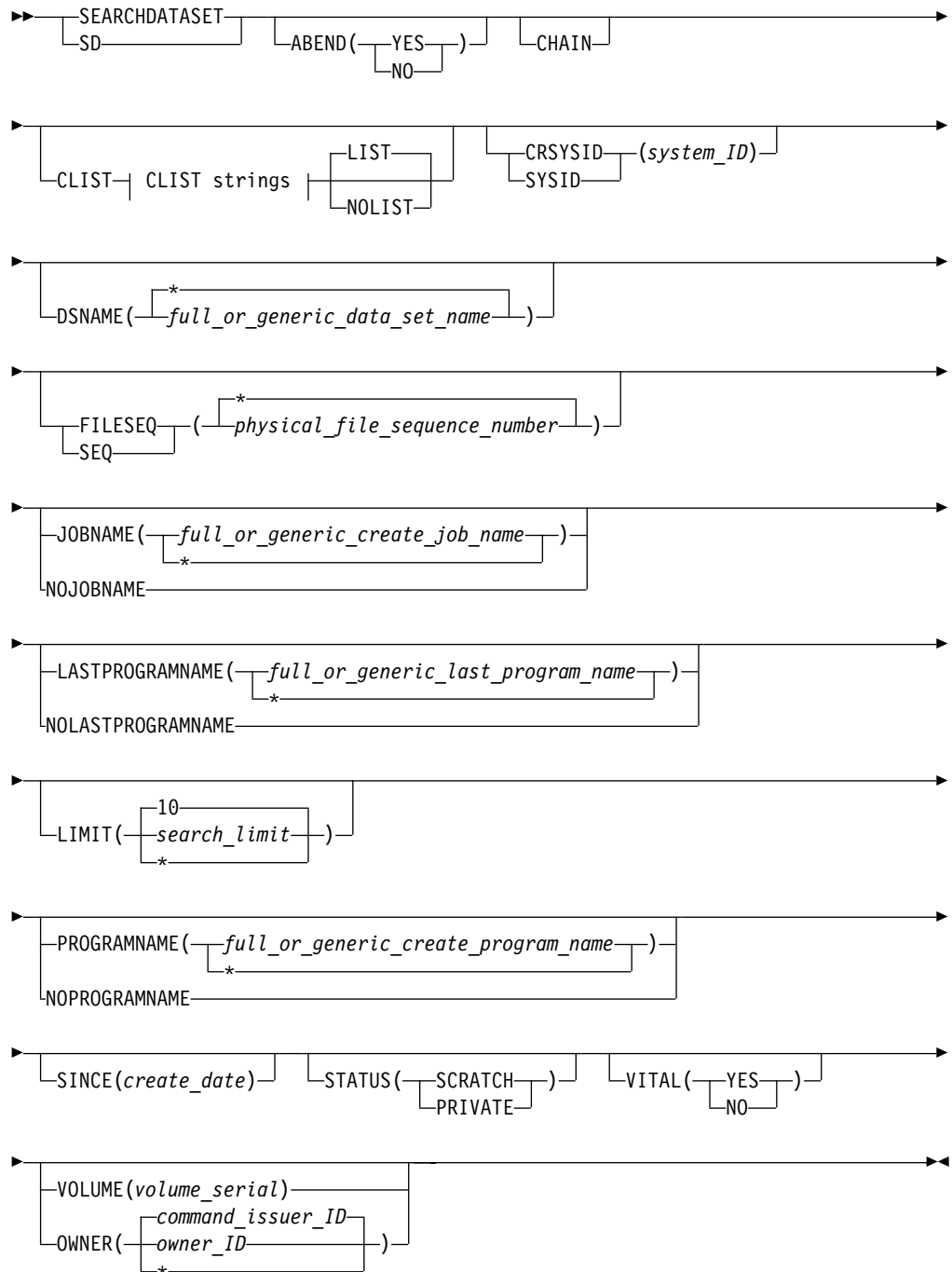
Built-in locations:



Installation defined locations:



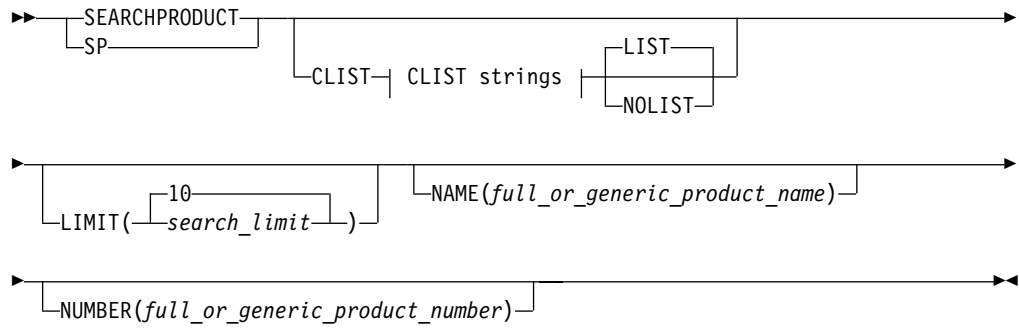
SEARCHDATASET: Creating a List of Data Sets



CLIST strings:

(prefix_string, suffix_string)

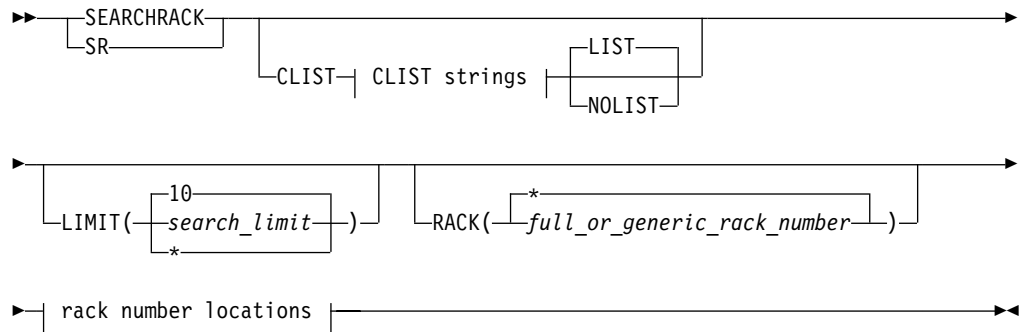
SEARCHPRODUCT: Creating a List of Software Products



CLIST strings:

(prefix_string, suffix_string)

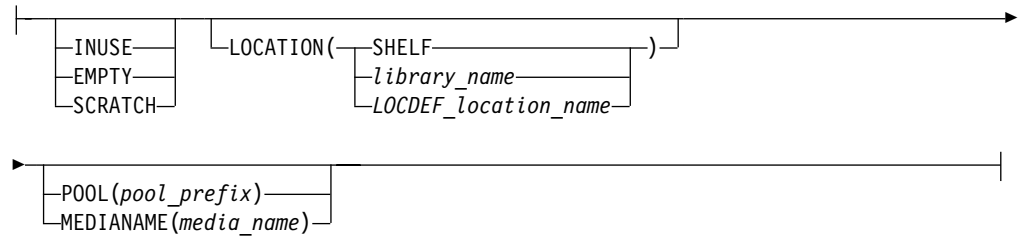
SEARCHRACK: Creating a List of Shelf Locations



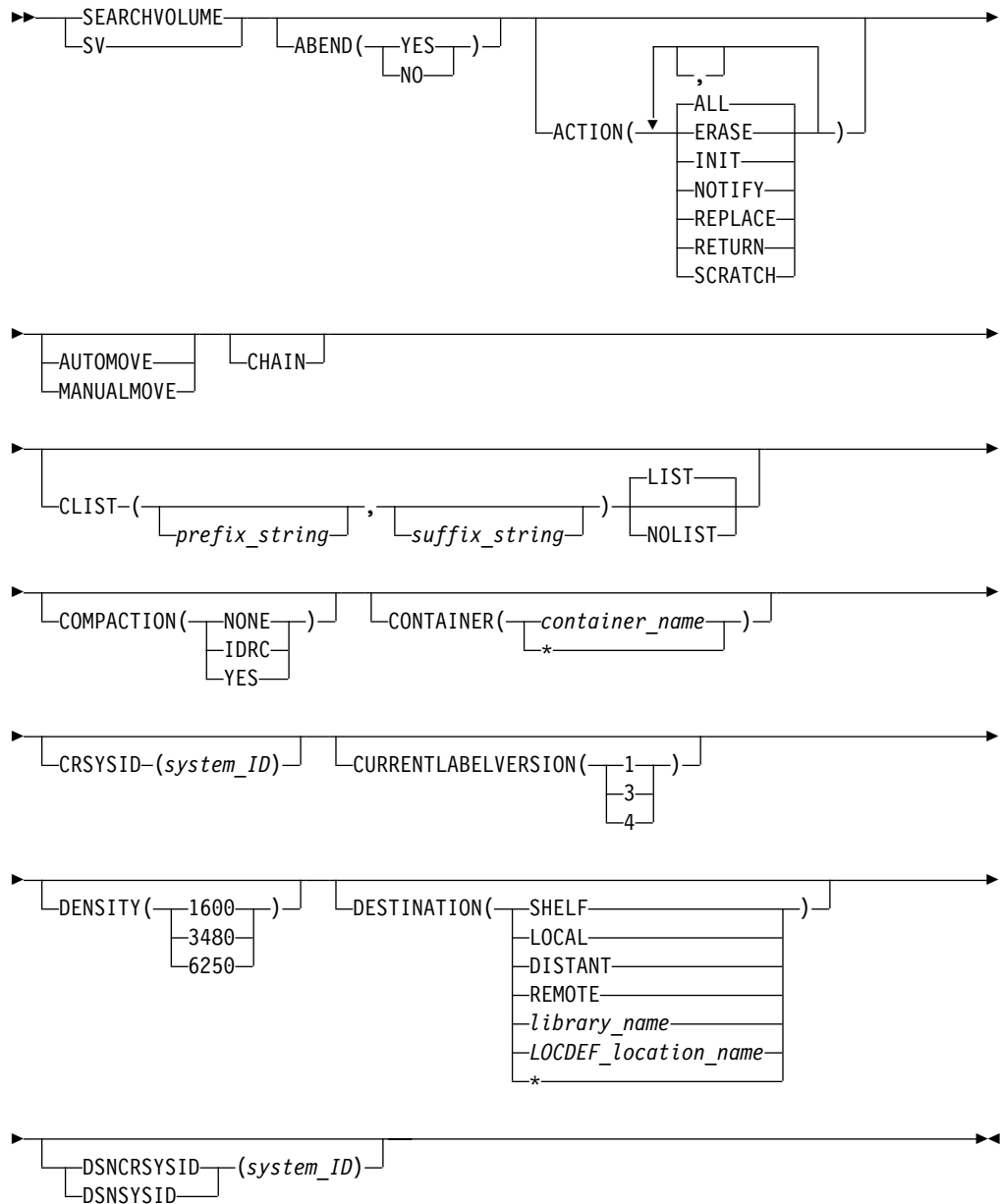
CLIST strings:

(prefix_string, suffix_string)

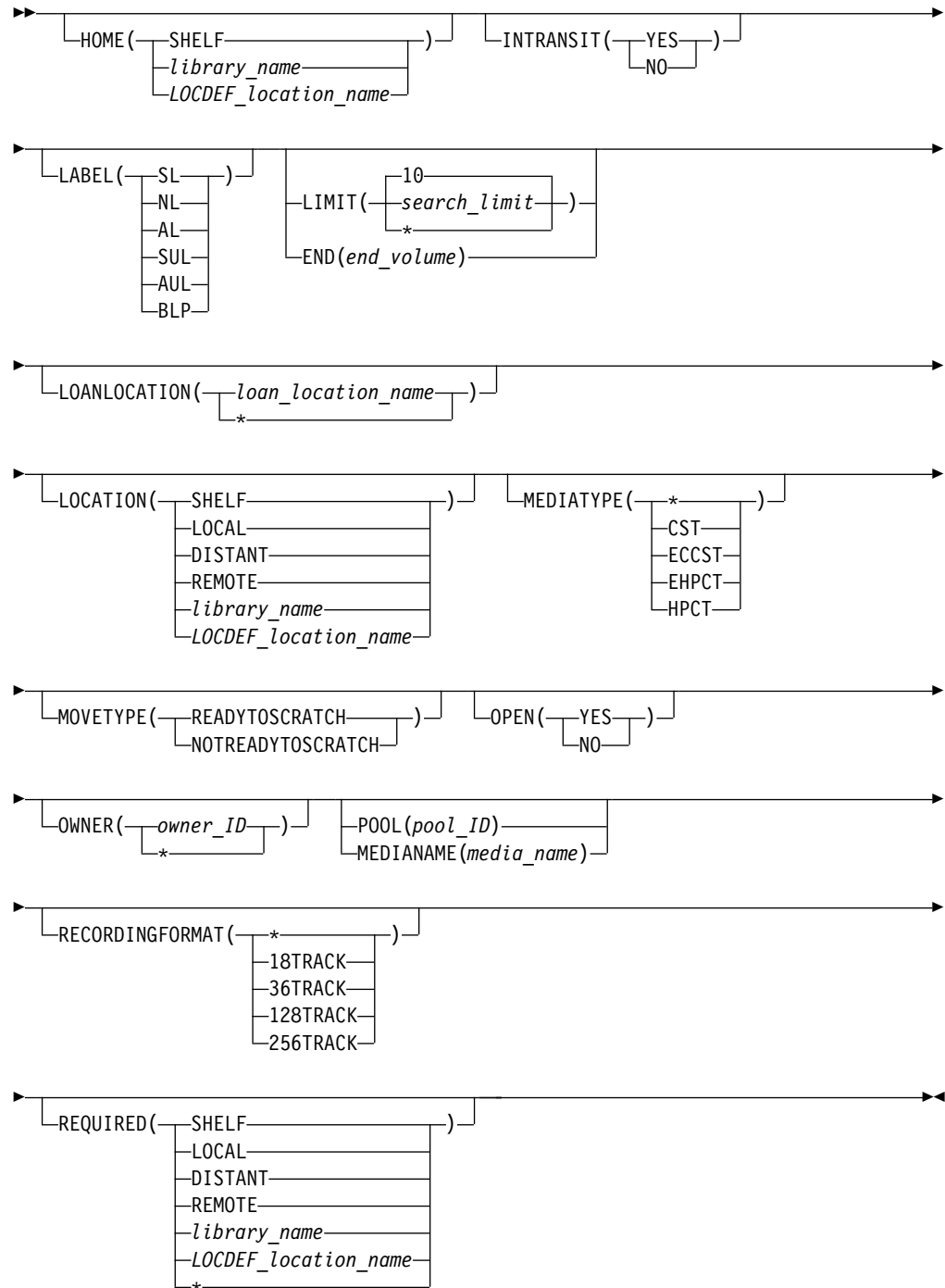
rack number locations:



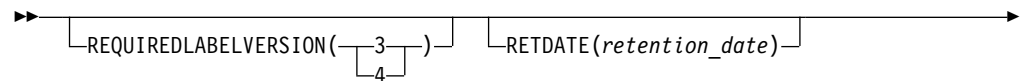
SEARCHVOLUME: Creating a List of Volumes

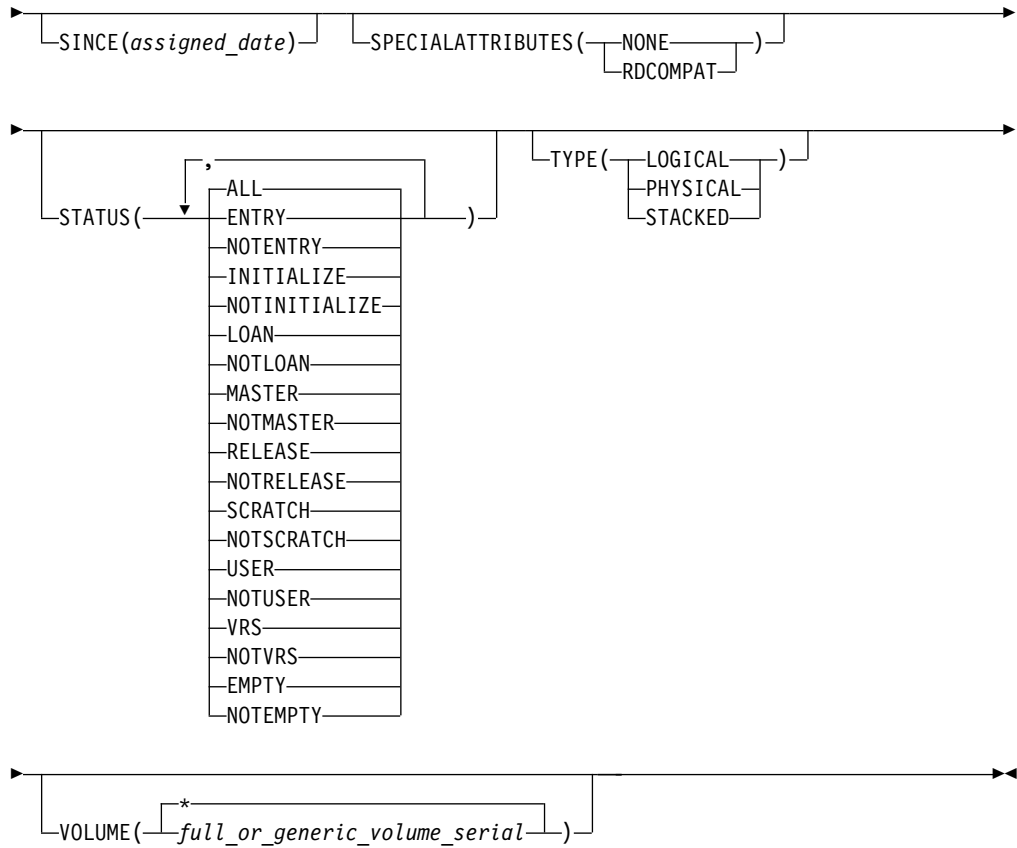


SEARCHVOLUME: Optional Operands

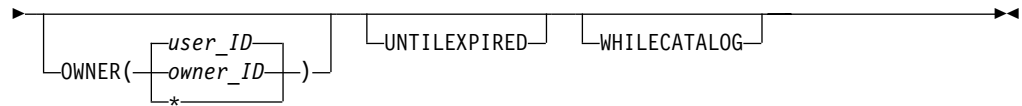
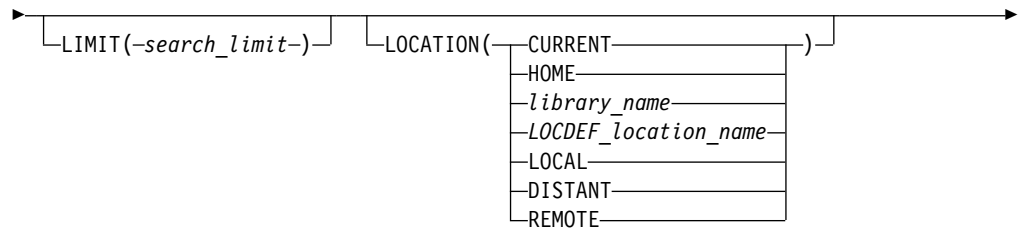
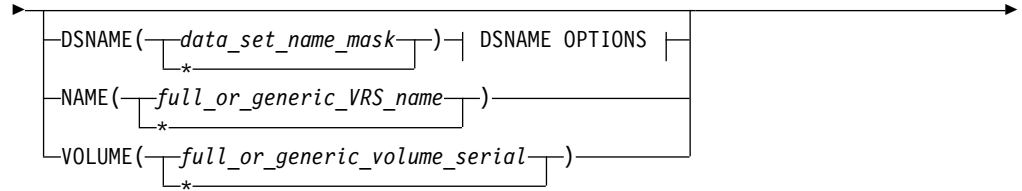
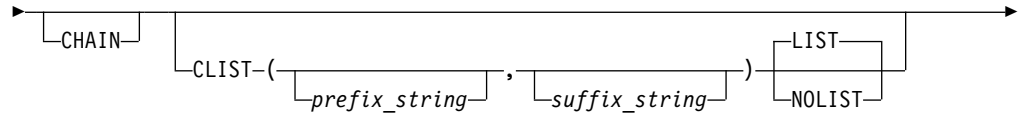
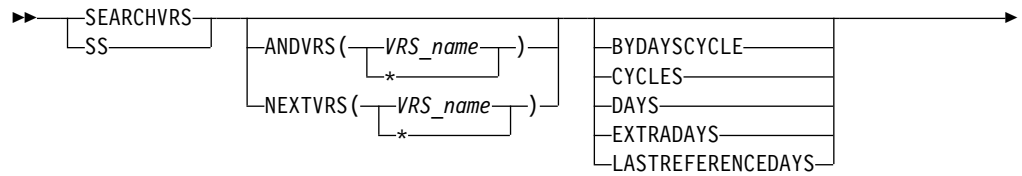


SEARCHVOLUME: Optional Operands (Cont.)

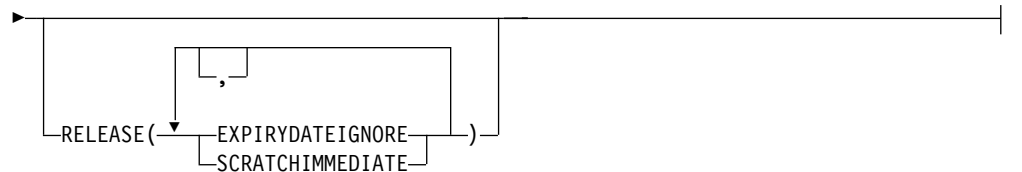
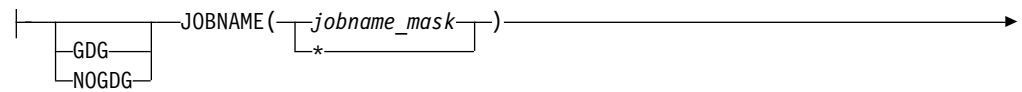




SEARCHVRS: Creating a List of Vital Record Specifications



DSNAME OPTIONS:



Appendix. Accessibility

Accessibility features help a user who has a physical disability, such as restricted mobility or limited vision, to use software products successfully. The major accessibility features in z/OS enable users to:

- Use assistive technologies such as screen-readers and screen magnifier software
- Operate specific or equivalent features using only the keyboard
- Customize display attributes such as color, contrast, and font size

Using assistive technologies

Assistive technology products, such as screen-readers, function with the user interfaces found in z/OS. Consult the assistive technology documentation for specific information when using it to access z/OS interfaces.

Keyboard navigation of the user interface

Users can access z/OS user interfaces using TSO/E or ISPF. Refer to *z/OS TSO/E Primer*, *z/OS TSO/E User's Guide*, and *z/OS ISPF User's Guide Volume I* for information about accessing TSO/E and ISPF interfaces. These guides describe how to use TSO/E and ISPF, including the use of keyboard shortcuts or function keys (PF keys). Each guide includes the default settings for the PF keys and explains how to modify their functions.

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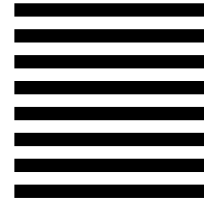
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