



z/OS Introduction and Workshop

Data Sets



Unit Objectives

After completing this unit, you should be able to:

- Describe data set naming rules
- Describe a partitioned data set
- Describe a sequential data set
- Describe a VSAM data set
- Describe a data set extent
- Describe role of the system catalog and user catalogs
- Describe role of VTOC
- Describe z/OS based Unix filesystems



What is a data set?

Commonly known as a file in unix or linux.

A data set is a collection of logically related data records stored on one disk storage volume or a set of volumes.

A data set can be:

source program library of macros file of data records used by a processing program.

You can print a data set or display it on a terminal.

The logical record is the basic unit of information used by a program running on z/OS.



How data is stored in a z/OS system

Data is stored on a disk storage volume, magnetic tape, or optical media.

Programs and system utilities can store and retrieve records either directly or sequentially.

Programs and system utilities use disk volumes for storing data and executable programs, including the operating system itself, and for temporary working storage.

Program and system utilities can use one disk volume for many different data sets, and reallocate or reuse space on the volume.



Data management in z/OS

Data management involves all of the following tasks: allocation, placement, monitoring, migration, backup, recall, recovery, and deletion.

Disk storage management is done either explicitly or through automated processes (or through a combination or both).

In z/OS, DFSMS (Data Facility Storage Management Subsystem) is a base component of the operating system and it can be used to automate storage management for data sets.



DASD: Use and terminology

Direct Access Storage Device (DASD) is another name for a disk volume.

DASD volumes are used for storing data and executable programs.

Data sets in a z/OS system are organized on DASD volumes.

A disk drive contains *cylinders*

Cylinders contain *tracks*

Tracks contain data *records*.



Data Sets – Common Types of z/OS Data Sets

Non-VSAM

SEQ Sequential collection of records referenced by a single data set name

PDS Partitioned Data Set (aka PO – Partitioned Organization)

Consists of a directory and one or more member names

PDS/E Partitioned Data Set Extended

Consists of a directory and one or more member names

Increased Functionality, Performance and Reduced Maintenance

VSAM

Increased efficiency and performance beyond non-VSAM

KSDS Keyed Sequential Data Set ESDS Entry Sequential Data Set RRDS Relative Record Data Set

LDS Linear Data Set



Data Set – Space Allocation

How space is specified:

explicitly (JCL, ALLOCATE, SVC99, IDCAMS) implicitly (DFSMS – Automatic Class Selection, ACS routine)

Non VSAM Data Set characteristics:

Smallest amount of data to be processed is a *logical record* Records can be grouped into *blocks*

VSAM Data Set characteristics:

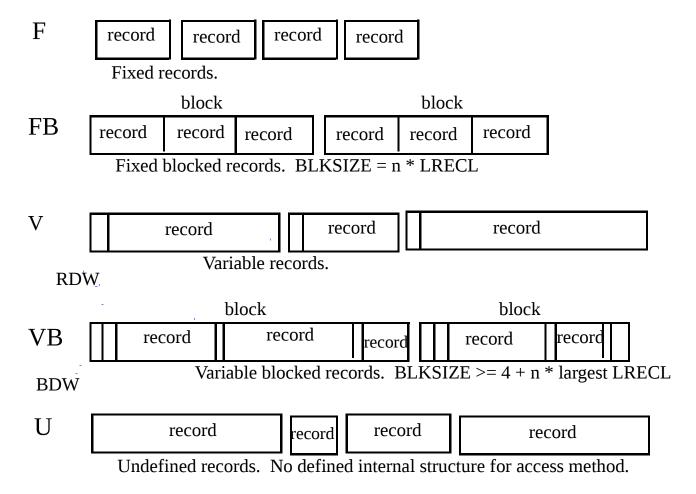
Records are stored in *control intervals* (1 exception – LDS)

How Data Sets are Created on Disk Storage:

A Data Set is assigned disk space in chunks called *extents*A *primary* extent is allocated when data set is created.
A *secondary* extent is created/allocated when primary extent is full



Data Set – (non VSAM) data storage attributes



Record and block descriptors words are each 4 bytes long



Data Set – PDS and PDS/E (non VSAM)

PDS data sets:

Simple and efficient way to organize related groups of sequential files.

PDS/E data sets:

Similar to a PDS, but advantages include:

Space reclaimed automatically when a member is deleted

Faster directory searches



Data Set Names - VSAM

VSAM data set is accessed by a VSAM virtual data set name called a 'cluster name'.

VSAM cluster name is associated with 1 or more physical data set names.

VSAM ESDS cluster includes a physical DATA component data set name.

VSAM KSDS cluster includes a physical DATA component data set name and a physical INDEX component data set name and optionally a physical ALTERNATE INDEX component



Data Set – VSAM Virtual Storage Access Method

VSAM data sets are formatted differently than non-VSAM data sets.

VSAM data sets are collections of records, grouped into control intervals (CI) with one exception (LDS Linear Data Sets)

The control interval (CI) is a fixed area of storage space in which VSAM stores records.

The control intervals are grouped into contiguous areas of storage called control areas (CA).

To access VSAM data sets, VSAM access method is used



Data Set – VSAM Virtual Storage Access Method

VSAM arranges records by either an 1) index key, or by a 2) relative byte address, or by a 3) relative record number.

The following are the different types of VSAM data sets:

Key Sequence Data Set (KSDS)

Entry Sequence Data Set (ESDS)

Relative Record Data Set (RRDS)

Linear Data Set (LDS)

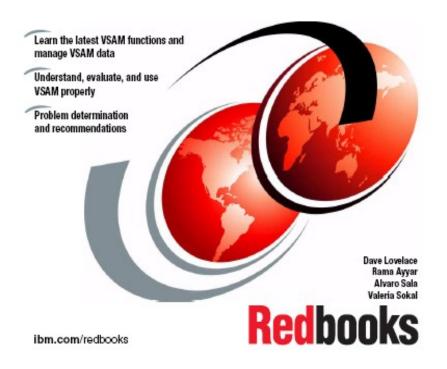
A special system utility (**IDCAMS**) is used to define, delete, rename, and copy VSAM data sets.



How Data is Stored and Managed by VSAM

TEM

VSAM Demystified



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Data Set Names - (DSN)

Each cataloged data set must have an unique name

Maximum 44 characters

Maximum of 22 name segments: level qualifier

- The first name in the left: high level qualifier (HLQ)
- The last name in the right: low level qualifier (LLQ)
- Level qualifiers are separated by a dot '.'

Each level qualifier:

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- From 1 up to 8 characters
- The first must be alphabetical (A-Z) or special (@ # \$)
- The 7 remaining: alphabetical, national, numeric (0-9) or hyphen (-)
- Upper case only

Example: ZIBM000.JCL HLQ: ZIBM000 2 qualifiers



Data Set Names - Partitioned Data Set Member Names

Member name of partitioned data set (PDS)

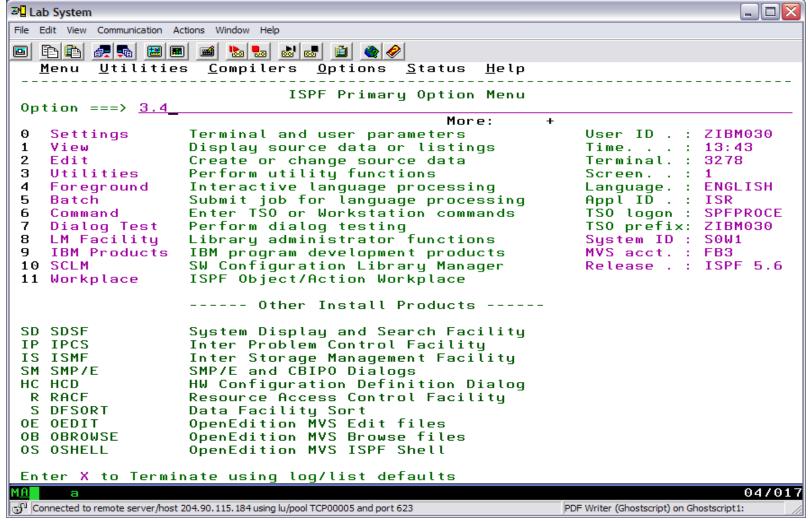
8 characters long

First byte: uppercase alphabetical (A-Z) or special (@ # \$)

7 remaining: alphabetical, special, numeric (0-9)

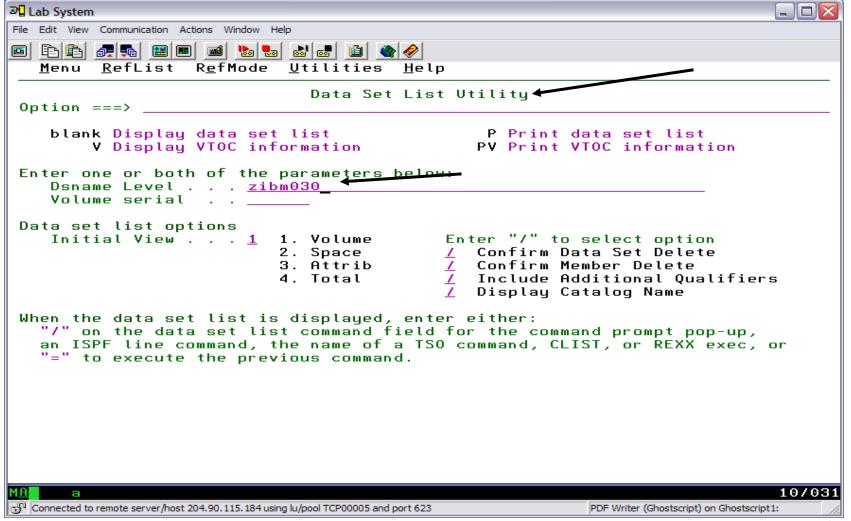


Data Set Names



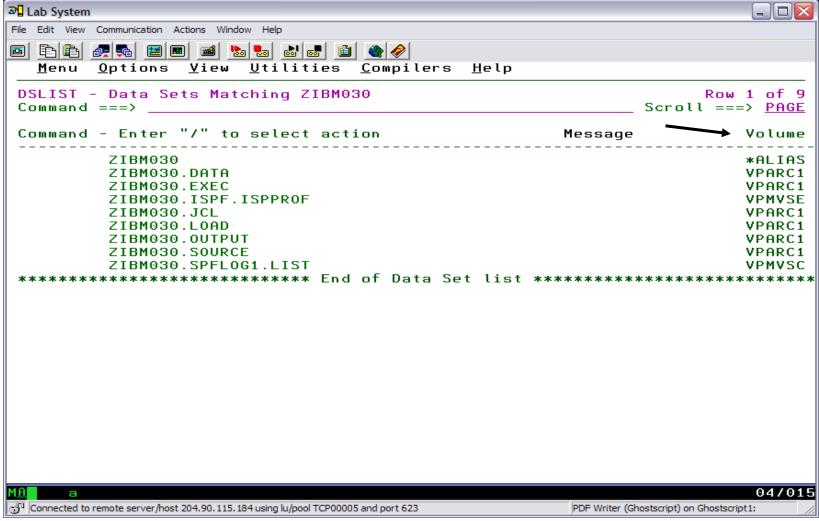


Data Set Names



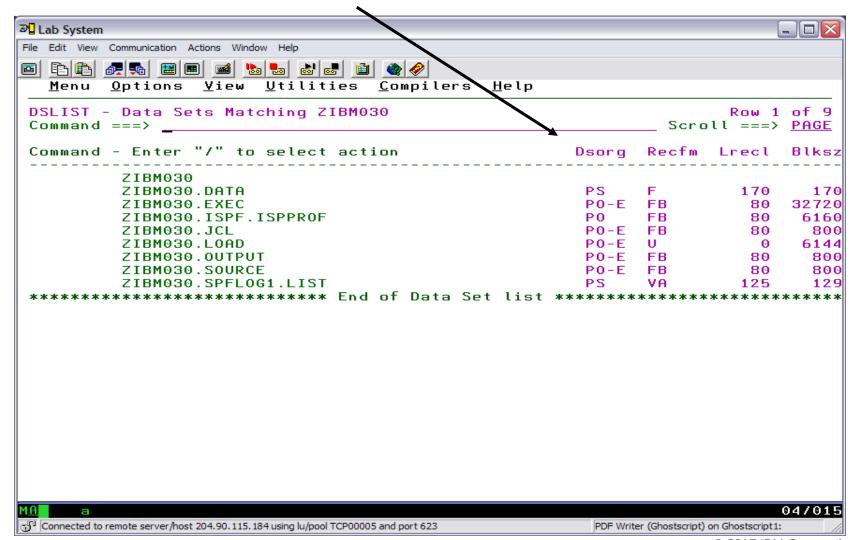


Data Set Names



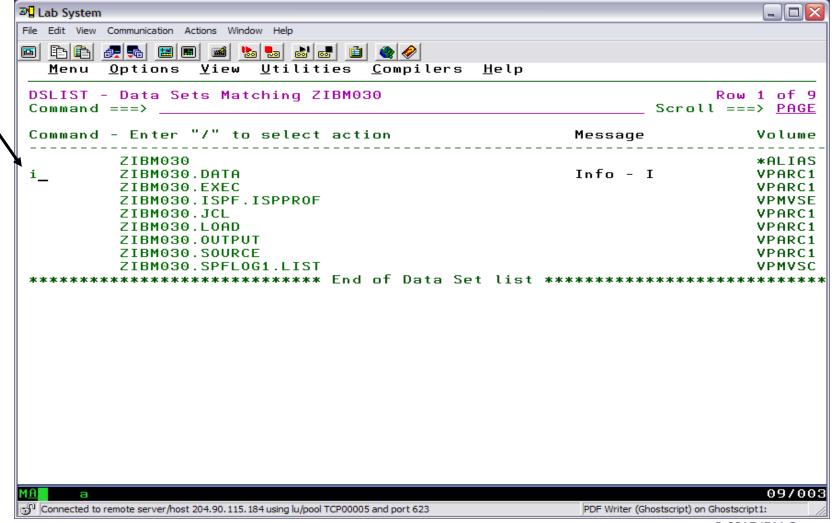


Data Set Names - Shift Right (F11)



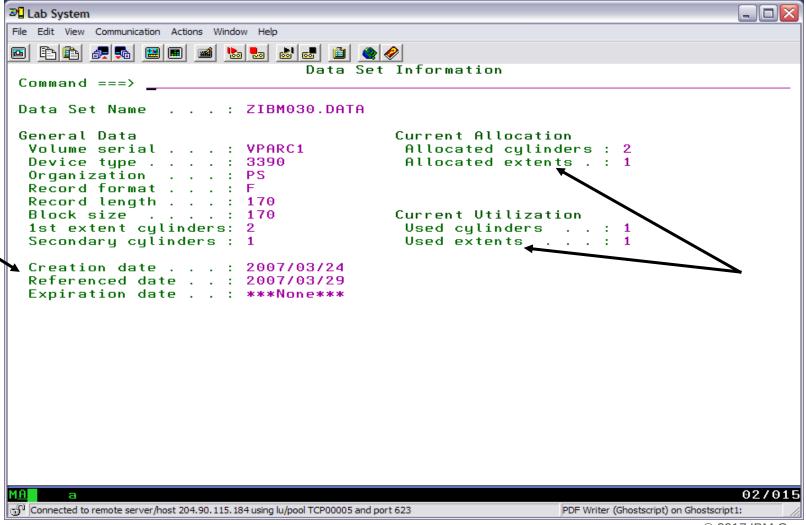


Data Set Names - Information



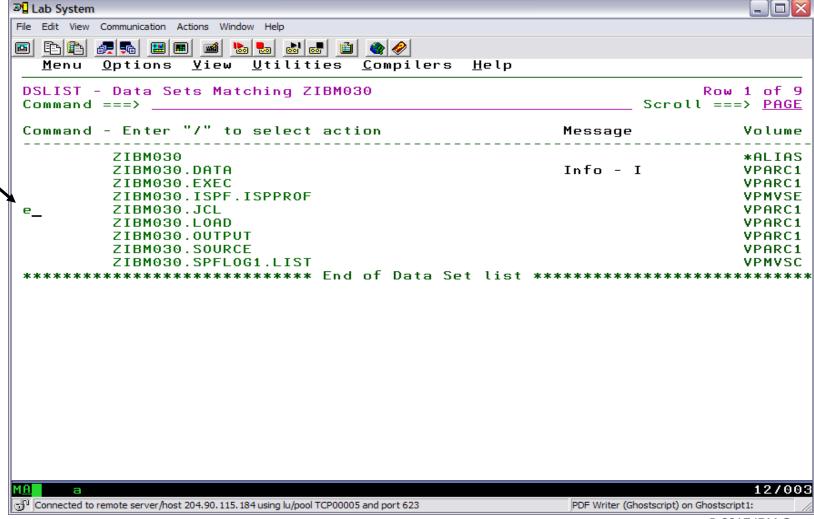


Data Set Names - Information



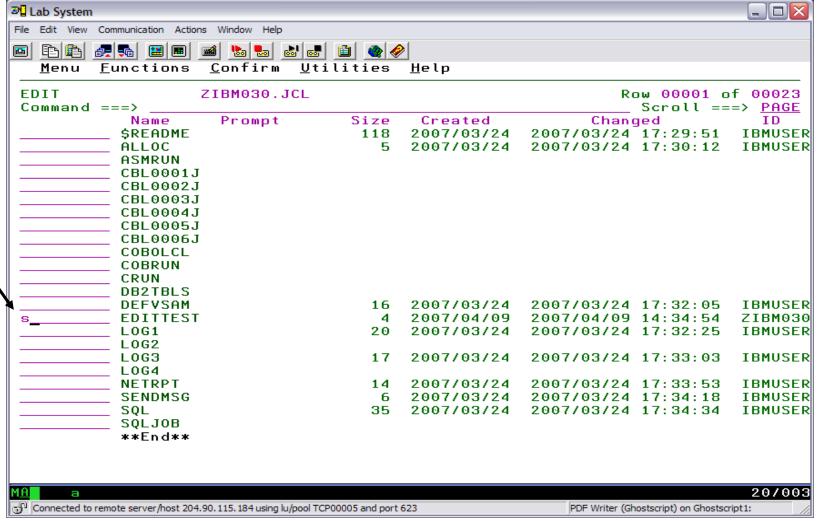


Data Set Names – Edit a Partitioned Data Set



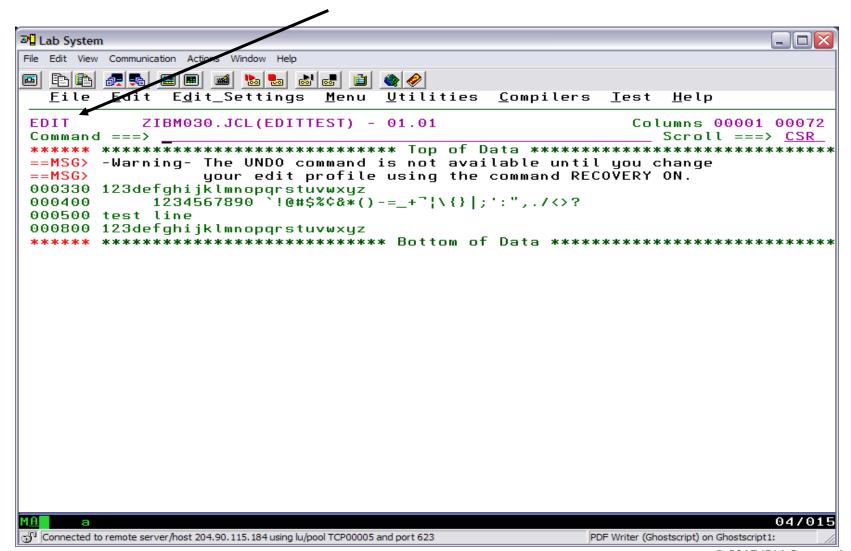


Data Set Names – PDS members



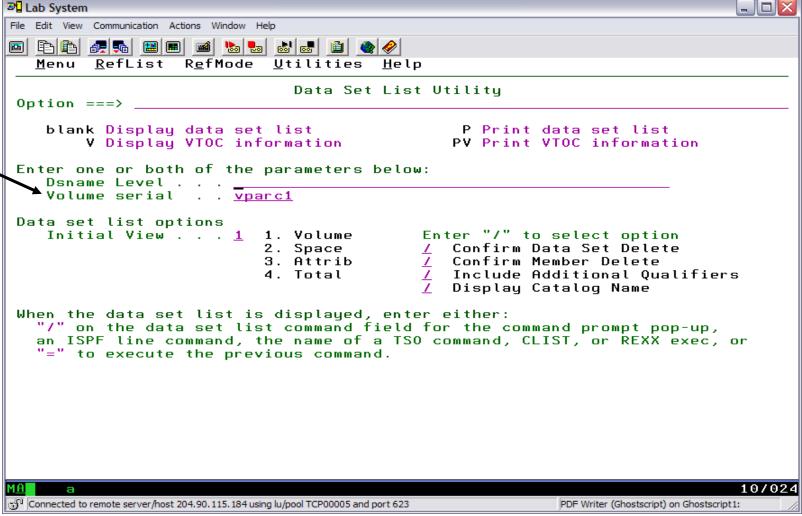


Data Set Names – Edit mode



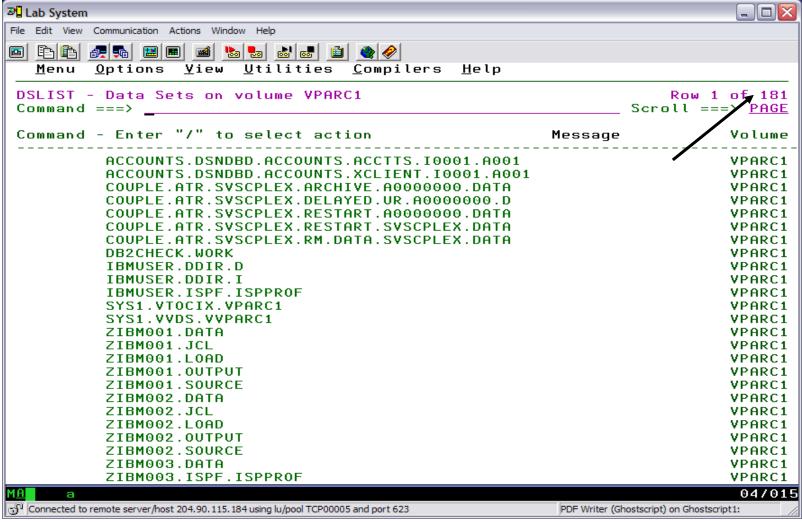


Data Set Names – Disk Volume View



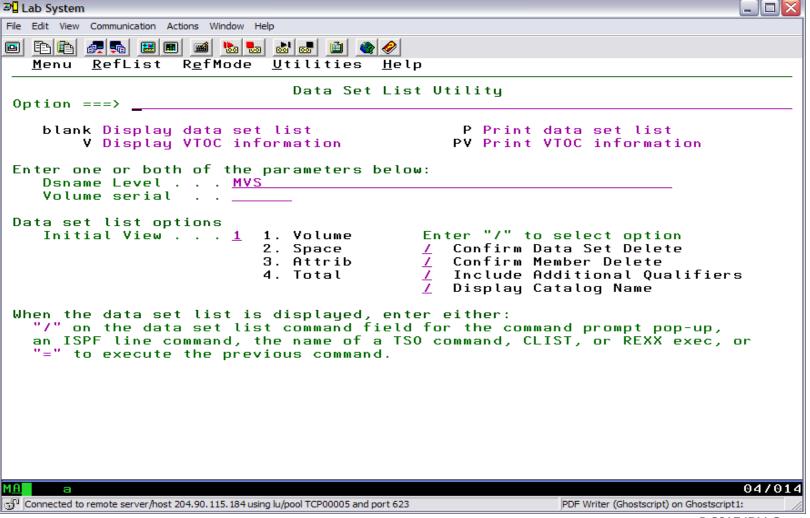


Data Set Names – Disk Volume View



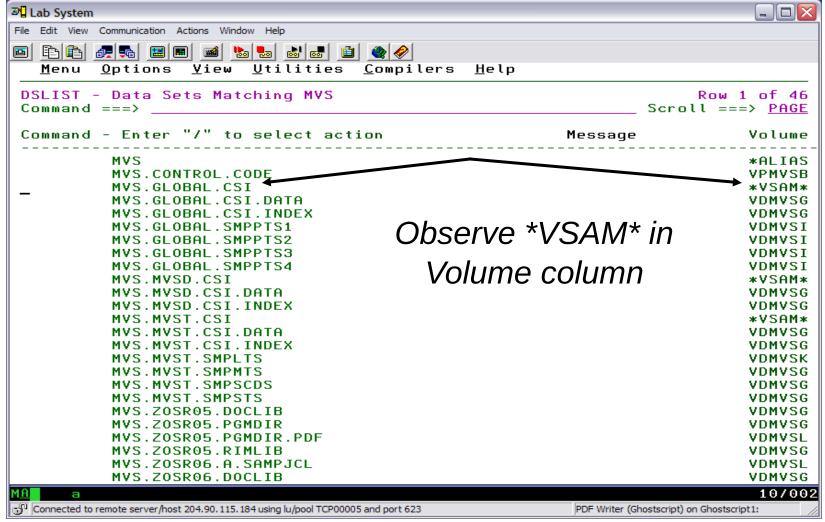


Data Set Names – DSLIST Panel



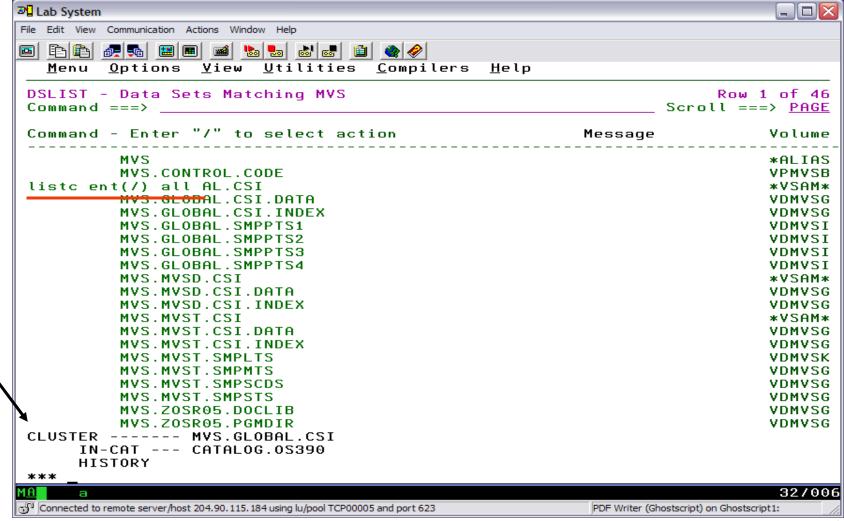


Data Set Names – DSLIST output



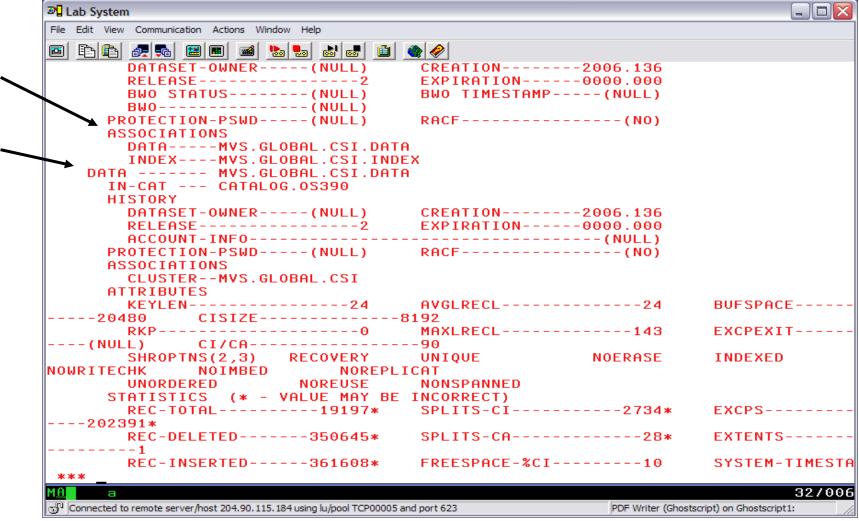


Data Set Names – LIST Catalog Entry (LISTC ENT)



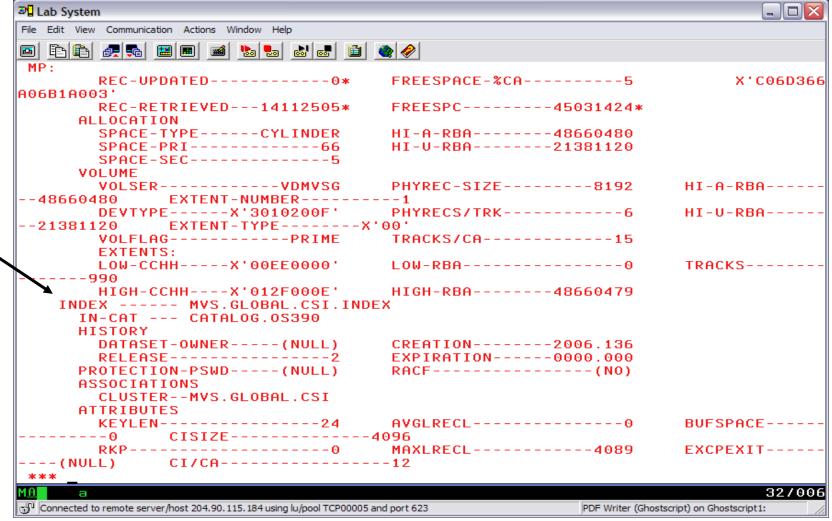


Data Set Names – VSAM Information



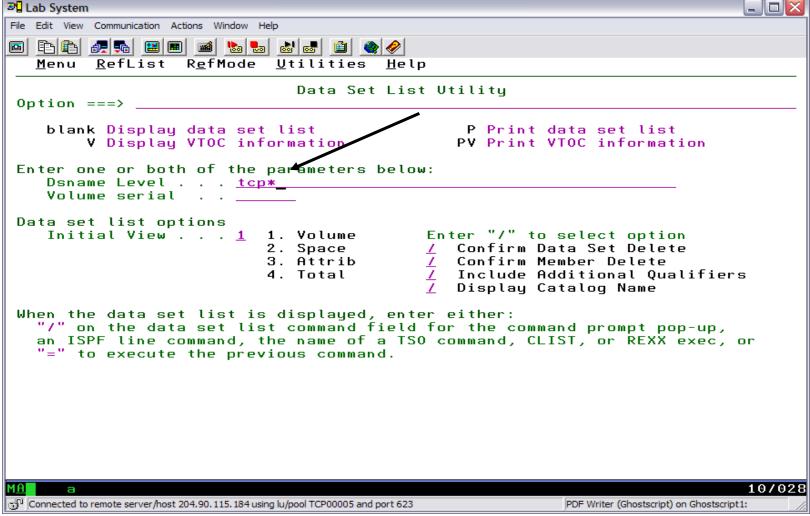


Data Set Names – VSAM Information



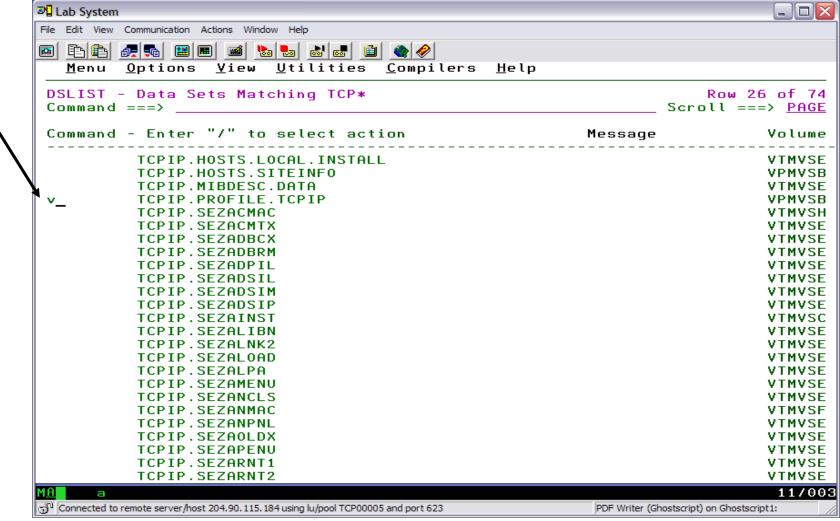


Data Set Names – DSLIST wildcards



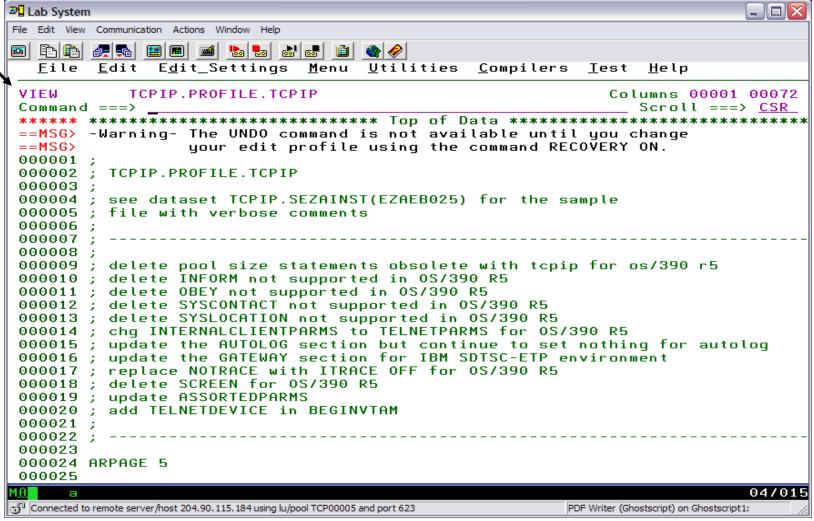


Data Set Names – View mode



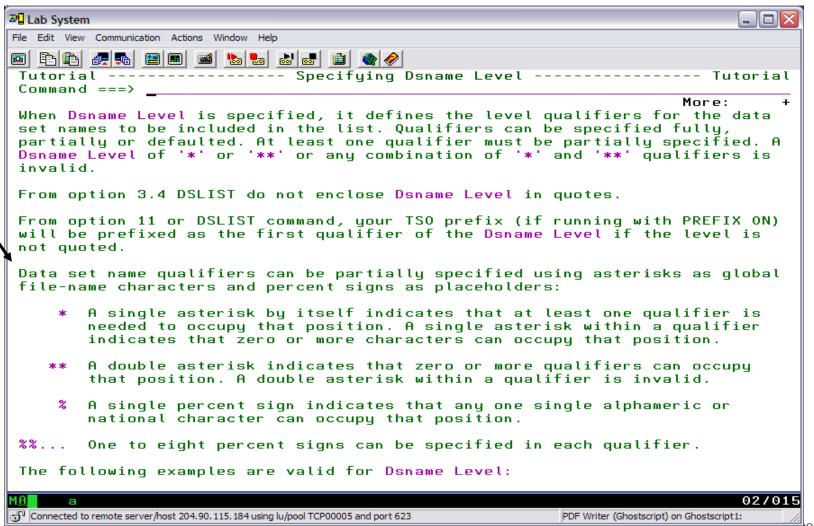


Data Set Names – View mode





Data Set Names – DSLIST wildcard help (F1)





Catalog and VTOC

z/OS uses a catalog and a volume table of contents (VTOC) on each DASD volume to manage the storage and placement of data sets.

A catalog is a data set used to store location information about other data sets.

VTOC:

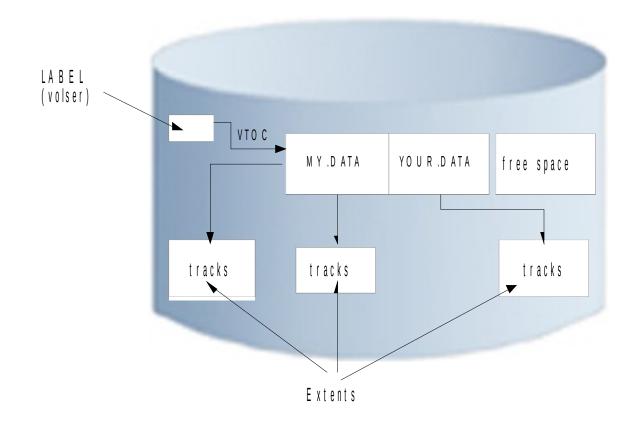
Lists the data sets on a volume Lists the free space on the volume.

*Note: Another special data set (VSAM Volume Data Set – VVDS) is stored on a disk volume which contains VSAM data sets. The VVDS entries include VSAM Volume Records (VVRs) to relate elements of a VSAM data set name.



VTOC (Volume Table of Contents)

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Catalog - What is a z/OS Catalog?

A catalog is a VSAM data set with information about other data sets.

Catalog records associate a data set name with disk or tape volume.

Locating a data set requires:

Data set name

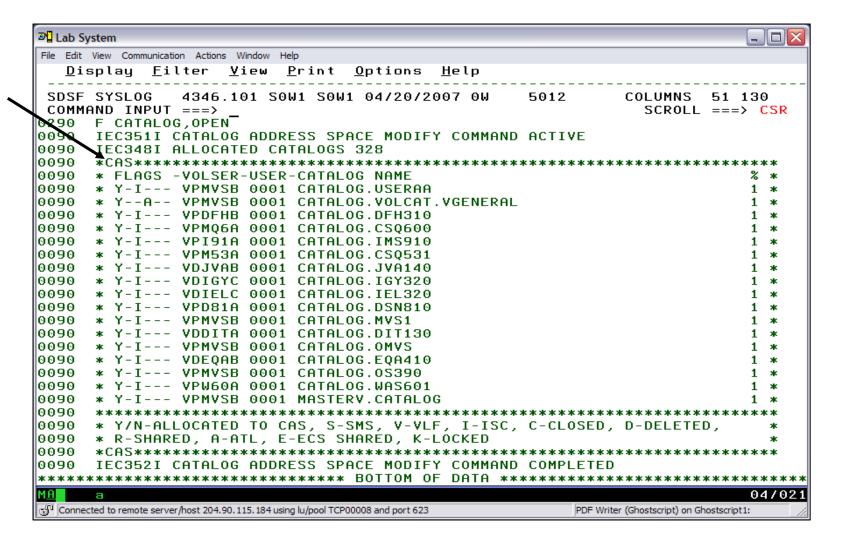
Volume name

Unit (volume device type)

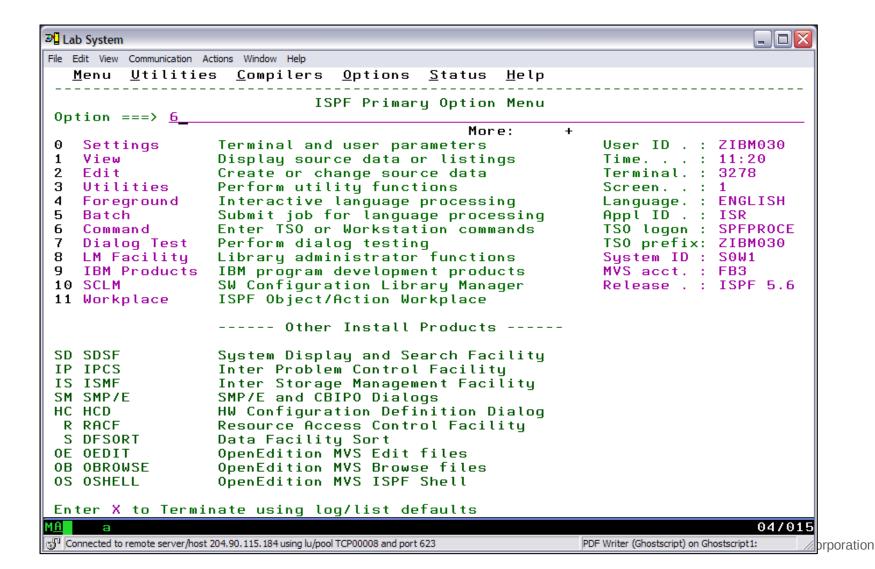
Typical z/OS system includes a master catalog and numerous user catalogs.

An 'alias' entry is defined in the master catalog to direct the master catalog to look into a specifically 'related' user catalog for the all data sets names beginning with that 'alias' (aka HLQ) as the first node of the data set name.

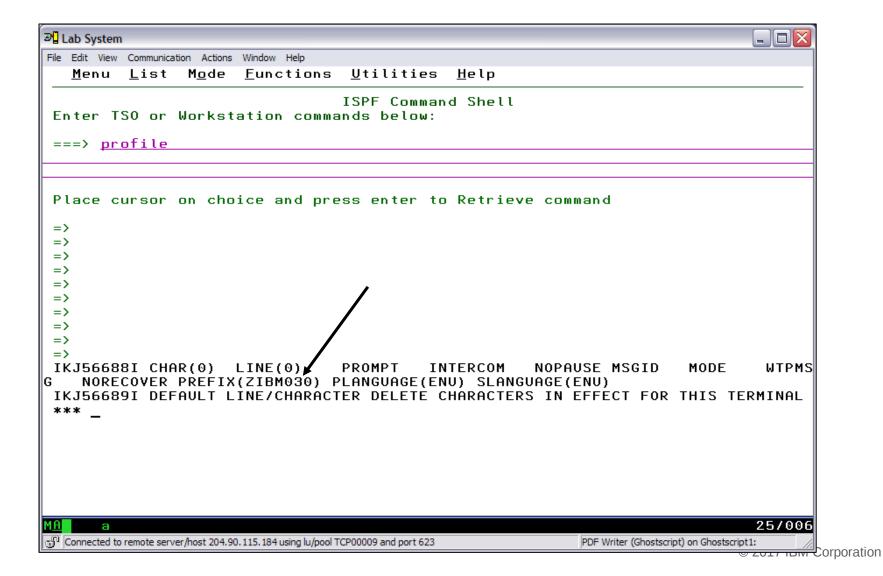




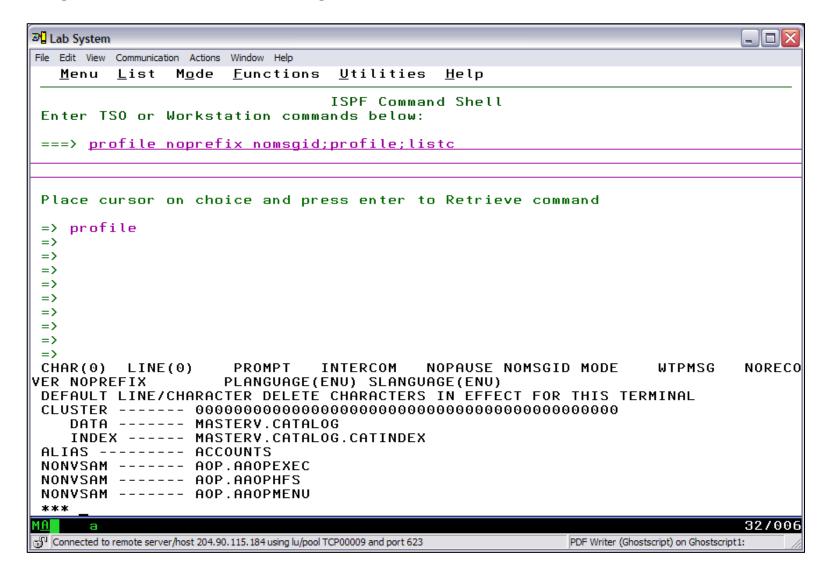




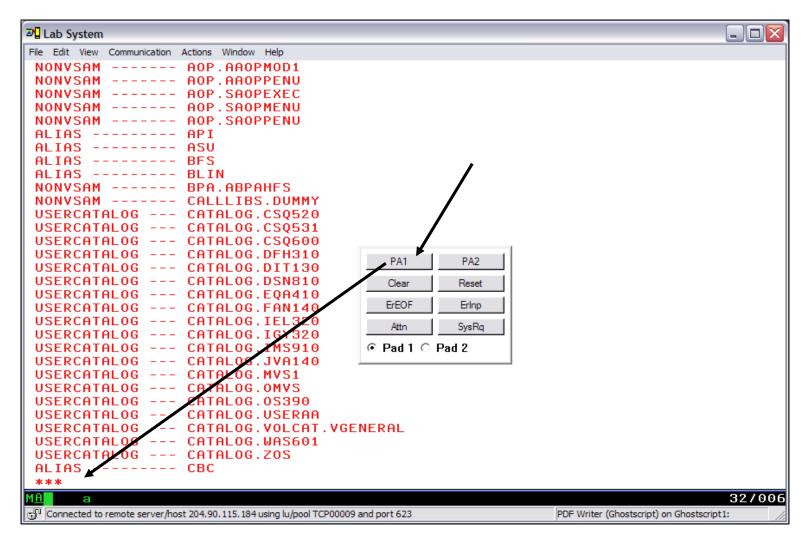




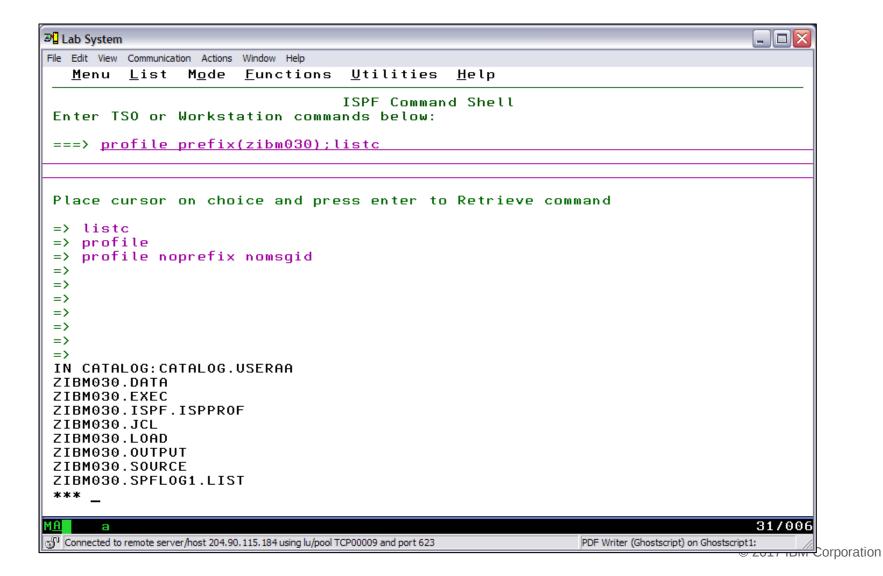




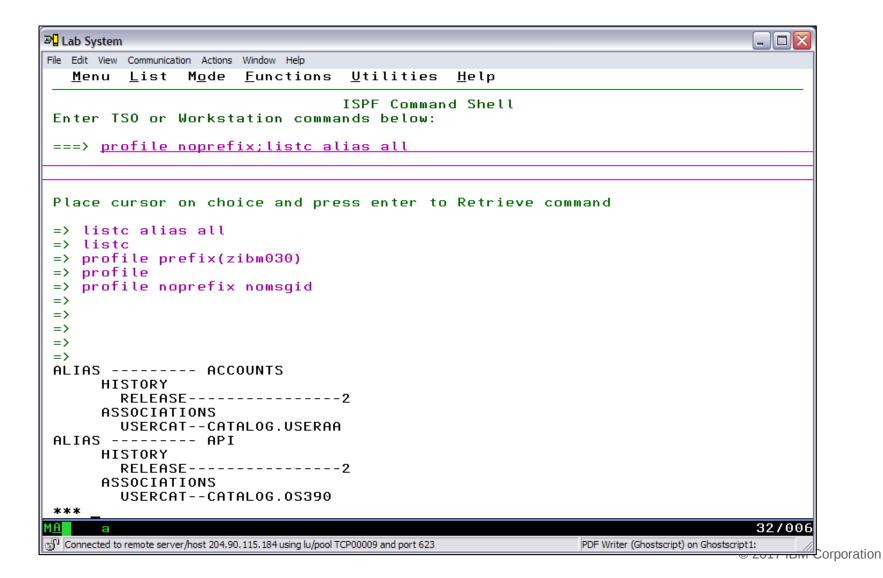






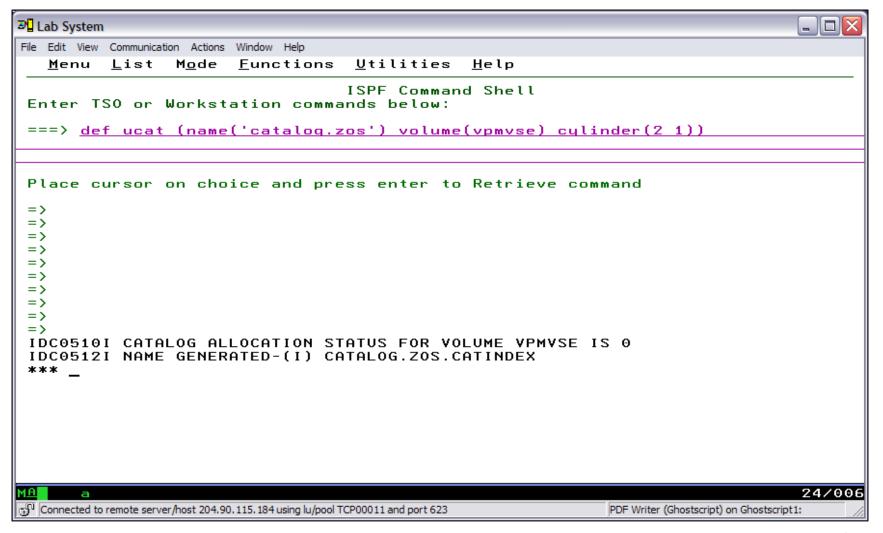






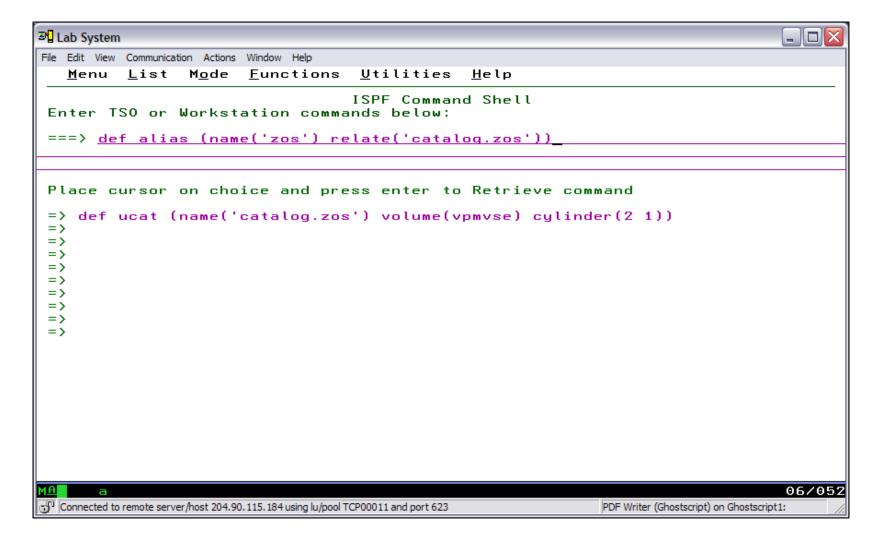


Catalog Structure – Define a User Catalog



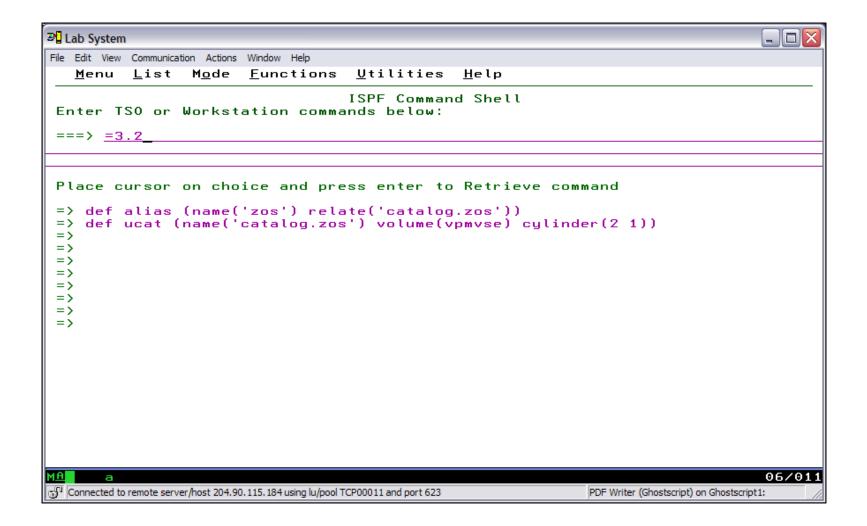


Catalog Structure – Define an Alias in Master Catalog





Catalog Structure – ISPF Panel to Allocate Data Set





Catalog Structure – Allocate New Data Set

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File Edit View Communication Actions Window Help	
<u>M</u> enu <u>R</u> efList <u>U</u> tilities <u>H</u> elp	
Data Set Utility	
Option ===> a	
A Allocate new data set C Catalog data set	
R Rename entire data set D Delete entire data set S Short data set information	
blank Data set information V VSAM Utilities	
 ISPF Library:	
Project Enter "/" to select option	
Group / Confirm Data Set Delete	
Type	
Other Partitioned, Sequential or VSAM Data Set: Data Set Name <u>'zos.test1 </u>	'C")
Data Set Password (If password protected)	
м <u>А</u> а	18/032
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Catalog Structure – Allocate New Data Set

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<u>M</u> enu <u>R</u> efList <u>U</u> tilities <u>H</u> elp	
Command ===>	New Data Set
Data Set Name : ZOS.TEST1	
Management class	(Blank for default management class) (Blank for default storage class) (Blank for system default volume) ** (Generic unit or device address) ** (Blank for default data class) (BLKS, TRKS, CYLS, KB, MB, BYTES or RECORDS)
Average record unit Primary quantity 1 Secondary quantity 1 Directory blocks Record format fb Record length 80 Block size	(M, K, or U) (In above units) (In above units) (Zero for sequential data set) *
Data set name type : Expiration date Enter "/" to select option	(LIBRARY, HFS, PDS, or blank) * (YY/MM/DD, YYYY/MM/DD YY.DDD, YYYY.DDD in Julian form DDDD for retention period in days
_ Allocate Multiple Volumes	or blank)
(* Specifying LIBRARY may override ze	
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Catalog Structure – Allocate New Data Set

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Option ===>	Data Set Utility	Data set allocated
A Allocate new data set R Rename entire data set D Delete entire data set blank Data set information		og data set ata set information
ISPF Library: Project Group Type	Enter "/" to select c ∠ Confirm Data Set D	
Other Partitioned, Sequential Data Set Name <u>'ZOS.TE</u> Volume Serial <u>VPARC1</u>	ST1'	equired for option "C")
Data Set Password	(If password protecte	ed)
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Option ===> <u>a</u>	ata Set Utility	Data set allocated
A Allocate new data set R Rename entire data set D Delete entire data set blank Data set information	C Catalog data U Uncatalog da S Short data s V VSAM Utilit:	ata set set information
ISPF Library: Project Group Type	Enter "/" to select optio ∠ Confirm Data Set Dele	
Other Partitioned, Sequential or Data Set Name <u>'ZOS.TESI</u> Volume Serial <u>vpmvse</u>	72 '	red for option "C")
Data Set Password	(If password protected)	•
мд а		18/030
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3 Lab System				
File Edit View Communication Actions Window Help				
<u>M</u> enu <u>R</u> efList <u>U</u> tilities <u>H</u> elp				
Allocate N	lew Data Set			
Command ===>				
Data Set Name : ZOS.TEST2				
Management class	(Blank for default management class)			
Storage class	(Blank for default storage class)			
Volume serial <u>VPMVSE</u>	(Blank for system default volume) **			
Device type	(Generic unit or device address) ** (Blank for default data class)			
Data class	(BLKS, TRKS, CYLS, KB, MB, BYTES			
Space units <u>creinden</u>	or RECORDS)			
Average record unit	(M, K, or U)			
Primary quantity 1	(In above units)			
Secondary quantity 1 (In above units)				
Directory blocks (Zero for sequential data set) *				
Record format <u>FB</u>				
Record length <u>80</u>				
Block size				
Data set name type : <u>library</u>	(LIBRARY, HFS, PDS, or blank) * (YY/MM/DD, YYYY/MM/DD			
Expiration date	YY.DDD, YYYY.DDD in Julian form			
Enter "/" to select option	DDDD for retention period in days			
_ Allocate Multiple Volumes	or blank)			
(* Specifying LIBRARY may override ze	ro directory block)			
(** Only one of these fields may be s	epecified)			
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D	ata Set Utility	Data set allocated
Option ===> <u>a</u>		_
A Allocate new data set	C Catalog data s	set
R Rename entire data set	V Uncatalog data	
D Delete entire data set	S Short data set	
blank Data set information	V VSAM Utilities	3
ISPF Library:		
Project	Enter "/" to select option	
Group	∠ Confirm Data Set Delete	
Type		
Other Partitioned, Sequential or Data Set Name <u>'ZOS.TEST</u>	3'	
Volume Serial <u>VPMVSE</u>	(If not cataloged, required	d for option "C")
Data Set Password	(If password protected)	
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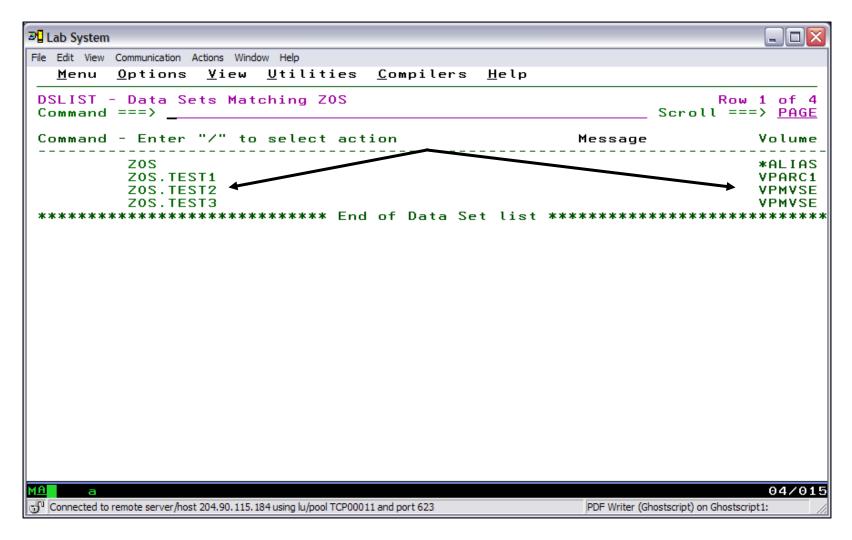
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le Edit View Communication Actions Window Help				
<u>M</u> enu <u>R</u> efList <u>U</u> tilities <u>H</u> elp				
Allocate New Data Set				
Data Set Name : ZOS.TEST3				
Management class (Blank for default management class) Storage class				
Average record unit				
Data set name type : pds				
(* Specifying LIBRARY may override zero directory block)				
(** Only one of these fields may be specified)				
Aa 22/0	32			
Connected to remote server/host 204.90.115.184 using lu/pool TCP00011 and port 623 PDF Writer (Ghostscript) on Ghostscript1:	11.			



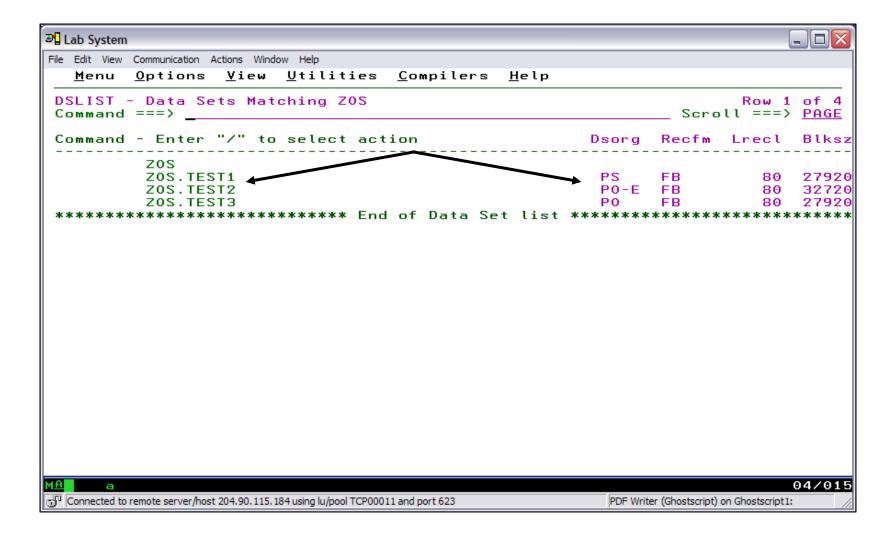
∌ Lab System				
File Edit View Communication Actions Window Help				
<u>M</u> enu <u>R</u> efList R <u>e</u> fMode <u>U</u> tilities <u>H</u> elp				
Data Set List Utility Option ===>				
blank Display data set list V Display VTOC information PV Print VTOC information				
Enter one or both of the parameters below: Dsname Level <u>zos</u> Volume serial				
Data set list options Initial View <u>1</u> 1. Volume Enter "/" to select option 2. Space / Confirm Data Set Delete 3. Attrib / Confirm Member Delete 4. Total / Display Catalog Name	s			
When the data set list is displayed, enter either: "/" on the data set list command field for the command prompt pop-up, an ISPF line command, the name of a TSO command, CLIST, or REXX exec, or "=" to execute the previous command.				
MA a	10/033			
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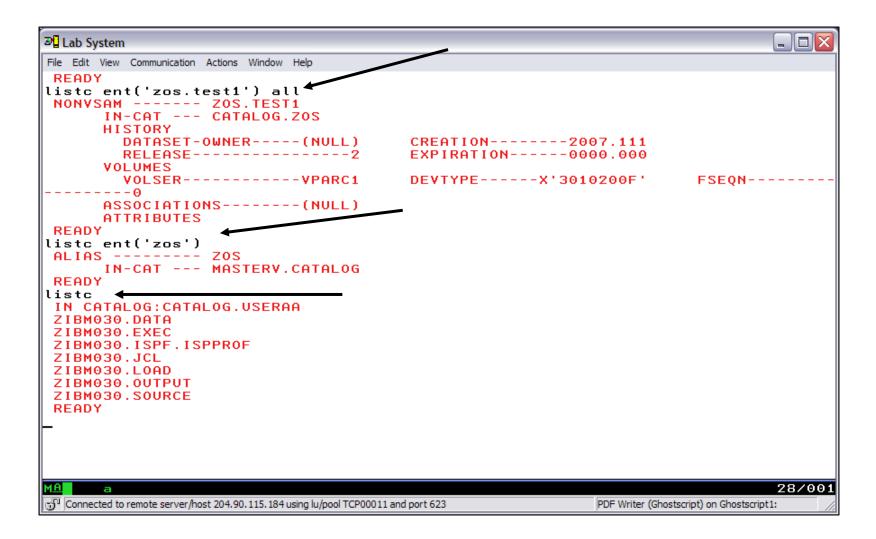
58



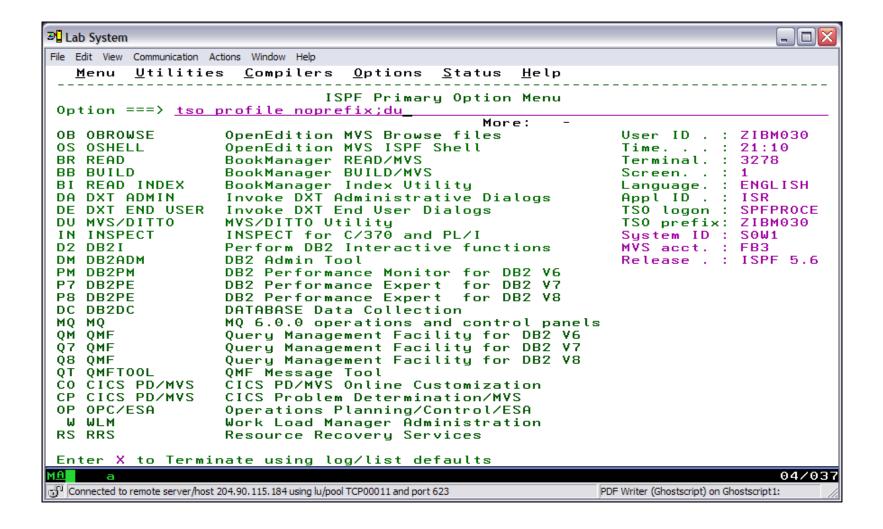




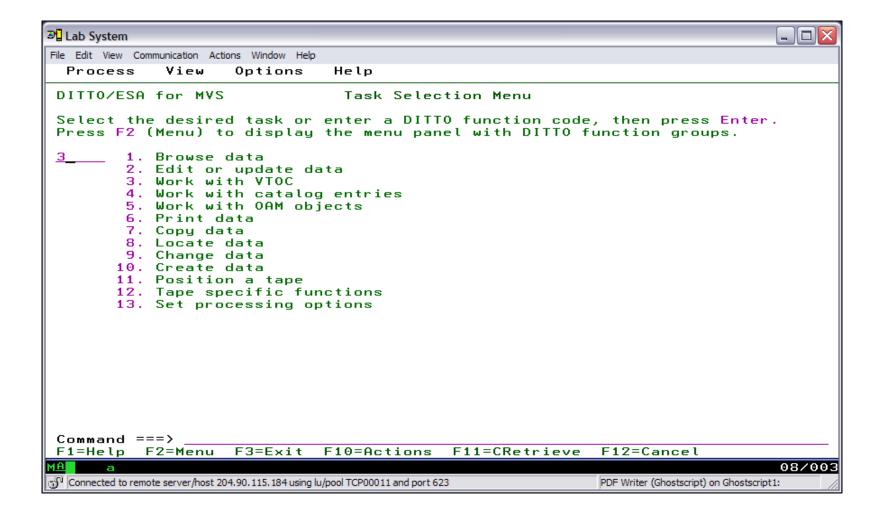




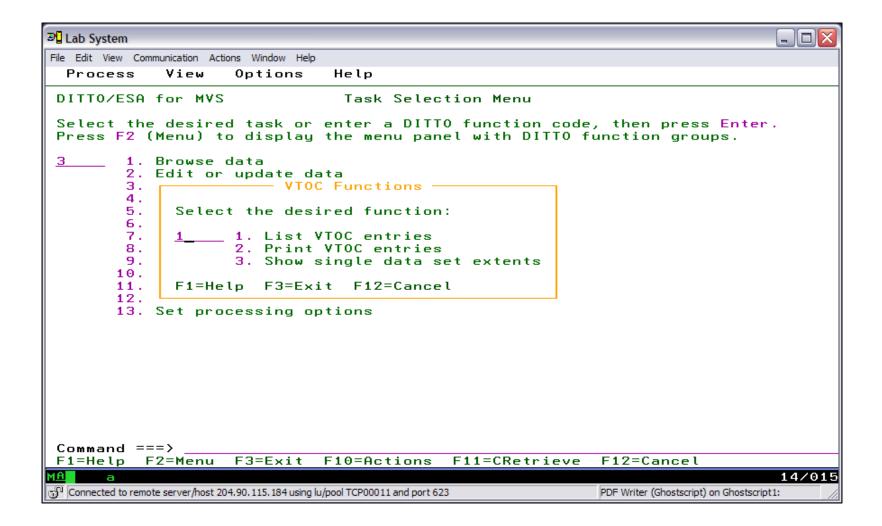














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File Edit View Communication Actions Window Help	
Process View Options Help	
DITTO/ESA for MVS DVT - Display VTOC	
Input	
. Volume serial <u>vparc1</u> _	
Data set name <u>**</u> Sort by <u>NAME</u> specify NAME, EXTENT, DATE, or EDATE	
Sort by <u>NAME</u> specify NAME, EXTENT, DATE, or EDATE Output _ blank for display or P for printer	
Command ===>	
F1=Help F3=Exit F10=Actions F11=CRetrieve F12=Cancel	
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File Edit View Communication Actions Window Help						
Process View Options Help						
DITTO/ESA for MVS DVT - Display	VTOC					Line 1 of 199
Unit 0D90 VOLSER VPARC1 3390 with 2000 cyls	, 15	trks	∕cyl,	5878	36 I	bytes/trk
Data Set Name sorted by <u>NAME</u>	Ext		Begin	-end		Reltrk,
1510152025303540	seq			Cy l·		numtrks
*** VTOC EXTENT ***	Θ	_0	1	-Θ		
ACCOUNTS.DSNDBD.ACCOUNTS.ACCTTS.I0001.A001	Θ	246	3	246	3	3693,1
	1	246	5	246	- 5	3695,1
	2	246	6	246	6	3696,1
ACCOUNTS.DSNDBD.ACCOUNTS.XCLIENT.I0001.A001	Θ	246	4	246		3694,1
BAPPLIC.CATALOG.BACKUP.G0002V00	Θ	249	Θ	249	Θ	/-
COUPLE.ATR.SVSCPLEX.ARCHIVE.A000000.DATA	Θ	39	Θ	55	14	585,255
COUPLE.ATR.SVSCPLEX.DELAYED.UR.A0000000.D	Θ	5	Θ	21	14	75,255
COUPLE.ATR.SVSCPLEX.RESTART.A000000.DATA	Θ	22	Θ	38	14	330,255
COUPLE.ATR.SVSCPLEX.RESTART.SVSCPLEX.DATA	Θ	73	Θ	89	14	
COUPLE.ATR.SVSCPLEX.RM.DATA.SVSCPLEX.DATA	Θ	56	Θ	72	14	840,255
DB2CHECK.WORK	Θ	92	Θ	93	14	1380,30
IBMUSER.DDIR.D	Θ	258	Θ	260	14	3870,45
IBMUSER.DDIR.I	Θ	246	7	246	- 7	
IBMUSER.ISPF.ISPPROF	Θ	91	Θ	91	1	1365,2
	1	91	2	91	2	1367,1
	2	4	14	4	14	
IBMUSER.ZOS.DATA	ō	94	Θ	-	14	
IBMUSER.ZOS.SYSLOG	ō	341	ē	343		
SYS1.VTOCIX.VPARC1	Ō	1	Õ		13	15,14
Command ===> Scroll <u>PAGE</u>						
F1=Help F2=Browse F3=Exit F4=Process F5=	RgtLe	eft l	6=RF	ind	F7:	=Bkwd F8=Fwd
F10=Actions F11=CRetrieve F12=Cancel	_					
MA a 30/015						
Connected to remote server/host 204.90.115.184 using lu/pool TCP00011 and port 623			PDF W	riter (Ghos	stscript) on Ghostscript1:



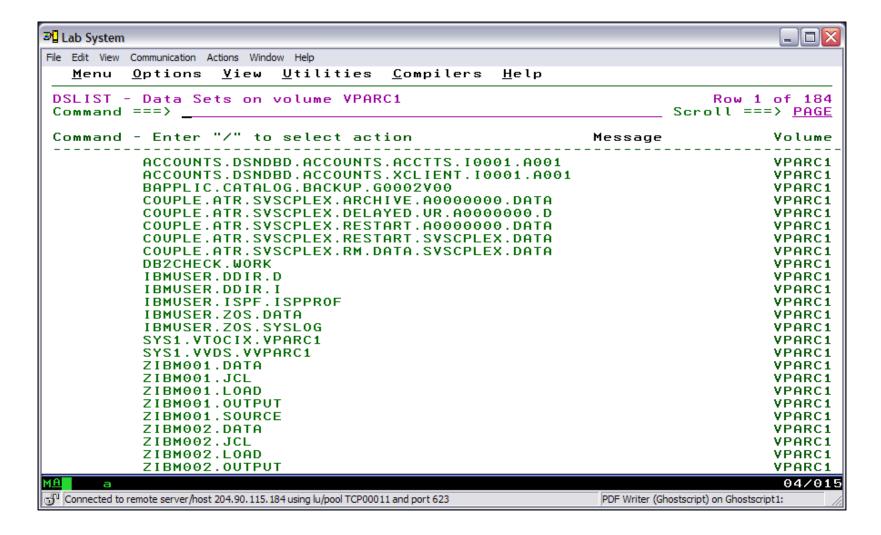
Catalog Structure – Using ISPF Data Set List Utility

⊅¹ Lab System	
File Edit View Communication Actions Window Help	
<u>M</u> enu <u>R</u> efList R <u>e</u> fMode <u>U</u> tilities <u>H</u> elp	
Data Set List Utility Option ===>	
blank Display data set list V Display VTOC information PV Print VTOC informatio	n
Enter one or both of the parameters below: Dsname Level Volume serial <u>VPARC1</u>	
Data set list options Initial View 1 1. Volume Enter "/" to select option 2. Space / Confirm Data Set Delete 3. Attrib / Confirm Member Delete 4. Total / Display Catalog Name	fiers
When the data set list is displayed, enter either: "/" on the data set list command field for the command prompt pop- an ISPF line command, the name of a TSO command, CLIST, or REXX ex "=" to execute the previous command.	
Connected to remote server/host 204.90.115.184 using lu/pool TCP00011 and port 623 PDF Writer (Ghostscript) on G	04/014 hostscript1:



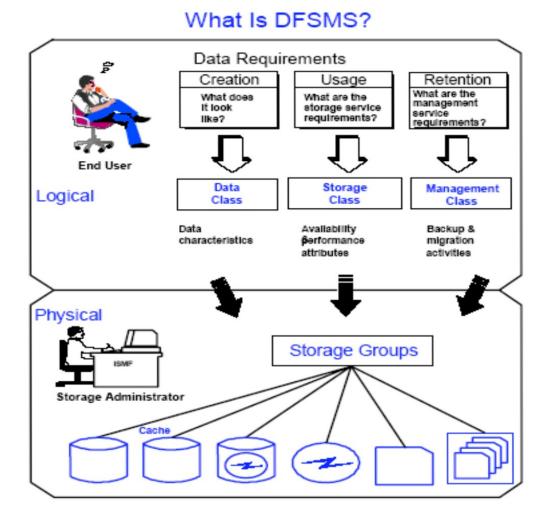
Catalog Structure – Using ISPF Data Set Utility

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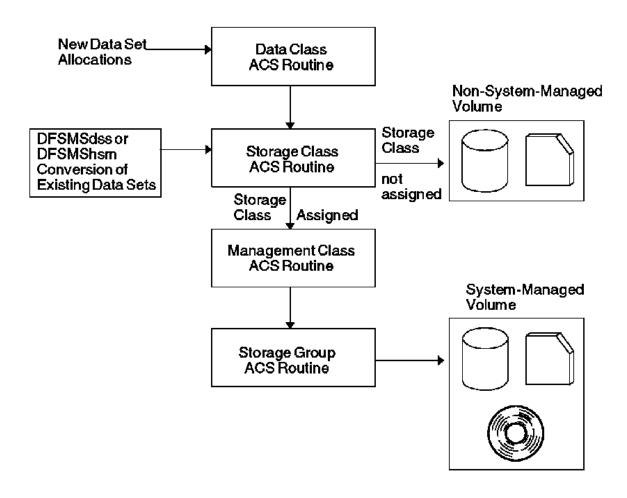


Data Facility / Storage Management Subsystem (SMS)





Data Facility / Storage Management Subsystem (SMS)





DFSMSdfp – Automatic Class Selection (ACS) Routine

Automatic Class Selection (ACS) Routine reads submitted JCL, modifies JCL based on coded criteria, then returns control to z/OS for allocation processing.

ACS Routine chronological processing

Data Class > Storage Class > Mgmt Class > Assign Storage Group (device media)

1)	Data Class	assigned when coded criteria is matched
2)	Storage Class	assigned when coded criteria is matched
3)	Management Class	assigned when coded criteria is matched

4) Storage Group ACS routine directs allocation to use specific device resources based on assigned 'Class' criteria.



DFSMSdfp – Automatic Class Selection (ACS) Routine

What JCL DD operands influence the ACS routine?

JCL DD statement coded

- DATACLAS=, MGTMCLAS=, STORCLAS=
- The values would be created by DASD administrator

JCL DD statement DSN= and DISP= where a data set name standard is established, then ACS routine assigns JCL DD operands for new data set allocations based upon DSN=value



DFSMSdfp – Automatic Class Selection (ACS) Routine

Storage Class

The storage class contains the attributes that identify a storage service level to be used by SMS for storage of the data set. It replaces the storage attributes that are specified on the UNIT and VOLUME parameters for non-SMS-managed data sets.

Example Storage Class ACS Routine code syntax:

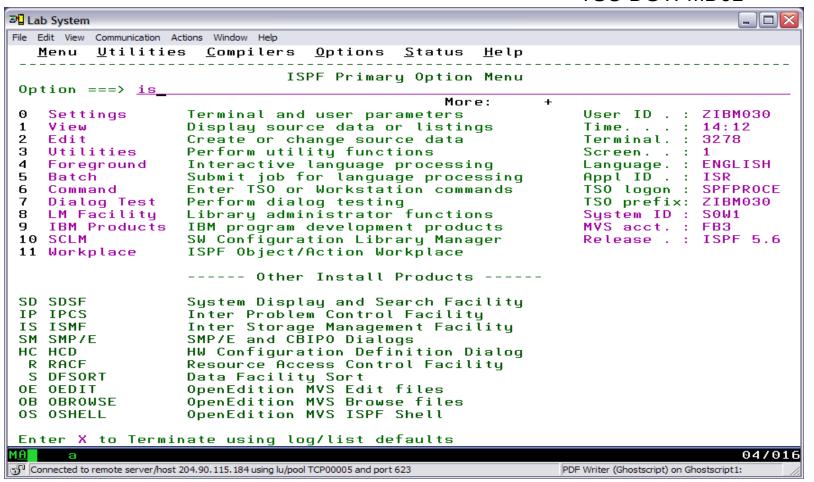
WHEN (&STORCLAS = 'value')

SET &STORGRP = 'value'



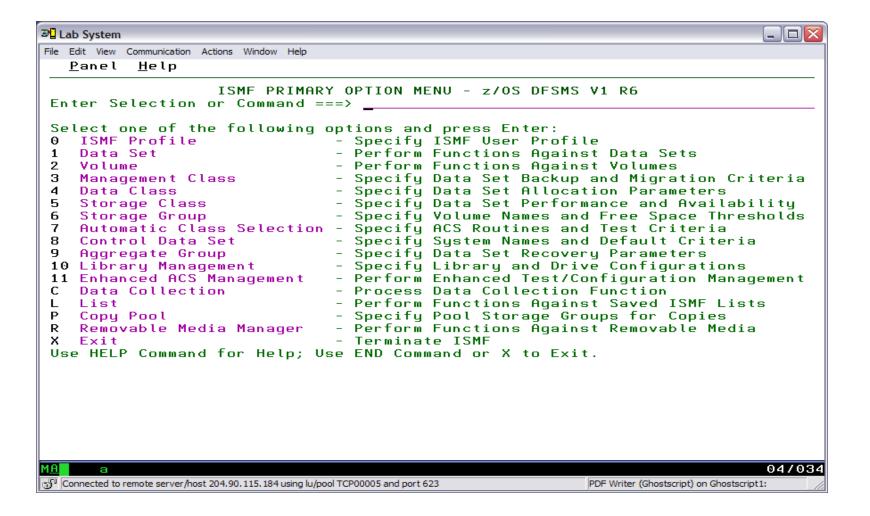
z/OS Data Facility – Using ISMF

** TSO DGTFMD01





z/OS Data Facility – Using ISMF





Key Manuals for z/OS Data Sets, Catalogs & VTOCs

DFSMS Bookshelf
Introduction
Using Data Sets
Implementing System Managed Storage
Managing Catalogs
DFSMSdfp Utilities
DFSMSdfp Advanced Services



Unit summary

Having completed this unit, you should be able to:

- ✓ Describe data set naming rules
- ✓ Describe a partitioned data set
- ✓ Describe a sequential data set
- ✓ Describe a VSAM data set
- ✓ Describe a data set extent
- ✓ Describe role of the system catalog and user catalogs
- ✓ Describe role of VTOC
- ✓ Describe z/OS based Unix filesystems