

Operating System

Bull DPS 7000

Messages and Return Codes Directory

47 A2 10UJ Rev11

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Bull DPS 7000

Messages and Return Codes Directory

Subject: This manual describes the system messages and return codes as they appear in the Job Occurrence Report, some of which are also displayed on the console.

Special Instructions:

Software Supported: GCOS 7-V10 TS 9920

Software/Hardware required:

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Bull S.A.
CEDOC
Atelier de reprographie
357, Avenue Patton BP 20845
49008 ANGERS Cedex 01
FRANCE

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Preface

Scope and Objectives	This manual describes in detail the system error messages and their associated return codes that are produced whenever an abnormality occurs in processing, and that are printed in the Job Occurrence Report. All the messages and return codes in this manual can appear in the Job Occurrence Report and/or on the IOF terminal submitting the job. Messages that appear only on the main operator's system console are described in the <i>GCOS 7 Console Messages Directory</i> .	
Intended Readers	This manual is for users of DPS 7000 systems with the GCOS 7 operating system (Release V8).	
Prerequisites	None	
Structure	Section 1	briefly describes the Job Occurrence Report (JOR).
	Section 2	tells you how to interpret error messages. It gives you the general format of error messages. It lists the two- or three-letter message-class code that precedes each error message, thus allowing you to identify which system component was being used when the error occurred.
	Sections 3 to 47	explain error messages and their association with the return codes listed from Section 49 onwards.
	Section 48	tells you about system and file violation messages.
	Section 49	describes the trace messages for IDS/II under TDS.
	Section 50	tells you how to interpret return codes. It gives you the general format of return codes and tells you how to make use of the return code explanations in the sections that follow.



Sections 51 to 54	list return codes in alphabetical order and give a short generic explanation for each return code. For some system components, there is a more detailed explanation of the return code.
Section 55	lists the return codes in order of their hexadecimal numeric value.
Section 56	gives detailed explanations of the return codes set by the Device Management module, DVMGT.
Section 57	gives detailed explanations of the return codes sent by the File Management modules: File Assignment, File Description Processing, File Processing Preparation, and File Management in the Transactional Context Restart Facility.
Section 58	lists the TDS return codes in more detail.
Section 59	mentions XBUP messages and refers you to the appropriate documentation.
Appendix A	contains completion codes for I/O errors.

Bibliography

Refer to the complete GCOS 7 manual set, but especially refer to:

<i>GCOS 7 Console Messages Directory</i>	47 A2 61UU
<i>GCOS 7 Network System Messages and Return Codes</i>	47 A2 29EB
<i>Network User's Guide</i>	47 A2 94UC

**Syntax
Notation**

The following notation conventions are used in this manual when describing the format of error messages. Error messages have the following general format:

11mn. message text

where **11** is a two- or three-letter classification code and **mn** is the number of the message within its class. The text after the code explains the cause of the error or gives a further numerical classification followed by a return code.

UPPERCASE The word(s) appear in the message exactly as shown.

lowercase Indicates a value which varies depending on the context of the error.

{message-text 1}
{message-text 2}
{message-text 3}

A column of message texts between braces means that one of these message texts is output depending on the context of the error.

**Delivery
Conditions**

None





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1. The Job Occurrence Report

This section describes the Job Occurrence Report (JOR) that contains, among other things, messages and return codes. If you want a more detailed description of the JOR, refer to Section 7 of the:

JCL User's Guide.....47 A2 12UJ

What is the JOR?

The Job Occurrence Report is a system report produced for each job run (unless specified otherwise in the JCL \$JOB command) on the system and for each data enclosure entered.

What does the JOR do?

The JOR:

- describes the work submitted to the system and lists the Job Control Language (JCL) of that job,
- describes the operations (in order) that take place when a job executes. Whenever a step executes, there are messages in the JOR that fully identify the step and give the result of the step's execution. Each time an external event influences the execution of a job (the operator intervenes, for example) there is a message in the JOR to record this event,
- records any abnormal situations by producing a warning or an error **message**. Sometimes there is a **return code** within the message. Each message has a code that allows you to identify it and find its meaning,
- records the amount of resources (Central Processing Unit Time, Input/outputs) used by the job when it is executed.



How is the JOR organized?

The JOR has two subordinate sub-reports:

- the Job/Data Introduction and Translation Report that is produced when job descriptions or data enclosures are entered into the system.
- the Job Execution Report that is produced when the job executes. When data is entered, the Job Execution Report is not produced because the \$JCL statement does not imply that a job was run.

The JOR messages usually begin in column 11 of the listing. The left margin (columns 1 to 10) is for emphasizing important messages (for example, start and end-step messages and error messages).

The Output Writer prints the JOR when the job terminates. Then the JOR is automatically deleted. Sometimes, however, the Output Writer does not print the JOR (service jobs, for example).



2. Interpreting Error Messages

If the system detects a malfunction when a job executes, an error message is written in the JOR (Job Occurrence Report). A user error or a system error may cause a malfunction.

Some messages are also displayed on the IOF terminal when an error occurs during the execution of an interactive step.

Error messages begin with a two- or three-letter code. If you cannot find a message in this manual, and the message is not self explanatory, look for the code in the following table. The code corresponds to the system component used when the error occurred. Then, refer to the appropriate user's manual. If no manual exists, or if the cause and/or meaning of the error message are still unclear, inform the Service Center.

The sections that follow (one type of error message for each section) give you information to determine why the error occurred and suggestions and examples of how you might resolve the error condition.

The general form of a message is:

11mn. message text

where **11** is a two- or three-letter classification code and **mn** is the number of the message within its class. The text after the code explains the cause of the error or gives a further numerical classification followed by a return code specification. The second part of this manual explains the return codes.

An error message may have no qualification or it may be a WARNING message, a FATAL message or a SYSTEM message. WARNING and FATAL messages usually refer to errors made by users and are self-explanatory. SYSTEM messages refer to some malfunction of the system itself (either hardware or software). They have a message code and number, but no text. You should inform the Service Center if this type of message occurs.

**NOTES:**

1. This manual does not document messages produced by some utility programs. You can find these messages in the appropriate user's manual.
2. This manual does not document self-explanatory messages destined for Bull software or hardware engineers.

Messages are grouped according to the system components that detected the error. There is one section for each class of message. The name of the system component that detected the error is at the beginning of each section.

For each message, there is, when possible:

Meaning: Why the error occurred.

Result: What happened because of the error. Especially, the consequences of the error regarding the execution of the step.

Action: What you should do.

The following table lists message codes and their corresponding system component names. Message codes preceded by an asterisk are documented in this manual. The other messages are documented in the appropriate user's manual.

Table 2-1 Message Codes and System Component Names

Code	System Component Name
ACT	Job Accounting
AL	Add and Delete Functions
ARM	Automatic Resource Manager
AT	System Disks Configuration
AV	Availability Control
BAC	Basic Level Access
*BN	Binder
BOO	Bootstrap
BPM	Buffer Pool Management
CA	Communications Access Method
*CBL	COBOL Compiler
CF	System Configuration
*CG	Catalog Specific Access Method
*CK	Checkpoint/Restart
*CL	PRLOGC Utility
CS	Unbundling Facilities
CX	Calculate Key
*DCT	Catalog Management
*DDM	Data Base Control System (DBCS)
*DF	File Management (DEFINE part)
DFA	File Assignment



DFR	File Recovery
DG	Database Reorganization
DH	Data Dictionary Handling
DI	Interface DML
DIO	Interpreter for T&D
DK	Diskette Driver
DL	Data Base Validation Utility
DM	Data Manipulation Language Processor
DMG	File Migration Tool
DN	Data Base Analyzer Utility
DP	Data Base Print Utility
DPA	Dump Accounting Information (DUMPACT)
DPS	Dump System
*DS	File Description Processing
DT	Data Base Tools
*DU	Dynamic Save
*DUF	UFAS Files (All Organizations)
DUM	Dummy Access Method
*DV	Device Management
*DY	Dynamic Addresser (for sharable modules)
EL	Error Logging Component
EV	Event Management
*EX	Exception Handling
FDS	File Label Description
FECM	Front End Processor Control and Management
FFU	File Format Utility
FHU	File Handling Utilities
FM	FORTTRAN Mathematical Package
FN	Front End Network Processor Support
FO	FORTTRAN Compiler
FOR	Formatting for Listing
*FP	File Preparation
FPU	File Patch Utility
FR	FORTTRAN Run-Time Package
FRM	Forms Handling
FRU	File Rename Utility
FS	Front End Processor Control and Management (FECM)
FS	File Space Management Utilities
FSR	File Save and Restore
FVL	Files and Volumes Handling Utilities
FVP	File and Volume Physical Handling
FX	File Transfer
*GAC	Generalized Access Control
*GPL	GCOS Programming Language
HDR	Procedure Header



IA	Integrated File Access Control (IDS)
IF	Italian File Access Method
II	Implementors Instrumentation
*IL	Initial System Load
*IN	System Input Control
INS	Installation Creation Functions
JAG	After Journal Generation
*JB	Job Management
JLD	Jobstep Loader for SCP
JOB	Job Initiation and Termination Management
*JP	After Journal
KOM	KOM Building
*LD	Loader Component
*LH	Storage Management
*LK	Static Linker
LL	Level Functions
LTC	Software Factory LTC
*MAC	MACPROC
MC	Macro Processor
MCS	Message Control System
MG	Message Catalog Generator
MIK	Microform Building
MP	JCL Tables Generation
MR	Merge Utility
*MT	Monitor for the Transaction Driven System (MU and MV from GCOS 7-V6)
*MU	Monitor for the Transaction Driven System
*MV	Monitor for the Transaction Driven System
MZ	Interactive Debugging Aid (internal use only)
NA	Network Administration
NF	Network Administration Storage Facility
NG	Network Generation
OP	Operator Message Handler (OMH)
*OU	SYSOUT Component
OW	Output Processing (Output Writer Utilities)
*PAS	PASCAL Compiler
PAT	Patch Insertion
*PCF	Program Checkout Facility
PIA	Hardware Error Recovery
PL	Performance Log Analyzer
PSR	PASCAL Run Time Package
*PT	Passthrough mechanism
*QC	Communication Queue Control
*QL	Library Access
QY	Easy Data QUERY
RB	Remote Operating Facilities



*RDN	"Read Normalized" Module
RF	Remote File Access
RFW	File Roll Forward
*RR	Rerun Support
RS	Resource Control
*RT	Remote File Access
RY	File Recovery
SB	System Base Management
*SC	Communications Session Control
SCH	Scheduler
SCN	VPF File Scanner
SFI	Save File Utility
SG	System Generation and Update
SIP	Initialization
SL	Language Syntax Description
SLD	System Loader for SCP + ISIP
SLU	List Subfile Utility
SMM	Sharable Module Maintenance
SO	Validation of Unbundled Product
SP	Schema Processor (IDS)
*SQ	BFAS Sequential Files
*SR	SORT/MERGE
SS	Common Standard Level 2 Structure
SUM	Summary=CROSSREF
SV	Salvager
TD	Sort Distribution
TL	Software Delivery Tailoring Tool
*TN	Translation of JCL Statements (JTTRA)
*TR	System Trace
*TS	BFAS/UFAS Sequential Tape File Access
TSK	Task Management
*TW	Generalized Terminal Writer
UPN	UPSITE for UNCP
UPS	Automatic Patching Facility
URI	SYS.URCINIT Loading and Updating
URR	Retrieval from SYS.URCINIT



The following messages are all related to GCOS 7 telecommunications sessions. They are documented in *GCOS 7 Network Operations Reference Manual*.

Code	System Component Name
CA	Communications Access Method
CC	Communication Control
CD	Communication Directory Handler
FE	Front-End Controller Management
FR	Front-End Processor Subsystem
NA	Network Administration
NG	Network Generation
QC	Communication Queue Control
TF	Transport and Front-End Subsystems
TP	Transport and Network Subsystems



3. BN Messages

General Environment

BN messages are produced by the Binder Utility.

Pertinent Manuals

Binder User's Guide 47 A2 11UP

Message Descriptions

Binder1 **THE BINDER IS NOT AVAILABLE ON YOUR SITE. PLEASE CONTACT SUPPLIER.**

Meaning: You do not have Binder on your site.

Action: Contact your supplier.

Binder2 **ABNORMAL RETURN CODE FROM SYSOUT. RC = edited-return-code**

Meaning: Binder failed to open the report file. This message is uncommon when the standard SYSOUT file is used. When a permanent SYSOUT file is used, the most common return codes sent are EFNUNKN, external file name unknown, or IOFAIL, I/O failure on a damaged volume.

Result: The bind is not performed.

Action: Correct the JCL or contact the Service Center.

Binder3 **WRONG TYPE OF SYSOUT**

Meaning: The file specified in a PRTFILE or a PRTLIB parameter is not the SL type.

Result: The bind is not performed.

Action: Contact your supplier.



Binder4 **ABNORMAL RETURN CODE FROM SPACE MANAGER** **RC = edited-return-code**

Meaning: Abnormal internal processing.

Result: The bind is not performed.

Action: Contact your supplier.

Binder6 **ABNORMAL OPENS OF SYSOUT SUBFILE.** **RC = edited-return-code**

Meaning: Binder failed to open the report subfile in the library specified by a PRTLIB parameter. The reason is given in the return code.

Result: The bind is not performed.

Action: Contact the Service Center.

Binder7 **ABNORMAL CLOSES OF SYSOUT SUBFILE.** **RC = edited-return-code**

Meaning: Binder failed to close the report subfile. The reason is given in the return code.

Result: The bind is performed.

Action: Contact the Service Center.

Binder8 **UNABLE TO CHANGE NAME OF SYSOUT SUBFILE H_BIN_OUT.**
RC = edited-return-code

Meaning: Binder failed to give the report subfile its final name. The reason is given in the return code. The report is available in the subfile H_BIN_OUT of the library specified in the PRTLIB parameter.

Result: The bind is performed.



4. CBL Messages

General Environment

CBL messages are produced when COBOL facilities are used.

Messages CBL01 to CBL06 are output by the COBOL Compiler. Messages CBL11 to CBL23 are output during the execution of a COBOL program.

Pertinent Manuals

<i>COBOL 85 Reference Manual</i>	47 A2 05UL
<i>COBOL 85 User's Guide</i>	47 A2 06UL

Message Descriptions

CBL01 ERROR WHILE COMPILING
 [LINE source-line-number OF] program-id
 [RC = edited-return-code] [ON file] [(ifn)]

Meaning: An abnormal condition caused the compiler to terminate abnormally. The message gives the abnormal return code returned by the system service called by COBOL. Unless the error was in the listing file (ifn=H_PR) a diagnostic message is available in the compilation listing which specifies which kind of error was encountered.

Result: Compilation is aborted. In some cases the source program was already analyzed. The CBL02 message gives a summary of errors detected.

Action: Examine the diagnostic message in the compilation listing. Contact the Service Center if necessary.



**CBL01 ERROR WHILE COMPILING program-name. LISTING FILE
EXHAUSTED**

Meaning: While creating the compilation listing in a permanent file specified in the PRTLIB or PRTFILE parameter, the compiler runs out of available space in the file.

Result: Compilation is aborted. The new CU is not produced; the old version of the CU is still available in the library if it in fact previously existed.

Action: Use another permanent listing file or the standard SYSOUT file.

**CBL01 ERROR WHILE COMPILING program-name, INVALID LIB
TYPE FOR {PRTLIB }
 {PRTFILE}
 {SYSOUT }**

Meaning: The library where the compilation listing is to be stored (indicated in the PRTLIB parameter) is not the type SL.

Result: Compilation is aborted. The CU is not produced, no compilation listing is produced.

Action: Specify an SL library in PRTLIB parameter.

**CBL01 ERROR WHILE COMPILING program-name. IMPOSSIBLE TO
OPEN H_PR**

Meaning: The file or library specified for storing the compilation listing cannot be opened. A previous message, FP17, containing the return code, gives the reason for the error. The return code EFNUNKN indicates that the file specified in either the PRTLIB or PRTFILE parameter does not exist on the specified volume.

Result: Compilation is not performed.

Action: Check the PRTLIB or PRTFILE parameter specified.



CBL02 **SUMMARY FOR** *program-name* *<error-summary>* [NO] CU
PRODUCED

Meaning: Information message displayed for each procedure compiled. It indicates:

- The name of the compiled program.
- The summary of errors detected, i.e. the number of errors for each severity level, or the phrase NO ERRORS.
- Whether or not the CU was produced.

Action: None.

CBL04 **NOT ENOUGH MEMORY TO RUN COMPILER**

Meaning: The amount of memory requested (in the SIZEOPT parameter) is not enough to run the compiler.

Result: The memory reserved for the compiler is increased to fit the compiler's needs.

CBL05 **extra-size K EXTRA MEMORY USED FOR** *cpu-time* CPU
MINUTES, elapse-
time ELAPSED MINUTES

Meaning: The EXPSIZE parameter of a COBOL statement indicates that the memory size reserved for the compiler can be extended during execution. This message indicates the amount of extra memory that has been allocated and the time during which it has been allocated.

CBL06 **environment-error-explanation**

Meaning: This message reports errors detected by the compiler that deal with the environment, rather than the source program itself. For example:

- the source to be compiled has not been found in the specified library,
- the file specified in the CULIB parameter is not in a CU library.

These problems are usually due to errors when specifying parameters of the COBOL JCL statement.

Action: Check the COBOL JCL statement.



CBL07 SPECIFIED WORKING SET TOO SMALL, extra-stack USED.

Meaning: The size specified in SIZEOPT is too small for the compiler to run in an acceptable way. The compiler uses more memory if it is available.

CBL11 DISPLAY program-name console-displayed-string

Meaning: This message prints, in the JOR, the contents of a message that was sent by the program to the main console or to an alternate console as a result of DISPLAY UPON [ALTERNATE] CONSOLE

CBL12 IFN: ifn RELATIVE KEY CANNOT BE USED

Meaning: This message may appear when a program declares a file with ORGANIZATION IS RELATIVE in the SELECT clause when the program was run on a file whose physical organization was not RELATIVE. This message warns the user that overriding has been authorized at open time but some operations using the relative key will fail if they are used because the record format is not F or FB.

Result: This message is sent at OPEN time, Execution proceeds but the program may abort if operations that are not permitted are used.

CBL13 ACCEPT program-name console-accepted-string

Meaning: This message prints, in the JOR, the contents of a message received by the program from the main console or an alternate console as a result of an ACCEPT FROM [ALTERNATE] CONSOLE operation.

CBL14 IFN: ifn ORGANIZATION OVERRIDEN

Meaning: The organizations found in the program and on the file were not identical.

Result: This message is sent at OPEN time. Execution proceeds.



CBL15 **IFN: ifn RECORD LENGTH CONFLICT [ACCEPTED IN INPUT]**
(length ON
 FILE)

Meaning: Warning message that indicates that the record lengths found in the program and in the file label are not equal. The value found in the file label is given in the message. This checking is done at OPEN time.

Result: If the file was opened in input mode, the execution usually proceeds. When a record read in is greater than the record area, the record is then truncated and the file status "9U" is set. The program aborts if no USE procedure was defined.

If the file was not opened in input mode, the program will abort unless a USE procedure was defined to bypass the error. When the error is bypassed, the results of READ or WRITE operations may be unpredictable.

CBL16 **{CALL } program-name RC=edited-return-code AT**
ADDRESS address
 {CANCEL}

Meaning: The execution of a CALL or CANCEL statement (CALL CANCEL with identifier) has failed. The message gives:

- the name of the program object of the CALL/CANCEL statement,
- the address in the program of the CALL/CANCEL statement.

The return code gives the reason for the error; the following return codes normally indicate a user error:

- IDERR means that the identifier in a "CALL/CANCEL identifier" statement does not contain a program-name,
- NOMATCH means that the program object of the CALL or CANCEL statement does not actually exist in the load module.

This can be for a number of reasons:

- the program name is not the one expected,
- the program referred to has not been linked by the static linker because an explicit reference does not exist ("CALL literal") to that program in the main program or in any subordinate program. An "INCLUDE=program-name" command must be added at linkage time in order to force the static linker to include the specific program name in the load module.

Result: Execution is aborted.



Action: The source program should be checked. Add an INCLUDE command at linkage time if relevant. In other cases, contact the Service Center immediately.

CBL17 STOP literal

Meaning: This is an information message which informs the operator that the "STOP literal" statement has been executed. A message to this effect is also output to the JOR.

Action: None

**CBL18 IFN: ifn RC=edited-return-code AT ADDRESS <address
program-name>
 [ILN=internal-line] [XLN=external-line]**

Meaning: An abnormal return code is returned to the program and a recovery procedure was defined by the system as a result of a data management operation on a file whose name is given in the message. The message gives the name of the program and the segmented address from where the data management operation has been called. If the program has been compiled using the DEBUG option, the source line numbers of the involved statement as they appear in the program listing are also given.

Result: Relevant to the individual incident or if an error recovery procedure was defined within the program.

CBL19 IFN: ifn CONTROL RECORD 101 TRUNCATED

Meaning: The file was created in SFF format, therefore the system automatically adds a special record named "control record 101" at the beginning of the file. This record gathers various control information and the size of the record is usually 79 bytes. The message warns the user that the control record 101 has been truncated because the maximum record size of the file is less than 79 bytes.

Result: Execution proceeds. The file can be re-read by a user program. However some trouble may arise when the file is used by the LIBMAINT processor.

Action: None.

CBL20 USETST RC=edited-return-code AT ADDRESS address

Meaning: The run-time routine H_CBL_USETST was called to set the step termination status, but the operation failed for reasons indicated by the return-code. The return code is usually "INDOUT" which indicates that the status value given was negative.



Result: The step termination status is not set but execution proceeds.

Action: Correct the program.

CBL23 IFN: ifn DATAFORM OVERRIDING NOT TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT

Meaning: A DATAFORM parameter was specified in a DEFINE JCL statement for the file indicated, but overriding the data format is not possible using the DEFINE JCL statement for a user program.

Result: Execution proceeds on the file with the data format specified in the program.

Action: The program must be corrected if the data format specified in the program is not suitable.

**CBL24 IFN: ifn DESCRIBED IN PROGRAM ... as ... is not
matched with one
described as ...**

Meaning: The same file name (ifn) is defined in two or more programs of the run unit. These file descriptions in the programs are not identical. This is prohibited by the standard.

Result: Execution aborts.

Action: Check and correct the file descriptions in the programs.

**CBL25 IFN: ifn ERRONEOUS ATTRIBUTES (SEE creating
program): attribute
 (attribute in creating program), attribute...**

Meaning: A program that attempts to open a file describes this file with fixed attributes different from those of the assigned file. The fixed attributes of the assigned file are those given in the program that created it.

Result: Execution aborts.

Action: Correct the file description or the file assignment.

SPM message

Meaning: Some unexpected event has occurred for the COBOL compiler and several system components during memory management.

Action: Correct the cause of the error or contact the Service Center.





Result: Some of the catalog information may be unstable.

Action: To check if any information is unstable, list the catalog. If any unstable records are found, run the CATCHECK utility. Then extend the catalog if required using the CATEXTD utility.

CG03. ATT INCORRECT CATALOG FILE NAME
or

CG03. efn NOT FOUND ON MEDIA vsn
or

CG03. ifn efn NOT FOUND
Meaning: A catalog specified in an ATTACH statement has not been found on the specified volume.

Result: ATTACH is not performed.

Action: Check the volume name specified in the ATTACH statement or check the volume contents using the VOLCONTS utility.

CG04. ifn efn IS PROTECTED AND NO ACCESS RIGHTS EXIST
Meaning: An attempt to use a protected catalog on a system which is not protected. A catalog with a non-empty access list has been referenced in an ATTACH statement in a job that is running on a system where no access list has been provided to the SITE.CATALOG (non-protected system).

Result: ATTACH is not performed.

CG04. ATT TRY LATER: CATALOG IS BUSY
Meaning: This message appears on a coupled system if the named catalog is accessed on one site but is to be used on the second site.

Action: Check the state of the catalog on the other machine.

CG05. ifn efn CATALOG ACCESS RIGHT VIOLATION
Meaning: An ATTACH statement refers to a catalog but the project under which the job is running has no WRITE access on this catalog.

Result: ATTACH is not performed.



- | | |
|-------|--|
| CG06. | <p>catalog-name CANNOT BE {LOCKED } [IOCC = completion code]
 {UNLOCKED} RC= edited return code</p> <p>Meaning: This message may appear on a coupled system, when an utility that wants to lock (unlock) the named catalog cannot lock (unlock) it.</p> <p>Result: The return code indicates the reason for the failure.</p> |
| CG07. | <p>catalog-name ON volume-name IS BUSY: CHECK OTHER MACHINE STATE</p> <p>Meaning: This message appears on a coupled system if the named catalog is accessed on one site but is to be used on the second site.</p> <p>Action: Check the state of the catalog on the other machine.</p> |
| CG09. | <p>SYS.CATALOG IS CONSIDERED AS NOT VALID</p> <p>Meaning: This message occurs at system initialization time, when catalog tables are initialized: the SYS.CATALOG is protected while the SITE.CATALOG is not protected.</p> <p>Result: The SYS.CATALOG is considered invalid. No information about it is kept in system tables.</p> |
| CG10. | <p>UNABLE TO INITIALIZE catalog-name: FILE FOUND TWICE ON RESIDENT
 or</p> |
| CG10. | <p>UNABLE TO INITIALIZE catalog-name: edited return code</p> <p>Meaning: This message occurs at system initialization time, when initialization of the catalog tables has failed. The reason for the failure is indicated by the return code.</p> |
| CG11. | <p>SITE CATALOG NOT FOUND ON RESIDENT</p> <p>Meaning: This message occurs at system initialization time, when initialization of the catalog tables has failed. The reason for the failure is indicated by the return code.</p> |





6. CK Messages

General Environment

CK messages are produced by the Checkpoint/Restart component of the system when an abnormal situation is detected at checkpoint time or when the step is restarted.

If the problem is caused by a user error, an explanation of the error is given in the message text. In the other cases (system error) an error code indicates the reason for the error.

Pertinent manuals

JCL User's Guide.....47 A2 12UJ
GCOS 7 System Administrator's Manual 47 A2 54US

Message descriptions

CK01.00 **DEBUG OPTION, CHKPT DENIED**

Meaning: The checkpoint mechanism cannot be used simultaneously with the Program Checkout Facility.

Result: Execution proceeds but the checkpoint mechanism is inhibited.

CK01.01 **STEP IS MULTIPROCESS, CHKPT DENIED**

Meaning: The checkpoint mechanism can be used only with mono-task steps.

Result: Execution proceeds but the checkpoint mechanism is inhibited.

CK01.02 **INTERNAL ISD.S, CHKPT DENIED**

Meaning: The step uses system mechanisms that are incompatible with checkpoint.

Result: Execution proceeds but the checkpoint mechanism is inhibited.



Action: Contact the Service Center.

CK01.03 UNALLOWED ISD.S

Meaning: The step uses system mechanisms that are incompatible with checkpoint.

Result: Execution proceeds. The checkpoint is taken but problems may arise at restart time.

Action: Contact the Service Center.

CK01.04 MISSING REPEAT OPTION, CHKPT DENIED

Meaning: The running step contains activations of the checkpoint mechanism but since the step has not been declared repeatable (no REPEAT parameter in the STEP JCL statement) the checkpoint activation is useless thus it is inhibited.

Result: Execution proceeds but the checkpoint mechanism is inhibited.

CK01.20 PENDING TIMER REQUESTS

Meaning: The running step performed timer requests before the checkpoint was taken. If the step is restarted these requests may be lost. For example if ELAPTIME was specified in the STEP JCL statement and the time is over during the restart of the steps, the time limit will be ignored.

Result: Execution proceeds, checkpoint is taken.

CK01.21 PENDING OPRTR COMMANDS

Meaning: The step performed dynamic creation of commands before the checkpoint was taken. If the step is restarted the created commands become unknown. This message may indicate a system error.

Result: The checkpoint taken, execution proceeds.

CK02.xx CK-code checkpoint-code RC = edited-return-code

```
{RESTARTING FROM CHKPT # n } {STEP ABORTED          }
{WHILE IN CHKPT # n        } {RESTART ABORTED       }
                             {CHECKPOINT ABORTED      }
                             {NEXT CHKPTS INHIBITED}
```

Meaning: System error. The message text indicates:

- the operation being performed, either a checkpoint or restart;
- the result of the error
- the origin of the error explained in the checkpoint code and the return code.



Action: Contact the Service Center.

CK03.xx **checkpoint-code RC = edited-return-code**

```
{RESTARTING FROM CHKPT # n } {STEP ABORTED      }  
{WHILE IN CHKPT # n       } {RESTART ABORTED    }  
                           {CHECKPOINT ABORTED  }  
                           {NEXT CHKPTS INHIBITED}
```

Meaning: System error. The message text indicates:

- the operation being performed, either a checkpoint or restart;
- the result of the error
- the origin of the error explained in the checkpoint code and the return code.

Action: Contact the Service Center.

CK04.xx **checkpoint-code RC = edited-return-code**

```
{RESTARTING FROM CHKPT # n } {STEP ABORTED      }  
{WHILE IN CHKPT # n       } {RESTART ABORTED    }  
                           {CHECKPOINT ABORTED  }
```

Meaning: System error. The message text indicates:

- the operation being performed, either a checkpoint or restart;
- the result of the error
- the origin of the error explained in the checkpoint code and the return code.

Action: Contact the Service Center.

CK05.xx **checkpoint-code RC = edited-return-code**

```
{RESTARTING FROM CHKPT # n } {STEP ABORTED      }  
{WHILE IN CHKPT # n       } {RESTART ABORTED    }  
                           {CHECKPOINT ABORTED  }
```

Meaning: System error. The message text indicates:

- the operation being performed, either a checkpoint or restart,
- the result of the error,
- the origin of the error explained in the checkpoint code and the return code.

Action: Contact the Service Center.



CK06.xx **checkpoint-code RC = edited-return-code**
 {RESTARTING FROM CHKPT # n } {STEP ABORTED }
 {WHILE IN CHKPT # n } {RESTART ABORTED }
 {CHECKPOINT ABORTED}

Meaning: System error. The message text indicates:

- the operation being performed, either a checkpoint or restart,
- the result of the error,
- the origin of the error explained in the checkpoint code and the return code.

Action: Contact the Service Center.

CK07.11 **UNABLE TO REOPEN JOURNAL RC = edited-return code**

 WHILE IN CHKPT # n {STEP ABORTED }
 {CHECKPOINT ABORTED}

Meaning: The Before Journal file cannot be accessed at checkpoint time. This may be due to a system error.

Action: Check the volume supporting the journal file. Contact the Service Center if required.

CK07.12 **UNABLE TO REOPEN Q_JOURNAL. RC=edited-return code**

 WHILE IN CHKPT # n NEXT CHKPTS INHIBITED

Meaning: The journal for communication queues cannot be accessed. This may be due to a system error.

Action: Contact the Service Center.



7. CL Messages

General Environment

CL messages are produced by the PRLOGC utility that is used to output previously saved messages that appeared on the main operator's console.

Pertinent Manuals

JCL User's Guide.....47 A2 12UJ
GCOS 7 System Operator's Guide..... 47 A2 53US

Message Descriptions

- CL01. UNABLE TO WRITE ON SYSOUT. RC=edited-return-code**
Meaning: The utility has failed to access the output file (always the standard SYSOUT). Such a message is very unusual and could indicate a system error. If the return code is IOFAIL, this indicates an I/O error and the volume supporting the standard SYSOUT file may be damaged.
Result: This error may occur either at OPEN time or during a WRITE operation. The step execution is aborted.
Action: Contact the Service Center.
- CL02. INCORRECT OPTION STRING**
Meaning: The option string (OPTIONS parameter of the STEP JCL statement), specifying the options for execution of the utility, is incorrect; e.g. a semi-colon (;) was encountered before the end of the string.
Result: The utility is not performed.
Action: Check the contents of the OPTIONS parameter of the STEP JCL statement.



CL03. SYNTAX ERROR

Meaning: A syntax error was detected in the description given in the OPTIONS parameter of the STEP JCL statement.

Result: The utility is not performed.

Action: Check the contents of the OPTIONS parameter of the STEP JCL statement.

CL04. PARAMETER ERROR

Meaning: An illegal keyword value for an execution option has been detected.

Result: The utility is not performed.

Action: If the utility was started using basic JCL, check the contents of the OPTIONS parameter of the STEP JCL statement. If the utility was started by a Start Job command, check the parameters specified in the SJ command.

CL05. UNKNOWN KEYWORD

Meaning: An unknown keyword for an execution option was found in the options string (OPTIONS parameter of STEP JCL statement).

Result: The utility is not performed.

Action: Check the contents of the OPTIONS parameter of the STEP JCL statement.

CL06. OPTION ERROR

Meaning: Incompatible execution options were found in the options string (OPTIONS parameter of STEP JCL statement).

Result: The utility is not performed.

Action: Check the contents of the OPTIONS parameter of the STEP JCL statement.

CL07. START VALUE NOT FOUND

Meaning: A start date was specified in the options (FROM parameter), indicating that all the messages appearing on the console after this date should be printed. Due to the circular organization of the SYS.LOGC file, the file does not contain all the messages, since new messages may have overwritten the older messages. The oldest available message is after the specified date.

Result: The utility is not performed.

Action: Use the FROM=BEG option to print, starting at the oldest available message.



CL08. LASTPR OUT OF RANGE

Meaning: The oldest message currently available in the SYS.LOGC file is not the next in sequence to the last message printed at the last run of the PRLOGC utility. Due to the circular organization of the SYS.LOGC file, some messages may have been overwritten before being printed.

Result: The utility is not performed.

Action: Either run the utility more frequently or increase the size of the SYS.LOGC file.

CL09. ABNORMAL PROC OF SYS.LOGC.RC=edited-return-code

Meaning: An incident occurred when accessing the SYS.LOGC file. The reason for the incident is given by the return code. If the incident was an I/O error (return code IOFAIL), the volume supporting the file may be damaged.

Result: The incident occurred when opening the SYS.LOGC file. The utility is not performed.

Action: If the incident was an I/O error, check the volume and the device supporting the file.

CL10. OPTION NOT AVAILABLE NOW

Meaning: One of the options specified is not currently implemented.

Result: The utility is not performed.

Action: None.

CL11. CPU NOT FOUND

Meaning: The SYS.LOGC file can contain console messages produced on several CPU's. A specific CPU has been selected in the execution options (REPORT parameter). The message indicates that the SYS.LOGC file does not contain any message from the CPU concerned.

Result: The utility is not performed.

Action: Check the CPU identify given in the options.





8. DCT Messages

General Environment

DCT messages are produced by the catalog utilities. Messages DCT01 to DCT21 may appear during the execution of any utility; the others are specific to a utility. Most of the messages begin with the name of the object involved. This can be a file name, a directory name, a catalog name, etc.

Pertinent Manuals

Catalog Management User's Guide 47 A2 35UF

Message descriptions

DCT01. **utility-name UTILITY ABNORMALLY TERMINATED.**
RC=edited-return-code

Meaning: An error caused the utility to abort. The return code gives the reason for the abort, but preceding information usually gives more details of the error detected.

Result: The utility is not performed.

Action: Check the return code and preceding information and rectify the error.

DCT02. **REQUESTED SPACE NOT AVAILABLE**

Meaning: A catalog file creation (CATBUILD), or catalog file extension (CATEXTD) is to be performed, but there is not enough space available on the volume involved to create or extend the catalog file to hold all the objects specified in the NBOBJECT parameter.

Result: The utility is not performed.

Action: Create a new catalog on another media. In the case of CATEXTD, use the CATMOVE utility to move the contents of the old catalog into the new catalog. Then delete the new catalog.



DCT03. SUBMITTER IS NOT OWNER OF DIRECTORY

Meaning: A catalog file creation (CATBUILD) has been requested but the project under which the step was running has no OWNER rights on the directory under which the catalog is to be created.

Result: The catalog is not created.

Action: Check owner rights.

DCT04. SUBMITTER IS NOT OWNER OF CATALOG FILE ENTRY

Meaning: A catalog file creation (CATBUILD) has been requested. The file entry for the catalog file already exists in the SITE.CATALOG but the project under which the step was running is not the OWNER of the file entry.

Result: The catalog is not created.

Action: Check owner rights.

DCT05. CATALOG OWNER IS NOT OWNER OF VOLUME

Meaning: A catalog file creation (CATBUILD) has been requested. The volume specified for allocation of space for the file is protected (that is, only the volume owner can allocate a file on the volume) and the project under which the step is running is not the owner of the volume.

Result: The catalog is not created.

Action: Modify the volume specification.

DCT06. SITE.CATALOG DOES NOT EXIST: NO OTHER CATALOG CAN BE BUILT

Meaning:

1. Creation of a private catalog has been requested. This operation requires the cataloging of the catalog file in the SITE.CATALOG. As the SITE.CATALOG does not exist on the site, the operation cannot be performed.
2. Creation of a System Catalog (SYS.CATALOG) has been requested. As no catalog is considered valid by the system if the SITE.CATALOG does not already exist, the request is denied.

Result: The utility is not performed.

Action: Create SITE.CATALOG

DCT07. SITE (SYS) CATALOG MUST BE BUILT BY SYSADMIN

Meaning: Creation of the SITE.CATALOG (or SYS.CATALOG) has been requested by the CATBUILD utility, but the project under which the step was running is not the SYSADMIN project.



Result: The utility is not performed.

Action: Try again under the SYSADMIN project.

DCT08. INFILE AND OUTFILE CATALOGS ARE IDENTICAL

Meaning: A CATMOVE operation has been requested but the receiving catalog is the same as the originating catalog, i.e. catalog names, devclass and media names are the same.

Result: The utility is not performed.

Action: Check the catalog names.

DCT09. INFILE AND OUTFILE CATALOGS ARE NOT BOTH SYS.CATALOG

Meaning: A CATMOVE operation has been requested and one of the catalogs involved is a system catalog but the other is not. The contents of a system catalog can only be moved to a system catalog and conversely a system catalog can only receive objects coming from another system catalog.

Result: The utility is not performed.

Action: None.

DCT10. CATALOG STATES ARE INCOMPATIBLE. MOVE REFUSED

Meaning: A CATMOVE operation has been requested but the receiving catalog is not protected while the originating catalog is. This operation is not allowed for security reasons.

Result: The utility is not performed.

Action: Perform a CATMODIF operation on the receiving catalog in order to protect it.

DCT11. NUMBER OF OBJECTS EXCEEDS CATALOG CAPACITY

Meaning: A catalog extension has been requested (CATEXTD) but the specified number of objects (NBOBJECT parameter) is too high; i.e., the number of already declared objects plus the number of new objects declared, exceeds the maximum number of objects allowed in a catalog.

Result: The catalog extension is not performed.

Action: Rerun the utility, specifying a smaller value for NBOBJECT.

DCT13. SITE (OR-SYS) CATALOG DOES NOT EXIST

Meaning: The requested operation requires accessing the SITE.CATALOG, but the SITE.CATALOG does not exist on the site.



- If no ATTACH statement was specified in the JCL and references to cataloged objects are made, only the SITE.CATALOG is searched.
- If private catalogs are specified in ATTACH statements, and the SITE.CATALOG does not exist on the site, the device class and media of the private catalogs must be specified.

Result: The utility is not performed.

Action: Check the ATTACH statements in the JCL.

DCT14. EFN MUST BE SPECIFIED WITH ABSOLUTE GENERATION NUMBER

Meaning: A modification has been requested using the CATMODIF utility. The file description to be modified is a generation group, thus the external file name specified in CATMODIF must contain the absolute generation number. The relative generation number cannot be used.

Result: The utility is not performed.

Action: Modify the external file name.

DCT15. PERFORM SHIFT FUNCTION BEFORE UPDATING NBGEN

Meaning: A modification to the number of generations of a generation group has been requested, although the "+1" generation still has a media list attached to it.

Result: The utility is not performed.

Action: Perform a shift function to make the newest generation become the current one: the generation group will therefore become valid for the requested function.

DCT16. NEWEST GENERATION NOT FOUND

Meaning: A SHIFT of generation has been requested but the file label of the newest generation has not been found on the media of the oldest generation. In most cases this message indicates that the newest generation (i.e. the generation following the current generation) has never been created i.e., the file has never been opened in OUTPUT mode since the last SHIFT operation has been performed on the generation group.

Result: The SHIFT is not performed.

Action: Open the required file in OUTPUT mode.

DCT17. NBGEN: ILLEGAL VALUE FOR CLOSELOOP GENERATION GROUP

Meaning: A modification to the number of generations of a generation group has been requested, although the group is a close loop, and the specified number is greater than 32.



Result: The utility is not performed.

Action: Modify the "NBGEN" parameter of the statement.

DCT18. BAD SEQUENCE OF OPERATIONS BETWEEN SITE AND SYS CATALOG

Meaning: Occurs when the FILREST or FILDUPLI utility applies to a non-protected site catalog as output, although the running SYS. CATALOG is protected.

Result: The utility is not performed.

Action: Set access rights on the output site catalog.

DCT20. ACCESS RIGHTS {DELETION} FORBIDDEN

Meaning: When the site catalog is not protected, it is forbidden to delete access rights in a private catalog.

Result: The utility is not performed.

DCT21. ACCESS RIGHTS {SETTING } FORBIDDEN

Meaning: When the site catalog is not protected, it is forbidden to set access rights in a private catalog.

Result: The utility is not performed.

DCT22. DUPLICATE NAME, MLINK NOT CREATED IN SITE

Meaning: This warning message is sent each time a user or an utility creates a master directory in an automatically attachable catalog, when the named directory already exists, either as a master directory of the site catalog, or as a master directory link known in the site catalog.

Result: The given master directory is created in the private catalog, but it will not be a master directory link known from the current SITE.CATALOG.

Action: If an automatically accessible directory is required, delete the one currently created and create another with a different name.

DCT23. DEVCLASS/MEDIA MUST BE MODIFIED BY SYSADMIN ONLY

Meaning: Modification of the volume list of a file in the catalog has been requested, but the project has no right to perform this operation. For security purposes, this operation is reserved for the system administrator.

Result: The utility is not performed.

Action: None.



DCT24. DEVCLASS PARAMETER DOES NOT MATCH WITH CATALOGUED DEVCLASS

Meaning: You tried to change the DEVCLASS characteristic of a file using the CATMODIF utility, where the specified file is a multi-volume file that already has more than 10 assigned medias. You may not specify a device class which is different from the existing one.

Result: The utility is not performed.

Action: Check the "DEVCLASS" corresponding to the already assigned medias, by using the CATLIST utility.

DCT26. ABNORMAL PROCESSING OF JOURNAL

Meaning: A shift function has been requested, with "journal" option specified, and journal processing failed.

Action: Shift function is performed, without journal processing.

DCT27. NEW MASTER DIRECTORY MAY ONLY HAVE CATALOG FILE ON NEXT LEVEL

Meaning: A CATMODIF utility has been submitted specifying the "newname" parameter. The renaming will not be performed if the catalog is "AUTOATT" and if at least one object already exists under the new master directory.

Result: No action performed.

Action: Try to rename, starting from an "empty" directory.

DCT30. BACKWARD SHIFT FORBIDDEN: GENERATION NUMBER 0000 NOT ALLOWED.

Meaning: A shift operation has been requested on a close loop generation group. (This was done by specifying CURGEN where CURGEN < NBGEN.) The corresponding generation is not valid since its absolute number is equal to zero.

Result: The utility is not performed.

Action: Supply a larger value for "CURGEN".

DCT33. SYS. CATALOG PROTECTED RESET ACCESS RIGHTS ON SITE CATALOG

Meaning: Sent after running the FILDUPLI or FILREST utility for a site catalog. The receiving catalog is not protected although the current SYS. CATALOG is protected.

Result: The utility is not performed.

Action: Put access rights onto the receiving site catalog.



DCT38. SPECIFIED ATTACH IS INCOMPATIBLE WITH REQUESTED FUNCTION.

Meaning: A catalog renaming has been requested on an automatically attachable catalog: no other attach than "ATT;" is authorized on the renamed catalog.

Result: The utility is not performed.

Action: Perform "ATT;" and try the CATMODIF function again.

DCT39. USE AUTOATT/NAUTOATT ONLY WHEN THE ENTRY EXISTS IN SITE.CATALOG

Meaning: The CATMODIF utility is running on a catalog previously attached using the ATTACH command with the DVC and MD parameters. This catalog has no entry in SITE.CATALOG.

Result: The requested action is not performed.

Action: Create an entry in SITE.CATALOG and retry CATMODIF.

DCT42. NBOBJ. MUST NOT EXCEED 10000 FOR ALLOCATION ON A VBO DISK

Meaning: The maximum number of objects for creating or extending a catalog on a VBO disk volume is 10,000.

Result: The utility is not performed.

DCT43. KEYWORD CYL NOT SIGNIFICANT ON A FBO DISK

Meaning: There is no equivalent function for FBO disk volumes. When creating a catalog on a VBO disk volume, you can specify the address of the beginning of the allocation with the CYL keyword.

Result: The utility is not performed.

DCT46. DOWNWARD MIGRATION V5 - V4 NOT SUPPORTED

Meaning: During a MOVE_PROJECT, you tried to replace (on the output site catalog) a project using the pre-V5 format (32-byte record) with a project having the same name but in V5 format (84-byte record).

Result: The utility is not performed.

Action: Delete the project on the output site.

DCT47. FORWARD UPGRADED PROJECT CAN'T REPLACE A PRE_FBO ONE

Meaning: During the execution of a MOVE_PROJECT in V5 projects using the pre-V5 format (32-byte record) are transformed by default into the FBO record format (84-byte record) before being on the site catalog. The transformed projects cannot overwrite a PRE_FBO cataloged format project having the same name on the site catalog.



Result: The utility is not performed.

Action: Delete the project on the output site or use the NUPGRADE option.

DCT52. object-name SOME NAME IN PATH DOES NOT EXIST

Meaning: An object searched for in the catalog(s) was not found; e.g. when cataloging a file, this message is displayed if the directory under which the file is to be cataloged does not exist.

Action: Check that:

- the object name is correct,
- the correct catalog(s) have been searched,
- the object type is correct.

DCT53. object-name FILE GENERATION UNKNOWN IN CATALOG

Meaning: A file generation has been specified as a parameter of the utility, but the generation number does not exist in the catalog.

This is because:

- the generation number is obsolete,
- the generation number is not yet created and does not correspond to the next generation to be created.

Result: The utility is not performed.

Action: Use CATLIST to check the catalog contents.

DCT54. object-name REFERENCED CATALOG CANNOT BE ACCESSED

Meaning: A catalog has been referenced with the CATALOG=i parameter in the JCL of the utility, but the value i does not lead to a valid catalog:

- either there is no CATALOGi parameter in the active ATTACH statement,
- or the CATALOGi parameter in the active ATTACH statement specifies a DUMMY catalog.

Result: The utility is not performed.

Action: Check the active ATTACH statement.

DCT55. object-name AN OBJECT WITH THE SAME NAME ALREADY EXISTS IN THE SAME CLASS

Meaning: The creation of a catalog object (directory, file, file-link, generation group) has been requested but an object already exists in the catalog with the same name but possibly with a different type.



Result: The utility is not performed.

Action: Use CATLIST to check catalog contents.

DCT56. object-name ATTEMPT TO CREATE ILLEGAL PATH STRUCTURE IN CATALOG

Meaning: Creation of a catalog object has been requested but the catalog sequence rules have not been followed, e.g. an attempt has been made to create a file or directory entry under a file entry.

Result: The utility is not performed.

Action: Ensure that the request was made in the correct sequence.

DCT57. object-name OBJECT TYPE DOES NOT MATCH WITH CATALOG INFORMATION

Meaning: The type of the object on which an operation has been requested, is not known by the catalog access method. This message indicates a system error.

Result: The utility is not performed.

Action: Contact the Service Center.

DCT58. object-name UNRECOVERABLE I/O ERROR IN CATALOG

Meaning: An I/O error occurred when accessing the specified catalog.

Result: The utility is aborted.

Action: Check the volume and the device supporting the catalog.

DCT60. name GENERATION GROUP IS FULL: MAXIMUM NUMBER IS REACHED.

Meaning: The maximum number of generations allowed for an open loop generation group has been reached.

Result: The utility is not performed.

Action: Check "nbgen" characteristic of the generation group.

DCT61. name MAXIMUM ABSOLUTE GENERATION NUMBER IS REACHED

Meaning: Applies to an open loop generation group. A generation is searched for by the catalog access method, but its computed absolute number is greater than 9999.

Result: The utility is not performed.

Action: Either the specified relative number is wrong, or check "nogen" characteristic of the generation group.



DCT62. catalog-name NOT DELETED: CATALOG IS BUSY

Meaning: Deletion of a catalog file has been requested but cannot be performed because the catalog is being used by another job in SHARE mode, and this job is waiting for a resource.

Result: The utility is not performed.

Action: Try again later.

DCT63. catalog-name NOT DELETED: VALID FILES EXIST STILL EXIST IN CATALOG

Meaning: The requested catalog deletion (CATDELET) cannot be performed because the catalog contains a file entry containing a valid media list, or because the expiration date has not been reached.

Result: The utility is not performed.

Action: Use CATLIST to check the catalog contents. The FORCE keyword can be used in the CATDELET JCL statement in order to bypass the checking of the expiration date.

DCT64. catalog-name NOT DELETED: SYSTEM ERROR

Meaning: Due to a system error, the requested catalog deletion cannot be performed. A following message, DCT01, gives the reason for the error.

Result: The utility cannot be performed.

Action: Contact the Service Center.

DCT65. catalog-name NOT DELETED: SYS.CATALOG MUST BE DELETED BEFORE SITE.CATALOG

Meaning: Requested deletion of SITE.CATALOG cannot be performed because a SYS.CATALOG exists on the site. Note that the SYS.CATALOG is mandatory when AFTER JOURNAL facilities are used. The SYS.CATALOG is usually allocated at system tailoring time when after journalization has been requested on the site.

DCT66. SHIFT OF GENERATION GROUP IS NOT SUCCESSFUL

Meaning: The requested SHIFT operation has not been performed on the generation group specified. The reason is given by a following message DCT01. If the return code given in the message DCT01 is MDNAV, the following situation has occurred. Usually, a SHIFT of a generation group requires the volumes supporting the generations to be mounted in order to perform various checks, but the operator refused to mount the volumes by issuing a CANCEL REQUEST command.

Result: The SHIFT is not performed.



Action: The FORCE parameter of the SHIFT statement can be used in order to avoid volume mounting, but this option must be used with care, because in this case the checks are not performed.

DCT67. NEW FILE NAME ALREADY EXISTS

Meaning: A catalog creation (CATBUILD) has been requested, but a file with the same name already exists on the specified media.

Result: The utility is not performed.

Action: None.

DCT68. FILE ALREADY HAS A MEDIA LIST

Meaning: Catalog creation (CATBUILD) has been requested but there already exists in the SITE.CATALOG, a file entry with the same name and which contains a valid volume list; that is, the catalog has already been created.

Result: The utility is not performed.

Action: Ensure that existing file is correct.

DCT69. directory-name DIRECTORY NOT FOUND

Meaning: A catalog creation (CATBUILD) has been requested but the directory in which the catalog is to be created does not exist in the SITE.CATALOG. It is not possible to create a catalog in a directory that belongs only to a private catalog.

Result: The utility is not performed.

Action: Check contents of SITE.CATALOG.

DCT70. name UNSTABLE RECORD ENCOUNTERED. PERFORM CATCHCHECK

Meaning: The CATMOVE utility is requested and an unstable record is found.

Result: The utility is performed until the error has been encountered. In the example of the CATMOVE utility, a part of the original structure was not moved.

Action: Perform CATCHCHECK and submit the utility again.

DCT71. name DUPLICATE NAME, MLINK CANNOT BE CREATED FOR MASTER DIRECTORY

Meaning: Appears when you submit CATMODIF utility with the "AUTOATT" keyword and you want to make a private catalog "auto-attachable". An error occurs if at least one of the directories of the catalog is already known in the site catalog, either as a master directory or as a master directory link for another catalog.



Result: The utility is performed and so the specified catalog is made auto-attachable; but the directory that already is known in the site catalog is not created as a master directory link.

DCT72. name CANNOT BE ATTACHED AUTOMATICALLY: DEPENDENT NODES EXIST

Meaning: An attempt has been made to build an automatically attachable catalog beyond a given directory.

Result: The utility is not performed.

Action: Create the catalog under a free master directory.

DCT73. name DELETION OF MASTER DIRECTORY LINK IN SITE CATALOG NOT PERFORMED

Meaning: The "UNCAT" function has been requested on a master directory of an automatically attachable catalog. An error occurred during deletion, e.g. an I/O error.

Result: The utility is not performed.

Action: Check that you can delete this master directory.

DCT77. name REFERENCED CATALOG CANNOT BE ATTACHED

Meaning: A creation function has been requested on an object whose first simple name is that of a master directory link on the current site. Attaching the corresponding catalog has failed, e.g., the catalog is busy.

Result: No action is performed.

DCT78. name STARTGEN CANNOT BE MODIFIED

Meaning: The CATMODIF utility has been requested, by specifying the "STARTGEN" keyword. It refers to an open loop generation group whose function is only authorized before any allocation of a generation in this group.

Result: The function is not performed.

DCT87. ACCESS RIGHTS OF THIS PROJECT project-name are NOT {SET}

```
{ACCESS RIGHTS SETTING FORBIDDEN      }
{PROJECT NOT FOUND IN SITE CATALOG     }
{FUNCTION RESERVED TO SYSADMIN PROJECT}
```

Meaning: Access rights setting on a file or directory has been requested, via the CATMODIF utility, but the access rights cannot be granted to the project specified in the message, for the reason specified in the message.



Result: Some access rights to other projects may have been set or deleted by this utility. The report produced by the utility indicates which actions have been performed.

Action: Ensure correct access rights have been set.

DCT88. ACCESS RIGHTS OF THIS PROJECT *project-name* are NOT {DELETED}

```
{ACCESS RIGHTS DELETION FORBIDDEN      }  
{PROJECT NOT FOUND IN SITE CATALOG     }  
{FUNCTION RESERVED TO SYSADMIN PROJECT}
```

Meaning: Access rights deleting on a file or directory has been requested, via the CATMODIF utility, but the access rights cannot be granted to the project specified in the message, for the reason specified in the message.

Result: Some access rights to other projects may have been set or deleted by this utility. The report produced by the utility indicates which actions have been performed.

Action: Ensure correct access rights have been set.

DCT97. *object-name* FILE NAME SYNTAX ERROR

Meaning: A file name specified in a parameter of the utility does not follow the catalog naming rules; e.g., a simple name is greater than 16 characters.

Result: The utility is not performed.

Action: Check the file name.

DCT98. *object-name* DIRECTORY NAME SYNTAX ERROR

Meaning: A directory name specified as a parameter of the utility does not follow the catalog naming rules; e.g., a simple name is greater than 16 characters.

Result: The utility is not performed.

Action: Check the directory name.

DCT99. *object-name* FILE ACCESS RIGHT VIOLATION

Meaning: The project does not have sufficient access rights to perform the operation on the specified file; e.g., CATALOG, UNCAT and CATMODIF need the OWNER access right; SHIFT needs the RECOVERY access right.

Result: The utility is not performed.

Action: Check the project access rights.



DCT100. object-name DIRECTORY ACCESS RIGHT VIOLATION

Meaning: The project does not have sufficient access rights on the directory specified to perform the operation requested: e.g. CATMODIF or UNCAT need the OWNER access right.

Result: The utility is not performed.

Action: Check the project access rights.

DCT101. object-name FILE REMAINS CATALOGUED: SPACE STILL ALLOCATED

Meaning: The deletion of a file catalog entry (UNCAT utility) has been requested but the catalog still contains a valid media list for the file.

- If the operation requested was to delete a cataloged file, i.e. deallocate space and remove the catalog entry, the two operations must be performed in the following order: first deallocate space using the DEALLOC utility, then remove the catalog entry using the UNCAT utility.

NOTE:

Both operations can be performed at the same time using the UNCATNOW keyword of the DEALLOC utility.

- If the operation requested was to transform a file from cataloged to uncataloged, the utility FILMODIF should have been used.

Result: The utility is not performed.

Action: Either check for the correct sequence of DEALLOC and UNCAT or ensure that FILMODIF has been used.

DCT102. object-name DIRECTORY REMAINS CATALOGUED: DEPENDENT NODES EXIST

Meaning: The deletion of a directory entry in the catalog (UNCAT utility) has been requested, but some valid files, file-links and/or directories exist in the directory.

Result: The utility is not performed.

Action: Use CATLIST to list the catalog contents, then delete all the dependent nodes if relevant.

DCT103. object-name FILE LINK NAME SYNTAX ERROR

Meaning: A file-link name specified in a parameter of the utility does not follow the catalog naming rules; e.g., a simple name is greater than 16 characters.

Result: The utility is not performed.

Action: Check the file-link name.



DCT104. object-name FILE LINK ACCESS RIGHT VIOLATION

Meaning: The project does not have sufficient access rights to perform the operation on the specified file-link; e.g., attempt to delete a file-link without having the OWNER access right on that link.

Result: The utility is not performed.

Action: Check project owner access rights.

DCT106. object-name DUPLICATE NAME, MLINK CANNOT BE CREATED FOR MASTER DIRECTORY

Meaning: Appears when you restore or duplicate an "auto-attachable" catalog. An error occurs if at least one of the directories of the catalog is already known in the site catalog, either as a master directory or as a master directory link for another catalog.

Result: The utility is performed and so the specified catalog is made auto-attachable; but the directory that is already known in the site catalog, is not created as a master directory link.

DCT118. object-name ACCESS RIGHTS SETTING FORBIDDEN

Meaning: When the SITE.CATALOG is not protected, it is forbidden to set access rights in a private catalog.

Result: The utility is not performed.





9. DDM Messages

General Environment

DDM messages are produced by the Data Base Control System (DBCS). The DBCS can be used in Batch, TDS or IQS environments. Messages may appear during various phases of a session: schema/subschema loading, area/index initialization, area/index processing.

Error Messages DDM00066 to DDM00279 may appear during the analysis of IDS/II run time options; they appear interspersed among the trace of run time options printed in the JOR. An error message refers to the command that precedes it in the listing. The message text, in addition to the faulty command printed, allows easy error detection. These message texts are not listed here.

Pertinent Manuals

IDS/II User's Guide	47 A2 12UD
Full IDS/II User's Guide	47 A2 07UD
UFAS-EXTENDED User's Guide	47 A2 04UF
IQS Reference Manual Volume 1	47 A2 77UD
IQS Reference Manual Volume 2	47 A2 78UD



Error Localization

Every error message (except messages printed during analysis of run time options) is provided with a standard header that describes the context of the error. In the messages that follow, this standard header is indicated as **<error localization>**. The header has the following format:

```
                {ERR}:  
DDMX... PGID:Y... ILN:Z... SCH:V... SUB:W... ORG: (aa-bbbb) { } U...  
                {WNG};
```

The meanings of the various fields are:

DDM Data Description and Manipulation.

x... A 5-digit decimal number which is the code of the DBCS message.

y... A 12-character field containing the **ProGram IDentification**.

z... A field of a maximum of 7 decimal digits containing the **Internal Line Number** of the DML program.

v... A 30 character field containing the **SCHema** name.

w... A 30 character field containing the **SUB**schema name.

aa A 2-digit decimal number which identifies a DBCS function, either external (such as STORE) or internal.

bbbb A 4-digit decimal number which identifies a point in the procedure code of the function. This identification is intended for the Service Center.

The group (aa bbbb) can be repeated to indicate the stack of DBCS Functions called when the error is detected and reported. The maximum depth is 6.



ERR Indicates a fatal ERRor.

WNG Indicates a "Functional" error (a WarNinG)..

U . . . A 4-digit decimal number that is the code of the error. This code is equal to, or greater than, the code of the DBCS message (the latter case occurs when the same text, that is, the same message code, is used to report several errors).



Message Descriptions

DDM00001 <error localization> UNEXPECTED RETURN CODE WHEN CALLING UFAS,

RC = edited-return-code

Meaning: The UFAS primitives (GETCI, FREECI, SETCI, GETUL, PUTUL, CHECKCI, OPEN, CLOSE) have not been executed correctly. Abnormal return code.

Result: In Batch/IOF environment, the step execution is aborted.

Action: Contact the Service Center.

DDM00002 <error localization> UNEXPECTED RETURN CODE WHEN CALLING GAC,

RC = edited-return-code

Meaning: The GAC primitives (LOCKCI, UNLOCKCI) have not been executed correctly. Abnormal return code.

Result: In a Batch/IOF environment, the step execution is aborted.

Action: Contact the Service Center.

DDM00032 <error localization> UNEXPECTED RETURN CODE WHEN CALLING JOURNAL,

RC = edited-return-code

Meaning: The After Journal primitives (OPEN, CLOSE, WRITE), or the Before Journal primitives (NOTE, ROLLBACK), have not been executed correctly. Abnormal return code.

Result: In a Batch/IOF environment, the step execution is aborted.

Action: Contact the Service Center.

DDM00034 <error localization> UNEXPECTED RETURN CODE WHEN REWRITING

{PAGE page_nb},

{USER LABEL },

RC = edited-return-code

Meaning: The label or page after-image rewriting has not been executed correctly (ROLLFORWARD). Abnormal return code.

Result: See ROLLFORWARD utility.

Action: Contact the Service Center.



DDM00048 <error localization> UNEXPECTED SYSTEM RETURN CODE,

RC = edited-return-code

Meaning: One of the other SYSTEM primitives has not been executed correctly. Abnormal return code.

Result: In a Batch/IOF environment, the step execution is aborted.

Action: Contact the Service Center.

DDM00049 UNEXPECTED RETURN CODE DURING ERROR PROCESSING,

RC = edited-return-code

Meaning: The primitive which processes the error messages has not been executed correctly. Abnormal return code.

Result: In Batch/IOF the step execution is aborted.

Action: Contact the Service Center.

DDM00050 <error localization> UNEXPECTED RETURN CODE WHEN PROCESSING

USER TRACE,

RC = edited-return-code

Meaning: The primitive processing the user trace has not been executed correctly. Abnormal return code.

Result: In a Batch/IOF environment, the step execution is aborted.

Action: Contact the Service Center.

DDM00051 <error localization> UNEXPECTED RETURN CODE WHEN CALLING GENERAL

INDEX MANAGER,

RC = edited-return-code

Meaning: The General Index Manager primitives have not been executed correctly. Abnormal return code.

Result: In a Batch/IOF environment, the step execution is aborted.

Action: Contact the Service Center.



**DDM00384 <error localization> SCHEMA NAME schema-name DOES
NOT CORRESPOND
 TO MEMBER NAME member-name IN LIBRARY
ASSIGNED TO IFN DDLIBi**

Meaning: The specified member of the object schema library contains the description of a schema whose name is different from the name of the member. This may arise when a LIBMAINT command, RENAME, has been performed on this member. This command should not be used on DD objects. To change the name of a schema, the schema must be completely described again using the MNDD or the DDLPROC utility.

Result: In a Batch environment, the step execution is aborted.

Action: In the case of an I/O error (return code IOFAIL), the volume and drive supporting the library should be checked. Contact the Service Center if necessary.

**DDM00385 <error localization> NO FILE IS ASSIGNED TO IFN'S
DDLIB1, DDLIB2,
 DDLIB3**

Meaning: The IDS session cannot be initialized because no library description, containing an object schema, has been found in the JCL.

Result: In a Batch environment, the step execution is aborted.

Action: Provide an ASSIGN statement to ifn DDLIBi, defining the library where the object schema is to be found, in the JCL.

DDM00386 <error localization> NO FILE IS ASSIGNED TO IFN ifn

Meaning: The library where the object schema is to be found has been specified in IDS run time options by its internal file name (DDLIBi), but there does not exist in the JCL, an ASSIGN statement with that ifn.

Result: In a Batch environment, the step execution is aborted.

Action: Provide the corresponding ASSIGN statement in the JCL.



**DDM00387 <error localization> NO LIBRARY OF EFN efn IS
ASSIGNED TO IFN'S
DDLIB1, DDLIB2, DDLIB3**

Meaning: The library where the object schema is to be found has been specified in IDS run time options through its external file name, but there does not exist in the JCL, an ASSIGN statement of ifn DDLIBi which refers to the external file specified in run time options.

Result: In a Batch environment, the step execution is aborted.

Action: Check the JCL against the run time options.

**DDM00388 <error localization> EFN ASSIGNED TO IFN DDLIBi IS
UNKNOWN**

Meaning: A JCL statement, ASSIGN, defining a library where the object schema is to be searched (ifn = DDLIBi), specified a file which does not exist.

Result: In a Batch environment, the step execution is aborted.

Action: Check the file name and volume name provided in the ASSIGN statement.

**DDM00389 <error localization> THE FILE ASSIGNED TO IFN DDLIBi
IS NOT A
LIBRARY**

Meaning: An ASSIGN statement of ifn DDLIBi, which would define a library where the object schema is to be searched, specified a file which is not a library.

Result: In a Batch environment, the step execution is aborted.

Action: Check the file name specified in the ASSIGN statement.

**DDM00390 <error localization> THE LIBRARY ASSIGNED TO IFN
DDLIBi IS NOT OF
TYPE BIN**

Meaning: An ASSIGN statement of ifn DDLIBi, which would define a library where the object schema is to be searched, specified a library whose type is different from BIN, and therefore it cannot contain object schemas.

Result: In a Batch environment, the step execution is aborted.

Action: Check the file name specified in the ASSIGN statement.



DDM00391 **<error localization> NO {SUBSCHEMA subschema-name}**
 {SCHEMA schema-name }
HAS BEEN FOUND IN LIBRARY ASSIGNED TO IFN
DDLlibi

Meaning: At schema/subschema loading time, IDS did not find the requested object schema/subschema in the library specified in the JCL statement, ASSIGN area-ifn.

Result: In a Batch/IOF environment, the step execution is aborted..

Action: Check the JCL statement, ASSIGN area-ifn.

DDM00392 <error localization> NO {SUBSCHEMA subschema-name}
 {SCHEMA schema-name }
HAS BEEN FOUND IN SEARCH PATH

Meaning: At schema/subschema loading time, IDS did not find the requested object schema/subschema in the libraries specified in the ASSIGN statements of DDLiBi.

Result: In a Batch environment, the step execution is aborted.

Action: Check the ASSIGN statements of DDLIBi.

DDM00393 <error localization> NO {SUBSCHEMA subschema-name}
 {SCHEMA schema-name }
HAS BEEN FOUND IN LIBRARY ASSIGNED TO EFN efn

Meaning: At schema/subschema loading time, IDS did not find the requested object schema/subschema in the library specified in the JCL statement, ASSIGN area-efn.

Result: In a Batch/IOF environment, the step execution is aborted.

Action: Check the JCL statement, ASSIGN area-efn.

**DDM00394 <error localization> {SUBSCHEMA subschema-name}
 {SCHEMA schema-name }
 IN LIBRARY ASSIGNED TO IFN DDLIBi IS IN
TRANSIENT STATE THEREFORE
 UNAVAILABLE**

Meaning: The object schema/subschema specified is in a transient state (thus unavailable).

Result: In a Batch environment, the step execution is aborted.

Action: Schema/subschema description must be performed again.



DDM00395 <error localization> DD OBJECT member-name IN
LIBRARY OF EFN efn
IS NOT A {SCHEMA }
{SUBSCHEMA}

Meaning: The object found in the specified library does not correspond to an object schema/subschema. It may be a REORG object.

Result: In a Batch environment, the step execution is aborted.

Action: Check the schema/subschema name and library name specified.

DDM00396 <error localization> DD OBJECT member-name IN
LIBRARY OF EFN efn IS NOT AN INTEGRATED
{SCHEMA }
{SUBSCHEMA}

Meaning: The object found in the library specified does not correspond to an IDS schema/subschema; it may be a file schema/subschema.

Result: In a Batch environment, the step execution is aborted.

Action: Check the schema/subschema name and library name specified.

DDM00397 <error localization> SCHEMA schema-name IN LIBRARY
ASSIGNED TO IFN
DDLIBi IS INCOMPLETE (DMCL MISSING)

Meaning: The IDS session tried to use a schema that was not completely described; no DMCL command, TRANSLATE, of the MNDD or DDLPROC utility has been performed for it.

Result: In a Batch environment, the step execution is aborted.

Action: Check that the schema involved is the one expected. Perform the DMCL command, TRANSLATE, if relevant.



DDM00398 <error localization> THE SAME EFN IS ASSIGNED TO
TWO IFNS, QUALIFY
SCHEMA NAME schema-name BY IFN INSTEAD OF EFN

Meaning: The library where the object schema is to be found has been specified in IDS run time options through its external file name, but there exist in the JCL, several ASSIGN statements defining objects/schema libraries (ifn = DDLIBi) which specify the same external file name (and possibly different volume names). Therefore IDS is unable to decide which library is referred to in the run time options.

Result: In a Batch environment, the step execution is aborted.

Action: Check the JCL statements, ASSIGN DDLIBi; if several object schema libraries have the same efn, use the ifn in the run time options to qualify the schema names.

DDM00399 <error localization> UNSUCCESSFUL CREATION OF IDS
ROOT,
RC = edited-return-code

Meaning: This message indicates a system error; the reason is given by the return-code.

Result: In a Batch environment, the step execution is aborted.

Action: Contact the Service Center.

DDM00400 <error localization> SUBSCHEMA subschema-name HAS
NOT BEEN
VALIDATED AGAINST THE SCHEMA schema-name IN
LIBRARY ASSIGNED TO
IFN DDLIBi (SUBSCHEMA VALIDATION DATE date-time,
SCHEMA DDL
REFERENCE DATE date-time)

Meaning: The Subschema validation date is not consistent with the schema DDL Reference date.

Action: Check that the subschema validation date is the same as the schema DDL reference date. if not, perform the VALIDATE subschema command in the MNDD utility.



DDM00401 <error localization> NOT ENOUGH SEGMENTS
AVAILABLE TO LOAD
 {SCHEMA schema-name }
 {SUBSCHEMA subschema-name} FROM LIBRARY
ASSIGNED TO IFN DDLIBi

Meaning: The number of vacant segment entries reserved at linkage time is not sufficient to load the schema/subschema. Vacant segment entries are used by different components of the system.

Action: Link again the step providing the linker command, VACSEG = (SHARE = +10), if it was not already present, or increase the value specified in the VACSEG command if this command was already present.

DDM00402 <error localization> MISMATCH BETWEEN SDDL
REFERENCE DATES IN
 SUBSCHEMA subschema-name IN LIBRARY ASSIGNED
TO IFN DDLIBi:
 sddl-ref-date-time AND IN PROGRAM program-name: date-
time

Meaning: IDS detected an inconsistency between the subschema and the programs which process the data base. This may arise, for example, when the subschema description has been modified without recompiling the programs which reference the schema.

DDM00403 <error localization> MISMATCH BETWEEN DD OBJECT
NAMES IN MAIN
 PROGRAM program-name: (SUBSCHEMA subschema-
name, SCHEMA schema-
name) AND IN SECONDARY PROGRAM program-name:
(SUBSCHEMA subschema-
name, SCHEMA schema-name)

Meaning: The schema or subschema object referenced in the secondary program is different from the DD objects used in the main program.

Action: Check the DB clauses in the main and secondary programs.



DDM00404 <error localization> **MISMATCH BETWEEN SCHEMA NAMES IN SUBSCHEMA**
 subschema-name IN LIBRARY ASSIGNED TO IFN DDLIBi:
schema-name AND
 IN LOADED SCHEMA: schema-name

Meaning: The schema-name in the subschema object is different from the schema-name of the loaded schema object.

Action: Check that the subschema has been translated or validated against the referenced and loaded schema.

DDM00405 <error localization> **UNEXPECTED RETURN CODE WHEN OPENING IDSOPT,**
 RC = edited-return-code

Meaning: IDS failed to open the file containing run-time options; the reason is given by the return code. This message may indicate a system error. However, return code EFNUNKN indicates that the user private file, specified in the JCL statement, ASSIGN IDSOPT, does not exist on the specified volume.

Result: In a Batch environment, the step execution is aborted.

Action: Check the JCL statement, ASSIGN IDSOPT; contact the Service Center if necessary.

DDM00406 <error localization> **IDSOPT DATA TYPE MUST BE DATA OR DATASSF**

Meaning: The type of source data for run time options commands, specified either in the JCL statement, \$INPUT, in case of an input enclosure, or at member creation time when the run time options are found in a member of a library, is different from DATA or DATASSF.

Result: In a Batch environment, the step execution is aborted.

Action: Check the JCL statement, \$INPUT, or modify the type of library member using the LIBMAINT MOVE command.

DDM00407 <error localization> **IDSOPT SUBFILE IS UNKNOWN**

Meaning: The member specified in the JCL statement, ASSIGN IDSOPT, which would contain the IDS run time options, does not exist in the specified library.

Result: In a Batch environment, the step execution is aborted.

Action: Check the member name and library-name specified in the ASSIGN statement.

**DDM00408 <error localization> UNEXPECTED RETURN CODE WHEN
LOADING**

{SCHEMA schema-name }
{SUBSCHEMA subschema-name},
RC = edited-return-code (DEBCODE = edited debcode)

Meaning: An abnormal condition has been detected during the loading of the schema. The return code gives the reason for the error. This message usually indicates a system error.

Result: In a Batch environment, the step execution is aborted.

Action: Contact the Service Center.

**DDM00409 <error localization> UNEXPECTED RETURN CODE WHEN
ANALYZING THE
COMMAND,
RC = edited-return-code**

Meaning: An abnormal condition has been detected during analysis of an IDS run time command. The return code gives the reason for the error. This message normally indicates a system error.

Result: In a Batch environment, the step execution is aborted.

Action: Check the run time options provided; contact the Service Center.

**DDM00410 <error localization> UNEXPECTED RETURN CODE WHEN
OPENING TRACE,
RC = edited-return-code**

Meaning: IDS failed to OPEN the file to receive the outputs created by the TRACE option. The reason is given by the return code. Such a message would be very unusual when traces are directed to the standard SYSOUT (no ASSIGN statement was provided for the trace file), and indicates a system error. When a private file is used, return codes EFNUNKN or SFUNKN usually indicate a user error: the file or library member specified in the JCL statement, ASSIGN, does not exist on the specified volume.

Result: In a Batch environment, the step execution is aborted.

Action: Check the corresponding JCL statement, ASSIGN, if it exists; contact the Service Center if necessary.



**DDM00412 <error localization> UNEXPECTED RETURN CODE WHEN
CLOSING IDSOPT.**

RC = edited-return-code

Meaning: An abnormal condition has been detected when closing the file containing the run time options. The reason is given by the return code. This message usually indicates a system error.

Result: In Batch, the step execution is aborted.

Action: Contact the Service Center.

**DDM00413 <error localization> UNEXPECTED RETURN CODE WHEN
CLOSING TRACE.**

RC = edited-return-code

Meaning: An abnormal condition has been detected when closing the file which received the trace outputs. The return code gives the reason for the error. This message usually indicates a system error.

Result: In Batch, the step execution is aborted.

Action: Contact the Service Center.

**DDM00414 <error localization> UNEXPECTED RETURN CODE WHEN
UNLOADING THE**

{SCHEMA }

{SUBSCHEMA}

RC = edited-return-code

Meaning: An abnormal condition has been detected while unloading the schema/subschema. The return code gives the reason for the error. This message usually indicates a system error.

Result: In Batch, the step execution is aborted.

Action: Contact the Service Center.



**DDM00416 <error localization> UNEXPECTED RETURN CODE WHEN
OPENING FILE**

**ASSIGNED TO IFN ifn (SCHEMA {AREA area-name }
{INDEX index-name}))**

RC = edited-return-code

Meaning: An abnormal condition has been detected when a DML statement, READY, refers explicitly or implicitly to the file specified. The return code gives the reason for the error. This message usually indicates a system error.

Result: In a Batch environment, the step execution is aborted.

Action: Contact the Service Center.

DDM00417 **<error localization> NO FILE IS ASSIGNED TO IFN ifn**
SCHEMA {AREA area-name }
{INDEX index-name}

Meaning: A DML statement, READY, refers explicitly or implicitly to the file specified, but there is no associated ASSIGN statement for it with the ifn, in the JCL. Note that when a program does not use all the areas of the data base, any areas used must be given explicitly in the DML statement,READY.

Result: In a Batch environment, the step execution is aborted.

Action: Provide the necessary JCL statement, ASSIGN, or correct the program.

DDM00418 **<error localization> EFN ASSIGNED TO IFN ifn**
(SCHEMA {AREA area-name }
{INDEX index-name}) IS UNKNOWN

Meaning: The area "area-name"/index "index-name" cannot be used because the associated JCL statement, ASSIGN, (with ifn "ifn") specified a file which does not exist on the specified volume.

Result: In a Batch environment, the step execution is aborted.

Action: Check the JCL statement, ASSIGN.



DDM00419 <error localization> INSUFFICIENT BUFFER MEMORY FOR THE FILE

ASSIGNED TO IFN ifn
**(SCHEMA {AREA area-name }
 {INDEX index-name})**

Meaning: The number of buffers specified either in the DMCL or in the IDS run time options, is too low to satisfy the file needs.

Result: In a Batch environment, the step execution is aborted.

Action: Specify a higher value for "number of buffers".

DDM00420 <error localization> READY USAGE MODE OF FILE ASSIGNED TO IFN ifn

**(SCHEMA {AREA area-name }
 {INDEX index-name}) IS IN CONFLICT WITH**

\$ASSIGN

**SHARE/ACCESS OR \$DEFINE JOURNAL/READLOCK
 PARAMETERS**

Meaning: There is an incompatibility between the sharing mode and access modes specified both in the program (READY statement) and in the JCL or the catalog (SHARE, ACCESS, READLOCK, JOURNAL parameters). Detailed explanations on sharing modes and access modes can be found in the *IDS/II User's Guide*.

Result: In a Batch environment, the step execution is aborted.

DDM00422 <error localization> THE DATA BASE FILE ASSIGNED TO IFN ifn

**(SCHEMA {AREA area-name }
 {INDEX index-name}) IS IN TRANSIENT STATE**

Meaning: A previous IDS session terminated abnormally. The FINISH function has not been performed for this file. As the data base may be left in an inconsistent state, further access to it is denied until the recovery procedures have been performed.

Result: In a Batch environment, the step execution is aborted.

Action: Check the data base contents, perform the necessary FILREST functions, then restart the step; alternatively the IGNORE TRANSIENT STATE run time option can also be used when the user is certain the files are in a consistent state.



DDM00432 <error localization> PROTECTION LEVEL OF FILE
ASSIGNED TO ifn
 (SCHEMA {AREA area-name }
 {INDEX index-name}) IS IN CONFLICT WITH THAT
OF OTHER
FILES ALREADY OPENED

Meaning: This message may appear if several files of the data base have been readied in UPDATE mode and only some of them are journalized. This could lead to an inconsistent data base in the case of abort and rollback, since only some files will be rolled back.

Result: In a Batch environment, the step execution is aborted.

Action: Correct the JOURNAL parameters in the JCL or in the catalog.

DDM00433 <error localization> THE FILE ASSIGNED TO IFN ifn
 (SCHEMA {AREA area-name }
 {INDEX index-name}) IS NOT A DATA BASE FILE

Meaning: The execution of the READY statement leads to a file which is not a UFAS file with integrated organization.

Result: In a Batch environment, the step execution is aborted.

Action: Check that the efn specified in the JCL statement, ASSIGN, is the one expected. Run FILDESC in order to ascertain the file format and file organization.



DDM00434 <error localization> MISMATCH BETWEEN SCHEMA NAMES OR DMCL
REFERENCE DATES IN SCHEMA schema-name OF
LIBRARY ASSIGNED TO IFN:
DDLIBi: area-name/index-name date-time AND IN LABEL
OF FILE
ASSIGNED TO IFN ifn (SCHEMA {AREA area-name }
{INDEX index-name}):
schema-name date-time

Meaning: IDS detected an inconsistency between the different elements which participate in the data base environment i.e., the schema and the data base files. This message may be output when the schema has been reprocessed after the pre-allocation of a data base file. Further explanations about global consistency checks can be found in the *IDS/II User's Guide*.

Result: The step execution is aborted.

Action: Check that the schema has been retrieved in the expected library; check that the ASSIGN statements specify the correct files. In the case where the program has been redefined without reallocating the data base files, check that the data has been forced to the file allocated.

DDM00435 <error localization> MISMATCH BETWEEN FILE NAMES
IN SCHEMA schema-
name OF LIBRARY ASSIGNED TO IFN DDLIBi: {area-
name}
{index name} AND IN LABEL
OF FILE ASSIGNED TO IFN ifn {area-name }
{index-name}

Meaning: IDS detected an inconsistency between the different elements which participate in the data base environment i.e., the schema and the data base files. This message may be output when the schema has been reprocessed after the pre-allocation of a data base file. Further explanations about global consistency checks can be found in the *IDS/II User's Guide*.

Result: The step execution is aborted.

Action: Check that the schema has been retrieved in the expected library; check that the ASSIGN statements specify the correct files. In the case where the program has been redefined without reallocating the data base files, check that the data has been forced to the file allocated.



DDM00436 <error localization> MISMATCH BETWEEN FILE
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS IN SCHEMA schema-name OF
LIBRARY ASSIGNED TO IFN
ifn AND IN LABEL OF FILE {area-name }
{index-name} ASSIGNED TO IFN ifn

Meaning: The physical characteristics found in the schema resulting from the DMCL description are different from the characteristics found in the data base file (which are those present in the schema at the time the files have been pre-allocated). This usually happens when the DMCL has been redefined after the files have been pre-allocated.

Result: The step execution is aborted.

Action: Check that the target schema and the areas or indexes specified are the ones expected. Run the DDLPROC or MNDD utility to respecify the physical characteristics of the schema, if relevant.

DDM00437 <error localization> THE DATA BASE FILE ASSIGNED TO
IFN ifn
(SCHEMA {AREA area-name }
{INDEX index-name}) IS IN INCONSISTENT STATE

Meaning: A previous IDS session on the data base detected an inconsistency in the data base file specified. The file cannot be accessed until the recovery procedures have been performed.

Result: The step execution is aborted.

Action: Examine the JOR's of previous IDS sessions to find which type of inconsistency has been detected; you may run the H_DBUTILITY utility to validate and recover the data base.

DDM00438 <error localization> UNEXPECTED RETURN CODE WHEN
CLOSING FILE
ASSIGNED TO IFN ifn (SCHEMA {AREA area-name }
{INDEX index-name})
RC = edited-return-code

Meaning: An abnormal condition has been detected when a DML statement, FINISH, refers explicitly or implicitly to the file specified. The return code gives the reason for the error. This message usually indicates a system error.

Result: In a Batch environment, the step execution is aborted.

Action: Contact the Service Center.



DDM00439 <error localization> **THE DATA BASE FILE ASSIGNED TO IFN ifn (SCHEMA {AREA area-name } {INDEX index-name}) IS NOT IN INCONSISTENT STATE**

Meaning: The RESET INCONSISTENT clause of the PATCH LABEL command of H_DBUTILITY is required for this file which is not in an inconsistent state.

Action: Do not use this command in this case.

DDM00440 <error localization> **PROTECTION IMPLIES REPEAT OPTION FOR THIS STEP**

Meaning: The file protection for this step requires a REPEAT option (MONITOR->REPEAT, for example).

Result: In Batch environment, the step execution is aborted.

Action: Check the JCL statements for this step because the REPEAT option must be specified.

DDM00441 <error localization> **PLEASE CHECK IF BEFORE JOURNAL IS NEEDED FOR THIS STEP OR LOCKMARK HAS BEEN DECLARED BY ERROR FOR IDS FILES**

Meaning: Check if this step needs a BEFORE JOURNAL or if LOCKMARK has been specified by error for IDS files because LOCKMARK is allowed only for IQS.

Result: In Batch environment, the step execution is aborted.

Action: Check the JCL for this step and contact the Service Center, if necessary.

DDM00442 <error localization> **DATA BASE FILE IS NOT IDS**

Meaning: The assigned file is not an IDS/II file, since the file labels do not have an IDS/II structure.

Result: In Batch environment, the step execution is aborted.

Action: Contact the Service Center or check the ASSIGN statement, or use the PRINT_LABEL command of H_DBUTILITY.



**DDM00443 <error localization> DEFERRED WRITE IS NOT
SUPPORTED FOR TDS FILES
SHARED AT SYSTEM LEVEL**

Meaning: The deferred updates are not supported for files shared by two TDSs or a Batch step and a TDS.

Result: In Batch environment, the step execution is aborted.

Action: Update the JCL statements.

**DDM00444 <error localization> IDS LABEL STRUCTURE DAMAGED,
LABEL MUST BE
REBUILT THROUGH H_DBUTILITY**

Meaning: The assigned file is an IDS/II file, but the file labels do not have the correct structure.

Result: The step execution is aborted.

Action: Check the IDS/II label using the PRINT LABEL command of the H_DBUTILITY and recover it using the PATCH LABEL command. Contact the Service Center if necessary.

**DDM00448 <error localization> NO BEFORE JOURNAL BEING
ACTIVE, THE DATA BASE
IS NOT ROLLED BACK**

Meaning: The data base cannot be rolled back because the Before Journal is not active for this data base, or absent for one or more IDS/II files.

Result: In Batch environment, the step execution is aborted.

Action: Contact the Service Center or modify the JCL statements.

**DDM00449 <error localization> ERROR(S) ENCOUNTERED DURING
IDSOPT ANALYSIS,
PLEASE REFER TO MESSAGES ON JOR**

Meaning: Errors occurred during IDSOPT analysis; consult the appropriate messages on the JOR to obtain more explanations.

Result: In Batch environment, the step execution is aborted.

Action: Correct the IDS/II options in IDSOPT file.



DDM00512 <error localization> SYSTEM INCONSISTENCY

Meaning: This message usually indicates an IDS/II system error. The code of the error is specified in the ORG field of the "error localization".

Result: In Batch environment, the step execution is aborted.

Action: Contact the Service Center.

**DDM00562 <error localization> SYSTEM INCONSISTENCY, INVALID
IDS ROOT,
REFERENCE CODE: code**

Meaning: System inconsistency, there is a problem in IDSROOT.

Result: In Batch environment, the step execution is aborted.

Action: Contact the Service Center.

**DDM00563 <error localization> SYSTEM INCONSISTENCY, INVALID
MESSAGE
INTERFACE, MESSAGE KEY: key-code, ERROR CODE:
error-code**

Meaning: The DBCS tried to send an error message which is not recognized by the message interface.

Result: The step execution is aborted.

Action: Contact the Service Center.

**DDM00594 <error localization> REQUESTED USER TRACE
FUNCTION NOT ALLOWED**

Meaning: User trace not allowed.

Result: In Batch environment, the step execution is aborted.

Action: Modify the IDS/II options to enable the user trace, if necessary.

**DDM00595 <error localization> SYSTEM INCONSISTENCY WHEN
PROCESSING
USER TRACE**

Meaning: System inconsistency during user trace execution.

Result: In Batch environment, the step execution is aborted.

Action: Contact the Service Center.



**DDM00691 <error localization> SYSTEM INCONSISTENCY, DBCS
INTERNAL SPACE
EXHAUSTED, INTERNAL LIMITS REACHED**

Meaning: The DBCS cannot create or extend its own work space during the execution of a DML verb.

Result: The step execution is aborted.

Action: If possible, try to reduce the number of parameters in the DML verbs. Contact the Service Center.

**DDM00768 <error localization> DATA BASE INCONSISTENCY
DETECTED BETWEEN
ADDRESS A:... P:... L:... AND ADDRESS A:... P:... L:...**

Meaning: Data base inconsistency between two addresses (either it points to inconsistent element or it doesn't point to any record).

Result: In Batch environment, the step execution is aborted.

Action: Contact the Service Center.

**DDM00769 <error localization> PAGE INCONSISTENCY AT ADDRESS
A:... P:...**

Meaning: Page inconsistency (currency doesn't point to any record or currency points to a record which has another type).

Result: In Batch environment, the step execution is aborted.

Action: Contact the Service Center.

**DDM00770 <error localization> PAGE INCONSISTENCY AT ADDRESS
A:... P:...**

Meaning: Error detected when CHECK PAGE required through IDS run-time options.

Result: In Batch environment, the step execution is aborted.

Action: Contact the Service Center.



DDM00771 <error localization> DB-STATUS: value DATA BASE
CANNOT BE RESTORED
 TO ITS INITIAL STATE DURING A MODIFY WITH
MIGRATION ON CRU, A:...
 P:... L:...

Meaning: Recovery is impossible.

Result: In Batch environment, the step execution is aborted.

Action: Contact the Service Center.

DDM00772 <error localization> DB-STATUS: value DATA BASE
CANNOT BE RESTORED
 TO ITS INITIAL STATE DURING AN ERASE ALL ON CRU,
A:... P:...
 L:...

Meaning: Recovery is impossible.

Result: In Batch environment, the step execution is aborted.

Action: Contact the Service Center.

DDM00773 <error localization> DB-STATUS: value RETURNED BY A
MODIFY WITH
 MIGRATION

Meaning: This error occurs only in the TDS environment, when the MODIFY statement is recovered. The DEFERRED WRITE option is active or dynamic recovery using the Before Journal is impossible.

Result: The step execution is aborted.

Action: Contact the Service Center.

DDM00774 <error localization> DB-STATUS: value RETURNED BY AN
ERASE ALL

Meaning: This error occurs only in the TDS environment, when the ERASE ALL statement is recovered. The DEFERRED WRITE option is active or dynamic recovery using the Before Journal is impossible.

Result: The step execution is aborted.

Action: Contact the Service Center.



DDM00775

This message has two variations:

**DDM00775 <error localization> DATA BASE/INDEX INCONSISTENCY
DETECTED DURING
 ACCESS THROUGH KEY key-name, INDEX ENTRY
POINTS TO AN INVALID DATA
 BASE ADDRESS A:... P:... L:...**

Meaning: The DML statement needs the key. The index entry exists, but leads to an invalid data base address. The area was updated in a previous statement without index on line. The record was previously erased or modified.

Action: Rebuild the keys in the corresponding index. Contact the Service Center if necessary.

**DDM00775 <error localization> DATA BASE/INDEX INCONSISTENCY
DETECTED DURING
 COMPUTATION OF KEY key-name, DATA BASE RECORD
AT ADDRESS A:...
 P:... L:... DOES NOT LEAD TO A VALID INDEX ENTRY**

Meaning: This error occurs when using the FIND or MODIFY statement. There is no key entry for this record. The area was updated in a previous statement without the index on line. The record was previously stored or modified.

Action: Rebuild the keys in the corresponding index. Contact the Service Center if necessary.

DDM00896 <error localization> DML INCONSISTENCY

Meaning: This message usually indicates an IDS/II system error at the parameter level. The error code is specified in the ORG field of the "error localization".

Result: In Batch environment, the step execution is aborted.

Action: Contact the Service Center.



DDM00897 <error localization> AT LEAST ONE AREA IFN, GIVEN IN
"IDS
 DEFINITION" OF TDS GENERATION, DOES NOT LEAD
TO A VALID AREA IFN
 DERIVED FROM THE SCHEMA DEFINITION

Meaning: Mismatch between area/index ifns defined in TDS generation and those derived from DMCL definition and run-time specifications.

Result: In a TDS environment, the step execution is aborted.

Action: Check the TDS generation or contact the Service Center.

DDM00922 <error localization> DATA BASE ROLLBACK AT STEP
LEVEL IS
 SUCCESSFUL, STEP CANNOT PROCEED

Meaning: The data base has been rolled back correctly, but the step cannot proceed. The REPEAT statement has been omitted, or no previous checkpoint was taken.

Result: In Batch environment, the step execution is aborted.

Action: Check if the REPEAT option is present or contact the Service Center.

DDM00923 <error localization> TDS SAVING AREA FOR IDS
CURRENCIES TOO
 SMALL, TRANSACTION CANNOT PROCEED

Meaning: This message appears during the intermediary checkpoint phase before the process is unmapped. The DBCS cannot save its structures in the TDS saving area.

Result: The step execution is aborted.

Action: Contact the Service Center.

DDM00924 <error localization> TDS SAVING AREA FOUND
INCONSISTENT,
 TRANSACTION CANNOT PROCEED

Meaning: This message appears during the intermediary restart phase before the process is remapped. The DBCS cannot read its structures in the TDS saving area.

Result: The step execution is aborted.

Action: Contact the Service Center.



**DDM0100 <error localization> IDS2 PROGRAMMING RULE
VIOLATION: IN A GIVEN
STEP, ONE CANNOT EXECUTE BOTH SCHEMA AND
SUBSCHEMA DML**

Meaning: It is impossible to access a database using, in the same step, COBOL programs which execute both a DML schema and a DML subschema. That is, you cannot mix, in the same step, access to the old and the Full IDS/II. For further information, refer to the *IDS/II User's Guide*.

Result: The step execution is aborted.

Action: Check the COBOL program and modify the DB clauses.

**DDM0101 <error localization> IDS2 PROGRAMMING RULE
VIOLATION: TWO
SUBSCHEMAS RELATED TO THE SAME SCHEMA
CANNOT BE USED AT THE SAME
TIME**

Meaning: It is impossible to access the database via two subschemas related to the same schema. For further information, refer to the *IDS/II User's Guide*.

Result: The step execution is aborted.

Action: Check the COBOL program and modify the DB clauses.

DDM01024 <error localization> SCHEMA INCONSISTENCY

Meaning: This message usually indicates a system error at the schema level.

Result: In a Batch environment, the step execution is aborted.

Action: Check the schema description; contact the Service Center if necessary.

DDM01152 <error localization> SCHEMA INCONSISTENCY

Meaning: This message usually indicates a system error at the subschema level.

Result: In a Batch environment, the step execution is aborted.

Action: Check the subschema description; contact the Service Center if necessary.

**DDM01536 <error localization> DATABASE/SCHEMA
INCONSISTENCY AT ADDRESS
A:... P:... L:...**

Meaning: Inconsistent pointer or record header.

Result: In Batch environment, the step execution is aborted.

Action: Contact the Service Center.



DDM01792 <error localization> SCHEMA/DML INCONSISTENCY

Meaning: Inconsistency has been detected between the schema and the program which processes the data base. This error may have the following origins:

- The schema has been redefined without recompiling the DML programs.
- The type of the record is incompatible with the function requested.

Action: Check DML program against the schema contents. Contact the Service Center if necessary.

**DDM02048 <error localization> DATA BASE/CURRENCY
INCONSISTENCY AT ADDRESS
A:... P:... L:...**

Meaning: Inconsistent currencies in the data base (currency doesn't point to any record or currency points to a record which has a wrong type).

Result: In Batch environment, the step execution is aborted.

Action: Contact the Service Center.



10. DF Messages

General Environment

DF messages are produced by the part of File Management that assigns the internal file name to the physical file.

The internal file name is given in most messages.

The explanations in the following message descriptions are given assuming that the file is referenced through a basic JCL statement, ASSIGN. The remarks are also valid when the file is referenced in a parameter of a step defining statement (SDS) such as INFILE, OUTFILE, OUTLIB etc.

Pertinent Manuals

<i>Catalog Management User's Guide</i>	47 A2 35UF
<i>JCL Reference Manual</i>	47 A2 11UJ
<i>JCL User's Guide</i>	47 A2 12UJ

Message Descriptions

DF02. ifn DEFINE ALREADY REQUESTED

Meaning: Several DEFINE statements appeared in the same step enclosure for the same ifn. Only one DEFINE statement is allowed per ifn.

Result: This error is usually detected at step initiation time; the step cannot be started.

Action: Merge the DEFINE statements into a single statement, if relevant.



DF03. ifn ALREADY ASSIGNED

Meaning: Several ASSIGN statements appeared in the same step enclosure with the same ifn. Except in the case of file concatenation (where the ifn is specified only in the first ASSIGN) an ifn can only be associated with one external file.

Result: This error is usually detected at step initiation time; the step cannot be started.

Action: Check the JCL.

DF06. UNABLE TO INITIALIZE SYS.KNODET

Meaning: An error has occurred at system initialization during the initialization of the file SYS.KNODET, or File Management cannot reserve the necessary tables for SYS.KNODET.

Result: The system cannot be initialized.

Action: Verify the CONFIG parameters or the allocation parameters of SYS.KNODET.

or

**DF06. UNABLE TO REINITIALIZE SYSTEM:
SITE.CATALOG NOT FOUND**

Meaning: During a warm restart the SITE.CATALOG is not valid.

Result: The system cannot be initialized.

Action: Verify that the SITE.CATALOG is on the RESIDENT volume of the site and is correctly validated.

DF07. ifn TOO MANY ASSIGN OR ASSIGN SUBFILE. TABLE OVERFLOW

Meaning: Issued during an ASSIGN ALLOCATE or a DEFINE, when the number of internal file names within the step exceeds the system capacity. Issued during an ASSIGN if number of assignments, or assignments with SUBFILE in the step, exceeds the system capacity.

Result: This error is usually detected at step initiation time; the step cannot be started.

Action: Run CONFIG.



DF08. ifn INVALID DEFINE STATEMENT

Meaning: Issued during an ASSIGN or a DEFINE, when attributes specified in both statements, relative to the same file, are incompatible; e.g., the ASSIGN indicates DEVCLASS=PR and the DEFINE specifies parameters for a PUNCH device.

Result: This error is usually detected at step initiation time; the step cannot be started.

Action: Check the JCL.

DF09. ifn INVALID CONCATENATION REQUEST

Meaning: This message may appear in the following situations:

- The first ASSIGN statement encountered in a step enclosure does not contain the ifn.

NOTE:

The only case when an ifn can be omitted is file concatenation: the external file specified in the ASSIGN statement is concatenated to the file declared in the ASSIGN statement preceding the current one.

- The current ASSIGN statement does not contain the ifn and is not preceded by an ASSIGN statement.
- External files to be concatenated have incompatible characteristics e.g. disk file and printer.

Result: This error is usually detected at step initiation time; the step cannot be started.

Action: Check the JCL.

DF10. ifn ATTEMPT TO ASSIGN RESIDENT VOLUMES WITH EXCLUSIVE USE

Meaning: This message usually appears in the following situations:

- A volume is requested on a specific drive (DVIDLIST parameter of the ASSIGN statement), but this volume is resident on another drive.
- A volume is requested on a specific drive (DVIDLIST parameter of the ASSIGN statement), but the resident volume is already mounted on this drive.

Result: This error is usually detected at step initialization time; the step cannot be started.

Action: Correct the JCL; avoid requests by device name (DVIDLIST parameter).



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- DF11. ifn NO VOLUME DEFINED**
Meaning: This message is issued during a dynamic file ASSIGN, when the given media list is empty.
Action: Correct the GPL program.
- DF12. ifn ENTITY STILL ACTIVE**
Meaning: Issued during a dynamic file ASSIGN or ALLOCATE or DEASSIGN, requested for a file which is still open or assigned.
Action: Correct the GPL program.
- DF13. ifn ERRONEOUS NUMBER OF VOLUMES (IN MEDIA PARAMETER)**
Meaning: Erroneous number of volumes assigned to a file; the limit is 10 volumes. Probably a user GPL-program error. In some cases it may indicate a system error.
Action: Check and correct the GPL program.
- DF14. ifn INVALID LABEL VALUE**
Meaning: Issued during a dynamic file assign. The value given for the label option in the input structure sent is unknown.
Action: Correct the GPL program.
- DF15. ifn INVALID WORK VOLUME SPECIFICATIONS**
Meaning: In an ASSIGN statement, a work disk was used for a file which is not temporary.
Result: This error is usually detected at step initiation time; the step cannot be started.
Action: Use a normal volume to support the permanent files.
- DF18. ifn ALLOCATION ALREADY REQUESTED**
Meaning: Several ALLOCATE statements appeared in the JCL for the same ifn; only one is allowed.
Result: The second ALLOCATE statement is ignored; step initiation proceeds.
Action: Check the JCL.
-

**DF19. ifn ALLOCATION NOT ALLOWED FOR CATALOGED FILES**

Meaning: An allocation (JCL statement, ALLOCATE) was requested for a cataloged file (FILESTAT=CAT). Space preallocation (PREALLOC) is mandatory for cataloged files.

Result: This error is usually detected at step initiation time; the step cannot be started.

Action: Preallocate the file if relevant.

DF20. SYSTEM I/O ERROR ON SYS.KNODET FILE

Meaning: System error. An I/O error has been encountered while accessing a system file during file assignment.

Result: This error is usually detected at step initiation time; the step cannot be started.

Action: Change the drive of the resident volume disk. Contact the Service Center if necessary.

DF21. ifn OVERRIDING OF CATALOG JOURNAL OPTIONS FORBIDDEN

Meaning: A "JOURNAL=" option was specified in a DEFINE statement for a cataloged file which is incompatible with the journal processing option defined in the catalog for this file, e.g. JOURNAL=BOTH was indicated in the catalog and JOURNAL=BEFORE was specified in the JCL. Such overriding is only allowed when the user has the RECOVERY right on the file, for security reasons.

Result: This error is usually detected at step initiation time; the step cannot be started.

Action: Change the JOURNAL option for the file in either the DEFINE statement or the catalog.

DF22. ifn NBEFN AND FIRSTVOL OPTIONS ARE INCOMPATIBLE

Meaning: The NBEFN option, which specifies file links on multivolume tape volumes, cannot be used with the FIRSTVOL option which specifies partial processing of a multivolume file.

Result: This error is usually detected at step initiation time; the step cannot be started.

Action: Check the options.



DF23. ifn INVALID CATALOG RANK

Meaning: Issued during an ASSIGN when the specified catalog rank is not consistent with the previous JCL statement, ATTACH.

Result: Error detected at step initialization. The step cannot be started.

Action: Check JCL.

DF26. ifn TOO MANY DEFINE STATEMENTS. TABLE OVERFLOW

Meaning: The number of DEFINE statements in the step enclosure is greater than the maximum number allowed by the system.

Result: This error is usually detected at step initiation time; the step cannot be started.

Action: Check the CONFIG parameters.

DF27. ifn MOUNT = ALL OPTION IS REQUESTED

Meaning: Issued during an ASSIGN if the value of the MOUNT parameter is not ALL when creating a new version of a cataloged disk file.

Result: This error is detected at step initiation time; the step cannot be started.

Action: Check the JCL.

DF28. ifn ACCESS = SPWRITE OR ACCESS = WRITE IS REQUESTED

Meaning: Issued during an ASSIGN performing one of the following functions:

- partial deallocation of a file,
- releasing unused space,
- creation of a new version of a cataloged file.

Result: This error is detected at step initiation time; the step cannot be started.

Action: Check the JCL.

DF29. ifn UPDATING OF VERSION IS INCOMPATIBLE WITH PARTIAL PROCESSING

Meaning: Issued during an ASSIGN if the value of parameters FIRSTVOL and LASTVOL is inconsistent with the other function of the same ASSIGN - the creation of a new version of a cataloged file.

Result: This error is detected at step initiation time; the step cannot be started.

Action: Check the JCL.



DF30. ifn FIRSTVOL GREATER THAN LASTVOL

Meaning: Issued during an ASSIGN if the value of parameters FIRSTVOL and LASTVOL are inconsistent.

Result: This error is detected at step initiation time; the step cannot be started.

Action: Check the JCL.

DF31. ifn FIRSTVOL GREATER THAN NUMBER OF VOLUMES

Meaning: Issued during an ASSIGN if the value of parameter FIRSTVOL is greater than the number of volumes of the specified file.

Result: This error is detected at step initiation time; the step cannot be started.

Action: Check the JCL.

DF32. devclass DVC NOT SUPPORTED

Meaning: The device class specified for a file is not currently supported; such a message may indicate a system error.

Action: Contact the Service Center.

DF34. devclass INCOMPLETE DEVICE ATTRIBUTE SPECIFICATION

Meaning: An ASSIGN was issued with a device type MS or MT but with no device attributes, or with incomplete device attributes. Consequently the system assumes default values for non-provided attributes, but this may result in unpredictable results e.g., an M400 disk can be requested while the disk is of M452 type.

Result: Step initiation proceeds but may abort later, for example, because the operator issued a Cancel Request command (CR) in response to request to mount a disk on an incorrect drive.

Action: The JCL must be corrected.

DF43. efn NO DEFINED VOLUMES (CHECK CATALOG MEDIA LIST)

Meaning: Issued during an ASSIGN on a file which does not have a media list and in one of following cases:

- The assigned file is involved in a set of concatenated files.
- The CONFIG option (see SITEOPT parameter) is not "if no media list then use WORK tapes".

Result: This error is detected at step initiation time; the step cannot be started.

Action: Check the JCL.



-
- DF48. efn INVALID SHARE SPECIFICATION**
Meaning: Issued during an ASSIGN when the value of the SHARE parameter is invalid or during assignment (refer to the GCL commands MWLIB or MWINLIB) with SHARE not equal to DIR. Alternatively there is an inconsistency between SHARE and device type.
Result: Error detected at step initiation time; the step cannot be started. Error detected also when performing GCL MWLIB or MWINLIB commands.
Action: Check SHARE parameter.
- DF49. efn INVALID FILESTAT SPECIFICATION**
Meaning: Issued during an ASSIGN with invalid FILESTAT parameter.
Result: This error is detected at step initiation time; the step cannot be started.
Action: Check FILESTAT parameter.
- DF50. efn INVALID ACCESS SPECIFICATION**
Meaning: Issued during an ASSIGN with invalid ACCESS parameter.
Result: This error is detected at step initiation time; the step cannot be started.
Action: Check ACCESS parameter.
- DF59. efn CANNOT BE LOCKED. RC = edited-return-code**
Meaning: Issued during an ASSIGN, on coupled systems, when the file currently assigned cannot be locked between the systems.
Result: System error during use of coupled system.
Action: Contact the Service Center.
- DF60. efn CANNOT BE UNLOCKED. RC = edited-return-code**
Meaning: System error during use of coupled system.
Action: Contact the Service Center.
- DF61. efn ifn FILE BELONGS TO A SEARCH PATH: EXCLUSIVE ACCESS FORBIDDEN**
Meaning: Issued during an ASSIGN with exclusive access requested on a file already CONSIGNED, that is to say already referenced through MWLIB or MWINLIB.
Result: Error detected at step initiation time; the step cannot be started.
Action: Check JCL.
-



DF62. EFN:efn IFN:ifn ASSIGN CONFLICTS WITH PREVIOUS ONE FOR THE SAME FILE

Meaning: Issued during an ASSIGN on a file already assigned in the same step or passed by a preceding step of the same JOB, and with ASSIGN performed with parameters incompatible with current ones.

Result: Error detected at step initiation time. The step cannot be started.

Action: Check JCL at step and JOB level.





11. DS Messages

General Environment

DS messages are produced by the part of File Management that checks the consistency of the external file description during the File Assignment phase. When the file is cataloged, the catalogs are accessed and various checks are performed. The external file name of the file involved is given in most messages.

The explanations given in the following message descriptions assume that the file is referenced in the basic JCL statement, ASSIGN; the remarks are also valid when the file is referenced in a parameter of a step defining statement (SDS) such as INFILE, OUTFILE, OUTLIB etc.

Pertinent Manuals

Catalog Management User's Guide 47 A2 35UF
JCL User's Guide.....47 A2 12UJ

Message Descriptions

DS02. efn SOME NAME IN PATH DOES NOT EXIST

Meaning: The cataloged file defined, through its full path name (after prefixing if any), in the JCL statement, ASSIGN, does not exist in the catalogs searched: one simple name at least is not present.

Result: This error is usually detected at step initiation time; the step cannot be started.

Action: Check that:

- the file name specified is correct,
- the correct catalogs were searched.



DS05. efn CATALOGUED FILE NAME SYNTAX ERROR

Meaning: A specified catalog file name in the JCL statement, ASSIGN, does not follow the catalog naming rules.

Result: This error is usually detected at step initiation time; the step cannot be started.

Action: Check the file name specified.

DS06. efn FILE ACCESS RIGHTS VIOLATION

Meaning: The project under which the step is running has no rights to access this file according to the access mode specified (ACCESS parameter of JCL statement, ASSIGN).

Result: This error is usually detected at step initiation time; the step cannot be started.

Action: Check that the ACCESS mode is correct. Note that in the ASSIGN statement, if no ACCESS parameter is specified, ACCESS=WRITE

DS07. efn FILE GENERATION UNKNOWN IN CATALOG

Meaning: In the JCL statement, ASSIGN, the catalog file name includes a generation number which does not exist in the catalog. The reason may be one of the following:

- the name specified is not the name of a generation group,
- the generation number is obsolete,
- the generation number has not been created and does not correspond to the next generation to be created.

Result: This error is usually detected at step initiation time; the step cannot be started.

Action: Use the CATLIST utility to check the generations present in the catalog.

DS08. efn REFERENCED CATALOG CANNOT BE ACCESSED

Meaning: In the ASSIGN statement, a catalog rank is referenced through CATALOG=i, but the value i does not lead to a valid catalog. Either there is no CATALOGi parameter in the active ATTACH statement or the CATALOGi parameter in the active ATTACH statement specifies a DUMMY catalog.

Result: This error is usually detected at step initiation time; the step cannot be started.

Action: Check the active ATTACH statement.

**DS09. efn OLDEST AND NEWEST GENERATION MAY NOT BE ASSIGNED CONCURRENTLY**

Meaning: The following situation exists:

- The job contains two ASSIGN statements which reference two generations of the same generation group.
- The two ASSIGN statements are active because either both belong to the current step or one of them belongs to the current step and the other belongs to a preceding step and the file has been passed.
- One of the ASSIGN statements refers to the oldest generation known in the catalog and the other ASSIGN statement refers to the next generation of the file to be created.

Simultaneous access to these two generations is not allowed, because the new generation will overwrite the oldest generation.

Result: This error is usually detected at step initiation time; the step cannot be started.

DS10. efn FILE NOT ACCESSIBLE (SECURITY LOCK OR ABORT LOCK SET)

Meaning: For special reasons, the file cannot be accessed with the usual access rights associated with the project.

Either the security lock is set; the file is no longer accessible until this lock is reset by the owner of the file, or the abort lock is set (due to an abort of a job which used this file); only the projects with RECOVERY right can access this file.

Result: This error is usually detected at step initiation time; the step cannot be started.

Action: The owner of the file should be consulted.

DS12. efn SHARE (OR JOURNAL) VALUE FOR SAME FILE CANNOT BE DIFFERENT

Meaning: An attempt has been made to do one of the following:

- assign a cataloged file with values different from those declared in the catalog
- re-assign a cataloged file with values different from those in the original ASSIGN statement.

Result: This error is usually detected at step initiation time; the step cannot be started.

Action: Correct the JCL.

DS20. efn INVALID FILESTAT (CATALOG FILE DOES NOT EXIST)

Meaning: In the JCL statement, ASSIGN, efn refers to a cataloged file (FILESTAT=CAT), but there is no attached catalog and no SITE catalog.



Result: This error is usually detected at step initiation time; the step cannot be started.

Action: This problem may arise when files are transferred from a site with a site catalog to a site without a site catalog. In this case, the ATTACH statements must be added to the JCL.

**DS26. efn UNSUCCESSFUL FILE ASSIGNMENT.
RC=edited-return-code**

Meaning: The file cannot be assigned due to a system error, the return code gives the reason for the error; a possible reason is an I/O error while accessing the catalog.

Result: This error is usually detected at step initiation time; the step cannot be started.

Action: Contact the Service Center.

DS29. efn PASSED FILES CANNOT BE DISTINGUISHED: PRECISE VSN(S)

Meaning: The ASSIGN statement refers to a passed file and only the efn was given. Unfortunately there exist two passed files with the same efn (and obviously different volume names), thus the system is unable to decide which one is referred to in the ASSIGN statement.

Result: The step cannot be started.

Action: Specify the media of the target file to remove the ambiguity.

DS30. efn CANNOT BE A VALID FILE (WRONG HOMONYM)

Meaning: In the step, two ASSIGN statements specified the same efn but either the sets of media are not disjointed or the sets of media are the same but the order in which media are specified is not the same.

Result: This error is usually detected at step initiation time; the step cannot be started.

Action: Check the JCL.

DS32. efn ASSIGN CONFLICTS WITH PREVIOUS ONE FOR THE SAME FILE

Meaning: Two ASSIGN statements specified the same efn and undefined volume list (MEDIA=*). The system cannot decide if it is the same physical file or if it is two homonym files.

Result: This error is usually detected at step initiation time; the step cannot be started.



DS34. ATTACH NOT PERFORMED ELIMINATE CATALOGED FILES FROM SEARCH PATH

DS35. USE MWLIB AND/OR MWINLIB COMMAND(S) AND THEN ISSUE ATTACH

Meaning: A terminal user working interactively in GCL can assign his work libraries by using the GCL commands: MWINLIB and MWLIB. (Refer to the *IOF Terminal User's Reference Manual*.) The libraries you assign remain in force until you issue a further MWLIB and/or MWINLIB command or you terminate the present interactive session. When an assigned library is cataloged, the contents of the attached catalogs cannot be modified.

Result: ATTACH command is not executed.

Action: List the assigned libraries using the GCL command DISPLAY_PROFILE (DP). Deassign the libraries using the appropriate GCL command:

```
                                {BIN}
                                {SL}
MWLIB                          {CU }
                                {LM }
                                {SM }
```

or

```
                                {BIN}
                                {SL}
MWINLIB                        {CU }
                                {LM }
                                {SM }
```

Resubmit the ATTACH command.





12. DU Messages

General Environment

Certain DU messages are produced by the DYNSAVE utility and others by the associated server. The error messages take the following format:

HH.MM.SS DUxx MESSxxx Text-message value

where:

HH.MM.SS	= transmission time of the message (Hours, Minutes, Seconds)
DUxx	= xx indicating the number of the module transmitting the message. The dynamic save modules have the numbers 90 to 99.
MESSxxx	= xxx is a message number (1,...,n without spaces) in the module indicated. There is no «common message n». The text of the message may be specified.
Text-message	= see above.
value	= either a value given by the text or a Return Code. This may not be applicable.

Two types of messages are given below by originating module:

- messages which provide information (end of save, etc.),
- error messages.

In the second class, a message has a rank in its originating module. This rank is useful for maintenance purposes. A rank corresponds to only one point in the module code. This is particularly useful when the message text is general (i.e.



Abnormal Return Code of a given GCOS 7 primitive). If the rank is 10 in the module H_DFSRD_PLUG, then the message begins with DU94 «text».

12.1 Module = H_Dfsrd_Clone

DU90. EXCEPTION IN MODULE H_DFSRD_CLONE

Action: Indicate the module where the exception has arisen.

DU94. SERVER TERMINATION RUNNING(BYPASS VOP)

Meaning: Synchronization instructions are bypassed when the TERMINATE operation is running. It may be after a TDYNSVR GCL command (normal) or after an abort of the dynamic save server (abnormal).

12.2 Module = H_Dfsrd_Dynjp

DU94. SERVER TERMINATION RUNNING(BYPASS POP)

SERVER TERMINATION RUNNING(BYPASS VOP)

Meaning: Synchronization instructions are bypassed when the TERMINATE operation is running. It may be after a TDYNSVR GCL command (normal) or after an abort of the dynamic save server (abnormal).

DU91. EXCEPTION IN MODULE H_DFSRD_DYNJP

Action: Indicate the module where the exception has arisen.

12.3 Module = H_Dfsrd_Ficb

DU92. LIST OF SAVED FILE(S) :

DU92. FICB_FILENAME

Action: Indicate the file name for this file.

DU92. FILE ENTRY NOT FOUND IN H_KNODET

Meaning: Internal error.



DU92. ABNORMAL RC WHEN UNLOCKING FICB

DU92. INITIAL NUMBER OF COMMIT (NO TDS) TO WAIT FOR:

DU92. SHARING NOT ALLOWED

Meaning: The SHARE of the file to be saved by Dynamic save is neither MONITOR nor ONEWITE. Normally files with other SHARE are saved by static save, even under the DYNSAVE command.

DU92. J NUMBER OF CU NO TDS TO WAIT FOR = Jnumber(decimal)

XRON TO WAIT FOR = Xron

NUMBER OF CU NO TDS TO WAIT FOR = value(decimal)

FDB ADDRESS OF A SAVED FILE = ptr(hexa)

Meaning: Self explanatory.

DU92. POP ASKED TWICE

Meaning: Internal error.

DU92. CST SET BEFORE POP

Meaning: Internal error.

DU92. EXCEPTION IN MODULE H_DFSRD_FICB

Action: Indicate the module where the exception has arisen.

DU92. EXCEPTION IN DYNSAVE SERVER

12.4 Module = H_Dfsrd_IRWI

DU93. WORKFILE WITH MORE THAN ONE FDXE CELL (SPACE 2)

Meaning: Internal error.

DU93. WORKFILE CFSIZE MUST BE 4096

Action: Change CFSIZE.

DU93. ABNORMAL BUFFER SEGMENT CREATION Return code

Meaning: Internal error.

DU93. ABNORMAL RWI INPUT SESSION OPEN Return code

Meaning: Internal error.



- DU93. **ABNORMAL RWI OUTPUT SESSION OPEN Return code**
 Meaning: Internal error.
- DU93. **ABNORMAL RWI OUTPUT,FORMAT SESSION OPEN Return code**
 Meaning: Internal error.
- DU93. **CLEAR SLAVE WORK RWI NOT DONE**
 Meaning: Internal error.
- DU93. **ABNORMAL RWI INPUT SESSION CLOSE Return code**
 Meaning: Internal error.
- DU93. **DU93 ABNORMAL RWI OUTPUT SESSION CLOSE Return code**
 Meaning: Internal error.
- DU93. **ABNORMAL RWI OUTPUT,FORMAT SESSION CLOSE Return code**
 Meaning: Internal error.
- DU93. **EXCEPTION IN MODULE H_DFSRD_IRWI**
 Action: Indicate the module where the exception has arisen.
- DU93. **EXCEPTION IN DYNSAVE SERVER**

12.5 **Module = H_Dfsrd_Plug**

- DU94. **TERMINATE SERVER STARTED**
 Meaning: Normal under TDYNSVR command or after an abort of the server.
- DU94. **TERMINATE SERVER ASKED AND SERVER NOT ACTIVE**
 Meaning: Normal under TDYNSVR command or after an abort of the server.
- DU94. **TERMINATE SERVER ASKED AND SAVE RUNNING**
 Meaning: Normal under TDYNSVR command or after an abort of the server.
- DU94. **USE TERMINATE FORCE OR WAIT FOR SAVE END**
 Meaning: Self explanatory. See TDYNSVR command definition.



- DU94. UNKNOWN COMMAND OPTION FIRST LETTERS : wrong option**
Action: Use the right option. See TDYNSVR, DDYNSVR definition.
- DU94. INTERNAL ERROR : WRONG LAST FILE TO DSBAP**
Meaning: Internal error.
- DU94. INTERNAL ERROR : TOO LARGE LAST FILE NB TO DSBAP**
Meaning: Internal error.
- DU94. INTERNAL ERROR : TOO SMALL FIRST FILE NB TO DSBAP**
Meaning: Internal error.
- DU94. DU94 FCB_C PTR NOT NULL IN DCWAIT(INTERNAL ERROR)**
Meaning: Internal error.
- DU94. FCB_C PTR NULL IN DCWAIT(MAY BE INTERNAL ERROR)**
Meaning: May be internal error.
- DU94. END OF FILE REACHED AT PGT**
Meaning: Normal message after an abort of dynamic save.
- DU94. END OF DISBAP OF ANY FILE FOR THIS SAVE**
Meaning: Normal message after an abort of dynamic save.
- DU94. A TERMINATE OR START COMMAND IS ALREADY ACTIVE**
Meaning: Self explanatory.
- DU94. SSMFRE FORCE COMPLETED(TERMINATE SERVER)**
Meaning: Normal under TDYNSVR command or after an abort of the server.
- DU94. NO MORE FILE UNDER DYNAMIC SAVE**
Meaning: Normal message in TERMINATE process.
- DU94. FINAL RE INIT FOR DYNAMIC SAVE SERVER**
Meaning: Normal message in TERMINATE process.



DU94. [DDYNSVR Display:]
 SERVER OF DYNAMIC SAVE : Xron
 SAVE XRON : Xron
 NUMBER OF FILES TO SAVE : decimal value
 REMAINING FILES TO SAVE : decimal value
 WORKFILE BLOCK-4K USED : decimal value
 SAVE WAITS FOR BATCH
 WAITED BATCH : Xron
 SAVE WAITS FOR TDS
 SAVE IN SAVE PHASE

Meaning: Normal end of the DDYNSVR Display

DU94. PLEASE RETRY LATER(TERMINATE RUNNING OR NO SERVER)

Meaning: Self explanatory.

DU94. DYNAMIC SAVE SERVICE JOB ALREADY ACTIVE

Meaning: Self explanatory.

DU94. ABNORMAL TYPE 0 SEGMENT CREATION Return code

Meaning: Internal error.

DU94. TYPE 0 RESOURCES FOR DYNSAV NOT CREATED

Meaning: Created at GCOS 7 session start if Dynamic save purchased.

DU94. TURBOCONFIG.DYNSERV0 = value
 NOT READY TO ACTIVATE SERVER(SEE DYNSERV0)

Meaning: The two above messages show a SDYNSVR with type 0 structures not created (DYNSERV0=>00>>x) or a server already active (DYNSERV0=>02>>x).

DU94. ABOVE MESSAGE IN H_DFSRD_VALIDCI(PLUG)

Action: Indicate the module sending the preceding message.

DU94. ABOVE MESSAGE IN H_DFSRD_FREECI(PLUG)

Action: Indicate the module sending the preceding message.

DU94. ABOVE MESSAGE IN H_DFSRD_ENDFIL(PLUG)

Action: Indicate the module sending the preceding message.

DU94. END OF FILE REACHED

Meaning: End of the dynamic save of the current file.



- DU94. **ABNORMAL CLOSE RWI ON WORKFILE Return code**
 Meaning: Internal error.
- DU94. **ABNORMAL CLOSE WORKFILE Return code**
 Meaning: Internal error.
- DU94. **ABNORMAL DLFD ON WORKFILE Return code**
 Meaning: Internal error.
- DU94. **ABOVE MESSAGE FROM H_DFSRD_ENDSAV(PLUG)**
 Action: Indicate the module sending the preceding message.
- DU94. **ABOVE MESSAGE IN H_DFSRD_CIMAX(PLUG)**
 Action: Indicate the module sending the preceding message.
- DU94. **INVALID DYN.SAVE NB.(>32 OR <1) IN FILE(INTERNAL ERROR)**
 Meaning: Internal error.
- DU94. **MISMATCH ON SLAVE POINTER(INTERNAL ERROR)**
 Meaning: Internal error.
- DU94. **SERVER TERMINATION RUNNING(CALL TO WRONG SLAVE)**
 Meaning: Synchronization instructions are bypassed when the TERMINATE operation is running. It may be after a TDYNSVR GCL command (normal) or after an abort of the dynamic save server (abnormal).
- DU94. **UTILITY SAVE HAS NO SLAVE AND CALLS ONE**
 Meaning: Internal error.
- DU94. **INTERNAL ERROR ON POP TURBOCONFIG**
 Meaning: Internal error.
- DU94. **INTERNAL ERROR : TURBOCONFIG NAV**
 Meaning: Internal error.
- DU94. **SEMAPHORE CREATION RC Return code**
 Meaning: Internal error.



- DU94. **DYNSAVE EXCEPTION IN MODULE H_DFSRD_PLUG**
 Action: Indicate the module where the exception has arisen.
- DU94. **UNSTABLE STATE : PLEASE RETRY ASKING STATISTICS LATER**
 Meaning: When DDYNSVR is sent, the server is not able to answer (TERMINATE running or other such event).

12.6 **Module = H_Dfsrd_PLUG**

- DU94. **COMMUNICATION ERROR BETWEEN DYNSAVE AND SERVER**
- DU94. **SERVER TERMINATION RUNNING (COMMUNICATION ERROR)**
- DU94. **NO MORE COMMUNICATION BETWEEN DYNSAVE AND SERVER**
- DU94. **SERVER TERMINATION RUNNING (NO MORE COMMUNICATION)**
- DU94. **ABNORMAL H_DDASG ON WORKFILE**
- DU94. **SAVE CALLS ENDSAV WITH NULL COMM_ZONE PTR (INTERNAL ERROR)**
- DU94. **START OF DYNAMIC SAVE SERVER REQUESTED**
- DU94. **READY TO START AGAIN DYNAMIC SAVE SERVER**
- DU94. **WARNING SOME FILE REMAIN UNDER DYNAMIC SAVE**
- DU94. **ABNORMAL RC ON H_SMPLDL**

12.7 **Module = H_Dfsrd_Slave**

- DU95. **ABNORMAL RC : CREATE TRACE BUFFER Return code**
 Meaning: Internal error.
- DU95. **DFASG,OPEN OF WORKFILE NOT DONE Return code**
 Action: Verify the WORKFILE definition and assignment. May be an internal error.
- DU95. **UNABLE TO RETRIEVE FDBC PTR Return code**
 Meaning: Internal error.



DU94 SERVER TERMINATION RUNNING(BYPASS POP)
SERVER TERMINATION RUNNING(BYPASS VOP)

Meaning: Synchronization instructions are bypassed when the TERMINATE operation is running. It may be after a TDYNSVR GCL command (normal) or after an abort of the dynamic save server (abnormal).

DU95. TWO DYNAMIC SAVE ON THE SAME FILE

Meaning: You have tried to save the same file twice at the same time.

DU95. TWO DYNAMIC SAVE ON THE SAME FILES (nnnnn)

Meaning: You have tried to save the same file twice at the same time nnnnn is the index of concerned file in a dynamic save list (for files set only)

DU95. ABNORMAL RC : CREATE CU_CINB SEG. Return code

Meaning: Internal error.

DU95. ABNORMAL INITIAL STATE OF CU,FRU Return code

Meaning: Internal error.

DU95. ABNORMAL RC : CREATE FREE RWINB POOL SEG. Return code

Meaning: Internal error.

DU95. ABNORMAL RC : CREATE BITMAP ROOT SEG. Return code

Meaning: Internal error.

DU95. ABNORMAL RC : CREATE GIM CACHE CICA SEG. Return code

Meaning: Internal error.

DU95. ABNORMAL WORKFILE RWI SESSION OPEN Return code

Meaning: Internal error.

DU95. ABNORMAL OPEN OF GIM INDEX(XCBWAIT) Return code

Meaning: Internal error.

DU95. ABNORMAL OPEN OF GIM INDEX(XCBSAVE) Return code

Meaning: Internal error.

DU95. C1 AND C2 SWITCHES TOGETHER SET

Meaning: Internal error.



-
- DU95. **NEGATIVE COUNT OF C1 TDS CU**
 Meaning: Internal error.
- DU95. **NEGATIVE COUNT OF C1 NOT-TDS CU**
 Meaning: Internal error.
- DU95. **VALID CI EVENT SENT OUT OF SAVE PHASE**
 Meaning: Internal error.
- DU95. **VALIDATION OF CIS OUT OF SAVED SPACE**
 Meaning: Internal error.
- DU95. **XCBSAVE.H_ERRID = XCBSAVE.H_ERRID**
 Meaning: Internal error.
- DU95. **BEFORE IMAGE IN BITMAP AND NOT IN GIM**
 Meaning: Internal error.
- DU95. **GIM KEY LENGTH ERROR (VALIDATION OF CIS)**
 Meaning: Internal error.
- DU95. **ABNORMAL DELETE OF A GIM BEFORE IMAGE Return code**
 Meaning: Internal error.
- DU95. **ABNORMAL S_CUR_FILE_NB ^= S_FILE_NB Return code**
 Meaning: Internal error.
- DU95. **END OF SAVE REACHED**
 Meaning: The dynamic save server stops running for the current DYNSAVE. Error messages may precede this ending message.
- DU95. **ABNORMAL ENBAP Return code**
 Meaning: Abnormal RC on H_ENBAP of the MIDAS buffer of an UFAS before image. Internal error.
- DU95. **BNORMAL DSBAP Return code**
 Meaning: Abnormal RC on H_DSBAP of the MIDAS buffer of an UFAS before image. Internal error.
-



- DU95. NUMBER OF BEFORE IMAGES = decimal value**
 Meaning: Total number of blocks of saved file(s) written on the workfile during this dynamic save.
- DU95. ABNORMAL WRBEFORE Return**
 Meaning: Internal error.
- DU95. WRITE IN AN ADDRESS SPACE WITHOUT BITMAP**
 Meaning: A before image of a block of the saved file exceeds the scope of the BITMAPs of the server. Internal error.
- DU95. DSBAP ALL FILES DONE**
 Meaning: After an abnormal condition, the server indicates in a file structure (FDBVS) that the file is no longer under dynamic save. The abnormal condition is detailed by other messages.
- DU95. XCBWAIT.H_ERRID = XCBWAIT.H_ERRID**
 Meaning: Internal error.
- DU95. ABNORMAL GET IN GIM XCBWAIT INDEX Return code**
 Meaning: Internal error.
- DU95. GIM KEY LENGTH ERROR(FORGET IMAGE)**
 Meaning: Internal error.
- DU95. VALIDATION OF CIS OUT OF SAVED SPACE**
 Meaning: Internal error.
- DU95. ABNORMAL GIM DELETE IN FORGET_IMAGES Return code**
 Meaning: Internal error.
- DU95. GIM KEY LENGTH ERROR(VERIF)**
 Meaning: Internal error.
- DU95. GIM KEY ERROR(VERIF)**
 Meaning: Internal error.
- DU95. GIM KEY LENGTH ERROR(MODIFY_INDEX)**
 Meaning: Internal error.



-
- DU95. **ABNORMAL GIM DELETE IN MODIFY_INDEX Return code**
 Meaning: Internal error.
- DU95. **XCBSAVE.H_ERRID = XCBSAVE.H_ERRID**
 Meaning: Internal error.
- DU95. **ABNORMAL GIM INSERT IN MODIFY_INDEX Return code**
 Meaning: Internal error.
- DU95. **END OF WAIT PHASE REACHED**
 Meaning: Normal message: the server is ready to save the current file. It was waiting for this condition.
- DU95. **ABNORMAL CRFD Return code**
 Meaning: Internal error.
- DU95. **ABNORMAL RFLDEF Return code**
 Meaning: Internal error.
- DU95. **ABNORMAL DFLDEF Return code**
 Meaning: Internal error.
- DU95. **ABNORMAL DYNAL**
 Meaning: Abnormal RC on H_dynal (dynamic allocate) of the workfile.
 Action: Check workfile definition and allocation parameters.
- DU95. **DYNSAVE WORKFILE MAY NOT BE TEMPRY**
 Meaning: Your dynamic save WORKFILE is TEMPRY and must not be. See the dynamic save WORKFILE definition.
- DU95. **ABNORMAL DFLASG Return code**
 Meaning: Internal error.
- DU95. **ABNORMAL H_RFLDEF NOLABEL Return code**
 Meaning: Internal error.
- DU95. **ABNORMAL RTVLID VOLSTAT Return code**
 Meaning: Internal error.
-



- DU95. ABNORMAL OPEN Return code**
Meaning: Internal error.
- DU95. NOT ENOUGH SPACE ON WORKFILE**
Meaning: The WORKFILE is too short and may not be extended further (no INCRSIZE? or no disk space).
- DU95. NUMBER OF WORKFILE BLOCK USED**
Meaning: The first available block address on WORKFILE is [block address].
- DU94. RWI WRITE ERROR(H_RWMWRITE)**
RWI.CHECK ERROR(H_RWAIT) RWICHECK
Meaning: Internal errors.
- DU95. ABNORMAL GIM INSERT(XCBSAVE) Return code**
Meaning: Internal error.
- DU95. ABNORMAL GIM INSERT(XCBWAIT) Return code**
Meaning: Internal error.
- DU95. WORKFILE CAN NOT BE EXTENDED**
Meaning: The WORKFILE is too short and may not be extended further (no INCRSIZE? or no disk space).
- DU95. NOT ENOUGH TYPE 3 4Mb SEGMENTS FOR BITMAPS**
Meaning: Internal error.
- DU95. NEEDS MORE THAN 12 SEGMENTS(X4MB) FOR BITMAPS**
Meaning: Internal error.
- DU95. ABNORMAL WORKFILE RWI SESSION CLOSE Return code**
Meaning: Internal error.
- DU95. ABNORMAL WORKFILE CLOSE Return code**
Meaning: Internal error.
- DU95. ABNORMAL WORKFILE DEALLOC Return code**
Meaning: Internal error.



- DU95. **ABNORMAL WORKFILE H_DDASG Return code**
 Meaning: Internal error.
- DU95. **ABNORMAL WORKFILE H_DLFD Return code**
 Meaning: Internal error.
- DU95. **CLEAN SAVE DONE**
 Meaning: Clean of the server resources. This is carried out at normal or abnormal end of save.
- DU95. **EXCEPTION IN MODULE H_DFSRD_SLAVE**
 Action: Indicate the module where the exception has arisen
- DU95. **EXCEPTION IN DYNASAVE SERVER**
- DU95. **ROLLBACKED CI UNKNOWN IN CURRENT BITMAP**
- DU95. **CUR MAXCI < UFAS NEXT CI**
- DU95. **ABNORMAL H_RFLDEF (DELETE ALLOCATE)**
- DU95. **BEFORE IMAGE OUT OF KNOWN SPACE**
- DU95. **UNKNOWN REQUEST NUMBER IN SLAVE (INTERNAL ERROR)**

12.8 **Module = H_Dfsrd_Spgim**

- DU96. **GIM CACHE BUFFERS SEGMENTS OVERFLOW(>64 SEG.)**
 Meaning: Internal error.
- DU96. **ABNORMAL RC ON SEGMENT CREATE(GIM4K SEGS) Return code**
 Meaning: Internal error.
- DU96. **GIM CACHE TAIL LRU CICA BUSY**
 Meaning: Internal error.
- DU96. **ABNORMAL GIM CI POOL MANAGEMENT**
- DU94. **RWI.CHECK ERROR(H_RWWAIT)**
 Meaning: Internal error.



- DU96. **XFREECI NO BEFORE IMAGE FOR GIM CI**
- DU96. **NO MORE BEFORE GIM BUFFER FREE**
- DU96. **GIM GETADR AND MODIFY NOT SET**
 Meaning: Internal error.
- DU96. **GIM SETCI AND MODIFY NOT SET**
 Meaning: Internal error.
- DU96. **GIM SETCI AND BUSY NOT SET**
 Meaning: Internal error.
- DU96. **WORKFILE CAN NOT BE EXTENDED**
 Meaning: The WORKFILE is too short and may not be extended further (no INCRSIZE? or no disk space).
- DU96. **NOT ENOUGH SPACE ON WORKFILE**
 Meaning: The WORKFILE is too short and may not be extended further (no INCRSIZE? or no disk space).
- DU96. **EXCEPTION IN MODULE H_DFSRD_SPGIM**
 Action: Indicate the module where the exception has arisen.
- DU96. **EXCEPTION IN DYNSAVE SERVER**

12.9 **Module = H_Dfsrd_Srv**

- DU97. **DYNAMIC SAVE NOT PURCHASED**
 Meaning: Self explanatory.
- DU97. **ABNORMAL SERVER ACTIVATION Return code**
 Meaning: Internal error.
- DU97. **FILES FDB SEGS.CREATE RC Return code**
 Meaning: Internal error.



**DU94. SERVER TERMINATION RUNNING(BYPASS POP)
SERVER TERMINATION RUNNING(BYPASS VOP)**

Meaning: Synchronization instructions are bypassed when the TERMINATE operation is running. It may be after a TDYNSVR GCL command (normal) or after an abort of the dynamic save server (abnormal).

DU97. CONFLICT BETWEEN NB_PSLAV_WAITING, WAITING_P, S-TOPP

Meaning: Internal error.

DU97. ABNORMAL H_RDTKDR Return code

Meaning: Internal error.

DU97. ABNORMAL H_INITSK Return code

Meaning: Internal error.

DU97. END OF DYNAMIC SAVE SERVICE JOB REQUESTED

Meaning: Message for future use.

DU97. EXCEPTION IN MODULE H_DFSRD_SRV

Meaning: Indicate the module where the exception has arisen.

DU97. ABNORMAL H_WAITSK Return code

Meaning: Internal error.

12.10 Module = H_Dfsrd_Wait

DU98. DYNAMIC SAVE NOT PURCHASED

Meaning: Self explanatory.

DU98. H_CRFD H_WRKFIL

Meaning: Abnormal Return Code of the given primitive.

DU98. H_RFLDEF(SOURCE) H_WRKFIL

Meaning: Abnormal Return Code of the given primitive.

DU98. H_DFLDEF H_WRKFIL

Meaning: Abnormal Return Code of the given primitive.



- DU98. H_RFLDEF(ALLOC) H_WRKFIL**
Meaning: Abnormal Return Code of the given primitive.
- DU98. FIRST H_RTVLID H_WRKFIL**
Meaning: Abnormal Return Code of the given primitive.
- DU98. H_RTVLID H_WRKFIL**
Meaning: Abnormal Return Code of the given primitive.
- DU98. H_RTCAT S_WKEFN_CAR50**
Meaning: Abnormal Return Code of the given primitive.
- DU98. WORKFILE CATALOG NOT AUTO ATTACHED IS FORBIDDEN**
Meaning: If the WORKFILE is catalogued, it must be in an auto-attached catalog or in the SITE catalog.
- DU98. WORKFILE MAY NOT BE TEMPRY**
Meaning: The WORKFILE must be a permanent file (not TEMPRY), whether pre-allocated or not. See other mandatory characteristics in the corresponding chapter.
- DU98. WORKFILE SHARE MUST BE ONEWRITE**
Meaning: Self explanatory.
- DU98. WORKFILE ACCESS MUST BE READ IN SAVE STEP**
Meaning: ACCESS=READ is mandatory for WORKFILE.
- DU98. SERVER NOT ACTIVE**
Meaning: A dynamic save has been launched (DYNSAVE or H_SAVE_FILE) and there is no dynamic save server active.(SDYNSVR).
- DU94. SERVER TERMINATION RUNNING(BYPASS POP)**
SERVER TERMINATION RUNNING(BYPASS VOP)
Meaning: Synchronization instructions are bypassed when the TERMINATE operation is running. It may be after a TDYNSVR GCL command (normal) or after an abort of the dynamic save server (abnormal).
- DU98. DU98 H_DFLASG H_WRKFIL**
Meaning: Abnormal Return Code of the given primitive.



- DU98. H_OPEN H_WRKFIL**
Meaning: Abnormal Return Code of the given primitive.
- DU98. H_RWOPEN H_WRKFIL**
Meaning: Abnormal Return Code of the given primitive.
- DU98. LOCKED POP TURBOCONFIG**
Meaning: Internal error.
- DU98. NOT AVAILABLE TURBOCONFIG**
Meaning: Internal error.
- DU98. IFN NOT FOUND IN IFNLIST (STATUS FF)**
Meaning: Internal error.
- DU98. EXCEPTION IN MODULE H_DFSRD_WAIT**
Action: Indicate the module where the exception has arisen.

12.11 Module = H_Gac_Initsv

- DU99. ABNORMAL RC FROM FICB Return code**
Meaning: Internal error.
- DU99. LKIDTAB PAGE POINTER NULL**
Meaning: Internal error.
- DU99. WRONG STEP ENTRY STATUS**
Meaning: Internal error.
- DU99. XRON TO WAIT FOR = Xron**
Meaning: At the beginning of the save, the server waits for the end of the coherence units which have already written the file to save. It gives these units.
- DU99. LOCKID OF A TDS CU TO WAIT FOR lockid number**
Meaning: At the beginning of the save, the server waits for the end of the coherence units which have already written the file to save. It gives these units.



- DU99. NUMBER OF TDS CU TO WAIT FOR = decimal value**
 Meaning: At the beginning of the save, the server waits for the end of the coherence units which have already written the file to save. It gives these units.
- DU99. WAITTAB INSTABILITY**
 Meaning: Internal error.
- DU99. EXCEPTION IN MODULE H_GAC_INITSV**
 Action: Indicate the module where the exception has arisen.





13. DUF Messages

General Environment

DUF messages are produced by the UFAS component of the system. The first set of messages are output by UFAS when the GCOS 7 operating system in use is not a large system.

Pertinent Manuals

UFAS User's Guide..... 47 A2 01UF
UFAS-EXTENDED User's Guide 47 A2 04UF

13.1 Ufas Message Descriptions

DUF01. IFN=ifn REUSE BUFFER=number-of-reuse

Meaning: This message gives the number of times a buffer has been reused for the specified file. The value given can be used to optimize the buffer management; for more details refer to the *UFAS User's Guide*.

Result: This message is printed each time a UFAS file is deassigned.

DUF04. IFN=ifn LABEL HAS BEEN SALVAGED

Meaning: The file label has been salvaged by the UFAS File Salvager at the first OPEN of the file in write mode following a system crash.

Result: The UFAS File Salvager is called automatically.

Action: None.



-
- DUF05. IFN=ifn PRIMARY INDEXES HAVE BEEN SALVAGED**
Meaning: The primary indexes have been salvaged by the UFAS File Salvager at the first OPEN of the file in write mode following a system crash.
Result: The UFAS File Salvager is called automatically.
Action: None.
- DUF06. IFN=ifn SECONDARY INDEXES HAVE BEEN SALVAGED**
Meaning: The secondary indexes have been salvaged by the SORTIDX utility.
- DUF07. IFN=ifn SECONDARY INDEXES HAVE TO BE SALVAGED**
Meaning: The UFAS File Salvager has not been able to salvage the secondary indexes of the UFAS file being processed at the time of a system crash.
Action: Run the SORTIDX utility on the unstable file.
- DUF08. IFN=ifn UNRECOVERABLE I/O DISK**
ADDRESS=cccccttttrr I/O TERMINATION MESSAGE=xxxxx
Meaning: An I/O error has been detected during access to a UFAS file. The I/O termination message gives a detailed status of the error.
Result: This error may result in program abortion.
Action: Refer to the section on I/O completion codes in this manual.
- DUF09. STEP BUFFER POOL UNLOCK BUFFER=n CREATE BUFFER=p**
Meaning: This message gives statistics about buffer pool usage. The values given can be used to optimize buffer management. This message is issued when the last file deassign for the step is carried out.
Action: Refer to the *UFAS User's Guide*.
- DUF10. IFN=ifn REWRITE CNT=n1 DELETE CNT=n2 WRITE CNT=n3**
Meaning: Information message giving the primitive counts for the REWRITE, DELETE and WRITE functions, performed in update mode (I/O in COBOL), respectively.
-



13.2 Ufas-Extended Message Descriptions

These messages give statistical information about the behavior of programs which use UFAS-EXTENDED.

13.2.1 File Level Statistics

```
>>>    UFAS IFN STATISTICS IFN = ifn      REWRITECNT = a    DELETECNT = b
      WRITECNT  = c    READCNT  = d
```

Meaning: This message is output after the execution of each user primitive. It is an information message which gives the primitive counts for the REWRITE, DELETE, WRITE and READ functions respectively.

```
>>>    TURBO EFN STATISTICS EFN = efn      GETCICOUNT = d    HITCOUNT = e
      IOCOUNT   = f
```

Meaning: This message is output when the last ifn assigned to this efn is closed.

GETCICOUNT is the total number of times a GETCI has been performed for the file, i.e. the number of blocks accessed.

HITCOUNT is the read hit count, that is, the number of GETCIs which retrieved the correct file Control Interval from memory, regardless of the status of the buffer containing the Control Interval, which may be BUSY, WD or RM.

IOCOUNT is the total number of p-operations on I/O semaphores. That is, the number of calls to H_CPEXEC or H_EXCP. Each I/O request concerns one CI or one physical record (H_CPEXEC), or one track (H_EXCP, mass formatting).

13.2.2 Pool Level Statistics

```
>>>    TURBO POOL STATISTICS POOL = pool-name  NBFILES  = g    NBBUF   = h
      GETCICOUNT = i    IOCOUNT = j
```

Meaning: This message is output when the last efn in the pool is closed.

NBFILES is the maximum number of files that can be open simultaneously in the pool.

NBBUF is the maximum number of buffers that the user can declare for the pool. This number is meaningless for the default pool, as the resource "buffer" is not shared between files. If you do not specify the BUFPOOL parameter in H_FD or the JCL statement DEFINE, the file is considered to be in the default buffer pool. NBBUF must be considered with POOLSIZE and USED SIZE (refer to the STEP



STATISTICS message below) as there may be a conflict between the number of buffers and the amount of memory space. If $SEGCRC < NBBUF$, then the maximum number of buffers has not been created. This is either because the application does not need so many buffers or because POOLSIZE is not large enough.

GETCICOUNT is the total number of times the pool has been accessed, in the same way as for files above.

HITCOUNT is the read hit count for the pool, in the same way as for files above.

13.2.3 Step Level Statistics

```
>>>  TURBO STEP STATISTICS      STEP = step-name
      POOLSIZE = k           USED SIZE = l           NBPOOLS = m
      AVAIL CI  = n           FREE CI   = o           TOTAL CI  = p
      SEGCR    = q           SEGDL     = r
      READIOCT = s           WRITEIOCT = t
```

Meaning: This message is output at the end of the step.

POOLSIZE is the amount of memory in the step dedicated by the user to buffers, whichever file or buffer they belong to. It must be considered together with USED SIZE and NBBUF. It is a maximum value. The value of POOLSIZE is expressed in Kbytes.

USED SIZE is the actual maximum amount of memory dedicated to buffers in the step. All buffer segments are taken into account, including EMPTY buffers, whichever pool or file they may belong to. The value of USED SIZE is expressed in Kbytes.

To make the best use of the resources available, USED SIZE must be approximately equal to POOLSIZE.

AVAIL CI is the number of C.I. buffers already created during the current GCOS 7 session and not reserved by an active job. These buffer resources are available for any new job.

FREE CI is the number of C.I. buffers already created during the current GCOS 7 session and not active (not input/output, not BUSY, not WD, not RM).

TOTAL CI is the number of C.I. buffers already created during the current GCOS 7 session. This is reinitialized at the beginning of a session.

NBPOOL is the number of pools that were open simultaneously.



SEGCR and SEGDL represent the total number of calls to the segment creation and segment deletion primitive respectively. SEGCR includes the control structure segments created when the step was opened which are never deleted.

READIOCT and WRITEIOCT represent the total number of read and write I/O operations respectively.





14. DV Messages

General Environment

DV messages are produced by the system component that manages peripheral devices.

Pertinent Manuals

JCL Reference Manual 47 A2 11UJ
JCL User's Guide..... 47 A2 12UJ

Message Descriptions

DV01. MEDIA volname IS ALREADY REQUESTED

Meaning: A duplicate request in exclusive mode has been made for the named volume.

Result: The error is usually detected at step initiation time; the step cannot be started.

Action: Correct the JCL.

DV02. MEDIA volname HAS BEEN DECLARED UNAVAILABLE BY THE OPERATOR

Meaning: The indicated volume cannot be used by the step and the operator issued a Cancel Request command either as a response to a mounting request for the volume at step initiation time, or to a recover request for the volume during step execution. The reason for the problem may be one of the following:

- User error in volume specification: the indicated volume does not exist.
- The volume is not available (e.g. broken).

Result: Depending on conditions, the step is aborted either at step initiation or during step execution.

Action: Modify the command.



DV04. RESIDENT VOLUME ON device-id. REQUEST IS REJECTED

Meaning: A device is explicitly requested to support a volume by a JCL statement, "POOL device-id", but either the volume requested is a resident volume mounted on another device or a resident volume is mounted on the device requested.

Result: This error is usually detected at step initiation time and the step cannot be started.

Action: Correct the JCL; whenever possible, the explicit request of a particular device in a POOL should be avoided.

DV05. CHARACTER SET NUMBER nn OR FORM form-id IS UNKNOWN

Meaning: The printer was assigned in direct mode to the step but the value specified in the MEDIA parameter of the JCL statement, ASSIGN, is not valid. Remember that:

- The first two characters of media indicate the character set to be used.
- The last four characters of media indicate the form to be used.
- Both character set and form descriptions must be known to the system and stored in the SYS.URCINIT file. For more details on this topic refer to *System Operator's Guide* appendix "The SYS.URCINIT Printer Control File".

Result: This error is usually detected at step initiation time and the step cannot be started.

Action: Correct the JCL if relevant; list the contents of SYS.URINIT file using the URINIT utility.

DV06. REQUEST EXCEEDS SYSTEM CAPACITY BY nn DEVICES OF DEVCLASS devclass

Meaning: According to the JCL, the step requests more devices of the indicated device class than there are devices of this class on the site.

Result: The step cannot be started.

Action: In some step cases, the number of devices requested can be decreased by using the following facilities:

- Device pool (JCL statement, POOL).
- Partial mounting of volumes for a multivolume file (MOUNT parameter). For more details, refer to the *JCL User's Guide*.

DV08. INCORRECT DEVICE TYPE devtype

Meaning: Device Management received an illegal value for device type. Legal values are, for example, MS, MT. Such an incident is probably due to a system error.



Action: Contact the Service Center.

DV09. INCORRECT DEVICE ATTRIBUTE devtype device-attribute

Meaning: Device Management received an invalid value for a device attribute. Device attributes are usually specified in the DEVCLASS parameter.

EXAMPLES:



DEVCLASS=MS/FSA

DEVCLASS=MT/T9/D6250

MS, MT are device types and FSA, T9, D6250 are device attributes.

This message usually appears when the user specified a device class value that does not exist on the site.

Result: This error is usually detected at step initiation time and the step cannot be started.

Action: Check the JCL.

DV10. INCORRECT DEVICE NAME device-id

Meaning: Device Management received an illegal value for device-id; this is probably due to a system error.

Action: Contact the Service Center.

DV11. DEVICE device-id IS NOT AVAILABLE

Meaning: A device requested for mounting a volume (DVIDLIST parameter of the JCL ASSIGN statement) was not available; the operator had put the device in the HELD state. Alternatively, a Test and Diagnostic request (T&D) has been made while an Automatic Volume Recognition (AVR) is running.

Result: The step cannot be started.

Action: Set the device to IN and restart the job. Avoid an explicit request for a particular device whenever possible. Alternatively, wait for the end of the AVR and restart the T&D.

DV12. DEVICE device-id IS ALREADY REQUESTED

Meaning: In the same step, one device was explicitly requested (DVIDLIST parameter of ASSIGN JCL statement) for mounting two different volumes or no device is free.



Result: The step cannot be started.

Action: Correct the JCL or try again later. Avoid an explicit request for a particular device whenever possible.

DV13. NUMBER OF REQUESTED DEVICES IS INCORRECT.

Meaning: Incorrect argument values were received by Device Management.

Result: This is probably due to a system error.

Action: Contact the Service Center.

DV15. nn CONDITIONAL REQUESTS ARE NOT SATISFIED ON DEVCLASS devclass.

Meaning: This message may appear when the MAX option is used in the JCL statement, POOL. This message warns the user that the number of devices indicated in the MAX parameter could not be allocated to the pool. The minimum number of devices requested has been allocated to the pool.

Action: If more devices than were allocated are required in the pool, change the minimum number in the JCL statement, POOL.

**DV16. REQUESTS BY DVIDLIST MUST BE PERFORMED BEFORE
REQUESTS BY DEVCLASS.**

Meaning: The system was unable to allocate the devices to a step because the ASSIGN statements specifying device-ids (DVIDLIST parameter) appeared after the ASSIGN statements specifying devclass (DEVCLASS).

Result: The step cannot be started.

Action: Correct the sequence of the JCL statements, ASSIGN.

DV17. volname IS A RESIDENT VOLUME. NOSHARE IS REJECTED

Meaning: This message is probably due to a system error.

Action: Contact the Service Center.

DV18. CONFLICT IN STEP ACCESSES ON VOLUME volname

Meaning: Incompatible access mode was specified for the volume indicated between two assignments in the same step. For example, in a step, one ASSIGN statement specified the NVOLWR option, another ASSIGN specified the VOLWR option; both ASSIGN statements referred to the same volume.

Result: Depending on conditions, the step is aborted either at step initiation or during step execution.

Action: Check the JCL and rerun the job.

**DV20. TWO ASSIGNED FILES ON NON SHARABLE VOLUME volname**

Meaning: There are two ASSIGN statements on a non-sharable volume (e.g. magnetic tape).

Result: The error is usually detected at step initiation time; the step cannot be started.

Action: Check the JCL. If the same volume is to be used successively using two ifns in the same step, use the POOL, FIRST option for the first ifn and the POOL, NEXT option for the second ifn.

DV21. UNSUCCESSFUL ACCESS ON FILE SYS.URCINIT xxxx FOR volname.

Meaning: "xxxx" is the edited value of the return code. A unit record device (e.g. printer) is to be used directly by the step. Device management wanted to access the SYS.URCINIT file to retrieve the characteristics attached to the volume specified in the ASSIGN statement (e.g. character set, form identification). Access to SYS.URCINIT failed.

Result: This error usually occurs at step initiation time; the step cannot be started.

Action: If the incident was an I/O error, check the SYS.ERLOG file for a complete description of the error.

DV22. THE DEVICE CLASS OF VOLUME volname IS NOT devclass-1 BUT devclass-2.

Meaning: Warning message indicating that the density specified in the command (devclass-1) for a volume is not the same as that found on the volume (devclass-2).

Result: The value for the density found on the volume overrides that declared in the command.

Action: Check the command.

DV23. THE VOLUME volname OF DEVCLASS devclass DOES NOT EXIST IN THE CONFIGURATION.

Meaning: The command refers to an irremovable volume that is unknown. There is probably an error in the volume name. However, this message may also appear if the volume is requested at the precise moment that it is under Automatic Volume Recognition (AVR); in this case, try again.

Result: This error usually occurs at step initiation time; and the step cannot be started.

Action: Check the command.



DV24. USE OF volnm E-TAPE NOT ALLOWED ON dvc DEVICE

Meaning: The requested volume is an E-tape and the requested device does not support E-tapes (cartridge library only).

Result: The request is automatically cancelled and the cartridge is unloaded.

Action: Check the command and the cartridges.

DV25. USE OF volnm 36-TRACK CARTRIDGE NOT ALLOWED ON dvc DEVICE.

Meaning: The requested volume is a 36-track standard length tape and the requested device does not support the 36-track recording format (cartridge library only).

Result: The request is automatically cancelled and the cartridge is unloaded.

Action: Check the command and the cartridges. If you want to prepare the tape with the 18-track recording format, use PREPARE_TAPESET.

DV26. MEDIA volname HAS BEEN DECLARED UNAVAILABLE BY THE USER.

Meaning: The operator has typed a Cancel Request command which refers to the same volume which is requested by the command. Following a DV44 message (waiting allocation of volume), the user has entered either "CANCEL" or "CAN", or simply Break.

Result: This error usually occurs at step initiation time and the step cannot be started.

Action: Contact the operator.

DV27. DEVICE OR CONTROLLER device-id IS NOT IN HELD STATE.

Meaning: The Test and Diagnostic request (made via a DDVASG statement) refers to a device which is not in the HELD state (NB: T&D can only be performed on a HELD device).

Result: T&D sets the device in the HELD state and will attempt to reassign it.

Action: None.

DV28. MEDIA volname IS WORK AND ALREADY ASSIGNED.

Meaning: A work volume has been assigned by a first job. A second job tries to assign the same volume by its name.

Result: The error is usually detected when the step is initiated. The step of the second job cannot start. It is aborted with DVMGT 19, DVIDFBID.

Action: Assign another media in the second job, or wait until the media is deassigned in the first job.



- DV29. ANY MEDIA OPTION IS ALLOWED FOR TAPES, CARTRIDGES, AND DISKETTES ONLY.**
Meaning: The ANY MEDIA option was used for a device type for which it is invalid.
Result: The step cannot be started.
Action: Correct the JCL.
- DV30. THE DEVICE MODE IS NOT ALLOWED WITH ANY MEDIA OPTION.**
Meaning: The Test and Diagnostics request uses the ANY MEDIA option.
Result: The step cannot be started, due to a system error.
Action: Contact the Service Center.
- DV31. NO VOLUME NAME MUST BE GIVEN IN DEVICE MODE.**
Meaning: The Test and Diagnostics request uses a volume name.
Result: The step cannot be started, due to a system error.
Action: Contact the Service Center.
- DV32. A DEVICE NAME IS MANDATORY IN DEVICE MODE.**
Meaning: The device name is missing in the Test and Diagnostics request.
Result: The step cannot be started, due to a system error.
Action: Contact the Service Center.
- DV33. A VOLUME NAME IS MANDATORY FOR DISKS.**
Meaning: The step requests a disk without giving its name in the JCL ASSIGN statement.
Result: The step cannot be started.
Action: Correct the JCL.
- DV34. THE DEVICE MODE IS MANDATORY FOR T & D.**
Meaning: Error in the Test and Diagnostics request.
Result: The step cannot be started, due to a system error.
Action: Contact the Service Center.



-
- DV35. THE DEVICE MODE IS NOT ALLOWED FOR NON-REMOVABLE DISKS.**
Meaning: Illegal allocation of a volume by a job.
Result: The step cannot be started, due to a system error.
Action: Save the SYS.LOGC and SYS.SWLOG files (domain=DVMGT) and contact the Service Center.
- DV36. MIRROR VOLUME ON device-id. REQUEST IS REJECTED.**
Meaning: The step requests a disk and gives a specific drive in the JCL ASSIGN statement. This is not allowed for MIRROR disks.
Result: The step cannot be started.
Action: Correct the JCL.
- DV37. ILLEGAL USE OF MIR/DV ALLOCATION OPTIONS.**
Meaning: Illegal allocation of a volume by a job.
Result: The step cannot be started, due to a system error.
Action: Save the SYS.LOGC and SYS.SWLOG files (domain=DVMGT) and contact the Service Center.
- DV38. DAMAGED TABLES.**
Meaning: System error.
Action: Contact the Service Center.
- DV39. NO NON-STANDARD VOLUME IN THE CONFIGURATION.**
Meaning: The command refers to a non-removable non-standard disk and none exists.
Result: The step cannot be started.
Action: Check the command and correct it as necessary.
- DV40. BOTH COPIES OF MIRROR VOLUME volnm OF DEVCLASS dvc ARE MISSING.**
Meaning: During volume allocation, both disks of the mirrored pair volnm are inaccessible. (HELD or STANDBY) and the Mirror Disks mode is AUTOMATIC.
Result: The allocation is rejected with RC DVIDFBID.
Action: Set your disks to IN READY and restart the job.
-



- DV41. THE PRIMARY COPY OF MIRROR VOLUME *volnm* OF DEVCLASS *dvc* IS MISSING.**
Meaning: During dynamic volume allocation, the primary disk of the mirrored pair *volnm* is unknown (never recognized).
Result: The allocation is rejected with RC DVIDFBID.
Action: Set your primary disk to IN READY, and restart the job. Or issue the command UNPMIR KEEP=SECONDARY and restart the job (only if the volume is not SHARED; if it is SHARED, contact the Service Center).
- DV42. THE VOLUME *volnm* OF DEVCLASS *dvc* IS NOT ON DEVICE *dev-id*.**
Meaning: The JCL (usually the ASSIGN statement) refers to a non-removable disk by both its volume name and its assign name, and they do not match.
Result: The step cannot be started.
Action: Check and correct the JCL.
- DV43. THE NON-STANDARD VOLUME *volnm* OF DEVCLASS *dvc* IS NOT ON DEVICE *dev-id*.**
Meaning: The JCL (usually the ASSIGN statement) refers to a non-standard non-removable disk and specifies a device name on which it cannot be found.
Result: The step cannot be started.
Action: Check and correct the JCL.
- DV44. INCORRECT LDN *ldn*.**
Meaning: Illegal allocation of a volume by a job.
Result: The step cannot be started, due to a system error.
Action: Save the SYS.LOGC and SYS.SWLOG files (domain=DVMGT) and contact the Service Center.
- DV45. THE SECONDARY COPY OF MIRROR VOLUME *volnm* OF DEVCLASS *dvc* IS MISSING.**
Meaning: During dynamic volume allocation, the secondary disk of the mirrored pair *volnm* is unknown (never recognized).
Result: The allocation is rejected with RC DVIDFBID.
Action: Set your secondary disk to IN READY and restart the job, or issue UNPMIR KEEP=PRIMARY and restart the job.



-
- DV46. ANY MEDIA OPTION IS NOT ALLOWED FOR T & D.**
Meaning: The Test and Diagnostics request uses the ANY MEDIA option.
Result: The step cannot be started, due to a system error.
Action: Contact the Service Center.
- DV47. THE VOLUME volnm OF DEVCLASS dvc HAS BEEN MODIFIED.**
Meaning: The command refers to a non-removable disk for which the name has been modified by a job that is still running.
Result: The step cannot be started.
Action: Wait until the media is deassigned and rerun the job, or modify the command.
- DV48. THE NON-STANDARD VOLUME volnm OF DEVCLASS dvc HAS BEEN MODIFIED.**
Meaning: The command refers to a non-standard non-removable disk which has been modified (probably set to standard) by a job that is still running.
Result: The step cannot be started.
Action: Wait until the media is deassigned and rerun the job, or modify the command.
- DV49. A SEMAPHORE CANNOT BE GIVEN FOR ALLOCATION TO X1.**
Meaning: Illegal allocation of a volume by a job.
Result: The step cannot be started, due to a system error.
Action: Save the SYS.LOGC and SYS.SWLOG files (domain=DVMGT) and contact the Service Center.
- DV51. ANY MEDIA OPTION NOT ALLOWED FOR dvc.**
Meaning: The step requests an unknown volume (MEDIA=* in JCL ASSIGN statement). This function is not supported on cartridge devices connected to a library.
Result: The step cannot be started.
Action: Correct the JCL. (DEVCLASS or MEDIA parameters must be updated in the JCL ASSIGN statement.)
-



DV52. INCOMPLETE DEVICE ATTRIBUTES FOR CT DEVICE.

Meaning: A cartridge device is requested on a site equipped with a cartridge library or with different cartridge drive models. The device attribute must precisely specify which class of device is requested. The device allocation is rejected.

Result: The step cannot be started.

Action: Correct the command. (DEVCLASS parameter must be updated in a JCL ASSIGN statement.)

DV53. ILLEGAL ACCESS TO THE VOLUME *volnm* OF DEVCLASS CT/LIB.

Meaning: The access to the volume *volnm* is not allowed. This check is performed only on cartridge devices connected to a library. The device allocation is rejected.

Result: The step cannot be started.

Action: There are two possibilities:

1. Correct the command. (MEDIA or DEVCLASS parameter must be updated in a JCL ASSIGN statement.)
2. Update the configuration file used by CLC or CLX (refer to the *Cartridge Tape Library User's Guide* or the *CTL-UNIX Server User's Guide* for further information).





15. DY Messages

General Environment

DY messages are produced by the Dynamic Addresser component of the system that manages the sharable modules (SM).

Message Descriptions

- DY02. ERROR DETECTED : SHARED MODULE <SM_name> NOT FOUND**
Meaning: The SM is not stored on the backing store.
Action: Load the SM onto backing store.
- DY02. ERROR DETECTED : NO SM LOADED FROM LIBRARY <library_name>**
Meaning: There are two or more empty SM libraries referenced by the load module that are empty.
Action: Modify JOBLIB.
- DY02. ERROR DETECTED : CONFLICTING SM ENTRY SEGMENT STE**
Meaning: Two referenced SMs are linked with the same ESSTE parameter value.
Action: Modify the ESSTE parameter and link one of the SMs again.
- DY02. ERROR DETECTED : SM ENTRY SEGMENT LARGER THAN START ASSIGN**
Meaning: The STARTASG parameter value of the linked LM is less than the STE value of an entry segment.
Action: Modify the STARTASG parameter.



-
- DY02. ERROR DETECTED : SM SYSTEM ENTRY SEGMENT STE LARGER THAN
START ASSIGN**
 Meaning: The STARTASG parameter value of the linked LM is less than the STE
 value of an implicit SM (SYS.SYSTEM).
 Action: Modify the STARTASG parameter.
- DY02. ERROR DETECTED : CONFLICTING SM STE E**
 Meaning: Two referenced SM's are linked with the STN parameter value equal to
 E.
 Action: Modify the STN value of one of the SM's.
- DY02. ERROR DETECTED : SM SYSTEM <SM_name> NOT REFERENCABLE BY LM**
 Meaning: The specified SM is an implicit SM not on the system.
 Action: Reinstall the system.
- DY03. SHARED MODULE = <SM_name> (<library_name>)**
 Meaning: The name of the SM referenced by the LM.
 Action: None.



16. EX Messages

General Environment

EX messages are produced when abnormal conditions (or exceptions) have been detected. Messages EX01 and EX02 indicate abnormal conditions detected by hardware or firmware; message EX03 indicates abnormal conditions detected by software.

Message Descriptions

Some exceptions are automatically handled by the software. Exceptions that usually correspond to error conditions detected during the execution of an instruction are reported in the user's Job Occurrence Report as an exception message with the following format.

16.1 Exception Messages

EXnn. **EXCEPTION class-type: exception-identification**
 [exception-parameters] in TASK task-name AT
 ADDRESS segmented-address

When an exception message is encountered in the JOR:

- If the exception arose in user code (as indicated by the address given in the exception message) the operands of the statement being executed should be checked.
- If the exception arose in code not written by the user, the parameters (in terms of value and length) given to the activated procedure, should be checked.



EX01. **EXCEPTION class-type: exception-identification**
 [exception parameter] IN TASK taskname AT ADDRESS
 segmented-address

Meaning: Indicates that an exception condition has been detected during the execution of the instruction at the specified address. Exception conditions are usually the result of a user or system error. Refer to the table that follows for an explanation of the main exception conditions.

Result: The step is aborted.

EX02. **EXCEPTION class-type: exception-identification**
 [exception parameter] IN TASK taskname AT ADDRESS
 segmented-address

Meaning: Indicates that an exception condition has been detected during the execution of the instruction at the specified address. Exception conditions are usually the result of a user or system error. Refer to the table that follows for an explanation of the main exception conditions.

Result: The error is not considered as FATAL, execution proceeds.

EX03. **ABNORMAL RETURN CODE (RC=edited-return-code) SET**
 IN TASK task-name AT ADDRESS segmented-address

Meaning: Indicates that an abnormal condition has been detected during execution of the user program. The return code gives the reason for the error. The address specified is the address when the return code was set.

Result: The step is aborted.

Action: Contact the Service Center.

EX04. **MAXIMUM EXCEPTION WARNING COUNT EXHAUSTED**

Meaning: Indicates that more than 99 non-fatal exceptions occurred in the execution of the step; no more messages (EX02) will be produced for further non-fatal exceptions.

Result: Execution proceeds.

16.2 Main Exception Conditions

A list of the main exception conditions (usually indicating a user error) is given below. First the **class-type** is indicated, then the **message text**. Comments and/or an example of the error follow.



- 3-3: ILLEGAL SEMAPHORE TYPE**
Attempt to perform an operation reserved for 'semaphore with message' on a 'semaphore without message'.
- 4-3: SEMAPHORE COUNT OUT OF RANGE**
Too many events are pending on the semaphore; increase the semaphore maximum count.
- 6-0: ACCESS OUT OF SEGMENT BOUNDS**
In COBOL, may appear when the SUBOPT option has been used. In GPL, usually due to misuse of based variables and pointers.
- 6-1: ILLEGAL SEGMENT NUMBER**
The STE value is greater than the maximum segment number in the segment table. In GPL this is usually due to an illegal pointer value.
- 6-2: UNAVAILABLE SEGMENT**
The STE value does not correspond to a valid segment in the segment table; in GPL this is usually due to an illegal pointer value.
- 6-3: ILLEGAL SEGMENT TABLE NUMBER**
The STN value does not correspond to a valid segment table; in GPL this is usually due to an illegal pointer value.
- 9-1: ILLEGAL DECIMAL DATA**
Non-decimal data is involved in a decimal operation. Refer to the *COBOL 85 User's Guide*.
- 9-2: ILLEGAL DATA LENGTH**
A bit string operand is greater than 64 bits or a decimal operand is greater than 31 digits.
- 9-5: ILLEGAL DATA DESCRIPTOR**
The data descriptor used is invalid.
- 9-7: ILLEGAL OPERATION CODE**
May appear in GPL during the execution of a SELECT instruction when an OTHERWISE clause has not been specified and no unit has been selected.
- 9-9: ILLEGAL BRANCH**
The name of a TPR is the same as that of a file or an item of shared data.



-
- 9-10: ILLEGAL OVERLAP IN TRANSLATE INSTRUCTION**
Appears when the string to be translated overlaps on the translation table.
- 10-1: FLOATING POINT INSTRUCTIONS NOT ALLOWED**
Appears when an attempt is made to run a FORTRAN program where the scientific instruction set feature has not been selected.
- 10-4: OUTWARD CALL**
Attempt to activate a procedure that would execute in a less privileged ring than the current procedure, e.g. a ring 2 procedure calls a ring 3 procedure.
- 10-9: ILLEGAL GATE SEGMENT**
Attempt to activate a more privileged procedure which is not gated.
- 12-0: READ VIOLATION**
Attempt to access data from a procedure that executes in a ring greater than the read ring associated with the segment which contains the data.
- 12-1: WRITE VIOLATION**
Attempt to write data in a segment whose write ring is less than the ring of the executing procedure; or there has been an attempt to write to a segment that cannot be written.
- 12-2: EXECUTE RIGHT VIOLATION**
1. Branch operation inside a segment with a current ring outside the scope WR, MAXR.
 2. Branch operation inside a segment which is not executable. This exception may appear when a procedure contains several segments with different values for WR and MAXR rings.
- 12-3: GATE PROCEDURE CALL RIGHT VIOLATION**
Activation by a procedure of a more privileged procedure, the execute ring of the calling procedure being greater than the caller maximum ring number (CMRN) of the called procedure. of the called procedure.
- 14-1: FAULT DATA DESCRIPTOR**
In most cases this corresponds to an unresolved reference on a procedure or data item at linkage time, e.g. a procedure has not been linked because it has not been found in the libraries. Check the linkage report.
-



- 15-0: DECIMAL DATA OVERFLOW**
The result of a decimal operation is beyond the range represented in the result field.
- 15-1: DECIMAL DIVIDE**
The divisor is equal to zero in a decimal division.
- 16-0: FLOATING POINT DATA OVERFLOW**
The characteristic of the result is greater than 127 in a floating point operation.
- 16-1: FLOATING POINT DATA UNDERFLOW**
The characteristic of the result is negative in a floating point operation.
- 16-2: FLOATING POINT DIVIDE**
The divisor is equal to zero in floating point operation.
- 17-0: FIXED POINT DATA OVERFLOW**
The result of a fixed point operation is beyond the range represented in the result field.
- 17-1: FIXED POINT DIVIDE**
The divisor is equal to zero in fixed point division.
- 17-2: SUBSCRIPT OUT OF ARRAY RANGE**
Attempt to access data outside the upper or lower limits of a table.





17. FP Messages

General Environment

FP messages are produced by the File Preparation component of the system that is responsible for file opening, file closing, file space allocation and extension and file recovery after step abort.

Pertinent Manuals

<i>BFAS User's Guide</i>	47 A2 02UF
<i>UFAS User's Guide (V1/V2/V3A/V3B)</i>	47 A2 01UF
<i>UFAS-EXTENDED User's Guide (V3A/V3B/V5/V6/V7)</i>	47 A2 04UF
<i>Catalog Management User's Guide</i>	47 A2 35UF
<i>JCL User's Guide</i>	47 A2 12UJ

Message Descriptions

- FP01. SYSTEM I/O ERROR H_RQSPCE FOR IFN: ifn**
- Meaning:** During extension of the file indicated in the message, the system was unable to access the system file SYS.KNODET.
- Result:** An abnormal return code is returned to the program as a result of the WRITE operation.
- Action:** Contact the Service Center.



- {BLOCKS }
{TRACKS }
- FP02.** **SPACE EXTENDED ON VOLUME: volname NEW SIZE=size {CYLINDERS}**
FOR IFN: ifn EFN: efn
Meaning: Information message, indicating that the new file was automatically extended. The new size of the file, after extension, is given in the message.
Result: Execution proceeds.
Action: None.
- FP03.** **NO SPACE AVAILABLE ON VOLUME: volname FOR**
EXTENSION IFN: ifn EFN: efn
Meaning: The automatic extension mechanism has been initiated for the specified file but the extension failed because no more space was available on the volumes specified in the volume list.
Result: The End of File condition is returned to the program.
Action: Extend the file on another volume, using the PREALLOC utility.
- FP04.** nnn {CYLINDER(S)}
 {TRACKS } **ALLOCATED ON VOLUME: volname**
 {SECTORS } **FOR IFN: ifn EFN: efn**
 {BLOCKS }
- Meaning:** Information message, indicating that an allocation took place for the file on the specified volume. The allocated size is given in the unit indicated.
Result: Execution proceeds.
Action: None.
- FP05.** **NO SPACE AVAILABLE** {ON VOLUME: volname FOR }
 {ON RESIDENT VOLUME(S) FOR }
 {ON RESIDENT FOR EXTENSION. } **IFN: ifn EFN: efn**
 {FOR EXTENSION. }
 {FOR }
- Meaning:** Allocation of the file was requested (ALLOCATE in JCL), but no more space was available on the volume specified. The automatic extension mechanism has been initiated for the specified file but the extension failed because no more space was available on the volumes specified in the volume list.
Result: The file cannot be opened; the abnormal return code SPACENAV is set.
Action: Specify another volume in the ASSIGN statement.

**FP06. CANNOT CLOSE IFN= ifn. RC=edited-return-code**

Meaning: Warning message, indicating that the CLOSE function (automatically requested at step termination if it was not previously requested by the user) failed for the reason given by the return code.

Action: Check the file.

FP07. IFN: ifn HAS BEEN CLOSED BY SYSTEM

Meaning: Information message, indicating that the specified ifn has not been closed by the user at the time the step was terminated.

Result: A close function has been automatically performed by the system.

Action: None.

FP08. CLOSE DONE ON VOLUME: volname FOR IFN: ifn EFN: efn

Meaning: Information message indicating in the case of file creation or file extension, that the last record was written to the specified volume.

NOTE:

FOR FPO9 TO FP11, volname may not be known,
so volname will be called "*****".

FP09. VOLUME: volname NOT MOUNTED FOR IFN: ifn EFN: efn

Meaning: At close time, the magnetic tape volume for which the end of file labels have to be written, has already been dismounted. This message is always followed by message FP10.

Result: Message FP10 indicates that no end of file labels have been written for the specified file, either for the reason given in message FP03, or because of an I/O error on the tape. Further access, after the last written record on the tape, will result in an I/O error.

{UPDATED}**FP10. NO LABELS {WRITTEN} ON VOLUME: volname BY H_CLOSE
FOR IFN: ifn EFN: efn**

Meaning: Indicates that no end of file labels have been written for the specified file, either for the reason given in message FP09 or because of an I/O error on the tape. Further access, after the last written record on the tape, will result in an I/O error.



-
- FP11.** **SYSTEM I/O ERROR ON VOLUME volname IN H_CLOSE FOR**
IFN: ifn EFN: efn
Meaning: System error. An irrecoverable operation, while accessing the
SYS.KNODET file.
Action: Contact the Service Center. Check the file involved in the step.
- FP12.** **SYSTEM I/O ERROR IN H_CLOSEV FOR IFN: ifn**
Meaning: System error. An irrecoverable I/O error has been encountered during a
close volume operation, while accessing the SYS.KNODET file.
- FP13.** **NO EOVLABEL WRITTEN ON VOLUME: volname FOR IFN:**
ifn EFN: efn
Meaning: Applies to magnetic tapes only. An irrecoverable I/O error has been
encountered during the close of the specified volume.
Result: No end of volume labels have been written on the volume.
- FP14.** **VOLUME LIST BEGINS WITH VSEQN: volume-sequence**
number FOR IFN: ifn EFN: efn
Meaning: Warning message, indicating that the first volume specified in the
volume list for a file is not the first volume of the file.
Result: If FIRSTVOL= 1 was specified in the ASSIGN JCL statement, the file
cannot be opened; the abnormal return code SEQERR is set. If no FIRSTVOL
parameter was specified, the file is accessed starting on the first volume indicated
in the volume list.
Action: If no partial processing of a multivolume file is desired, add the parameter
FIRSTVOL= 1 in the ASSIGN statement so that File Management checks that the
first volume given in the media list is the first volume of the file.
- FP15.** **SYSTEM I/O ERROR IN H_OPEN FOR IFN: ifn**
Meaning: System error. An irrecoverable I/O error has been encountered during an
open file operation, while accessing the SYS.KNODET file.
Result: The file is not opened.
Action: Contact the Service Center.
-



- FP16. WORK VOLUME: volname HAS BEEN ALLOCATED TO IFN: ifn EFN: efn**
Meaning: This message may appear during the creation of a magnetic tape file or a diskette file and indicates that either the file has been created on a work file (refer to the media list in ASSIGN), or the volumes specified in the media list are not sufficient to support the file. File creation is continued on a work volume, the name of which is given in the message.
Result: The volume indicated loses its WORK status and becomes a normal named volume.
Action: None.
- FP17. FILE CANNOT BE OPENED FOR IFN: ifn EFN: efn.**
RC=edited-return-code
Meaning: Message indicating failure to open the specified file. The reason is given by the return code. In some cases, a message preceding the message FP17 gives a more detailed reason for the failure.
Result: The abnormal return code is returned to the program. In COBOL, this will result in step abortion unless a special error recovery procedure was specified.
Action: None.
- FP18. VOLUME: volname CANNOT BE OPENED FOR IFN: ifn EFN: efn**
RC=edited-return-code
Meaning: System error during execution of a utility. The specified volume cannot be opened for access at volume level. The reason is given by the return code.
Action: Contact the Service Center.
- FP19. SYSTEM I/O ERROR IN H_OPENV FOR IFN: ifn**
Meaning: System error. An irrecoverable I/O error has been encountered during an open volume operation, while accessing the SYS.KNODET file.
Action: Contact the Service Center.
- FP21. RESTART OF IFN: ifn NOT ASSIGNED ANY MORE**
RC=edited-return-code
Meaning: System error during RESTART of a step.
Action: Contact the Service Center.



FP22. RESTART OF IFN ifn: UNABLE TO CLOSE

Meaning: System error.

Action: Contact the Service Center.

**FP23. RESTART OF IFN: ifn: ERROR WHILE ACCESSING KNOT.
RC=edited-return-code**

Meaning: System error during the restart of a step.

Action: Contact the Service Center.

**FP24. RESTART OF IFN: ifn UNABLE TO DELETE CHANNEL PROGRAM
RC=edited-return-code**

Meaning: System error during the restart of a step

Action: Contact the Service Center.

**FP25. RESTART OF IFN ifn: VOLUME OR EFN NOT ASSIGNED
RC=edited-return-code**

Meaning: System error during the restart of a step.

Action: Contact the Service Center.

**FP26. RESTART OF IFN: ifn ERROR IN MEDIA MOUNT REQUEST
RC=edited-return-code**

Meaning: If the return code is MDNAV, the following problem occurred: During the restart of the step the mounting of a volume supporting the file has been requested but the operator issued a CR (Cancel Request) command for this volume, indicating that the volume was not available. In the other cases, it is probably a system error.

Result: The step cannot be restarted.

Action: Check the volume or contact the Service Center.

**FP27. RESTART OF IFN ifn: NO SEGMENT AVAILABLE FOR FDB.
RC=edited-return-code**

Meaning: System error during the restart of a step.

Result: System error.

Action: Contact the Service Center.



**FP28. RESTART OF IFN ifn: NO SEMAPHORE AVAILABLE FOR FDB
RC=edited-return-code**

Meaning: System error during the restart of a step.

Result: System error.

Action: Contact the Service Center.

**FP29. RESTART OF IFN ifn: MISMATCH BETWEEN LABEL AND STRUCTURES.
RC=edited-return-code**

Meaning: The contents of the Data Management control structures, saved at CHECKPOINT time, do not correspond to the file labels on the mounted volumes at restart time for the specified file. (File not on volume or incorrect volume sequence number.)

Result: The step cannot be restarted.

Action: Ensure that the correct volumes were mounted.

**FP30. RESTART OF IFN ifn: UNABLE TO CREATE FECB
RC=edited-return-code**

Meaning: System error during the restart of the step. Error during creation or update of the FECB control structure.

Result: System error.

Action: Contact the Service Center.

**FP31. RESTART OF IFN ifn: ERROR DURING A/M SPECIFIC PROCESSING.
RC=edited-return-code**

Meaning: System error during the restart of the step. Error during repositioning of the file by the Access Method.

Result: System error.

Action: Contact the Service Center.



**FP32. SPACE CANNOT BE DEALLOCATED ON VOLUME: volname
FOR IFN: ifn EFN: efn**

Meaning: Allocation was requested for the specified file through the JCL ALLOCATE statement (or default allocation for a temporary file). The allocation has been performed by File Management, but an error was detected during the OPEN processing. File Management then attempted to deallocate the file but an incident occurred during this operation.

Result: The file cannot be opened, an abnormal return code is returned to the program. The file is still allocated on the specified volume.

Action: Try to deallocate space using the DEALLOC utility. The volume may be damaged. Contact the Service Center, if necessary.

FP33. SPACE DEALLOCATED ON VOLUME: volname FOR IFN: ifn EFN: efn

Meaning: Information message, indicating that a file allocated in this step through JCL ALLOCATE (or default allocation for a temporary file) has been deallocated because an error has been detected during OPEN processing. A message, FP17, gives the reason for the error.

FP34. VOLUME: volname SKIPPED, FILE NOT FOUND FOR EFN: ifn EFN: efn

Meaning: Information message, indicating that this volume does not contain the EFN so it has been skipped. The search continues on the next volume.

FP35. SYSTEM I/O ERROR IN RLSPACE FOR IFN: ifn

Meaning: When releasing space belonging to the file indicated in the message, the system was unable to access the system file SYS.KNODET.

Result: An abnormal return code is returned to the program.

Action: Contact the Service Center.

FP36. REQUESTED SPACE HAS BEEN DEALLOCATED, NEW SIZE=size {BLOCKS }
 {TRACKS }
 {CYLINDERS}

Meaning: This is an information message, indicating that the file's space has been reduced. The new size of the file is given in the message.

Result: Execution proceeds.

Action: None.



- FP38. ALL SPACE HAS BEEN DEALLOCATED ON VOLUME: volname
FOR IFN: ifn EFN: efn**
Meaning: This is an information message indicating that there is no longer any space allocated to the specified file on the specified volume.
Result: Execution proceeds.
Action: None.
- FP39. SPACE CANNOT BE ALLOCATED: BLOCKSIZE MUST BE LOWER THAN 32 KBYTES
FOR IFNNN: ifn EFN:efn**
Meaning: The specified blocksize (or CISIZE for a UFAS file) is greater than 32 kbytes. The space cannot be allocated.
Result: The BLKSZERR return code is sent.
Action: Modify the BLOCKSIZE (or CISIZE) parameter for file allocation.
- FP40. ABNORMAL EVENT DURING H_CLOSE FOR IFN: ifn EFN: efn**
Meaning: The corresponding device to the efn is not in a READY state. The step is in abort phase. The close function (automatically requested at step termination) ends without updating file labels on disk or without writing the EOF label on tape.
Action: Check the file.
- FP49. SYSTEM ERROR: EXCP = exception-type ICC = exception-address**
Meaning: An exception has occurred during the execution of system code. This is a system error.
Action: Contact the Service Center.
- FP50. FILE NOT ACCESSIBLE (SECURITY LOCK SET) FOR IFN: ifn EFN: efn**
Meaning: A file was security locked (SLOCK option of the CATMODIF JCL statement) and the step attempted to OPEN this file in a processing mode which is not allowed. For more details, refer to the *Catalog Management User's Guide*. The name of the involved file is given in a following message, FP17.
Result: The file cannot be opened. The abnormal return code WRONG PMD is set.
- FP51. MONITORING ACTIVE LOCK FILE IS UNEFFECTIVE FOR IFN: ifn**
Meaning: The step is under GAC control (SHARE=MONITOR option specified for a file) and an attempt is made to lock a file (\$H_LOCK primitive in GPL). Both facilities cannot be used at the same time because a deadlock situation could arise.
Result: The locking of the file is not performed. The abnormal return code SHCTVIOL is set.
-



-
- FP51. MONITORING REQUESTED, LOCK FILE DENIED TILL OPEN FOR IFN: ifn**
Meaning: The step may be under GAC control (SHARE=MONITOR option specified for a file) and an attempt is made to lock a file (\$H_LOCK primitive in GPL) before opening the file. Both facilities cannot be used at the same time because a deadlock situation could arise.
Result: The locking of the file is not performed. The abnormal return code INVUSE is set.
- FP52. ifn WRITE ON 18-TRACK CARTRIDGE NOT ALLOWED ON 36-TRACK DEVICE**
Meaning: The opening of an 18-track cartridge mounted on a 36-track device is refused to prevent unintended overwriting of any existing files. To use this cartridge on a 36-track device, a PREPARE_TAPE is mandatory.
Result: The file cannot be opened and the abnormal return code WRVIOL is set.
- FP53. ifn VALID OR CATALOGED FILE(S) MAY BE PRESENT ON 36-TRACK DEVICE OUTPUT VOLUME**
Meaning: The opening of files on this cartridge is refused to prevent unintended overwriting of any existing files. To use this cartridge, a PREPARE_TAPE is mandatory.
Result: The file cannot be opened and the abnormal return code TYPERR is set.
- FP60. MOUNT MEDIA volnm ON A DEVICE SUPPORTING IDRC**
Meaning: The processing of the file needs hardware compaction but the current drive does not provide it.
Action: Remove media and mount it on a device that supports IDRC.
Type: M
Destination: Specific
-



18. GAC Messages

General Environment

GAC messages are produced by the Generalized Access Control component of the system. The first set of messages are output by GAC when the GCOS 7 operating system is at Release V3A0/V3B0. The second set of messages are output by GAC-EXTENDED for GCOS 7 Releases V3A7/V3B7/V5/V6.

These messages give statistical information about the behavior of programs that use the GAC component.

Pertinent Manuals

GAC-EXTENDED User's Guide 47 A2 12UF

18.1 Gac Message Descriptions

GAC01. IFN=ifn CONFLICT CNT=n1 DEADLOCK CNT=n2

Meaning: Information message, indicating for the specified file:

- the number of conflicts of access detected while accessing a CI of the file (n1).
- the number of deadlock situations detected while accessing a CI of the file (n2).

Result: Too high a value for these counters may indicate an inadequate organization of the data base. The message is printed each time a monitored file is deassigned.

GAC02. STEP INFO QUEUING CNT=n

Meaning: Information message, indicating the number of times two consecutive deadlocks appeared in the same Commitment Unit. When such a situation arises, a special mechanism called "serialization" is activated to avoid repetitive deadlocks.



Result: Too high a value for this counter indicates that several non-cooperating jobs were running at the same time. The message is printed when the last monitored file in the step is deassigned.

GAC03. COMMITMENT NUMBER=n NUMLOCK VALUE INCREASED TO x

Meaning: Information message, indicating the effective length of the lock list needed by a Commitment Unit to run correctly. This information is given only when GAC has had to increase the NUMLOCK value for Commitment Unit n. The message means that the user has selected a value for NUMLOCK which is too low for the Commitment Unit.

Result: GAC increases the value of NUMLOCK for Commitment Unit n.

GAC05. IFN = ifn LOCKMARK OPTION NOT ALLOWED OR BEFORE JOURNAL MISSING

Meaning: An attempt has been made to specify the LOCKMARK option for an IDS/II or an TDS file, or a Batch file cannot be opened as the Before Journal is missing.

Result: The program will be aborted.

Action: Correct the code, or specify the Before Journal.

GAC06. ACCESS MUST BE SPREAD OR SPWRITE WITH DEFERRED UPDATES

Meaning: A program under TDS has been assigned with SHARE = MONITOR and with an access mode which authorizes sharing, i.e. not SPREAD or SPWRITE. Only deferred update protection has been requested.

Result: When an attempt is made to access the program, it will be aborted.

Action: Specify the Before Journal, or assign the file in exclusive mode.

GAC07. IFN = ifn REPEAT OPTION MISSING

Meaning: For Batch steps to be able to lock files using GAC, the REPEAT option must be specified. This was not done.

Result: GAC will not be able to be restarted after a deadlock.

Action: Specify the REPEAT option.

GAC08. IFN = ifn MONITORED FILE IN TDS MUST BE CONTROLLED

Meaning: A file which is non-TDS-controlled has been assigned with SHARE = MONITOR.

Result: The operation which you requested will not be performed.

Action: Either alter the value of SHARE or make the file a controlled file.



18.2 Gac-Extended Message Descriptions

GAC01. **IFN = ifn MAXLOCKCOUNT=n1**

IFN = ifn CONFLICT CNT = n2 DEADLOCK CNT = n3

Meaning: Information message, indicating for the specified file:

- the number of locks taken for the file (n1).
- the number of conflicts of access detected while accessing a CI of the file (n2).
- the number of deadlock situations detected while accessing a CI of the file (n3).

Result: Too high a value for the counters n2 and n3 may indicate an inadequate organization of the data base. The message is printed each time a monitored file is deassigned.

GAC03. **IFN =ifn SHARE = MONITOR ONL WITH UFAS DISK FILE**

Meaning: Assigning the value MONITOR to the SHARE parameter of a file indicates that the sharing of the file is to be controlled by GAC-EXTENDED. GAC-EXTENDED may only be specified for UFAS and IDS/II files.

Result: The operation you requested is not performed.

Action: Check the file organization.

GAC04. **IFN =ifn REPEAT OPTION MISSING**

Meaning: For Batch steps to be able to lock files using GAC-EXTENDED, the REPEAT option must be specified. This has not been done.

Result: GAC-EXTENDED will not restart after a deadlock.

Action: Specify the REPEAT option.

GAC05. **IFN =ifn MONITORED FILE IN TDS MUST BE CONTROLLED**

Meaning: A file which is non-TDS-controlled has been assigned with SHARE = MONITOR.

Result: The operation you requested will not be performed.

Action: Either alter the value of SHARE or make the file a controlled file.

GAC06. **BEFORE JOURNAL MISSING**

Meaning: When GAC-EXTENDED is used to control file sharing, the Before Journal must be specified for each of the files to be shared.

Result: A file for which Before journalization has not been specified cannot be shared using GAC-EXTENDED.



Action: Specify that the file is to be shared without GAC-EXTENDED, or specify Before journalization for the file.



19. GCOS 7 Kernel Messages

General Environment

GCOS 7 Kernel Messages are sent by the GCOS 7 kernel. If this type of message appears, you should contact the Service Center.

Message Description

The general format of GCOS 7 kernel messages is:

```
GCOS ERROR CODE=xxxxxxxx DATA=xxxx INFO=xxxxxxxx RC=xxxxxxxx JP=xxxx
```

Here is an example of a GCOS 7 kernel message:

```
GCOS ERROR CODE=250C0009 DATA=0301 INFO=87020028 RC=250C1E00 JP=0003  
AVAIL 12, IOERR
```





20. GPL Messages

General Environment

GPL messages are produced by the GPL Compiler. Message GPL00 just gives information. Messages GPL17 to GPL48 indicate that an incident occurred during the compilation.

Pertinent Manuals

GPL System Primitives 47 A2 34UL
GPL Reference Manual 47 A2 35UL
GPL User's Guide..... 47 A2 36UL

Message Descriptions

GPL00. **(uu.nn) SUMMARY FOR program-name**
 <error-summary> [NO] CU PRODUCED

Meaning: Information message, displayed for each external procedure compiled by the activation of the GPL compiler. The message indicates:

- the version of the compiler: uu.nn,
- the name of the compiled program,
- the summary of detected errors, i.e., the number of errors for each relevant severity level or the phrase NO ERRORS, and whether or not a CU was produced.



GPL.K1 ERROR WHEN OPENING THE PRTLIB RC=edited-return-code

Meaning: The GPL compiler failed to OPEN the permanent report file for the reason indicated by the return code. The most common user error is: RC=EFNUNKN; the report file specified has not been found on the indicated volume.

Result: The compiler proceeds but the listing is produced in the standard SYSOUT. The listing will be deleted after being printed.

Action: Correct the JCL if relevant, or contact the Service Center.

GPL.K2 ERROR WHEN OPENING THE PRTFILE RC=edited-return-code

Meaning: The GPL compiler failed to OPEN the permanent report file. The reason is given by the return code. The most common user error is:

RC=EFNUNKN: the report file specified has not been found on the indicated volume.

Result: The compiler proceeds but the listing is produced in the standard SYSOUT. The listing will be deleted after being printed.

Action: Correct the JCL, if relevant, or contact the Service Center.

GPL.K3 ERROR WHEN OPENING THE INLIB RC=edited-return-code

Meaning: The GPL compiler failed to OPEN the file containing the source program(s) to be compiled. The file can be either a library or an input enclosure. The reason is indicated by the return code. The most common return code is EFNUNKN, which indicates that the library specified in the INLIB parameter of the JCL statement, GPL, has not been found on the specified volume.

Result: No compilation is performed.

Action: Correct the JCL if relevant, or contact the Service Center.



- GPL.K4 ERROR WHEN OPENING THE CULIB, OBJECT CODE WILL NOT BE PRODUCED**
RC=edited-return-code
- Meaning:** The GPL compiler failed to OPEN the library where the produced objects should be stored. The reason is indicated by the return code. Such a message is very unusual when a temporary CU library is used. When a permanent CU library is used, the most common error is:
- RC=EFNUNKN indicating that the library specified in the CULIB parameter of the JCL statement, GPL, has not been found on the specified volume.
- Result:** The compiler continues processing but it will not generate any Compile Units.
- Action:** Correct the JCL if relevant, or contact the Service Center.
-
- GPL.K5 ERROR WHEN PROCESSING SOURCE LIST (BUILD)**
RC=edited-return-code
- Meaning:** A problem occurred when the compiler attempted to retrieve source member names from the input library. The reason is indicated by the return code.
- Result:** No further compilation is performed.
- Action:** Report the problem to the Service Center.
-
- GPL.K6 ERROR WHEN OPENING INLIB SUBFILE member-name (OPENS)**
RC=edited-return-code
- Meaning:** An incident, which may be due to a system error, occurred when the compiler attempted to access a source member from the input library. The reason is indicated by the return code. The most common return code is SFUNKN, which means that the member does not exist.
- Result:** The compilation is aborted.
- Action:** Report the problem to the Service Center.
-
- GPL.K7 ERROR WHEN OPENING PRTLIB SUBFILE proc-name_L (OPENS)**
RC=edited-return-code
- Meaning:** An incident, which may be due to a system error, occurred when the compiler attempted to create the member to receive the listing created by the compilation. Note that the name of the member is derived from the procedure name by adding the "_L" suffix. The reason is indicated by the return code.
- Result:** The listing will be stored in the standard SYSOUT and will be deleted after being printed.
- Action:** Report the problem to the Service Center.



**GPL.K8 ERROR WHEN CLOSING INLIB SUBFILE member-name (CLOSES)
RC=edited-return-code**

Meaning: An incident occurred at the end of source program reading. The reason is indicated by the return code. Such an incident is very unusual and may be due to a system error.

Result: Compilation of the source program continues.

Action: Check the compilation was correctly performed and report the problem to the Service Center.

**GPL.K9 ERROR WHEN CLOSING PRTLIB SUBFILE proc-name_L (CLOSES)
RC=edited-return-code**

Meaning: An incident occurred at the end of creation of the listing in the print library. The reason is indicated by the return code. Such an incident is very unusual and may be due to a system error. Note that the name of the member is derived from the procedure name by adding the "_L" suffix.

Result: The listing may be accessible from the print library. At the time of the incident the CU had already been produced (assuming that no serious errors were detected in the source program).

Action: Report the problem to the Service Center.

GPL.K10 ERROR WHEN CLOSING CULIB RC=edited-return-code

Meaning: An incident, which may be due to a system error, occurred when the compiler attempted to CLOSE the CU library. The return code gives the reason for the incident.

Result: The CUs had already been produced and may be accessible in the CU library.

Action: If the incident was an I/O error, check the disk drive and the disk pack. Contact the Service Center if necessary.

GPL.K12 ERROR WHEN CLOSING INLIB. RC=edited-return-code

Meaning: An incident, which may be due to a system error, occurred when the compiler attempted to CLOSE the library containing the source programs. The return code gives the reason for the incident.

Result: The compiler processing continues.

Action: If the incident was an I/O error, check the disk drive and the disk pack. Contact the Service Center if necessary.



GPL.K12 ERROR WHEN CLOSING SYSOUT. RC=edited-return-code

Meaning: An incident, which may be due to a system error, occurred when the compiler attempted to CLOSE the standard SYSOUT containing the report. The return code gives the reason for the incident.

Result: This incident occurred at the end of compiler processing when the CUs were already produced. The reports may be accessible and printed.

Action: If the incident was an I/O error, check the disk drive and the disk pack supporting the file. Contact the Service Center if necessary.

GPL.K12 ERROR WHEN CLOSING PRTLIB. RC=edited-return-code

Meaning: An incident, which may be due to a system error, occurred when the compiler attempted to CLOSE the report file, or the library specified in the PRTLIB parameter of the JCL, or a sequential file specified in the PRTRFILE parameter of the JCL. The return code gives the reason for the incident.

Result: This incident occurred at the end of compiler processing when the CUs were already produced. The reports may be accessible and printed.

Action: If the incident was an I/O error, check the disk drive and the disk pack supporting the file. Contact the Service Center if necessary.

**GPL.K13 ERROR WHEN WRITING ON SYSOUT (PUT).
RC=edited-return-code**

Meaning: The compiler was unable to write a record in the standard SYSOUT containing the report. The reason is indicated by the return code. Such an incident is very unusual and may indicate a system error.

Result: Compiling stops. The CU generation phase of the program being processed had already been performed. Message GPL00 in the JOR indicates which CUs were already produced. A partial listing of the program being processed may be accessible.

Action: If the incident was an I/O error, check the disk drive and the disk pack supporting the file. Contact the Service Center if necessary.



GPL.K13 ERROR WHEN WRITING ON PRTLIB (PUT). RC=edited-return-code

Meaning: The compiler was unable to write a record in the report file or in the library specified in the PRTLIB parameter, or the sequential file specified in the PRTFILE parameter. The return code indicates the reason for the incident.

The return code DATALIM means that the file or library is full and cannot be extended. Remember that:

- the PRTFILE is processed in append mode,
- in the PRTLIB, the listing of the procedure "procname" is stored in the member "procname_L" and replaces the one created by a previous compilation of "procname".

**GPL.K14 ERROR WHEN READING member-name FROM INLIB (GET)
RC=edited-return-code**

GPL.A61 ERROR WHEN READING member-name FROM INLIB (GET)

Meaning: The compiler was unable to read a source record either from a user library or from the standard SYS.IN library. The reason for the incident is given by the return code. Such an incident is very unusual and may indicate a system error.

Result: The member is not compiled control passes to the next one.

Action: If the incident was an I/O error, check the disk drive and the disk pack supporting the file. Contact the Service Center, if necessary.

GPL.K15 THE SOURCE MEMBER member-name IS EMPTY

Meaning: The specified member given as input to the compiler contains no records.

Result: Compiling stops. If several compilations were requested, the compiler goes on to the next one.

**GPL18. OPENS CULIB OLD-MEMBER: member-name.
RC=edited-return-code**

Meaning: The compiler was unable to access the member containing the old CU version of the program being compiled, to replace it by the new version. The return-code indicates the reason for the incident, which is probably due to a system error.

Result: Compiling stops.

Action: Refer to message GPL15.

**GPL19. procname IS ALREADY AN ALIAS IN CULIB. DUPLICATE NAME**

Meaning: An attempt was made to create a CU when another CU, containing a secondary entry point, already exists in the library with the same name as the procedure being compiled.

EXAMPLE:

```
procedure: P1: PROC; P2: PROC; . . P2: ENTRY . . . END P1; END P2;
```



Procedure P1 is already compiled. In the CU library directory there exist two entries P1 and P2, both entries leading to the same member. P2 is said to be an alias of P1, thus a new member P2 cannot be added to the library.

Result: The new CU cannot be created in the library.

Action: Use the LIST command of LIBMAINT CU to get the name of the procedure containing the secondary entry point, then rename the new procedure or use a new CU library.

GPL20. GET CULIB OLD MEMBER: member-name. RC=edited-return-code

Meaning: To replace an old version of the CU by a new one, the compiler reads the old CU. An incident occurred while reading a record. The return code gives the reason for the incident, which is probably due to a system error.

Result: Compiling stops.

Action: Refer to message GPL15.

GPL21. PUT CULIB WORK MEMBER: member-name

Meaning: The compiler was unable to write a CU record in the CU library. The reason for the incident is given by the return code. The return code DATALIM indicates the CU library is full. Remember that the compiler generates the CU in a work file before replacing the old version of the CU by the new one. Thus enough room must be provided in the CU library to create the work file even when an old version of the CU already exists in the CU library.

Result: Compiling stops. The old version of the CU, if it exists, is still available in the CU library.

Action: Compile the program again using another CU library, or delete the old CU. If the incident was an I/O error, check the disk and the disk pack supporting the library.



**GPL22. STOW (ADD) CULIB ALIAS: alias-name TO member name.
RC= edited-return-code**

Meaning: The compiler is processing the GPL program "member-name", and this program contains a secondary entry point named "alias-name". The compiler is trying to store the name of the secondary entry point as an alias of the main entry point, i.e., both names lead to the same CU member in the library directory. An incident occurred, the reason being given by the return code, during this operation.

The most common incident is the return code "DUPNAME", meaning that the name of the second entry point already exists in the library directory either as the main entry point or as the second entry point of another procedure.

Result: The new CU is created in the library but the name is not cataloged in the directory as an alias of this CU.

Action: Use the LIST command of LIBMAINT CU to check the contents of the CU library.

GPL23. CLOSES (DELETE) CULIB MEMBER: member-name RC=edited-return-code

Meaning: The compiler was unable to delete the old version of the CU in the CU library. The reason for the incident is given by the return-code. Such an incident is very unusual and may indicate a system error.

Result: The compiler proceeds.

Action: Use the LIST command of the LIBMAINT CU to check the contents of the library. If the incident was an I/O error, check the disk drive and the disk pack supporting the file. Contact the Service Center if necessary.

GPL24. CLOSES CULIB WORK MEMBER: member-name. RC=edited-return-code

Meaning: The compiler was unable to CLOSE the CU work member. The reason for the incident is given by the return code. This kind of incident is very unusual and may indicate a system error.

Result: The compiler stops. The old version of the CU is available in the CU library.

Action: Use the LIST command of the LIBMAINT CU to check the contents of the library. If the incident was an I/O error, check the disk drive and the disk pack supporting the file. Contact the Service Center if necessary.



GPL25. STOW (DELETE) CULIB ALIAS: alias-name OF member name
RC=edited-return-code

Meaning: An old version of the CU being created exists in the library. The old version of the program had a secondary entry point or data SYMDEF with names cataloged in the CU library as alias names of the main entry point. The compiler is deleting these alias names. An incident occurred while deleting one of these names, the name concerned being specified in the message. The reason for the incident is given by the return code.

Result: The compiler proceeds but the alias involved is not deleted from the library directory. Further consequences can be:

- the error GPL22 in the same compilation, when the compiler tries to add this name as an alias of the new CU,
- the return code ADDROUT at linkage time, when this name is referenced.

Action: Use the LIST command of the LIBMAINT CU to check the contents of the library. If the incident was an I/O error, check the disk drive and the disk pack supporting the file. Contact the Service Center if necessary.

GPL26. SOURCE MEMBER EMPTY: member-name

Meaning: The specified member, given as input to the compiler, does not contain any record.

Result: If several compilations were requested, the compiler proceeds to the next compilation.

Action: Check the library contents.

GPL27. PUT ON SYSOUT LNERR. RC=edited-return-code

Meaning: A record cannot be written in the standard SYSOUT due to a software problem.

Result: The compiler proceeds but the current record is not stored in the report file.

Action: Report the problem to the Service Center.

GPL27. PUT ON PRTLIB LNERR. RC=edited-return-code

Meaning: A record cannot be written in the private SYSOUT specified in the PRTLIB or PRTRFILE parameter of the JCL, due to a software problem.

Result: The compiler proceeds but the current record is not stored in the report file.

Action: Report the problem to the Service Center.



**GPL28. CHNAME CULIB FROM WORK member-name-1 TO member name-2
RC=edited-return-code**

Meaning: The compiler has created a new version of a CU, when an old version existed in the library, in a member with a work file name (member-name-1). After deleting the old member, the compiler renames the work member with its actual name (member-name-2). An incident, the reason for which is given by the return code, occurred during this operation.

Result: Compiling stops.

Action: If the incident was an I/O error, check the disk drive and the disk pack supporting the file. Contact the Service Center if necessary.

GPL30. VMACC WORK. RC=edited-return-code

Meaning: There was a problem with the management of the virtual memory files used by the compiler; the return-code gives the reason. Such a message indicates a system error.

Result: Compiling stops.

Action: Contact the Service Center.

GPL31. VMFOP WORK. RC=edited-return-code

Meaning: There was a problem with the management of the virtual memory files used by the compiler; the return code gives the reason. Such a message indicates a system error.

Result: Compiling stops.

Action: Contact the Service Center.

GPL32. VMFCL WORK. RC=edited-return-code

Meaning: There was a problem with the management of the virtual memory files used by the compiler; the return code gives the reason. Such a message indicates a system error.

Result: Compiling stops.

Action: Contact the Service Center.



GPL33. OPEN SYSOUT. RC=edited-return-code

Meaning: The compiler was unable to OPEN the standard SYSOUT in order to create the compiler report; the return code gives the reason. Such an error is unusual and may indicate a system error.

Result: Compiling stops but the CU is already produced in the CU library.

Action: If the incident was an I/O error, check the disk drive and the disk pack supporting the file. Contact the Service Center if necessary.

GPL34. PSEGMAX OPTION IS OBSOLETE, USE 'WITHIN' CLAUSE IN SOURCE PROGRAM

Meaning: The PSEGMAX option can no longer be used to split code segments automatically.

Result: The option is ignored.

Action: Use the WITHIN clause in the source program to split segments.

GPL35. SEGSIZE FCB.POOL. RC=edited-return-code

Meaning: There was a problem with the management of the virtual memory files used by the compiler; the return code gives the reason. Such a message indicates a system error.

Result: Compiling stops.

Action: Contact the Service Center.

GPL36. SOURCE member-name NOT FOUND

Meaning: The user asked for compilation of a source program present in the member "member-name", but the member does not exist in the specified source library.

Result: If several compilations were required, the compiler proceeds with the next member.

Action: Correct the JCL.

GPL37. GET INLIB FOR: member-name. RC=edited-return-code

Meaning: The compiler was unable to read a source record either from a user library or from the standard SYS.IN library; the reason is given by the return code. Such an incident is very unusual and may indicate a system error.

Result: Compiling stops.

Action: If the incident was an I/O error, check the disk drive and the disk pack supporting the file. Contact the Service Center if necessary.



GPL38. SOURCE MEMBER1: member-name NOT IN SSF FORMAT

Meaning: The source given in the input to the compiler is not in SSF format; the compiler cannot process the input. This error may occur when an input enclosure is used and no "TYPE" parameter is specified in the \$INPUT JCL statement. In this case the system assumes TYPE=DATA

Result: Compiling stops.

Action: If the source was in an input enclosure, use TYPE=DATASSF or TYPE=GPL in the \$INPUT JCL statement. If the source was in a permanent library, use LIBMAINT to create a member in SSF format.

GPL39. SOURCE MEMBER: member-name IS NOT IN GPL LANGUAGE

Meaning: This is a warning message. The source member given as input to the compiler has neither TYPE=DATASSF nor TYPE=GPL.

Result: The compiler proceeds; this may produce strange results if the GPL compiles JCL commands or a COBOL source program.

Action: Change the TYPE of the source member, using the LIBMAINT processor.

GPL40. PUT SYSOUT. RC=edited-return-code

Meaning: The compiler was unable to write a record in the standard SYSOUT when tracing; the return-code gives the reason.

Result: Compiling stops.

Action: Contact the Service Center.

GPL41. SEGSIZE IN DEBUG. RC=edited-return-code

Meaning: A system problem occurred during the compilation.

Result: Compiling stops.

Action: Contact the Service Center.

GPL42. TYPE OF INLIB SHOULD BE SL

Meaning: The library given as input to the compiler is not a source language library.

Result: Compiling stops.

Action: Check the JCL and correct it if relevant.



GPL43. TYPE OF CULIB SHOULD BE CU

Meaning: The library specified in the CULIB parameter is not a Compile Unit library.

Result: Compiling stops.

Action: Check the JCL and correct it if relevant.

GPL44. TYPE OF PRTLIB SHOULD BE SL

Meaning: The library specified in the PRTLIB parameter is not a source language library.

Result: Compiling stops.

Action: Check the JCL and correct it if relevant.

GPL45. PROCESSING OF *proc-name*: COMPILER GIVES UP IN *phase-name*

Meaning: Information message, displayed when a compilation is stopped. This message indicates:

- the name of the program which was being processed: *procname*,
- in which phase of compilation the processing was stopped: *phase-name*. Another message in the JOR, or in the report, usually says why the processing has been suspended.

GPL46. PROCESSING OF *proc-name*: COMPILER ABORTS IN: *phase-name*

Meaning: This message is displayed when the compiler is aborted due to an internal error; the message indicates:

- the name of the program which was being processed: *proc-name*,
- in which phase of compilation the compiler aborted: *phase-name*

Action: Report the problem to the Service Center.

GPL47. VMM TABLE OVERFLOW

Meaning: A internal compiler problem occurred in the management of virtual memory working files.

Result: Compiling stops.

Action: Report the problem to the Service Center.



GPL48. UPDATE: ERRONEOUS LENGTH

Meaning: A internal compiler problem occurred in the management of virtual memory working files.

Result: Compiling stops.

Action: Report the problem to the Service Center.



21. IL Messages

General Environment

IL messages are produced during an Initial System Load session.

Message Description

IL21. ERROR DURING LAST SESSION ON efn : volname

Meaning: During the last GCOS session an I/O error occurred on the system file indicated in the message (SYS.BKSTi, SYS.LIBi, SYS.PVMFi or SYS.TVMFi).

In automatic mode, this message is followed by IL72 AUTO MODE STOPPED.

Action: At the following IL01 you have to modify the list of system files in order to replace the damaged file and restart the system with RESTORE, RESTART (CLEAN).

Type: I.

Destination: Main operator.

IL72. AUTO MODE STOPPED (2)

- (1) Two crashes occurred within the time interval specified by the REPEAT command or within 60 minutes if REPEAT (OFF) has been specified in the IL01 options.
- (2) An I/O error occurred on a system file during the last GCOS session. The message is preceded by IL21.

- (1) Wait for a display of question IL01.
- (2) See message IL21.

Destination: Main operator.



22. IN Messages

General Environment

IN messages are produced by the input reader component of the system. The messages may appear either in the Job Introduction and Translation Report, when the job has been submitted, or in the Job Execution Report when the job has been submitted by a RUN JCL statement.

Pertinent Manuals

JCL Reference Manual 47 A2 11UJ
JCL User's Guide..... 47 A2 12UJ

Message Descriptions

- IN00** **ron proc-name error-description. RC=edited-return-code**
Meaning: An error condition has been specified to the procedure specified while calling a system primitive; the return code gives the reason for the error.
- This message normally indicates a system error, but return code EFNUNKN may indicate a user error, for example, when the file specified in a \$SWINPUT or \$INPUT JCL statement does not exist on the specified volume.
- Result:** Job reading is stopped.
- Action:** Check the JCL, contact the Service Center, if necessary.
-
- IN01** **ron IN jnm USER=usernm CLASS=jclass SPR=spr STATION=stnm (01)**
IN01 **ron HOLD jnm USER=usernm CLASS=jclass SPR=spr STATION=stnm (02)**
Meaning: (01) A job has been introduced to the system. (02) The job was put into HOLD after translation and will not be started until a RELEASE_JOB command is issued or another job executes a RELEASE JCL statement.

Meaning: The execution of the RUN statement has been stopped for the reason specified in the message: INPUT ERROR means the input file was a dummy file, JOB MAX NUMBER means the limit on the number of jobs known by the system was reached, ENDJOB COMMAND FOUND means THAT THE \$ENDJOB JCL statement was found, but there was no \$JOB JCL statement.

**IN15 INPUT FILE UNKNOWN**

Meaning: The file specified in the JCL statement, RUN, has not been found on the specified volume.

Result: No job is introduced.

Action: Check the JCL statement, RUN,.

IN17 nn RECORDS BETWEEN JOBS

Meaning: Several records in the input file have been found outside a job enclosure (\$JOB and \$ENDJOB) or a data enclosure. This message may appear when errors have been discovered in a \$JOB JCL statement, causing the statement to be ignored.

Result: Only the valid job descriptions or data entry descriptions are entered.

Action: Check the input file.

IN20 ron SWITCHED FILE: NOT READY AT INTRODUCTION TIME

Meaning: The input file, read by the JCL statement, RUN,, contains a \$SWINPUT statement which refers to a file or a volume that was not mounted at job introduction time.

Result: The job which contains the \$SWINPUT statement is not entered.

Action: Mount the volume and re-enter the job.

IN21 ron SWITCHED FILE: RESOURCE BUSY AT INTRODUCTION TIME

Meaning: The input file, read by the JCL statement, RUN,, contains a \$SWINPUT statement which refers to a file or volume being used by another job at job introduction time.

Result: The job which contains the \$SWINPUT statement is not entered.

Action: Retry later.

IN27 INPUT RECORD SIZE MAY BE TOO LARGE

Meaning: The file specified in the JCL statement, RUN, has a record size greater than 1024 and cannot be accepted by the reader.

Action: Check that the correct file was specified.



IN31 NO JOB INTRODUCED

Meaning: The execution of the JCL statement, RUN, did not result in a job being introduced. This may occur, for example, when the RUN statement specified job selection ("JOBS"= parameter) and the first job has not been found in the input file.

Action: Check the JCL statement, RUN, and the input file contents.



23. JB Messages

General Environment

JB messages are produced by the Job Management component of the system, responsible for sequencing of jobs and job steps.

Pertinent Manuals

JCL Reference Manual 47 A2 11UJ
JCL User's Guide..... 47 A2 12UJ

Message Descriptions

JB00. code

Meaning: System error. The code gives the detailed reason for the error. The code will be between 00 and 04 inclusive.

Action: Contact the Service Center.

JB03. code

Meaning: System error while accessing JCL in translated format. The code gives the detailed reason for the error. It will be from 00 to 03 inclusive.

Action: Contact the Service Center.

JB09.00

Meaning: System error. Indicates that a request to the timer cannot be deleted. A following message, JB40, may appear in the JOR and should be ignored.

Action: Contact the Service Center.

JB10.01

Meaning: System error while accessing a pre-initialized load module.



Action: Contact the Service Center.

JB11. WRJOR LIMIT OVERFLOW

Meaning: The maximum number of user messages allowed in the JOR was reached. This limit is defined at CONFIG time.

Result: The user messages which follow are lost, but the system messages are still printed in the JOR. The job processing is not affected.

JB14. STEP HAS BEEN DECLARED NOT REPEATABLE BY PROGRAM

Meaning: The user's program forbids a potential repeat of the current step after it has aborted. The operator is not asked whether she or he wants the step to be repeated or not.

JB14. SUBFILENAME: cli-name UNKNOWN

Meaning: System error during the GET of an input-enclosure.

Action: Contact the Service Center.

JB15. JOB MANAGEMENT INTERNAL ERROR code

Meaning: System error while accessing a system file. The code give the detailed reason for the error.

Action: Contact the Service Center.

JB20. RESOURCE NOT AVAILABLE NOW: resource-identification

Meaning: This message is related to an IOF terminal. It appears during the step initiation phase and is intended to warn the IOF operator that his request cannot be satisfied.

Resources that may be involved are the same as for RS04 (see the *Console Messages Directory*).

If the resource is released before the message is displayed on the console, or if it is a migrated file and ARS is active on the site, the resource is not identified and the second part of the message is "RETRY LATER"

Result: The step initiation is aborted and the "S:" prompt is sent to the terminal.

Action: Try again later.

JB30. RELEASE JOB: job-id NOT FOUND

Meaning: A RELEASE JCL command specified a job which is not known by the system.



Result: No job is released.

Action: Check the job-id specified in the RELEASE command or check that the specified job has been entered into the system.

JB40. TIMER REQUEST UNKNOWN

Meaning: System error: a time out event occurred concerning a job/step unknown to the system.

Action: Contact the Service Center.

JB50. Unable to ASSIGN lm-lib-name edited-return-code

Meaning: Message issued at lm loading time.

Result: Fatal for current action.

Action: Analyze return code value

**JB51. {lm-name }
{lm-lib-name} NOT FOUND**

Meaning: Message issued at step initiation time when:

- either the load module to be executed cannot be found in the specified library
- or the specified library containing the load module to be executed cannot be found on the volume.

Result: The step is aborted.

Action: Check the JCL statement, STEP.

JB52. VOLUME CONTAINING lm-lib-name NOT AVAILABLE

This message is issued at step initiation time when the operator refused to mount the volume to support the library containing the load module to be executed. The reason for the problem may be:

- user error on volume specification: the indicated volume does not exist
- the volume is not available (e.g. broken).

JB53. UNABLE TO OPEN lm-lib-name. RC=edited-return-code

Meaning: System error. The message is issued at step initiation time, when the library containing the load module to be executed cannot be opened. The return-code gives the reason for the error.

Result: The step is aborted.

Action: Contact the Service Center.



-
- JB54. LOAD MODULE NAME MISMATCH-ACTUAL NAME=lm-name**
Meaning: The load module identification, found in the member of the library, does not match with the load module name from the JCL statement, STEP. This error arises, for example, when the library specified in the STEP statement is not a load module library but a source library.
Result: The step is aborted.
Action: Check the JCL statement, STEP. Contact the Service Center if necessary.
- JB55. UNABLE TO READ LOAD MODULE**
Meaning: System error, probably due to an incorrect load module format.
Result: The step is aborted.
Action: Contact the Service Center.
- JB56. UNABLE TO CLOSE LOAD MODULE**
Meaning: System error, possibly due to an I/O error.
Action: Check the disk pack and disk drive supporting the file.
- JB57. REQUESTED NUMBER OF ACTIVE PROCESSES/AMOUNT OF
MEMORY EXCEEDS CAPACITY OF SYSTEM**
Meaning: The step requests more resources than are available in the system; e.g., a JCL statement, SIZE, indicates a memory size greater than the size of the system memory.
Result: The step is aborted.
Action: Reduce the requested number of processes or increase the amount of memory space.
- JB58. CHECKING OF VACANT ENTRIES NOT AVAILABLE**
Meaning: System error.
Action: Contact the Service Center.
- JB59. {STEP INITIALIZATION KILLED SEV 5 RC = (Return Code)}
{STEP INITIALIZATION ABORTED SEV 3 RC= (Return Code)}
{STEP INITIALIZATION ABORTED SEV 7 RC= (Return Code)}**
Meaning: The step initialization has been killed or aborted.
Result: The reason is given by the return-code.
-



JB60. UNABLE TO DEFINE SYSOUT FOR {DUMP }

{DEBUG} RC=edited-return-code

Meaning: System error. The report for DUMP or Program Checkout facility cannot be defined.

Result: The DEBUG or DUMP option is deleted.

Action: Contact the Service Center.

JB61. WARNING: ACCESS RIGHTS ON LM-DUMP AND DEBUG DENIED

Meaning: This message is issued at process-group initialization when the user has only the execution right on the Load Module. The DUMP option requires the read right and the DEBUG option requires both the read and write rights.

Result: The DUMP and DEBUG options are deleted.

JB65.0201

Meaning: This message does not appear on the JOR, but the message key appears in the reason field of the access right violation records in the accounting file. An explanation of the reason field is given in the section on I/O completion codes in this manual. In this case, the reason field means that the user attempted to execute a pre-initialized load module without having the EXECUTE right on that module.





24. JP Messages

General Environment

The After Journal sends JP messages. JP messages occur either during execution of a user step using the After Journal or during execution of the MAINTAIN_JAS utility.

Pertinent Manuals

File Recovery Facilities User's Guide..... 47 A2 37UF
GCOS 7 System Administrator's Manual 47 A2 54US

Message Descriptions

JP22 **jas_name: THE jas_name.JADIR DIRECTORY FILE IS ALMOST FULL.
ANY NEW JOURNALIZING ACTION WILL ABORT.
DELETE IT AND CREATE IT LARGER.**

Meaning: The After Journal has detected that its directory is almost full and may no longer ensure file integrity. See Note.

No new File Recovery Unit can start, but all those currently executing will terminate normally. Any attempt to open a user file will be rejected.

Action: First try to purge the directory file of obsolete information through the MNJAS commands TRANSFER and FORGET_USER_FILE.

If still not successful, stop the steps using the After Journal and recreate a larger JAS Directory:

- enter the command **MNJAS jas_name COMMAND=DELETE** to delete the After Journal,
- then recreate it with a larger JADIR_SIZE, using MNJAS command CREATE.

Journalization can then resume.



The utilities ROLLFWD and DUMPJRNL cannot execute on After Images logged before this operation. So before deleting the JAS, run FILSAVE on each protected active user file and run DUMPJRNL for each active TDS.

NOTE:

If the jasname.JADIR file is expandable, an extent is automatically created and no JP22 message appears.

JP23 **jasname: THE jasname.JADIR DIRECTORY FILE IS ALMOST FULL.
STEP REJECTED.**

Meaning: The After Journal detected that its SYS.JADIR file is almost full. The After Journal may not be able to assure file integrity. Create a new SYS.JADIR before starting a new journalizing step.

Action: None.

Destination of the message: JOR of the starting step.

JP33 **jasname: WARNING: POSSIBLE PREDATING
LAST RECORDED AFTER JOURNAL DATE: date or time
JOURNALIZATION IS WAITING FOR OPERATOR DECISION** (01)

JP33 **jasname: WARNING: POSSIBLE POSTDATING
LAST RECORDED AFTER JOURNAL DATE: date or time
JOURNALIZATION IS WAITING FOR OPERATOR DECISION** (02)

Meaning: Message (01): after journalization starts, and the date or time is before the last date recorded for the After Journal. Question JP31 is simultaneously sent to the operator. Message (02): after journalization starts, and one working day has expired without journalizing in the After Journal. Question JP32 is simultaneously sent to the operator.

The person who submitted the job receives this message. This person should contact the operator to confirm his/her decision to abort or not abort the current step. The person who submitted the job cannot make the decision alone because, if the current step is predated, there will be no control for all the steps using the After Journal.

Action: The person who submitted the job should contact the operator to decide what to do about the current step. (Refer to the questions asked in messages JP31 and JP32). Journalization cannot start before answering the question.

Destination of the message: The person who submitted the job or the JOR.



JP34 **jasname: PREDATING OR POSTDATING HAS OCCURRED.**
STEP ABORTED BY OPERATOR. (01)

JP34 **jasname: PREDATING HAS OCCURRED.**
JOURNALIZATION FORCED BY OPERATOR.
FUTURE ROLLFORWARDS ARE NOT GUARANTEED. (02)

Meaning: Message (01): The operator answered NO to question JP31 or JP32.

Message (02): The operator answered YES to question JP31.

Action: None.

Destination of the message: Submitter of the job or the JOR of the current step.

JP36 **jasname: efn**
THE DATE OF THIS SAVE HAS NOT BEEN RECORDED IN THE JAS
FOR SECURITY AND PROTECTION PURPOSE.
THE PRIVATE CATALOG OF THIS FILE MUST BE ATTACHED WITHOUT
DEVCLASS, MEDIA SPECIFICATION.

Meaning: The file being saved is cataloged in a private catalog. There is already a journalized file which has the same file and catalog name.

Since the rules for journalization and FILSAVE are not respected, the system cannot determine whether the file being saved is the one already known to the JAS jasname.

The save date is not recorded in the jasname After Journal, so :

- no automatic cycling is performed for the journal files,
- the oldest save date known by the jasname After Journal is not modified.

Action: None.

Destination of the message: JOR of the FILSAVE utility.

JP37 **jasname: efn**
SAVE DATE RECORDED IN THE JAS IS date

Meaning: The specified file, journalized in AFTER mode, has been successfully saved. The date is given, to the nearest millisecond, in the format:

HH.MM.SS.mSmSmS Month Day Year

This save date is used as input to the ROLLFWD utility if you do not use the AUTOCYCLE option.

If you specify the AUTOCYCLE option for the JAS, journal files will be automatically recycled after the save, if the saved file was the oldest file known by the JAS.



Action: None.

Destination of the message: JOR of the FILSAVE utility.

- JP38** **jasname: efn**
ERROR IN SYSTEM DATE. SAVE DATE CANNOT BE RECORDED.
Meaning: The date on which the file was saved is earlier than the last jasname
 After Journal date. The file save aborts.
Action: None.
Destination of the message: JOR of the FILSAVE utility.
- JP46** **jasname1: JOURNALIZATION CANNOT BE PERFORMED.**
jasname2 JAS IS NOT AVAILABLE ON THIS SYSTEM. (01)
- JP46** **jasname1: JOURNALIZATION CANNOT BE PERFORMED.**
jasname2.JADIR FILE DIRECTORY IS NOT ALLOCATED. (02)
- JP46** **jasname1: JOURNALIZATION CANNOT BE PERFORMED.**
THE SYSTEM AFTER JOURNAL IS DAMAGED.
PLEASE CONTACT THE SYSTEM ADMINISTRATOR. (03)
- JP46** **jasname1: JOURNALIZATION CANNOT BE PERFORMED.**
GR4. (04)
Meaning: Message (01): At the start of the step, neither jasname2 JAS nor the SYS
 JAS is available and the step aborts.
Action (01): Create the JAS requested.
Meaning: Message (02): At the start of the step, jasname2.JASDIR has not been
 allocated or cataloged in the catalog jasname2.CATALOG and the step aborts.
Action (02): Allocate jasname2 and catalog it in jasname2.CATALOG.
Meaning: Message (03): Applies to the SYS JAS.
Action (03): Run JRU.
Meaning: Message (04): System error.
Action (04): Run the PRLOG utility to print the ERLOG file. If the message
 persists, contact your service center
Destination of the message (all variants): JOR of the step.



JP47 **jasname1: journalization cannot be performed.**
THE AFTER JOURNAL IS DAMAGED. THE STEP JRU HAS BEEN LAUNCHED.
CHECK IT IS SUCCESSFUL. (01)

JP47 **jasname1: journalization cannot be performed.**
IMPOSSIBLE TO ACCESS jasname.JADIR DIRECTORY FILE. (02)
Meaning: A step has begun a journalization session on a non-private JAS:

(01) when the After Journal is damaged

(02) when it is impossible to access the JAS directory.

Action:

(01) The JRU step has been launched but a TDS session, or the opening of file for a batch/IOF session, is rejected with JAP 5 DAMAGED. Try again once JRU is completed. If JRU is not successful, launch the REBUILD command of MNJAS to recover the JAS integrity.

(02) Make the JAS directory accessible and repeat the action.

JP51 **OPEN REJECTED FOR efn USER FILE PROTECTED BY jasname1 JAS**
STEP ALREADY CONNECTED TO SWITCHABLE jasname2 JAS. (01)
jasname1 JAS IS NOT STARTED. (02)
STEP ALREADY CONNECTED TO HA jasname2 JAS. (03)
STEP IS WORKING ON SYS JAS. (04)
TDS IS NOT CONNECTED TO THIS JAS. (05)

Meaning: An attempt has been made to open the user file efn when one of the rules for using the JAS is not respected:

(01): The step is connected to a switchable JAS. Only files protected by this JAS may be opened. The step may only successfully open the efn protected by the switchable JAS jasname1 when JAS jasname2 becomes unswitchable.

(02): JAS jasname1 must be started before the step can open the user file.

(03): The step is connected to BLUE JAS and tries to use a file protected by GREEN JAS or vice versa. The user file must be protected by the same JAS as that to which the step is connected.

(04): The step uses files protected by SYS JAS and now attempts to open a file protected by switchable JAS jasname1. The step may only successfully open the efn protected by the JAS jasname1 when this JAS becomes unswitchable.

(05): TDS tries to open a user file protected by JAS jasname1 whereas it was declared at CRCXGEN as protected by another JAS.

Action: Ensure the above conditions are satisfied.



JP52 **OPEN REJECTED FOR efn USER FILE BECAUSE ITS CATALOG FILE**
is not cataloged in site.catalog. (01)
is linked to a ha jas and has not auto-attach option. (02)

Meaning: An attempt is made to open a user file efn whose catalog checks are not satisfied.

The conditions for which the catalog is not valid are:

(01): The catalog concerned is not cataloged in the SITE.CATALOG.

(02): The catalog of the user file is linked to an HA-type JAS and is not auto-attachable.

Action:

(01): Ensure that the SITE.CATALOG contains the catalog.

(02): Ensure that this catalog is auto-attachable before retrying opening the file.

JP53 **OPEN REJECTED FOR efn USER FILE.**
CONNECTION TO SYS JAS NOT DONE AT STEP INITIATION. (01)

JP53 **OPEN REJECTED FOR efn USER FILE.**
SYS JAS NOT AVAILABLE ON THIS SITE. (02)

Meaning: When the efn user file opened, the After Journal was unavailable for the step.

Message (01): the After Journal is unavailable because it must be known at step initiation. If the step needs to use at least one file protected in AFTER mode, you must assign a file cataloged with JOURNAL = AFTER or BOTH statically for this step, or include a JCL command DEFINE JOURNAL = AFTER or BOTH.

Message (02): the After Journal was not created or an incident occurred when the system restarted. In the latter case, the MAIN operator receives message JP41.

Action: (01)

If at least one file needed by the step is protected by the After Journal, it must:

- either be statically assigned and cataloged with JOURNAL=AFTER or BOTH,
- or include the JCL command DEFINE with JOURNAL=AFTER or BOTH.

If at least one file needed by the step, is protected by the Before Journal, it must:

- either be statically assigned and cataloged with JOURNAL=BEFORE or BOTH,
- or include the JCL command DEFINE with JOURNAL=BEFORE or BOTH.

Action: (02)

Create SYS JAS.

If JP41 was printed at system restart, make the SYS JAS Directory available and activate JRU.



JP56 **OPEN REJECTED FOR efn USER FILE BECAUSE ITS CATALOG FILE IS LINKED TO A PRIVATE JAS AND HAS NOT AUTO-ATTACH OPTION**

Meaning: The step has attempted to open a user file whose catalog is linked to a non-HA private JAS and which is not auto-attachable.

Action: Make the catalog auto-attachable before reopening the file.

JP57 **OPEN REJECTED FOR efn USER FILE PROTECTED BY jasname JAS. ONLY SYS JAS IS SUPPORTED ON THIS SYSTEM.**

Meaning: An attempt is made to open a user file whose catalog is linked to a non-HA Private JAS when the marketing identifiers "3JAS" or "HA" have not been installed.

Action: Link the catalog of the user file to SYS JAS through the LINK command of MNJAS, or install a marketing identifier that allows the use of a Private JAS.

JP61 **jasname: DYNAMIC ROLLFORWARD NOT SUCCESSFUL FOR ron**

Meaning: This message is sent when a TDS is rolled forward dynamically:

- either at TDS abort,
- or at system restart.

See JP63, JP64, JP65 or JP66. Some user files using Deferred Updates may remain unstable.

Action: Execute the utility FILREST followed by ROLLFWD for each file concerned.

JP62 **jasname: efn USER FILE
DYNAMIC ROLLFORWARD SUCCESSFUL, ROLLED FORWARD RECORDS = n**

Meaning: Dynamic rollforward was successful.

Action: None.

Destination of the message: JOR of the concerned TDS.

JP63 **jasname: DYNAMIC ROLLFORWARD CANNOT BE PERFORMED.
[return code]**

Meaning: It is impossible to create the resources (segment, file, etc.) for a dynamic rollforward.

Action: Execute the utility FILREST followed by ROLLFWD for each file concerned.

Destination of the message: JOR of the concerned TDS.



- JP64** **jasname: DYNAMIC ROLLFORWARD FAILURE, READ ERROR ON JOURNAL FILES.**
Meaning: The dynamic rollforward mechanism cannot read the After Journal Files.
The system does not know which file or TDS is involved.

Action: Execute the utility FILREST followed by ROLLFWD for each file
concerned.

Destination of the message: JOR of the concerned TDS.
- JP65** **jasname: efn USER FILE**
DYNAMIC ROLLFORWARD NOT PERFORMED.
UNABLE TO CREATE A FD FOR THIS FILE : [return code] (01)
- JP65** **jasname: efn USER FILE**
DYNAMIC ROLLFORWARD NOT PERFORMED.
UNABLE TO ASSIGN THIS FILE : [return code] (02)
- JP65** **jasname: efn USER FILE**
DYNAMIC ROLLFORWARD NOT PERFORMED.
UNABLE TO OPEN THIS FILE : [return code] (03)
- JP65** **jasname: efn USER FILE**
DYNAMIC ROLLFORWARD NOT PERFORMED.
DYNAMIC ROLLFORWARD CANCELLED BY OPERATOR. (04)
Meaning: The dynamic rollforward cannot be performed because of one of the
following:
- the system cannot create a file descriptor - message (01),
 - the system cannot assign the user file - message (02),
 - the system cannot open the file - message (03),
 - the operator cancelled a request for mounting the disk volume supporting the
file - message (04).
- Action:** Execute the utility FILREST followed by ROLLFWD for each file
concerned.

Destination of the message: JOR of the concerned TDS.



JP66 **jasname: efn USER FILE**
DYNAMIC ROLLFORWARD NOT SUCCESSFUL, ROLLED FORWARD RECORDS = n
NUMBER OF ERRORS = m (01)

JP66 **jasname: efn USER FILE**
DYNAMIC ROLLFORWARD NOT SUCCESSFUL, ROLLED FORWARD RECORDS = n
UNABLE TO CLOSE THIS FILE. return code (02)

Meaning:

(01): errors occurred while applying an After Image to the specified file.

(02): no errors occurred while applying After Images to the file, but it was impossible to close the file. The file remains unstable.

Action: Execute the utility FILREST followed by ROLLFWD for each file concerned.

Destination of the message: JOR of the concerned TDS.

JP78 **jasname: STOP STRONG REQUESTED FOR THIS JAS.**
ABORT OF THE STEP IS REQUESTED.

NOTE:

This message applies only to GCOS 7 HA.

Meaning: The JAS jasname terminates after a CMSC command TSRV STRONG or after a timeout. All steps using this JAS receive the return code ABORTPG when journalization is attempted. The JAS effectively terminates when all steps have aborted.

If the step is connected to the JAS without journalization, you need only disconnect it from the JAS which will be obtained when it has deassigned all files protected by this JAS.

Action: Terminate or disconnect the step.

Destination of the message: JOR of all the steps using the JAS.

JP91 **jasname:STEP NOT REPEATED BECAUSE IT IS WORKING WITH A HA JAS.**

NOTE:

This message applies only to GCOS 7 HA.

Meaning: The system restarts and the steps can be repeated.

At GCOS READY, the Complex Management ServiCe (CMSC) restarts the HA JAS either on the same member or on the other member of the complex. TDS steps managed by CMSC automatically start on the correct member. Users must restart other batch and IOF steps and TDSs not managed by CMSC, after the used JAS restarts.



Action: None.

Destination of the message: JOR of all concerned jobs.

JP93 **jasname: COMMAND TRANSFER WAITS FOR n DEVICE(S) devclass**

Meaning: This message is sent to the administrator's JOR and console if he/she is connected. The MNJAS step is suspended until the necessary resources have been freed. If the command was sent in IOF, a break will stop the step wait and interrupt the command. The JAS for which the TRANSFER command came is specified. If the transfer is done on dual copy of the secondaries, "n" will have a value of "1" or "2" depending on the number of devices unavailable. If not, "n" will equal 1. The devclass of the device to be freed is given.

Action:

Ensure that an operator releases the necessary resources.



25. LD Messages

General Environment

LD messages are produced by the loader component of the system which loads the modules into the backing store before execution.

Pertinent Manuals

JCL Reference Manual 47 A2 11UJ
JCL User's Guide..... 47 A2 12UJ

LD01. RETURN CODE FOUND DURING PROCESSING RC = edited-return-code

Meaning: An abnormal situation was encountered when the load module was loaded; the message usually indicates a system error.

Result: The step is aborted.

Action: Contact the Service Center.

LD02. ERRONEOUS ENTRY SEGMENT STE RC = edited-return-code

Meaning: An illegal segment number was specified for the entry segment of the shared module at shared module creation.

Result: Loading is aborted.

Action: Contact the Service Center.

LD03. LOAD MODULE PRIOR TO 1C RELEASE (COMPATIBILITY MAY NOT BE ENSURED)

Meaning: Load Module belongs to a previous release.

Result: Loading proceeds.

Action: Relink the Load Module.



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- LD04. POTENTIAL INCOMPATIBILITY WITH FUTURE HARDWARE (STN 4)**
Meaning: Warning message.
Result: Loading proceeds.
Action: Relink the Load Module.
- LD10. EXCEPTION class-type exception-name (parameters)**
IN j-number.p-number AT ADDRESS address
Meaning: An exception has occurred during loading.
Result: Loading is aborted.
Action: Contact the Service Center.
- LD30. LOAD MODULE INCOMPATIBLE WITH HARDWARE: COMPILE AND LINK AGAIN**
Meaning: The load module is not compatible with the hardware. Scientific compatibility does not exist on your computer.
Result: Loading is aborted.
Action: Compile and link again.
- LD31. YOUR PROGRAM NEEDS A VERY LARGE SEGMENT AND THIS CAPABILITY DOES NOT EXIST ON YOUR COMPUTER**
Meaning: The very large segment is not accepted on your computer.
Result: Loading is aborted.
Action: Compile and link again.
- LD40. ERROR DURING THE LOADING OF THE CLONES OF THE TASK <task-number>**
Meaning: An abnormal situation occurred when a load module is loaded. Error message LD01 if there is an abnormal return code, or LD10 if an exception occurs, identifies the problem.
Result: Loading is aborted.
Action: Contact the Service Center.
- LD41. PROCESS <inf-process-number> TO <sup-process-number> HAVE BEEN GENERATED FROM THE LINKER TASK <task-number>**
Result: Cloning is performed.
-



26. LK Messages

LK messages are produced by the static linker utility.

Pertinent Manuals

LINKER User's Guide 47 A2 10UP

Message Descriptions

**LK00. (100.00) SUMMARY FOR output-module-name [error summary]
[NO] OUTPUT MODULE PRODUCED**

Meaning: Information message displayed for each output module to be created as either a load module or a TPR executable module; it indicates

- the version of the linker: 100.00,
- the name of the output module,
- the summary of detected errors, i.e., the number of errors for each severity,
- whether or not the output module was produced.

LK00. (100.00) fatal-error-message-text

Meaning: This message is displayed when a fatal error has been detected and gives the reason for the error. Refer to the *LINKER User's Guide* for a full description of the message text.

LK32.01 UNABLE TO OPEN SYSOUT. RC=edited-return-code

Meaning: The linker failed to OPEN the report file. As a general rule such a message is very uncommon when the standard SYSOUT file is used. For a permanent SYSOUT file, the most common cases are:

- RC = EFNUNKN: the external file name has not been found on the specified volume. In this case, check the file name and media description.
- RC = IOFAIL: an I/O failure occurred during the OPEN; the volume supporting the file may be damaged.



Result: The linkage is not performed.

Action: Correct JCL if relevant or contact the Service Center.

LK32.02 UNABLE TO CLOSE SYSOUT. RC=edited-return-code

Meaning: The linker failed to CLOSE the report file. The reason is given by the return code.

Result: The linkage has been performed.

Action: Contact the Service Center.

LK32.03 ERROR 231 PRTLIB IS NOT A SL LIBRARY

Meaning: The library specified in PRTLIB parameter is not of SL type.

Result: Linkage is not performed.

Action: Check the JCL statement, LINKER.

LK41.01 UNABLE TO WRITE ON SYSOUT. RC=edited-return-code

Meaning: The linker failed to write a record in the report file. As a general rule, such a message is very uncommon when the standard SYSOUT file is used. When a permanent SYSOUT file is used, the most common case is RC mnemonic = DATALIM: the end of file has been reached; in that case your permanent SYSOUT is full. When the PRTFILE parameter is used, the file is processed in append mode.

Result: Some linkage may have been performed; consult the message LK00 in JOR and the linkage report.



27. LH Messages

General Environment

LH messages are produced by the Storage Manager.

Pertinent Manuals

Administering the Storage Manager..... 47 A2 36UF

LH02. ron WAITS FOR TEMPORARY FILE SPACE

Meaning: The job is waiting for temporary file space on a list of volumes which contains at least one resident volume.

Action: Wait for the space to become available, or issue a break command (\$*\$BRK) to display the LH04 message (see below). You can also change one or several resident disks from NTEMP to TEMP, so that the required temporary file space becomes available. The result of this action depends on the size of the temporary file that the system is trying to allocate, and the amount of space on the resident disks that are not NTEMP.

Type: I, R

Destination: Generic, Specific

LH04. WAIT FOR TEMPORARY SPACE: CANCEL OR WAIT (DEFAULT)

Meaning: The operator has issued a break command (\$*\$BRK) after receiving an LH02 or LH06 message. This message is sent during IOF sessions only.

Action: Reply WAIT, W, wait, w, or nothing, to carry on waiting for temporary space.

Reply CANCEL, CAN, C, cancel, can, or c, to cancel the job.

Type: R

Destination: Specific (user)



LH05. SPACE MANAGEMENT ACTION FORBIDDEN ON *volnm*, VOLUME IS BEING REFILLED

Meaning: File allocation or deallocation has been attempted on the mirrored pair *volnm*, while it is being refilled. This is not allowed.

Action: Wait until refilling is completed, and then restart the allocation/deallocation.

Type: R

Destination: Specific (user)

LH06. *ron* WAITS FOR TEMPORARY FILESPACE ON VOLSET *volsetnm*

Meaning: The job is waiting for temporary file space on *volsetnm*.

Action: Wait for temporary file space to become available, or issue a break command (\$*\$BRK) to display the LH04 message (see above).

Type: I, R

Destination: Generic, Specific

LH07. *ron* WAITS FOR PERMANENT FILE SPACE ON VOLSET *volsetnm*

Meaning: The job is waiting for permanent file space on *volsetnm*.

Action: Wait for file space to become available, or issue a break command (\$*\$BRK) to display the LH08 message (see below).

Type: I, R

Destination: Generic, Specific

LH08. WAIT FOR PERMANENT SPACE: CANCEL OR WAIT (DEFAULT)?

Meaning: The operator has issued a break command (\$*\$BRK) after receiving an LH07 or LH09 message. This message is sent during IOF sessions only.

Action: Reply WAIT, W, wait, w, or nothing, to carry on waiting for temporary space.

Reply CANCEL, CAN, C, cancel, can, or c, to cancel the job.

Type: R

Destination: Specific (user)

LH09. *ron* WAITS FOR PERMANENT FILE SPACE

Meaning: The job is waiting for permanent file space on a list of volumes which contains at least one resident volume.



Action: Wait for file space to become available, or issue a break command (\$*\$BRK) to display the LH08 message (see above).

Type: I, R

Destination: Generic, Specific





28. MAC Messages

General Environment

MAC messages are produced by MACPROC, when it is activated for the processing of GPL primitives.

Pertinent Manuals

GPL User's Guide..... 47 A2 36UL
MACPROC Reference Manual 47 A2 70UL
MACPROC User's Guide 47 A2 71UL

Message Descriptions

**MAC00(uu.nn) SUMMARY FOR input_unit_name [error_summary] [NO | INCOMPLETE]
OUTPUT PRODUCED [,n DEF PROCESSED | STORED]**

Meaning: Information message displayed for each unit processed. The message indicates:

- the version uu.nn of MACPROC,
- the name of the source (member of a library or unit of a sequential file),
- the summary of errors detected, i.e. the number of errors of each relevant severity level,
- whether or not an output unit was produced,
- the number of internal prototypes (DEF) processed or stored in a permanent library, if any.

MAC01. SILENT OPTION IS INEFFECTIVE IN BATCH MODE

Meaning: Observation message only. Incorrect SILENT option in JCL.

Result: Processing continues.

Action: Do not use the SILENT option in Batch mode.



-
- MAC03. TYPE OF OUTLIB SHOULD BE SL**
Meaning: The specified output library is not a source library.
Result: Processing stops. No unit is processed.
Action: Check the library name specified in the OUTLIB parameter. Reallocate a type SL library with the GCL command BUILD_LIBRARY if relevant.
- MAC04. TYPE SHOULD BE BIN FOR STORE: store_file_efn**
Meaning: The specified library to store macro prototypes is not of the expected type.
Result: Processing stops. Messages in the JOR indicate which units have been processed.
Action: Check the library name specified in the STORE parameter; reallocate a library of type BIN using the BUILD_LIBRARY command if relevant.
- MAC05. TYPE SHOULD BE BIN FOR RETRIEVE n retrieve_file_efn**
Meaning: The nth specified retrieve library is not of the expected type.
Result: Processing stops. No unit is processed.
Action: Check the library name(s) specified in the RETRIEVE parameter.
- MAC06. CRFD NO MORE SPACE TO LOCATE IFN FOR RETRIEVE n**
RC=edited_return_code
Meaning: There is a problem of file management for the nth specified retrieve library. Too many retrieve libraries have been specified, or a system error has occurred.
Result: Processing stops. No unit is processed.
Action: Decrease the number of retrieve libraries. If necessary contact the Service Center.
- MAC07. SYS.GPL.MACLIB NOT AVAILABLE**
RC=edited_return_code
Meaning: The standard GPL retrieve library 'SYS.GPL.MACLIB' is not available.
Result: Processing stops. No unit is processed.
Action: The 'SYS.GPL.MACLIB' library must be cataloged or resident. Contact the Service Center.
-

**MAC08. INPUT AND OUTPUT LIBRARIES OR FILES MUST BE DIFFERENT****[-> input_file_efn]**

Meaning: The input and output libraries or sequential files must be different to avoid the loss of the input source.

Result: If only one input library is specified, processing stops. No unit is processed. If several input libraries have been specified, the processing of the current unit stops and the processing of the next unit (if any) begins.

Action: Correct the JCL.

MAC09. STORE: WRONG ORGANIZATION

Meaning: Invalid file characteristics for STORE library. RECSIZE must be greater than 78. If RECFORM is not V or VB, RECSIZE must be less than 101.

Result: Processing stops. Messages in the JOR indicate which units have been processed.

Action: Check the library name specified in the STORE parameter; reallocate a library of type BIN using the BUILD_LIBRARY command if relevant.

MAC10. BAD INPUT ENCLOSURE. ADD 'TYPE=DATASSF'

Meaning: The INPUT ENCLOSURE is not in SSF format.

Result: Processing stops. No unit is processed.

Action: Include TYPE=DATASSF in the JCL \$INPUT statement.

**MAC11. MISSING RECORD 101 FOR input_file_efn: input_member_name
or**

**FOR INCLUDE include_file_efn:include_member_name ->INCLUDE
MEMBER IGNORED**

Meaning: Include source is not in SSF format.

Result: Processing of the current unit stops. The processing of the next unit (if any) starts. If the error occurs for the include source, the include is ignored and processing continues.

Action: The source can be converted from SARF to SSF format with the MAINTAIN_LIBRARY command MOVE.

MAC12. INCORRECT NAME IN RECORD 101: input_unit_name

Meaning: The name of the source read from the SSF source unit header (record 101) is incorrect. A name must be composed of letters, digits, hyphens and underscores. The first character must be a letter or a digit. The maximum length is 31 characters.



Result: Processing of the current unit stops. Processing of the next unit (if any) starts.

Action: Check the source file. It can be reformatted with the MAINTAIN_LIBRARY command MOVE or RENAME.

MAC13. NAME TOO LONG (>31): unit_name [TRUNCATED TO trunc_unit_name]

Meaning: The name of the source, or the name of the listing unit, derived from the source name by adding '_J', has more than 31 characters.

Result: In the first case, the processing of the current unit stops. Processing of the next unit (if any) starts.

In the second case, the name of the listing unit is composed from the source name truncated to 29 characters followed by '_J'. Processing continues.

Action: Check the source file. It can be reformatted with the MAINTAIN_LIBRARY command MOVE or RENAME.

MAC14. NAME IN RECORD 101 NOT EQ MEMBER NAME: input_unit_name VS input_member_name

Meaning: The name of the source as read from the SSF source unit header is different from the name of the member as read from the library directory.

Result: Processing continues using the name from the library directory.

Action: Check the source file. It can be reformatted using the MAINTAIN_LIBRARY command MOVE or RENAME.

MAC15. STORE NOT AVAILABLE: store_file_efn RC=edited_return_code

Meaning: The STORE library cannot be opened; the return code indicates the reason why not. The most frequent cases are:

- Return Code EFNUNKN: the specified library has not been found.
- Return Code UNRECIO: the disk pack or drive supporting the library may be damaged.

Result: Processing stops. Messages in the JOR indicate which units have been processed.

Action: Correct the JCL if relevant or contact the Service Center.



**MAC16. LIBRARY NOT AVAILABLE: RETRIEVE n retrieve_file_efn
RC=edited_return_code**

Meaning: The nth RETRIEVE library cannot be opened. The return code indicates the reason why not. The most frequent cases are:

- Return Code EFNUNKN: the specified library has not been found.
- Return Code UNRECIO: the disk pack or drive supporting the library may be damaged.

Result: Processing stops. Messages in the JOR indicate which units have been processed.

Action: Correct the JCL if relevant or contact the Service Center.

MAC17. PUT ON SYSOUT RC=edited_return_code

Meaning: MACPROC was unable to write a record to the standard SYSOUT file containing the report. The return code indicates the reason. Such an incident is very unusual and may be due to a system error.

Result: Processing stops. A partial listing of the source currently being processed may be accessible. Messages in the JOR indicate which units have been processed.

Action: If the incident was an I/O error, check the disk and the disk pack supporting the file. If necessary, contact the Service Center.

MAC18. PUT ON PRTLIB RC=edited_return_code

Meaning: MACPROC was unable to write a record to the report library specified by the PRTLIB parameter. The return code indicates the reason. The return code DATALIM means that the library is full and cannot be extended.

Result: Processing stops. A partial listing of the source currently being processed may be accessible. Messages in the JOR indicate which units have been processed.

Action: If the incident was an I/O error, check the disk and the disk pack supporting the file. If necessary, contact the Service Center.

MAC19. PUT ON PRTRFILE RC=edited_return_code

Meaning: MACPROC was unable to write a record to the report file specified by the PRTRFILE parameter. The return code indicates the reason. The return code DATALIM means that the file is full.

Result: Processing stops. A partial listing of the source currently being processed may be accessible. Messages in the JOR indicate which units have been processed.

Action: If the incident was an I/O error, check the disk and the disk pack supporting the file. If necessary, contact the Service Center.



-
- MAC20. VMM FAIL: VMFOP RC=edited_return_code**
Meaning: There is a problem with the management of the Virtual Memory File used by MACPROC. The return code indicates the reason. Such a message indicates a system error.
Result: Processing stops. Messages in the JOR indicate which units have been processed.
Action: Contact the Service Center.
- MAC21. VMM FAIL: VMFCL RC=edited_return_code**
Meaning: There is a problem with the management of the Virtual Memory File used by MACPROC. The return code indicates the reason. Such a message indicates a system error.
Result: Processing stops. Messages in the JOR indicate which units have been processed.
Action: Contact the Service Center.
- MAC22. VMM FAIL: VMLKAC RC=edited_return_code**
Meaning: There is a problem with the management of the Virtual Memory File used by MACPROC. The return code indicates the reason. Such a message indicates a system error.
Result: Processing stops. Messages in the JOR indicate which units have been processed.
Action: Contact the Service Center.
- MAC23. A BREAK OCCURRED. NO EXPANSION PRODUCED FOR
input_file_efn: input_unit_name**
Meaning: The user has performed a break in interactive mode.
Result: Processing stops. Messages on the screen indicate which units have been processed.
Action: None.
- MAC24. (PREVIOUS OUTPUT MEMBER DELETED) CHNAME FOR
output_unit_name RC=edited_return_code**
Meaning: To preserve the old member if an error occurs during processing, the new expanded member of the output library is created with a temporary name. If processing is successful, the old member is deleted and the new member is renamed. In this case, an error has occurred during the renaming of the member. The return code indicates the reason. It is usually a system error, but it may be due
-



to the action of another processor (such as the MAINTAIN_LIBRARY command LIST), which has accessed the member during the short time between closing and renaming.

Result: Processing of the current unit stops. The old output member (if there is one), and the new output member are deleted. Processing of the next unit (if any) begins.

Action: If the incident was an I/O error, check the disk drive and the disk pack supporting the file. If necessary, contact the Service Center.

**MAC25. OPENS IN UPDATING OUTPUT CR101 FOR output_unit_name
RC=edited_return_code**

Meaning: An error has occurred while updating the SSF unit header of an expanded member in the output library. The return code indicates the reason. It is usually a system error, but it may be due to the action of another processor (such as the MAINTAIN_LIBRARY command LIST), which has accessed the member during the short time between renaming and reopening.

Result: The processing of the current unit contains errors, but the expanded member is available. Processing of the next unit (if any) starts.

Action: If the incident was an I/O error, check the disk drive and the disk pack supporting the file. If necessary contact the Service Center.

**MAC26. GET IN UPDATING OUTPUT CR101 FOR output_unit_name
RC=edited_return_code**

Meaning: An error has occurred while updating the SSF unit header of an expanded member in the output library. The return code indicates the reason. It is usually a system error.

Result: The processing of the current unit contains errors, but the expanded member is available. but the expanded member is available. Processing of the next unit (if any) starts.

Action: If the incident was an I/O error, check the disk drive and the disk pack supporting the file. If necessary, contact the Service Center.

**MAC27. PUTX IN UPDATING OUTPUT CR101 FOR output_unit_name
RC=edited_return_code**

Meaning: An error has occurred while updating the SSF unit header of an expanded member in the output library. The return code indicates the reason. It is usually a system error.

Result: The processing of the current unit contains errors, but the expanded member is available. but the expanded member is available. Processing of the next unit (if any) starts.



Action: If the incident was an I/O error, check the disk drive and the disk pack supporting the file. If necessary, contact the Service Center.

**MAC28. CLOSING IN UPDATING OUTPUT CR101 FOR output_unit_name
RC=edited_return_code**

Meaning: An error has occurred while updating the SSF unit header of an expanded member in the output library. The return code indicates the reason. It is usually a system error.

Result: The processing of the current unit contains errors, but the expanded member is available. but the expanded member is available. Processing of the next unit (if any) starts.

Action: If the incident was an I/O error, check the disk drive and the disk pack supporting the file. If necessary, contact the Service Center.

MAC29. OPEN SYSOUT RC=edited_return_code

Meaning: MACPROC was unable to open the standard SYSOUT file in order to create the report. The return code indicates the reason. Such an incident is very unusual and may be due to a system error.

Result: Processing stops. No unit is processed.

Action: If the incident is an I/O error, check the disk drive and the disk pack supporting the file. If necessary, contact the Service Center.

MAC30. OPEN PRTFILE RC=edited_return_code

Meaning: MACPROC was unable to open the report file specified by the PRTFILE parameter. The return code indicates the reason. The most frequent cases are:

- Return Code EFNUNKN: the specified file has not been found.
- Return Code UNRECIO: the disk pack or drive supporting the file may be damaged.

Result: Processing stops. No unit is processed.

Action: Correct the JCL if relevant, or contact the Service Center.

**MAC31. OPEN PRTLIB RC=edited_return_code**

Meaning: MACPROC was unable to open the report library specified by the PRTLIB parameter. The return code indicates the reason. The most frequent cases are:

- Return Code EFNUNKN: the specified library has not been found.
- Return Code UNRECIO: the disk pack or drive supporting the library may be damaged.

Result: Processing stops. No unit is processed.

Action: Correct the JCL if relevant, or contact the Service Center.

MAC32. RFLDEF FOR PRTLIB OR OUTFILE RC=edited_return_code

Meaning: There is a problem of file management for the report library specified by the PRTLIB parameter. The return code indicates the reason.

Result: Processing stops. No unit is processed.

Action: Contact the Service Center.

MAC33. DFLDEF FOR PRTLIB OR OUTFILE RC=edited_return_code

Meaning: There is a problem of file management for the report library specified by the PRTLIB parameter. The return code indicates the reason.

Result: Processing stops. No unit is processed.

Action: Contact the Service Center.

MAC34. TYPE OF PRTLIB SHOULD BE SL

Meaning: The report library specified by the PRTLIB parameter is not a source library.

Result: Processing stops. No unit is processed.

Action: Check the library name specified by the PRTLIB parameter.

MAC35. CLOSE SYSOUT RC=edited_return_code

Meaning: MACPROC was unable to close the standard SYSOUT file containing the report. The return code indicates the reason. Such an incident is very unusual and may be due to a system error.

Result: This incident can only occur at the end of processing when all output units have already been produced. The listings may be accessible and printed successfully.



Action: If the incident was an I/O error, check the disk drive and the disk pack supporting the file. If necessary, contact the Service Center.

MAC36. CLOSE PRTFILE RC=edited_return_code

Meaning: MACPROC was unable to close the report file specified by the PRTFILE parameter. The return code indicates the reason. Such an incident is very unusual and may be due to a system error.

Result: This incident can only occur at the end of processing when all output units have already been produced. The listings may be accessible and printed successfully.

Action: If the incident was an I/O error, check the disk drive and the disk pack supporting the file. If necessary, contact the Service Center.

MAC37. CLOSE PRTLIB RC=edited_return_code

Meaning: MACPROC was unable to close the report library specified by the PRTLIB parameter. The return code indicates the reason. Such an incident is very unusual and may be due to a system error.

Result: This incident can only occur at the end of processing when all output units have already been produced. The listings may be accessible and printed successfully.

Action: If the incident was an I/O error, check the disk drive and the disk pack supporting the file. If necessary, contact the Service Center.

MAC38. OPEN OUTFILE RC=edited_return_code

Meaning: MACPROC was unable to open the output file specified by the OUTFILE parameter. The return code indicates the reason. The most frequent cases are:

- Return Code EFNUNKN: the specified file has not been found.
- Return Code UNRECIO: the disk pack or drive supporting the file may be damaged.

Result: Processing stops. No unit is processed.

Action: Correct the JCL if relevant, or contact the Service Center.



MAC39. OPEN OUTLIB RC=edited_return_code

Meaning: MACPROC was unable to open the output library specified by the OUTLIB parameter. The return code indicates the reason. The most frequent cases are:

- Return Code EFNUNKN: the specified library has not been found.
- Return Code UNRECIO: the disk pack or drive supporting the library may be damaged.

Result: Processing stops. No unit is processed.

Action: Correct the JCL if relevant, or contact the Service Center.

MAC40. CLOSE OUTFILE RC=edited_return_code

Meaning: MACPROC was unable to close the output file specified by the OUTFILE parameter. The return code indicates the reason. Such an incident is very unusual and may be due to a system error.

Result: This incident can only occur at the end of processing. All output units have already been produced and may be accessible.

Action: If the incident was an I/O error, check the disk drive and the disk pack supporting the file. If necessary, contact the Service Center.

MAC41. CLOSE OUTLIB RC=edited_return_code

Meaning: MACPROC was unable to close the output library specified by the OUTLIB parameter. The return code indicates the reason. Such an incident is very unusual and may be due to a system error.

Result: This incident can only occur at the end of processing. All output units have already been produced and may be accessible.

Action: If the incident was an I/O error, check the disk drive and the disk pack supporting the file. If necessary, contact the Service Center.

MAC42. OPENS OUTLIB FOR output_unit_name RC=edited_return_code

Meaning: MACPROC was unable to create a member in the output library specified by the OUTLIB parameter. The return code indicates the reason. Such an incident may be due to a system error.

Result: Processing stops. Messages in the JOR indicate which units have been processed. The old output member of the current input unit, if any, and any output members which have been processed, may be accessible.

Action: If the incident was an I/O error, check the disk drive and the disk pack supporting the file. If necessary, contact the Service Center.



MAC43. PUT ON OUTLIB RC=edited_return_code

Meaning: MACPROC was unable to write a record in the output library specified by the OUTLIB parameter. The return code indicates the reason. The return code DATALIM means that the library is full and cannot be extended.

Result: Processing stops. Messages in the JOR indicate which units have been processed. The old output member of the current input unit, if any, and any output members which have already been processed, may be accessible.

Action: If the incident was an I/O error, check the disk drive and the disk pack supporting the file. If necessary, contact the Service Center.

MAC44. PUT ON OUTFILE RC=edited_return_code

Meaning: MACPROC was unable to write a record to the output file specified by the OUTFILE parameter. The return code indicates the reason. The return code DATALIM means that the file is full.

Result: Processing stops. Messages in the JOR indicate which units have been processed. The output file is incomplete.

Action: If the incident was an I/O error, check the disk drive and the disk pack supporting the file. If necessary, contact the Service Center.

MAC45. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ERROR DIAGNOSTICS HAS BEEN DETECTED [TRY WITH NOBSERV OR NWARN OPTION]

Meaning: MACPROC stops when 5000 error diagnostics have been detected.

Result: Processing of the current unit stops and processing of the next unit (if any) starts.

Action: Correct the input source or if many errors have severity 1 or 2, try using the NOBSERV and/or NWARN options.

MAC46. OPENS PRTLIB FOR input_unit_name_J RC=edited_return_code

Meaning: MACPROC was unable to create or replace a member in the report library specified by the PRTLIB parameter. The return code indicates the reason. Such an incident may be due to a system error.

Result: Processing stops. Messages in the JOR indicate which units have been processed.

Action: If the incident was an I/O error, check the disk drive and the disk pack supporting the file. If necessary, contact the Service Center.

**MAC47. CHNAME STORE FOR store_member_name RC=edited_return_code**

Meaning: To preserve the old version of a prototype in case an error occurs during storage, the new member of the store library is created with a temporary name. If the storage is successful, the old member is deleted and the new member is renamed. An incident has occurred during the renaming of the member. The return code indicates the reason. It is usually a system error, but it may be due to the action of another processor (such as the MAINTAIN_LIBRARY command LIST) which has accessed the member during the short time between closing and renaming.

Result: Processing stops. Messages in the JOR indicate which units have been processed. The old store members (if any exist), and any new current store members are deleted.

Action: If the incident was an I/O error, check the disk drive and the disk pack supporting the file. If necessary, contact the Service Center.

MAC48. CLOSES PRTLIB RC=edited_return_code

Meaning: An incident occurred after the creation of the listing in the report library specified by the PRTLIB parameter. The return code indicates the reason. Such an incident is very unusual and may be due to a system error.

Result: Processing stops. Messages in the JOR indicate which units have been processed. The listing of the current source unit may be accessible.

Action: If the incident was an I/O error, check the disk drive and the disk pack supporting the file. If necessary, contact the Service Center.

MAC49. CLOSES OUTLIB RC=edited_return_code

Meaning: An incident occurred after the creation of the output in the library specified by the OUTLIB parameter. The return code indicates the reason. Such an incident is very unusual and may be due to a system error.

Result: Processing stops. Messages in the JOR indicate which units have been processed. The output member of the current source unit may be accessible.

Action: If the incident was an I/O error, check the disk drive and the disk pack supporting the file. If necessary, contact the Service Center.

MAC50. UNABLE TO DO A SEGSIZE RC=edited_return_code

Meaning: There is a problem with the Virtual Memory Management facility.

Result: Processing stops. Messages in the JOR indicate which units have been processed.

Action: Contact the Service Center.



MAC51. UNABLE TO DO A SGCR RC=edited_return_code

Meaning: There is a problem with the Virtual Memory Management facility.

Result: Processing stops. Messages in the JOR indicate which units have been processed.

Action: Contact the Service Center.

MAC52. OPENS MACRO LIBRARY FOR retrieve_member_name or store_member_name RC=edited_return_code

Meaning: MACPROC was unable to access or create the specified member of the retrieve or store library. The return code indicates the reason. Such an incident may be due to a system error.

Result: Processing stops. Messages in the JOR indicate which units have been processed.

Action: If the incident was an I/O error, check the disk drive and the disk pack supporting the file. If necessary, contact the Service Center.

MAC53. GET MACRO LIBRARY FOR retrieve_member_name RC=edited_return_code

Meaning: MACPROC was unable to read a record from the specified member of the retrieve library or store library. The return code indicates the reason. Such an incident is very unusual and may be due to a system error.

Result: Processing stops. Messages in the JOR indicate which units have been processed.

Action: If the incident was an I/O error, check the disk drive and the disk pack supporting the file. If necessary, contact the Service Center.

MAC54. TYPE OF MACRO IS NOT MAC: retrieve_member_name

Meaning: The specified member of a retrieve library was not produced by MACPROC.

Result: Processing stops. Messages in the JOR indicate which units have been processed.

Action: Check the JCL or the contents of this retrieve library.



**MAC55. CLOSSES MACRO LIBRARY FOR retrieve_member_name or store_member_name
RC=edited_return_code**

Meaning: MACPROC was unable to close the specified member of a retrieve or store library. The return code indicates the reason. Such an incident is very unusual and may be due to a system error.

Result: Processing stops. Messages in the JOR indicate which units have been processed. If the member concerned belongs to a store library, the old current member, if any, is available.

Action: If the incident was an I/O error, check the disk drive and the disk pack supporting the file. If necessary, contact the Service Center.

MAC56. PUT MACRO LIBRARY FOR store_member_name RC=edited_return_code

Meaning: MACPROC was unable to write a record to the library specified by the STORE parameter. The return code indicates the reason. The return code DATALIM means that the library is full and cannot be extended.

Result: Processing stops. Messages in the JOR indicate which units have been processed. The old current store member, if any, and any store members already processed may be accessible.

Action: If the incident was an I/O error, check the disk drive and the disk pack supporting the file. If necessary, contact the Service Center.

MAC57. CLOSE STORE FOR store_file_efn RC=edited_return_code

Meaning: MACPROC was unable to close the file specified by the STORE parameter. The return code indicates the reason. Such an incident is very unusual and may be due to a system error.

Result: Processing stops. Messages in the JOR indicate which units have been processed. This incident can only occur at the end of the processing of the current unit. All stored prototypes may be accessible.

Action: If the incident was an I/O error, check the disk drive and the disk pack supporting the file. If necessary, contact the Service Center.

MAC58. CLOSE RETRIEVE n retrieve_file_efn RC=edited_return_code

Meaning: MACPROC was unable to close the file specified by the RETRIEVE parameter. The return code indicates the reason. Such an incident is very unusual and may be due to a system error.

Result: Processing stops. Messages in the JOR indicate which units have been processed. This incident can only occur at the end of the processing of the current unit.

Action: If the incident was an I/O error, check the disk drive and the disk pack supporting the file. If necessary, contact the Service Center.



MAC (HR_DN_ELINE)nn: WORKING ON input_file_efn: input_member_name
(file_ifn).

OR

MAC (HR_DN_ELINE)nn: WORKING ON INCLUDE include_file_efn:
include_member_name file_ifn. SOURCE IS input_file_efn:
input_member_name.

Meaning: This message reports errors detected while accessing or reading input or include source units. These problems are usually due to:

- Errors in the parameters of the MAC or MACPROC JCL statement.
- Incorrect source units, (bad SSF control record for example).

Result: If the source unit is incorrect, processing usually stops for that unit, but any subsequent units are processed. In the case of an incorrect include member, the processing of the current source unit usually continues, but the include is ignored. Messages in the JOR indicate which units have been processed.

Action: Correct the JCL or check the erroneous source or include units. The message texts for the error number **nn** are as follows:

nn MESSAGE TEXT

- 1 ILLEGAL VERSION NUMBER.
- 2 IMPOSSIBLE TO CLOSE THIS FILE.
- 3 ERROR WHILE READING THIS FILE.
- 4 ERROR WHILE READING THIS FILE.
- 5 THE SPECIFIED SUBFILE DOES NOT EXIST IN ASSIGNED LIBRARIES
- 6 THE SPECIFIED LIBRARY OR FILE IS NOT ASSIGNED.
- 7 THE SPECIFIED SUBFILE DOES NOT EXIST IN THE LIBRARY.
- 8 unused
- 9 RECORD TOO SMALL TO BE A SSF_RECORD, IGNORED.
- 10 UNEXPECTED SSF CONTROL RECORD, IGNORED.
- 11 TOO LONG A RECORD TO BE AN INPUT LINE, IGNORED.
- 12 NEXT OR FIRST MEMBER OF A SERIES MISSING.
- 13 EMPTY SOURCE FILE.
- 14 ILLEGAL SYNTAX IN MEMBER SERIES OF THE OPTION STRING.
- 15 IMPOSSIBLE TO NOTE WHERE TO START FROM AT NEXT MEMBER IN THE SERIES.
- 16 ILLEGAL OPTION STRING.
- 17 SPECIFIED FILE NOT ASSIGNED (INPUT FILE).
- 18 THE FILE OR LIBRARY CANNOT BE OPENED.
- 19 THE SUBFILE CANNOT BE OPENED.
- 20 IMPOSSIBLE TO REPOSITION ON THE BEGINNING OF THE NEXT MEMBER IN THE SERIES.
- 21 THE FILE IS NOT A SOURCE LIBRARY.
- 22 THIS INCLUDE FILE CANNOT BE CLOSED.
- 23 MORE THAN ONE LIBRARY MAY MATCH THE LIBRARY NAME OF AN INCLUDE MEMBER.
- 24 unused
- 25 MAXIMUM INCLUDE NESTING DEPTH EXCEEDED, IGNORED.
- 26 EMPTY INCLUDE FILE, IGNORED.



27 A LINE MAY BE LOST.
28 unused
29 INCLUDE TEXT NOT FOUND IN ASSIGNED LIBRARIES, IGNORED.
30 INCLUDE LIBRARY SPECIFIED UNKNOWN, IGNORED.
31 INCLUDE TEXT NOT FOUND IN SPECIFIED LIBRARY, IGNORED.
32 INCLUDE LIBRARY NOT ASSIGNED, TEXT NOT INCLUDED.





29. MU and MV Messages

General Environment

MU and MV messages are produced by the TDS processor. The messages appear in the JOR of the TDS job.

Pertinent manuals

<i>TDS Concepts</i>	47 A2 26UT
<i>TDS Quick Reference Handbook</i>	47 A2 04UT
<i>TDS Administrator's Guide</i>	47 A2 32UT
<i>TDS COBOL Programmer's Guide</i>	47 A2 33UT
<i>IQS/TDS User's Guide (IQS-V3)</i>	47 A2 81UD
<i>IQS-V4/TDS User's Guide (IQS-V4)</i>	47 A2 81UR

Message Descriptions

This section lists TDS error messages in numerical order. All error messages are reported in the JOR and some appear on the screen. Error messages printed in the JOR have one of two forms:

WARNING hhmss MUxx. message-text

FATAL hhmss MUxx. message-text

hhmss is the time in hours, minutes, and seconds at which the error occurred.

The prefix **MU** or **MV** always appears both in the JOR and on the screen. **xx** stands for the number of the message.

Messages in this section are followed by:

Action: Tells you what to do about the message.

Type of message: WARNING or FATAL error message.

Dump taken: Whether or not a dump is taken, YES or NO.



Recipient of the message: Main Operator, TDS Master, or both.

MU00. CONNECTION TO COMMUNICATIONS NOT ESTABLISHED.
RC=return-code

Action: Run the NETGEN utility before starting the TDS session.

MU01. OMH COMMAND FOR MASTER OF TDS CANNOT BE CREATED.

Action: Ensure that the TDS name is not the same as a command name. Delete dynamic commands created by other jobs. Consult the Service Center.

Type of message: Fatal.

Dump taken: No.

Recipient of the message: Main Operator.

MU02. UNSUCCESSFUL TDS TABLE ENTRY CREATION.

Action: If the return code is USERUNKN, ensure that the TDS was not started by a user under the OPERATOR project with the Station attribute whose value is a "site name" (not MAIN). For more information, see the TDS Administrator's Guide "Starting a TDS Session". In other cases, this is an internal error.

Type of message: Fatal.

Dump taken: Yes.

Recipient of the message: Main Operator.

MU03. UNABLE TO SEND MESSAGE TO MASTER.

Action: None - internal error.

Type of message: Fatal.

Dump taken: No.

MU04. A TDS TASK HAS NOT BEEN INITIATED.

Action: None - internal error.

Type of message: Fatal.

Dump taken: Yes.

Recipient of the message: TDS Master.

MU05. CANNOT ENTER IN MONOSIMULTANEITY PROCESSING.

Action: None - internal error.



Type of message: Fatal.

Dump taken: Yes.

Recipient of the message: TDS Master.

MU06. ERROR WHILE RETRIEVING RECORD FROM TDS SYSTEM FILE.

Action: None - internal error.

Type of message: Fatal.

Dump taken: Yes.

Recipient of the message: TDS Master.

MU07. ERROR WHILE PUTTING RECORD TO TDS SYSTEM FILE.

Action: None - internal error.

Type of message: Fatal.

Dump taken: Yes.

Recipient of the message: TDS Master.

MU08. ERROR WHILE ACCESSING RECORD IN TDS SYSTEM FILE.

Action: None - internal error.

Type of message: Warning.

Dump taken: No.

Recipient of the message: Main Operator.

MU09. UNEXPECTED AFTER IMAGE FROM AFTER JOURNAL. PRINT SYS.JADIR.

Meaning: Error during dynamic rollforward.

Action: Print the SYS.JADIR directory.

Type of message: Warning.

Dump taken: No.

MU10. NO LINK TO USER JOURNAL UCA.

Meaning: If the return code is USERUNKN, ensure that the TDS was not started by a user under the OPERATOR project with the Station attribute whose value is a "site name" (not MAIN). For more information, see the paragraph 5.3 "Starting a TDS Session". In other cases, this is an internal error.



Action: Remove this JCL statement and restart the TDS application.

Type of message: Fatal.

Dump taken: Yes.

MU11. ILLEGAL TYPE OF RECORD.

Action: None - internal error.

Type of message: Warning.

Dump taken: Yes.

Recipient of the message: TDS Master.

MU12. UNABLE TO OPEN SYSOUT.

Action: None - internal error.

Type of message: Fatal.

Dump taken: Yes.

Recipient of the message: Main Operator.

MU13. UNSUCCESSFUL WRITE ON AFTER JOURNAL.

Action: None - internal error.

Type of message: Fatal.

Dump taken: No.

Recipient of the message: Main Operator.

MU14. UNABLE TO OPEN BEFORE JOURNAL.

Action: None - internal error.

Type of message: Fatal.

Dump taken: No.

Recipient of the message: Main Operator.

MU15. UNABLE TO INITIALIZE AFTER JOURNAL FOR USER JOURNAL USE.

Action: None - internal error.

Type of message: Fatal.

Dump taken: No.



Recipient of the message: Main Operator.

MU16. MASTER MAILBOX NOT OPENED.

Action: Ensure that the master mailbox name is cataloged in the APPLIST parameter of the SITE.CATALOG.

Type of message: Fatal.

Dump taken: No.

Recipient of the message: Main Operator.

MU17. TDS MAILBOX NOT OPENED.

Action: Ensure that the tdsname is cataloged in the APPLIST parameter of the SITE.CATALOG.

Type of message: Fatal.

Dump taken: No.

MU18. UNSUCCESSFUL CLOSE OF AFTER JOURNAL.

Action: None - internal error.

Type of message: Fatal.

Dump taken: Yes.

MU19. UNSUCCESSFUL CLOSE OF BEFORE JOURNAL.

Action: None - internal error.

Type of message: Fatal.

Dump taken: Yes.

MU20. PLEASE CHECK M.I.

Action: check whether the product M.I. (Marketing Identifier) has been purchased for this site.

Type of message: Fatal.

Dump taken: Yes.

Recipient of the message: Main Operator and TDS Master.

MU21. ERROR WHILE READING DEBUGFILE.

Action: None - internal error.



Type of message: Warning.

Dump taken: No.

Recipient of the message: TDS Master.

**MU22. STATIC/DYNAMIC ASSIGN CONFLICT ON IFN:XXXXXXXXX
EFN:XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX.**

Action: There is a conflict at TDS warm restart between the ASSIGN statement of the job description and the dynamic file assignment of the previous TDS session (external file names or catalogs are not the same as those assigned dynamically). Access to the file is denied.

Type of message: Warning.

Dump taken: No.

MU23. CANNOT RESTORE POOL OF SESSIONS.

Action: Re-issue the [M] OPEN_COR_POOL or the [M] MODIFY_COR_POOL command to re-establish the pool of sessions.

Type of message: Warning.

Dump taken: No.

Recipient of the message: Main Operator.

MU24. CANNOT RESTORE COMMON STORAGE AT RESTART.

Action: None. The common-storage is reset to zeros.

Type of message: Warning.

Dump taken: No.

Recipient of the message: Main Operator.

MU25. CANNOT ACTIVATE SPAWNING TRANSACTION AT RESTART.

Action: None - internal error. The spawned transactions are lost.

Type of message: Warning.

Dump taken: No.

Recipient of the message: Main Operator.



- MU26. CANNOT SWITCH SHARABLE MODULE LIBRARIES AT RESTART.**
Action: Check that at least one module of each sharable module library is present using the command DC BS=SM. If necessary, load any unloaded modules (at least one for each library) using the SYSMAINT or MNSYS processor. Re-issue an MDTDS SMLIB command to re-establish the TPR library search rules of the previous TDS session.
Type of message: Warning.
Dump taken: No.
Recipient of the message: Main Operator.
- MU27. SWAP DIRECTORY NOT AVAILABLE.**
Action: An error has occurred at TDS warm restart; TDS has overridden the swap directory (<tdsname>.RECOV); the TDS application proceeds normally.
Type of message: Warning.
Dump taken: No.
Recipient of the message: Main Operator and TDS Master.
- MU28. CANNOT ENTER CORRESPONDENT xxxxxxxxxxxx IN TDS TABLE.**
Action: None - internal error.
Type of message: Warning.
Dump taken: No.
- MU29. COLD RESTART FORCED DUE TO UNSUCCESSFUL FILE RECOVERY.**
Action: Check the GCOS 7 restart conditions. Some files may be inconsistent as TDS recovery procedures do not occur at GCOS 7 warm restart.
Type of message: Warning.
Dump taken: No.
- MU30. PROCESS EXCEPTION INSIDE TDS CODING.**
Action: Reload TDS, internal error within TDS or UFAS- EXTENDED.
Type of message: Fatal.
Dump taken: Yes.
Recipient of the message: TDS Master.
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- MU31. DEBUG FILE CANNOT BE OPENED.**
Action: Ensure that the ASSIGN DBUGFILE statement in the TDS step enclosure is correct. A detailed reason will be given in the TDS JOR.
Type of message: Warning
Dump taken: No.
Recipient of the message: TDS Master.
- MU32. ERROR WHILE OPENING DEBUG SUBFILE.**
Action: None - internal error. Return code is displayed at the user terminal.
Type of message: Warning
Dump taken: No.
Recipient of the message: TDS Master.
- MU33. ERROR WHEN CLOSING DEBUG SUBFILE.**
Action: None-internal error reported but does not prevent TDS from executing.
Type of message: Warning
Dump taken: No.
Recipient of the message: TDS Master.
- MU34. ERROR WHILE WRITING TO DEBUG SUBFILE.**
Action: None-internal error reported but does not prevent the TDS application from executing. The return code is displayed on the user terminal. The DEBUG file is probably full.
Type of message: Warning
Dump taken: No.
Recipient of the message: TDS Master.
- MU35. ERROR WHILE SENDING FOR TRACES.**
Action: None-internal error reported but does not prevent the TDS application from executing.
Type of message: Warning
Dump taken: No.
Recipient of the message: TDS Master.
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- MU36. CANNOT CLEAR SYSTEM FILE AT COLD RESTART.**
Action: None-internal error which must be reported.
Type of message: Warning
Dump taken: No.
Recipient of the message: Main Operator.
- MU37. TDS APPLICATION NOT GENERATED.**
Meaning: The TDS application is not generated.
Action: Run the TP7GEN utility.
Type of message: Fatal.
Dump taken: No.
Recipient of the message: Main Operator.
- MU38. ERROR WHILE ADDRESSING FILE STRUCTURES.**
Action: If a hyphen is used in an internal file name (specified at TDSGEN), ensure that a reserved word follows the hyphen.
Type of message: Fatal.
Dump taken: Yes.
Recipient of the message: Main Operator and TDS Master.
- MU39. ERROR DETECTED BY IDS2 ACCESS METHOD.**
Action: None - internal error.
Type of message: Warning
Dump taken: Yes.
Recipient of the message: TDS Master.
- MU40. CANNOT CREATE MEMORY AREAS.**
Action: None - internal error.
Type of message: Warning
Dump taken: No.
- MU41. TDS-IDS INTERFACE ERROR.**
Action: None - internal error.



Type of message: Warning

Dump taken: Yes.

Recipient of the message: TDS Master.

MU42. SEGMENT SIZE CANNOT BE INCREASED OR CREATED.

Action: None - internal error.

Type of message: Fatal.

Dump taken: Yes.

Recipient of the message: Main Operator and TDS Master.

MU43. INIT PROCEDURE NOT FOUND.

Meaning: The procedure for transaction initialization was not found as requested in TDSGEN.

Action: Check the TDSGEN report file and re-run the TP7GEN utility to include this procedure in the TDS load module. This error does not prevent the TDS application from executing.

Type of message: Warning

Dump taken: No.

Recipient of the message: Main Operator.

MU44. UNABLE TO GET ADDRESSABILITY TO TDS ERROR PROCEDURE.

Action: None - internal error.

Type of message: Fatal.

Dump taken: Yes.

Recipient of the message: Main Operator and TDS Master.

MU45. ERROR WHILE READING FILE CONTROL STRUCTURE.

Action: None - internal error.

Type of message: Fatal.

Dump taken: Yes.

Recipient of the message: TDS Master.



- MU46. XXXXXXXXX SCHEMA STRUCTURES NOT AVAILABLE.**
Action: Ensure that the named schema is correctly declared. If necessary, recreate TDSGEN to correct the error. When the "USE IDS-SUB-SCHEMA" is used in the STDS, ensure that the schema corresponds to a Full-IDS/II schema.
Type of message: Warning
Dump taken: No.
Recipient of the message: Main Operator and TDS Master.
- MU47. ABORT DURING WARM RESTART. NEXT RESTART IS COLD.**
Action: None. The system encountered a fatal error during the recovery processing and restarts cold without shutdown.
Type of message: Fatal.
Dump taken: Yes.
Recipient of the message: Main Operator and TDS Master.
- MU48. INTERNAL ERROR IN TDS - COMMIT-MANAGER.**
Action: None - internal error.
Type of message: Fatal.
Dump taken: Yes.
Recipient of the message: TDS Master.
- MU49. CANNOT CREATE IDS FD.**
Action: None - internal error.
Type of message: Fatal.
Dump taken: Yes.
Recipient of the message: TDS Master.
- MU50. CANNOT BUILD ROLLFORWARD CONTROL SEGMENT.**
Action: None - internal error.
Type of message: Fatal.
Dump taken: Yes.
Recipient of the message: TDS Master.



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- MU51. UNSUCCESSFUL REBUILD OF TERMINAL TABLE AT RESTART.**
 Action: Run the TP7GEN utility and perform a cold restart.

 Type of message: Fatal.

 Dump taken: Yes.

 Recipient of the message: TDS Master.
- MU52. XXXXXXXXX ASSIGNMENT IMPOSSIBLE AT RESTART.**
 Action: Reload TDS and perform a warm restart with all available used files. If unsuccessful, perform a cold restart.

 Type of message: Warning.

 Dump taken: No.

 Recipient of the message: Main Operator.
- MU53. TERMINAL WRITER STRUCTURE INITIALIZATION FAILED.**
 Action: None - internal error. The GTWriter is not available for the TDS session.

 Type of message: Warning.

 Dump taken: No.

 Recipient of the message: Main Operator and TDS Master.
- MU54. INTERNAL ERROR DURING CLOSING PROCESS.**
 Action: None - internal error.

 Type of message: Fatal.

 Dump taken: Yes.

 Recipient of the message: TDS Master.
- MU55. USER JOURNAL MISSING - USED IN PREVIOUS SESSION.**
 Action: Insert the DEFINE H_SWAP, JOURNAL = AFTER statement in the job description; perform a warm restart. Otherwise, perform a TDS cold start with the same JCL.

 Type of message: Warning.

 Dump taken: No.

 Recipient of the message: TDS Master.
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- MU56. UNEXPECTED CALL TO FILE ERROR HANDLER.**
 Action: None - internal error. A dump is provided. The TDS session resumes.

 Type of message: Warning.

 Dump taken: Yes.
- MU57. CANNOT COMPLETE FILE RECOVERY.IFN = xxxxxxxx.**
 Action: None-internal error which does not prevent the TDS application from executing. Ensure that the specified ifn is available and perform the recovery procedures if necessary.

 Type of message: Warning.

 Dump taken: No.

 Recipient of the message: Main Operator.
- MU58. INTERNAL ERROR IN M TRANSACTION.**
 Action: None - internal error.

 Type of message: Fatal.

 Dump taken: Yes.

 Recipient of the message: TDS Master.
- MU59. INTERNAL ERROR IN VCAM INTERFACE. [VCAM STATUS (HEXA)=xx] .**
 Action: None - internal error.

 Type of message: Fatal.

 Dump taken: Yes.

 Recipient of the message: TDS Master.
- MU60. DEFINE EXISTS BUT JOURNAL NOT DECLARED.**
 Action: Remove the ASSIGN USERJRNL, DUMMY statement or regenerate the TDS application with user journalization.

 Type of message: Warning.

 Dump taken: No.

 Recipient of the message: Main Operator.



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- MU61. ERROR IN FORM ACTIVATION.**
Action: None - internal error.
Type of message: Fatal.
Dump taken: Yes.
Recipient of the message: TDS Master.
- MU62. H_SWAPxx FILE NOT INITIALIZED.**
Meaning: Depends on the return code displayed at the console. Does not prevent a TDS application from executing if there is more than one swap file. The return code TP7 13, FLNAV means that the location of <tdsname>.RECOV or <tdsname>.SWAP has changed since the last session. The location of a swap or recovery file may have changed due to the DELETE_FILE/BUILD_FILE commands, or the SAVE_DISK/RESTORE_DISK commands (with the REORG option).
Action: Run the TP7GEN utility.
Type of message: Warning.
Dump taken: No.
Recipient of the message: Main Operator and TDS Master.
- MU63. ERROR DETECTED WHILE ACCESSING TDS SWAP FILE.**
Meaning: This message can concern the <tdsname>.RECOV file, or the <tdsname>.SWAP file.
Action: None - internal error.
Type of message: Fatal.
Dump taken: Yes.
Recipient of the message: Main Operator and TDS Master.
- MU64. IO FAILURE ON SWAP FILE (C CODE=xxxxxxx).
SEARCH ADDRESS+CCCC/TT/RR.**
Meaning: This message can concern the <tdsname>.RECOV file, or the <tdsname>.SWAP file. C.CODE is the I/O completion code. CCC/TT/RR is the (decimal) address of the last searched cylinder/track/record.
Action: See PRLOG for causes.
Type of message: Fatal.
Dump taken: Yes.
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Recipient of the message: Main Operator and TDS Master.

MU65. NO SWAP AVAILABLE FOR TDS.

Meaning: This message can concern the <tdsname>.RECOV file, or the <tdsname>.SWAP file.

Action: Run the TP7GEN utility.

Type of message: Fatal.

Dump taken: Yes.

Recipient of the message: Main Operator and TDS Master.

MU66. SWAP CAPACITY NOT COMPATIBLE WITH TDS TABLE.

Action: None - internal error.

Type of message: Fatal.

Dump taken: Yes.

Recipient of the message: Main Operator and TDS Master.

MU67. SWAP FILE TOO SMALL-~~xxxx~~ SESSIONS MAX-~~xxx~~ CYL MISSING.

Meaning: This message appears only for VBO swap files which are not large enough to support the generated configuration.

NOTES:

1. The SESSION MAX number gives the maximum number of contexts that can be allocated.
2. One swap context is needed for each correspondent (TM, XCP2 and VIRTUAL terminals) and for each session of a POOL (XCP1 and DUMMY)
3. Furthermore, for each correspondent, several swap contexts may be needed. For each occurrence of a special purpose transaction such as *break* and *logon*, a swap context is allocated and kept until the end of the transaction.
4. A correspondent abnormally disconnected will keep all its previous allocated swap contexts.

Action: Either reallocate a new file with TP7PREP or update the Network Generation with NETGEN..

Type of message: Warning.



Dump taken: No.

Recipient of the message: Main Operator and TDS Master.

MU68. TIMER REQUEST FAILED.

Action: None - internal error.

Type of message: Fatal.

Dump taken: Yes.

Recipient of the message: Main Operator and TDS Master.

MU69. TDS PROTOCOL ERROR.

Action: None-internal error in implementing the cooperative application protocol.

Type of message: Fatal.

Dump taken: Yes.

Recipient of the message: TDS Master.

MU70. TDS TABLE INCONSISTENCY.

Action: None - internal error.

Type of message: Fatal.

Dump taken: Yes.

Recipient of the message: TDS Master.

MU71. PMOS DYNAMIC COMMAND FOR MASTER CANNOT BE CREATED.

Action: Ensure that the tdsname is not the same as a command name. Delete dynamic commands created by other jobs. Consult the Service Center.

Type of message: Fatal.

Dump taken: No.

Recipient of the message: Main Operator.

**MU72. ERROR IN STATIC ASSIGN:
ASSIGNMENTS REQUESTED IN TP7JCLBAC.IGNORED**

Action: None - internal error.

Type of message: Fatal.

Dump taken: Yes.



Recipient of the message:

MU73. INTERNAL ERROR WHILE UNLOCKING USER RESOURCES.

Action: None - internal error.

Type of message: Fatal.

Dump taken: Yes.

Recipient of the message: Main Operator and TDS Master.

MU74. TDS WARNING *DDM00001 xxxxxxxxxxxx//xxxxxxxxxxxx RC = xxxxxxxx.**

Meaning: An error detected by IDS is reported to TDS, a dump is taken. Refer to *Messages and Return Codes Directory* (class DDM0001).

NOTE:

The whole text may be edited by several consecutive MU74 messages.

Action: None - internal error.

Type of message: Warning.

Dump taken: Yes.

Recipient of the message: Main Operator and TDS Master.

MU75. NO MORE TABLE SPACE FOR TRANSACTION STACKING.

Meaning: A transaction is prevented from executing due to lack of TDS table space.

Action: Increase the value specified in the NUMBER OF TERMINALS clause or in the TMSESS clause in NETGEN.

Type of message: Warning.

Dump taken: No.

Recipient of the message: Main Operator and TDS Master.

MU76. NO MORE SWAP SPACE FOR TRANSACTION STACKING.

Meaning: The TDS swap file is full. This is detected when processing special purpose transactions such as *break* and *logon* for which the allocation of a new swap context is requested.

Action: Increase the TDS swap size by executing the TP7PREP utility and re-run the TP7GEN utility.



Type of message: Warning.

Dump taken: No.

Recipient of the message: Main Operator and TDS Master.

MU77. CANNOT START IQS SESSION FOR VIEW = xxxxxxxx.

Action: Refer to the *IQS/TDS User's Guide*.

Type of message: Warning.

Dump taken: No.

Recipient of the message: Main Operator and TDS Master.

MU78. CANNOT INITIALIZE IQS STRUCTURES FOR FILE = xxxxxxxx.

Action: Refer to Section 3 of the *IQS/TDS User's Guide*.

Type of message: Warning.

Dump taken: No.

Recipient of the message: Main Operator and TDS Master.

MU79. ERROR ON PMOS COMMAND RECEIPT.

Meaning: Interface error concerning a PMOS command.

Action: Consult the Service Center. Use the SEND_TDS command to enter the command in line mode.

Type of message: Warning.

Dump taken: Yes.

Recipient of the message: Main Operator and TDS Master.

MU80. ERROR DETECTED WHILE DYNAMICALLY ASSIGNING TDS SYSTEM FILE.

Action: None - internal error.

Type of message: Fatal.

Dump taken: Yes.

Recipient of the message: TDS Master.

MU81. ERROR DETECTED WHILE OPENING TDS SYSTEM FILE.

Action: None - internal error.



Type of message: Fatal.

Dump taken: Yes.

Recipient of the message: TDS Master.

MU82. ERROR DETECTED WHILE CLOSING TDS SYSTEM FILE.

Action: None - internal error.

Type of message: Fatal.

Dump taken: Yes.

Recipient of the message: TDS Master.

MU83. UFAS/GAC OR COMMIT-MANAGER CONTROL STRUCTURES DAMAGED.

Action: None - internal error. A recovery procedure will dynamically restart the system with no shutdown of the network.

Type of message: Fatal.

Dump taken: Yes.

Recipient of the message: TDS Master.

MU84. ABORT DUE TO SWAP REORGANIZATION, NEXT RESTART WILL BE COLD.

Meaning: This message appears the first time you run a TDS application after UFAS-EXTENDED has been installed at your site and the TP7GEN utility was not run.

Action: Run the TP7GEN utility.

Type of message: Fatal.

Dump taken: No.

Recipient of the message: TDS Master.

MU86. ORACLE INITIALIZATION FAILED.

Meaning: The SM containing ORACLE is not loaded; or the correct library is not specified in the JOBLIB statement.

Action: Ensure that the SM containing ORACLE is loaded; otherwise ensure that the correct library is specified in the JOBLIB statement.

Type of message: Fatal.

Dump taken: Yes.



Recipient of the message: TDS Master.

MU87. ERROR DETECTED IN ORACLE/TDS PROTOCOL.

Action: None-internal error

Type of message: Fatal.

Dump taken: Yes.

Recipient of the message: TDS Master.

MU88. UNSUCCESSFUL RELEASE OF DYNAMIC PMOS COMMAND.

Meaning: Internal error at job termination.

Action: None.

Type of message: Warning.

Dump taken: No.

MU89. SWAP FILE TOO SMALL-XXXX SESSIONS MAX-XXXXXX BLOCKS MISSING.

Meaning: This message appears only for GCOS 7-V5 FBO systems. The size of the swap file(s) is too small in relation to the number of terminals defined at NETGEN or in the STDS.

Action: The information provided (number of missing blocks to support the configuration and the number of possible users for the file) enables the administrator to re-allocate a new file by using the TP7PREP utility, or update the STDS.

Type of message: Warning.

Dump taken: No.

Recipient of the message: Main Operator and TDS Master.

MU90. TP7GEN NECESSARY DUE TO UNSUCCESSFUL SYSTEM FILE RECOVERY.

Meaning: After a GCOS 7 clean restart, some TDS system files may be inconsistent because TDS recovery procedures were not performed.

Action: Run the TP7GEN utility.

Type of message: Fatal.

Dump taken: No.

Recipient of the message: TDS Master.



MU91. XCP2 SERVICE UNAVAILABLE - INTERNAL STATUS = XXX-XXX-XXX-XXX-XXX.

Action: Ensure that:

- an XCP2WKS was declared for the TDS application in the NETGEN service,
- the JPPC job is running,
- the XCP2 option was specified at preparation time.

Type of message: Warning.

Dump taken: No.

Recipient of the message: Main Operator and TDS Master.

MU92. SYSTEM ERROR IN XCP2 SERVICE - INTERNAL STATUS = XXX-XXX.

Action: None - internal error.

Type of message: Fatal.

Dump taken: Yes.

Recipient of the message: Main Operator.

MU93. ERROR ON SYSTEM FILE PROTECTION.

Action: Ensure that the TDS system file (CTLM) is protected by the Before Journal.

Type of message: Fatal.

Dump taken: No.

Recipient of the message: TDS Master.

MU94. SWAP FILE TOO BIG: SWAP ~~xx~~ NOT USED.

Action: Reduce the size of the swap files. Try to balance the size of each swap file. This message may appear several times with a different number of swap files.

Type of message: Warning.

Dump taken: No.

Recipient of the message: Main Operator and TDS Master.

**MU95. INCOMPLETE ROLLFORWARD.
RECOVER FILES PROTECTED WITH AFTER JOURNAL.**

Action: Perform the recovery procedures for the files which are used with the After Journal.



Type of message: Warning.

Dump taken: No.

Recipient of the message: Main Operator and TDS Master.

MU96. UNSUCCESSFUL RELEASE OF MEMORY.

Action: None - internal error which does not prevent TDS from executing.

Type of message: Warning.

Dump taken: Yes.

Recipient of the message: TDS Master.

MU97. UNSUCCESSFUL REQUEST OF MEMORY.

Action: None - internal error which does not prevent TDS from executing.

Type of message: Warning.

Dump taken: Yes.

Recipient of the message: TDS Master.

MU98. TDS SIMULTANEITY SYNCHRONIZATION ERROR.

Action: None - internal error which does not prevent TDS from executing.

Type of message: Warning.

Dump taken: Yes.

Recipient of the message: TDS Master.

MU99. ERROR IN ADMINISTRATION OF TDS-HA

Meaning: Internal protocol error in the HA context. For example, the TDS was declared WATCHED BY CMSC but was not started by CMSC.

Action: If the cause cannot be identified, contact your service center.

MV00. UNABLE TO ACCESS SECURITY PROCEDURES.

Meaning: On a site declared with the SECUR'ACCESS option, the SM containing the SECUR'ACCESS TPR is not present; or the library containing the SM is not specified properly in the JOBLIB statement.

Action: Ensure that the SM containing the SECUR'ACCESS TPR is present; otherwise ensure that the library containing this SM is actually specified in the JOBLIB statement.



Type of message: Fatal.

Dump taken: No.

Recipient of the message: Main Operator.

MV01. DPF SYSTEM ERROR.

Meaning: Internal error in DPF

Action: Consult the Service Center.

Type of message: Warning.

Dump taken: Yes.

Recipient of the message: TDS Master.

MV02. UNABLE TO SEND A CATALOGUED MESSAGE OR PMOS RESPONSE.

Meaning: TDS fails when sending a message to the master using DOF 7-PO.

Action: Consult the Service Center.

Type of message: Warning.

Dump taken: No.

Recipient of the message: Main Operator and TDS Master.

MV03. SUPERVISION INITIALIZATION FAILED AT RESTART.

Meaning/Action: A system error prevents the supervision facility from starting, but does not prevent TDS from executing.

Type of message: Warning.

Dump taken: No.

Recipient of the message: TDS Master.

MV04. UNABLE TO TRANSLATE A MNMC/PMOS COMMAND INTO TDS COMMAND.

Meaning: This incident does not prevent the command from being executed.

Action: Consult the Service Center.

Type of message: Warning.

Dump taken: No.

Recipient of the message: Main Operator and TDS Master.



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- MV05. SYSTEM ERROR IN PROCESS MAP-UNMAP MECHANISM**
Action: None - internal error.
Type of message: Fatal.
Dump taken: Yes.
Recipient of the message: Main Operator and TDS Master.
- MV06. NO MORE SUBFILES AVAILABLE IN DEBUG FILE FOR PRINT OPTION.**
Meaning: There are too many subfiles being used with the trace mechanism. The limit is 100 subfiles.
Action: Reduce the number of subfiles.
Type of message: Warning.
Dump taken: No.
Recipient of the message: TDS Master.
- MV07. NO MORE SUBFILES AVAILABLE IN DEBUG FILE FOR PCF OPTION.**
Meaning: There are too many subfiles being used with the trace mechanism. The limit is 100 subfiles.
Action: Reduce the number of subfiles.
Type of message: Warning.
Dump taken: No.
Recipient of the message: TDS Master.
- MV08. TDS { WARM | COLD } RESTART. TS=xxxx**
Meaning: This message appears only in the JOR and indicates at what time the TDS application started and the current Technical Status (xxxx)..
Type of message: Warning.
Dump taken: No.
- MV09. GAC INITIALIZATION FAILED.**
Meaning: The TDS application cannot start.
Action: Consult the Service Center.
Type of message: Fatal.
Dump taken: Yes.
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Recipient of the message: TDS Master.

MV10. JOURNAL INITIALIZATION FAILED.

Meaning: An internal error prevents the TDS application from starting.

Action: Consult the Service Center.

Type of message: Fatal.

Dump taken: No.

Recipient of the message: Main Operator.

MV11. ERROR WHILE WRITING TO SECURITY LOG FILE

Meaning: An internal error occurs while TDS is recording information in the Log C2 file.

Action: Consult the Service Center.

MV12. JPPC SERVICE UNAVAILABLE OR OVERLOADED; IQS RUNS IN DEGRADED MODE

Meaning: This is a warning message. IQS (only version 41) cannot use the JPPC service, it uses the GMEM file.

Action: Verify that the JPPC is not accessible.

MV13. TPR NOT INCLUDED

Action: None - internal error.

MV14. UNABLE TO CREATE A CACHE FOR CONTEXT

Action: None - internal error.

MV15. UNABLE TO EXPAND THE CACHE OF CONTEXTS

Action: None - internal error.

MV16. CANNOT CLOSE ALL XCP2 POOLS, RETRY LATER OR SUBMIT TTDS STRONG

Meaning: This is a warning message. A protocol problem prevents the normal ending of a TDS application using XCP2 after a TERMINATE_TDS command.

Action: Try the TTDS command later or issue with the STRONG option.

**MV17. INCONSISTENCY IN XCP2 SERVICE AT WARM RESTART -
COLD RESTART MANDATORY**

Meaning: This is a warning message. A protocol or configuration problem prevents the normal start of the XCP2 service.



Action: Restart TDS in cold mode.

MV18. MLDS FILE NO LONGER SUPPORTED IFN=XXXXXXXX

Meaning: MLDS files are not supported in this release of GCOS 7.

Action: None possible.

**MV19. H_SWAP ERROR DETECTED BY TDS:
EXPECTED ADR = CCCC/TT/RR
READ = CCCC/TT/RR**

Meaning: H_SWAPxx is the ifn of the swap file. No error has been detected by the I/O interface, but the address read from the controller is different from the computed address. CCCC/TT/RR is Cylinder, Track, and Record information.

Action: None.

MV20. JPPC SERVICE UNAVAILABLE OR OVERLOADED FOR XCP2 SERVICE

Meaning: Fatal, dump. The capacity of the JPPC is not sufficient to start the TDS using XCP2

Action: Verify the configuration of the application requested segments from the JPPC job or increase its configuration.

MV21. TP7GEN MAY BE NECESSARY AFTER A CHANGE OF TECHNICAL STATUS

Meaning: The application you are attempting to start has been generated on a previous release not compatible with the current release.

Action: Regenerate the application with the TP7GEN utility.

MV22. WRONG DEFINE STATEMENT FOR H_SWAPxx. RC=DFASG 39,OVRVIOL

Meaning: An incorrect DEFINE statement concerning the swap file xx is present in the JCL for the TDS job.

Action: Modify the JCL for the TDS job.

When working with the USER JOURNAL, check that the TDS-V5 statement
DEFINE H_SWAP [nn] , JOURNAL=AFTER;
has been replaced by the new TDS-V6/V7 statement:
ASSIGN USERJRNL, DUMMY;

MV23. START UP NOT FINISHED (CHECK MASTER CONNECTION)

Meaning: The CMSC command (used to manage the TDS service, for example TSRV = TERMINATE_SERVICE) is postponed since the startup has not completed.



Action: Verify that the master operator is well connected and wait until the startup terminates.

MV24 UNDEFINED NUMBER OF TERMINALS - CHECK THE NETWORK GENERATION (OR TDSGEN)

Meaning: TDS cannot be run, because the number of terminals has not been declared (neither in the network generation, nor in the NUMBER OF TERMINALS clause).

Action: Declare the number of terminals (for details, refer to the *TDS Administrator's Guide*).

MV25 TDS INITIALIZATION FAILED. RETRY LATER RC=xxxxxxxx

Meaning: The TDS cannot be started because of missing resources. If this message appears just after the message MU83, this means that the TDS cannot be started because a GAC reinit is in progress.

Action: Retry later. Refer to the *GAC-Extended User's Guide*, and see the listing in this manual for the return code indicated in the message.

MV26. UNABLE TO CONNECT MASTER TERMINAL, STARTUP ON DUMMY SESSION.

Meaning: In an HA environment, at restart after takeover, the startup transaction has been executed on a dummy session because the reconnection to the Master Terminal was unsuccessful.

Action: Start a dummy session.

MV27. SWAP INCONSISTENCY DETECTED, NEXT RESTART WILL BE COLD.

Meaning: Fatal error detected on context processing at TDS warm restart.

Action: None. Next restart will be forced at COLD.

MV28. ~~xxxxxxxx~~ SCHEMA STRUCTURES FOUND UNAVAILABLE SINCE TDS GENERATION

Meaning: Initialization of IDS schema structure has failed; this schema cannot be accessed in this TDS and other sessions:

- on first startup of TDS after TP7GEN; the return code gives the reason
- this warning message is sent at each startup of the NEXT TDS session; return code is TP7 11, NOTDONE.

Action: Perform the following:

- correct the original incident to make all databases accessible,



- run TP7GEN, startup the TDS session and then verify that no further MV28 messages appear.

MV29. TOO MANY DUMMY/VIRTUAL CORRESPONDENTS FOR NUMBER OF TERMINALS.

Meaning: The total number of virtual correspondents in all families and the maximum number of DUMMYs exceeds the number specified in the NUMBER OF TERMINALS Clause (if this clause is not overridden by a NETGEN directive).

Action: Increase the number of terminals, or decrease the number of virtual correspondents, or use the NETGEN directive.

MV30. ERROR WHEN ALLOCATING OR CONNECTING DUMMY/VIRTUAL CORRESPONDENTS.

Meaning: TDS cannot connect all the virtual correspondents or DUMMYs; because the TDS tables are full, or because the swap file is too small.

Action: Decrease the number of virtual correspondents, or increase the size of the swap file.

MV31. TDS MAILBOX TABLE IS FULL, USE CTC COMMAND ON FROZEN CORRESPONDENT

Meaning: The maximum size of the TDS MAILBOX table has been reached during a connection.

Action: If there are many frozen correspondents, use the CTC command to clean the table entries.

MV32. RESTARTABLE ABORT RECOVERY PHASE.

Meaning: A restartable abort is beginning its recovery phase.

Action: None.

MV32. RESTARTABLE ABORT RESTART PHASE.

Meaning: The recovery phase is finished, and the Commitment Units are ready to restart.

Action: None.

MV33. DUE TO GENERATION VALUES, NO CONNECTION LEFT FOR TM CORRESPONDENTS.

Meaning: This message appears when the computed number of TM Correspondents is 0:

- either at TDS startup



- or after [M] ALLOW_NEW_TDS_COR has been issued on TM Correspondents.

Any attempt to connect terminals to the TDS will be rejected with the code 0006.

[M] TERMINATE_TDS CONNECT=NONE has been performed on the previous session or TDS has been started up with CN=NONE in OPTIONS for the JCL on starting the TDS job.

The computed number of TM Correspondents is 0 when:

- either the TMSESS value of the TDSWKS Directive in the NETGEN for this TDS is 0,
- or, if no TDSWKS Directive exists, the *number of terminals* supplied in the STDS results in no TM correspondents left (after decrementing the DUMMY maximum plus the virtuals of all virtual families and subtracting 1, if TDS MASTER MAILBOX is used).

Action: None if this situation is expected. Otherwise increase the TMSESS value of the TDSWKS Directive according to the number of terminals expected and resubmit NETGEN.

MV34. H_REINIT TRANSACTION CANNOT BE LAUNCHED - WARM RESTART MANDATORY

Meaning: The H_REINIT transaction defined in the TDS generation to be used as a STARTUP transaction (in case of RESTARTABLE ABORT) cannot be executed due to lack of space in the TDS Tables or in the SWAP file, or due to the fact that the TDS has been generated with a single level of simultaneity, or if there is no simultaneity left to execute the transaction.

Action: Restart TDS in WARM mode.

**MV35. TX: txname MUST BE DECLARED RPC TO USE RPC SERVICES
(TPR: tprname)**

Meaning: The transaction does not specify RPC SERVICE USED but one of its TPRs has attempted to run an RPC service while running on a non-RPC process.

The transaction then aborts with the following message that appears on the screen and also in the JOR:

```
ABORT(x.xx.xxxx) RC=xxxx1463->TP7 X,  
PMDVIOL(tprnm) .
```

Action: Specify the RPC SERVICE USED Clause in the MESSAGE Statement of the Transaction Section and rerun TP7GEN.



MV37 CNCT DEBUG FROM:XXXXXXXX C=000 ST=00X R=000X

Meaning: This version of the MV37 message applies to Technical Statuses before TS7356 (MDTDS TRACE = 02).

The "XXXXXXXX" value is CONNECT or CPCNCT to identify the TDS procedure.

"C" is the decimal value of an internal error code (if not zero).

"ST" is the VCAM status (hexadecimal).

"R" is the VCAM reason (hexadecimal).

Action: This information is used by your Customer Service Center. To de-activate this message, enter the command MDTDS TRACE=00.

MV37 CNCT DBG:ZZZZZZZZZZZZ-->V=YYYYYY, I=CCC, S=XXXX(HEXA), REASON=RRRR(HEXA)
or

MV37 CNCT DBG:ZZZZZZZZZZZZ-->V=YYYYYY, I=CCC, S=XXXX(HEXA), ADDR=FFFFFFFF

Meaning: This version of the MV37 message applies to Technical Statuses from TS7356 (MDTDS, TRACE = 02 for XCP1 correspondents, TRACE = 01 for TM correspondents, and TRACE = 03 for TM and XCP1 correspondents).

The "ZZZZZZZZZZZZ" value is ***** (no correspondent name available), **CPCNCT** (error detection in H_TP7_CPCNCT component), or CORRESPONDENT NAME.

"V=YYYYYY" is the verb name (CNxxxx or CPxxxx from H_TP7_CONNECT or H_TP7_CPCNCT, RJCP or CLCP from H_TP7_CONNECT rejection,

"I=CCC" is an internal error code (decimal),

"REASON=RRRR" is the VCAM reason,

"S=XXXX" is the rejection code from TDS if V = RJCP or CLCP, or the VCAM status (hexadecimal).

"ADDR=FFFFFFFF" is the address of the connection rejection (if the value of ADDR is not FFFFFFFF).

Action: This information is used by your Customer Service Center. To de-activate this message, enter the command MDTDS TRACE=00.

MV38. TIMEOUT UPON SYNCHRONOUS SEND. USER=user_name, TPR=tp_name

Meaning: Warning message. This message is sent when the TDS generation clause "MAXIMUM WAIT-TIME UPON SYNCHRONOUS SEND IS *nmin*" is present and when the *nmin* value is exhausted during a SEND verb.

This means that network acknowledgement was not received during the WAIT-TIME.



MV39 **COLD RESTART FORCED DUE TO ABORT DURING PREVIOUS COLD RESTART.**
Meaning: An abort occurred during the previous TDS cold restart phase. The current TDS restart mode is forced to cold in order to ensure the TDS next session consistency.

Action: None - Files are recovered to their last commitment point; TDS is cold restarted.

MV40 **IDS/GAC ERROR TPR:XXXXXXXXXXXX , XXX SCHEMA/COMMIT, XXX USABLE SCHEMAS.**

Meaning: Fatal abort. The swap area used to save IDS/II currencies, after a TPR execution is not sufficient.

The size of this area is computed at the beginning of the first TDS session following TP7GEN. This size depends on schema descriptions and depends on the STDS clause MAXIMUM NUMBER OF SCHEMA IS *maxschema* PER COMMITMENT.

TPR:XXXXXXXXXXXX is the name of the faulty TPR.

XXX SCHEMA/COMMIT is the maximum number of schemas per commitment unit:

If the clause MAXIMUM NUMBER OF SCHEMA IS *n* PER COMMITMENT is absent from the STDS generation member, the value XXX is 001. If the clause is present XXX is the value *n*.

XXX USABLE SCHEMAS is the number of schemas currently usable for the TDS session.

Action: Check the value XXX SCHEMA/COMMIT is correctly defined.

If not, increase this value and run TP7GEN.

If XXX is correct, contact the Service Center.

MV41 **XXXXXXXXXXXXX CANNOT BE MASTER OF TDS (NOT MASTER IN A PREVIOUS SESSION)**

Meaning: As from TS7458 this message is issued at TDS warm restart when the master of the current TDS session (whose name is XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX) was an "ordinary" user in a previous TDS session. As he is still known to TDS as an ordinary correspondent, he cannot be the master of the starting session (display of return code DUPNAME).

MV42. **TIMEOUT UPON CONNECTION TO NODE=xxxx MBX=mailbox_name, (TPR=tpr_name)**

Meaning: Warning message. This message is sent when the TDS generation clause "MAXIMUM WAIT-TIME UPON SYNCHRONOUS SEND IS *nmin*" is present



and when the *nmin* value is exhausted during an asynchronous outward CONNECTION.

NODE=xxxx is the name of the destination node.

This means that the connection destination did not answer during the WAIT-TIME.

MV60. XA SERVICE DAMAGED

Meaning: A protocol error has been made by TDS-XA or a swap failure occurred.

Action: None. Internal error.

MV61. XA SESSION CANNOT BE INITIALIZED FOR ORACLE

Meaning: The SM containing ORACLE7/TDS is not loaded, or the correct library is not specified in the JOBLIB statement of the TDS job.

Action: Ensure that the SM containing ORACLE7/TDS-XA is loaded. If it is, check JOBLIB statement of TDS job.

MV62. ERROR DURING XA RECOVERY PHASE

Meaning: ORACLE7/TDS-XA has been asked to perform XA recovery in a bad context or with incorrect parameters which involved a protocol error.

Action: None. Internal error.

MV63. XA FUNCTION IS NOT AVAILABLE

Meaning: The product TDS-XA (Marketing Identifier) has not been purchased for the site.

Action: Verify if the product was purchased or not.

MV70. CMA INITIALISATION FAILED RC=XXXXXXXX

Meaning: CMA cannot be initialized.

Action: Ensure that the SM H_SM_CMA is loaded in BKST. If it is, check JOBLIB statement of TDS job.

MV79. TCP/IP COMMUNICATION IS NOT INITIALIZED ERRNO=XXXXX ON XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Meaning: An error occurred during TDS-TCP/IP initialization:

ERRNO=XXXXX is the error code returned by the invoked Sockg7 function, see *TDS-TCP-IP User's Guide*.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX is the name of the invoked Sockg7 function which encountered a problem.



Action: Check <<hosts>> and <<services>> configuration files used for the chosen TCP/IP way of communication.

Check OPEN 7 and sockg7 products are active and ready on the site.

MV80. TCP-IP FUNCTION IS NOT AVAILABLE

Meaning: The product TDS/TCP-IP (Marketing Identifier) has not been purchased for the site, see *TDS-TCP-IP User's Guide*.

The H_SM_DCM SM of SYS.DCM.SYSTEM is not loaded.

Action: Verify if the product was purchased or not. Ensure that the SM containing H_SM_DCM is loaded.

TDS TP7 RECOVERY RC= return code.

This is a warning message. This message appears in the JOR during the recovery phase at end of job, restartable abort, or after a crash. An abnormal return code indicates that some problem has occurred during the recovery phase. Refer to messages in Before and After Journals.





30. OU Messages

General Environment

OU messages are produced by the SYSOUT component of the system. Some messages (OU26, OU27, OU28, OU32) appear only in the JOR of the WRITER service job and are simply a log of messages that have been displayed on the operator console. They indicate an abnormal situation during the printing of output.

The other messages may appear in the JOR of any user job and indicate an abnormal situation during the creation of an output file.

Pertinent Manuals

GCOS 7 System Operator's Guide..... 47 A2 53US
GCOS 7 Console Messages 47 A2 61UU

Message Descriptions

OU13. **ron.step SYS.OUT OVERFLOW**

Meaning: The step tried to write a record in the public SYS.OUT file but the file is full and cannot be extended. Such a situation usually arises when a step makes a loop while writing to the SYS.OUT file.

Result: The step will wait until space is released from SYS.OUT. However the main operator may decide to abort the step.

Action: If a step generates very large outputs, permanent SYS.OUT should be used. Use the LINES limit parameter of the STEP statement to give protection against indefinite loops.



- OU26.** **ddnn ron:oseq CANCELLED RC=edited-return-code EFN=efn**
[SUBFILE=subfile-name]
- Meaning:** This message appears only in the JOR of the WRITER service job and is sent to the submitter of the output. Refer to the appropriate *Console Messages Directory* for a detailed description.
- OU27.** **ddnn ron:oseq {CANCELLED} [WRITER TERMINATED]**
RC=edited-return-code [ON SYSOUT FILE]
- Meaning:** This message appears only in the JOR of the WRITER service job. For a detailed description, refer to the appropriate *Console Messages Directory*.
- OU28.** **ddnn WRITER TERMINATED RC=edited-return-code**
- Meaning:** This message appears only in the JOR of the WRITER service job. For a detailed description, refer to the appropriate *Console Messages Directory*.
- OU29.** **IFN ifn IS NOT IN SYSOUT FILE FORMAT [EDITION PARAMETERS WILL NOT BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT FOR FURTHER OUTPUT REQUESTS OF THIS FILE]**
- Meaning:** This message warns the user that the SYSOUT mechanism cannot be used for the creation of a permanent SYSOUT file, i.e. editing of the file is not performed at file creation time.
- If file printing is requested by the step creating the file (JCL statement, SYSOUT, in step enclosure), the editing parameters specified in the DEFINE and SYSOUT statements will be taken into account. But for further output requests of this file (WRITER statements), the editing parameters specified at file creation time are lost. For these requests, the default value for editing parameters will be used unless the editing parameters are re-specified in the JCL statement, WRITER. For more details, refer to the *JCL User's Guide*.
- OU30.** **OVERFLOW ON OUTPUT WRITER CONTROL STRUCTURES**
- Meaning:** The maximum number of outputs known by the output writer for a job has been reached. The present limit is 256. This message may appear when a step uses a public SYS.OUT file and OPENS it the first time in output and then performs several OPENS in APPEND. Although the file is viewed by the user as a single output, a new output (from the system internal point of view) is created each time the file is opened.
- Result:** An abnormal return code is returned to the program as a result of the OPEN operation.
- Action:** Check the program.



OU31. ERROR IN OUTPUT STATEMENT wrong-parameter

Meaning: An incorrect output description parameter has been found in the case when the output description is given in the program itself instead of in the JCL. This message may indicate a system error.

Result: The output description is ignored.

Action: Contact the Service Center, if necessary.

**OU32. OUTPUT WILL BE RESTARTED FROM {BEGINNING }
{CURRENT ADDRESS}
{BACK=nn }**

Meaning: This message may appear only in the JOR of the WRITER service job. It gives a trace of the operator's reply to question OU02. Refer to the *System Operator's Guide*.

**OU34. UNABLE TO ACCESS STATION station-name RC=edited-return-code
MAIN STATION ASSUMED**

Meaning: An output was to be directed to a remote station, but the station is not accessible. This may arise when a remote station has been deleted between the time when the job has been entered in the system and the time when the output is sent to the remote station. Such a message may indicate a system error.

Result: The output will be directed to the central site.

Action: Contact the Service Center, if necessary.





31. PAS Messages

General Environment

PAS messages are produced by the PASCAL Compiler. The message PASOO gives information; messages PAS01 to PAS44 indicate that an incident occurred during the compilation.

Pertinent Manuals

PASCAL User's Guide..... 47 A2 52UL

Message Descriptions

PAS00. (uu.nn) **SUMMARY FOR program-name <error-summary> [NO] CU PRODUCED**

Meaning: Information message, displayed for each external procedure compiled by the activation of the PASCAL compiler. The message indicates:

- the version of the compiler: uu.nn,
- the name of the compiled program,
- the summary of detected errors, i.e., the number of errors for each relevant severity level or the phrase NO ERRORS; and whether or not a CU was produced.

PAS01. **OPEN PRTLIB. LISTING WILL BE ON SYSOUT. RC=edited-return-code**

Meaning: The PASCAL compiler failed to open the permanent report file for the reason indicated by the return code. The most common user error is:

RC=EFNUNKN; the report file specified has not been found on the indicated volume.

Result: The compiler proceeds but the listing is produced in the standard SYSOUT. The listing will be deleted after being printed.

Action: Correct the JCL if relevant, or contact the Service Center.



PAS02. OPEN PRTFILE.LISTING WILL BE ON SYSOUT RC=edited-return-code

Meaning: The PASCAL compiler failed to OPEN the permanent report file. The reason is given by the return code. The most common user error is:

RC=EFNUNKN; the report file specified has not been found on the indicated volume.

Result: The compiler proceeds but the listing is produced in the standard SYSOUT. The listing will be deleted after being printed.

Action: Correct the JCL, if relevant, or contact the Service Center.

PAS03. OPEN INLIB. RC=edited-return-code

Meaning: The PASCAL compiler failed to open the file containing the source program(s) to be compiled. The file can be either a library or an input enclosure. The reason is indicated by the return-code. The most common return code is EFNUNKN, which indicates that the library specified in the INLIB parameter of the JCL statement, PASCAL, has not been found on the specified volume.

Result: No compilation is performed.

Action: Correct the JCL if relevant, or contact the Service Center.

PAS04. OPEN CULIB. NO OBJECT CODE PRODUCED. RC=edited-return-code

Meaning: The PASCAL compiler failed to open the library where the produced objects should be stored. The reason is indicated by the return code. Such a message is very unusual when a temporary CU library is used. When a permanent CU library is used, the most common return code is EFNUNKN indicating that the library specified in the CULIB parameter of the JCL statement, PASCAL, has not been found on the specified volume.

Result: The compiler continues processing but it will not generate any CU.

Action: Correct the JCL if relevant, or contact the Service Center.

PAS05. BUILD INLIB. RC=edited-return-code

Meaning: A problem occurred when the compiler attempted to retrieve source member names from the input library. The reason is indicated by the return code.

Result: No further compilation is performed.

Action: Report the problem to the Service Center.

PAS06. OPENS INLIB FOR: member-name

Meaning: An incident, which may be due to a system error, occurred when the compiler attempted to access a source member from the input library. The reason is indicated by the return code.



Result: The compilation is aborted.

Action: Report the problem to the Service Center.

PAS07. OPENS PRTLIB FOR: proc-name_L. LISTING WILL BE ON SYSOUT

Meaning: An incident, which may be due to a system error, occurred when the compiler attempted to create the member to receive the listing created by the compilation. Note that the name of the member is derived from the procedure name by adding the "_L" suffix. The reason is indicated by the return code.

Result: The listing will be stored in the standard SYSOUT and will be deleted after being printed.

Action: Report the problem to the Service Center.

PAS08. CLOSES INLIB FOR: member name. RC=edited-return code

Meaning: An incident occurred at the end of source program reading. The reason is indicated by the return code. Such an incident is very unusual and may be due to a system error.

Result: Compilation of the source program continues.

Action: Check the compilation was correctly performed and report the problem to the Service Center.

PAS09. CLOSES FOR proc-name_L. RC=edited-return-code

Meaning: An incident occurred at the end of creation of the listing in the print library. The reason is indicated by the return code. Such an incident is very unusual and may be due to a system error. Note that the name of the member is derived from the procedure name by adding the "_L" suffix.

Result: The listing may be accessible from the print library. At the time of the incident the CU had already been produced (assuming that no serious errors were detected in the source program).

Action: Report the problem to the Service Center.

PAS11. CLOSE CULIB. RC=edited-return-code

Meaning: An incident, which may be due to a system error, occurred when the compiler attempted to CLOSE the CU library. The return code gives the reason for the incident.

Result: The Compile Units had already been produced and may be accessible in the CU library.



Action: If the incident was an I/O error, check the disk drive and the disk pack. If necessary, contact the Service Center.

PAS12. CLOSE INLIB. RC=edited-return-code

Meaning: An incident, which may be due to a system error, occurred when the compiler attempted to close the library containing the source programs. The return code gives the reason for the incident.

Result: The compiler processing continues.

Action: If the incident was an I/O error, check the disk drive and the disk pack. If necessary contact the Service Center.

PAS13. CLOSE SYSOUT. RC=edited-return-code

Meaning: An incident, which may be due to a system error, occurred when the compiler attempted to close the standard SYSOUT containing the report. The return code gives the reason for the incident.

Result: This incident occurred at the end of compiler processing and the CUs were already produced. The produced listings may be accessible and successfully printed.

Action: If the incident was an I/O error, check the disk drive and the disk pack supporting the file. If necessary, contact the Service Center.

PAS14. CLOSE PRTLIB. RC=edited-return-code

Meaning: An incident, which may be due to a system error, occurred when the compiler attempted to close the report file, or the library specified in the PRTLIB parameter of the JCL, or a sequential file specified in the PRTFILE parameter of the JCL. The return code gives the reason for the incident. The incident may be due to a system problem.

Result: Refer to the preceding message.

Action: Refer to the preceding message.

PAS15. PUT ON SYSOUT. RC=edited-return-code

Meaning: The compiler was unable to write a record in the standard SYSOUT containing the report. The reason is indicated by the return code. Such an incident is very unusual and may indicate a system error.

Result: Compiling stops. The CU generation phase of the program being processed had already been performed. Message PAS00 in the JOR indicates which CUs were already produced. A partial listing of the program being processed may be accessible.



Action: If the incident was an I/O error, check the disk drive and the disk pack supporting the file. If necessary, contact the Service Center.

PAS15. PUT ON PRTLIB. RC=edited-return-code

Meaning: The compiler was unable to write a record in the report file or to a library specified in the PRTLIB parameter, or a sequential file specified in the PRTFILE parameter. The return code indicates the reason for the incident.

The return code DATALIM means that the file or library is full and cannot be extended. Remember that:

- the PRTFILE is processed in append mode,
- in the PRTLIB, the listing of the procedure "procname" is stored in the member "procname_L" and replaces the one created by a previous compilation of "procname".

Result: Compiling stops. The CU generation phase of the program being processed had already been performed. Message PASOO indicates which CUs were already produced. A partial listing of the program being processed may be accessible.

Action: If the incident was an I/O error, check the disk drive and the disk pack supporting the file. If necessary, contact the Service Center.

PAS16. GET INLIB FOR: member-name. RC=edited-return-code

Meaning: The compiler was unable to read a source record either from a user library or from the standard SYS.IN library. The reason for the incident is given by the return code. Such an incident is very unusual and may indicate a system error.

Result: Compiling stops.

Action: If the incident was an I/O error, check the disk drive and the disk pack supporting the file. If necessary, contact the Service Center.

PAS17. OPENS CULIB WORK MEMBER: member-name. RC=edited-return-code

Meaning: The compiler was unable to create the member in the CU library to receive the CU being generated. The return-code indicates the reason for the incident.

Result: Compiling stops. The old version of the program being compiled is still available in the CU library, because the compiler creates the new version of the CU in a temporary member and replaces the old version by the new one only when the CU generation phase is completed.

Action: If the incident was an I/O error, check the disk drive and the disk pack supporting the file. If necessary, contact the Service Center.



PAS18. OPENS CULIB OLD-MEMBER: member-name RC=edited-return-code

Meaning: The compiler was unable to access the member containing the old CU version of the program being compiled, to replace it by the new version. The return code indicates the reason for the incident, which is probably due to a system error.

Result: Compiling stops.

Action: Refer to message PAS15.

PAS19. procname IS ALREADY AN ALIAS IN CULIB. DUPLICATE NAME

Meaning: An attempt was made to create a CU when another CU containing a secondary entry point already exists in the library with the same name as the procedure being compiled.

Result: The new CU cannot be created in the library.

Action: Use the LIST command of the LIBMAINT CU to get the name of the procedure containing the secondary entry point, then rename the new procedure or use a new CU library.

PAS20. GET CULIB OLD MEMBER: member-name. RC=edited-return-code

Meaning: To replace an old version of the CU by a new one, the compiler reads the old CU. An incident occurred while reading a record. The return code gives the reason for the incident, which is probably due to a system error.

Result: Compiling stops.

Action: Refer to message PAS15.

PAS21. PUT CULIB WORK MEMBER: member-name RC=edited-return-code

Meaning: The compiler was unable to write a CU record in the CU library. The reason for the incident is given by the return code. The return code DATALIM indicates the CU library is full. Remember that the compiler generates the CU in a work member before replacing the old version of the CU by the new one. Thus enough room must be provided in the CU library to create the work member even when an old version of the CU already exists in the CU library.

Result: Compiling stops. The old version of the CU, if it exists, is still available in the CU library.

Action: Compile the program again using another CU library, or delete the old CU. If the incident was an I/O error, check the disk and the disk pack supporting the library, or delete the old CU.



**PAS22. STOW (ADD) CULIB ALIAS: alias-name TO member name.
RC= edited-return-code**

Meaning: The compiler is processing the PASCAL program "member-name", and this program contains a secondary entry point named "alias-name". The compiler is trying to store the name of the secondary entry point as an alias of the main entry point, i.e., both names lead to the same CU member in the library directory. An incident occurred during this operation. The reason is given by the return code.

The most common incident is return code "DUPNAME", meaning that the name of the second entry point already exists in the library directory either as the main entry point or as the second entry point of another procedure.

Result: The new CU is created in the library but the name is not cataloged in the directory as an alias of this CU.

Action: Use the LIST command of LIBMAINT CU to check the contents of the CU library.

PAS23. CLOSES (DELETE) CULIB MEMBER: member-name RC=edited-return-code

Meaning: The compiler was unable to delete the old version of the CU in the CU library. The reason for the incident is given by the return-code. Such an incident is very unusual and may indicate a system error.

Result: The compiler proceeds.

Action: Use the LIST command of the LIBMAINT CU to check the contents of the library. If the incident was an I/O error, check the disk drive and the disk pack supporting the file. If necessary, contact the Service Center.

PAS24. CLOSES CULIB WORK MEMBER: member-name. RC=edited-return-code

Meaning: The compiler was unable to close the CU work member. The reason for the incident is given by the return code. Such an incident is very unusual and may indicate a system error.

Result: The compiler stops. The old version of the CU is available in the CU library.

Action: Use the LIST command of the LIBMAINT CU to check the contents of the library. If the incident was an I/O error, check the disk drive and the disk pack supporting the file. If necessary, contact the Service Center.

**PAS25. STOW (DELETE) CULIB ALIAS: alias-name OF member name
RC=edited-return-code**

Meaning: An old version of the CU being created exists in the library. The old version of the program had a secondary entry point with a name cataloged in the CU library as an alias name of the main entry point. The compiler is deleting this



alias name. An incident occurred while deleting the name, which is specified in the message. The reason for the incident is given by the return code.

Result: The compiler proceeds but the alias involved is not deleted from the library directory. Further consequences can be:

- error PAS22 in the same compilation, when the compiler tries to add this name as an alias of the new CU,
- return code ADDROUT at linkage time, when this name is referenced.

Action: Use the LIST command of the LIBMAINT CU to check the contents of the library. If the incident was an I/O error, check the disk drive and the disk pack supporting the file. If necessary, contact the Service Center.

PAS27. PUT ON SYSOUT LNERR. RC=edited-return-code

Meaning: A record cannot be written in the standard SYSOUT due to a software problem.

Result: The compiler proceeds but the current record is not stored in the report file.

Action: Report the problem to the Service Center.

PAS27. PUT ON PRTLIB LNERR. RC=edited-return-code

Meaning: A record cannot be written in the private SYSOUT specified in the PRTLIB or PRTRFILE parameter of the JCL, due to a software problem.

Result: The compiler proceeds but the current record is not stored in the report file.

Action: Report the problem to the Service Center.

**PAS28. CHNAME CULIB FROM WORK member-name-1 TO member name-2
RC=edited-return-code**

Meaning: The compiler has created a new version of a CU when an old version existed in the library, in a member with a work name (member-name-1). After deleting the old member, the compiler renames the work member with its actual name (member-name-2). An incident occurred during this operation, the reason for which is given by the return code.

Result: Compiling stops.

Action: If the incident was an I/O error, check the disk drive and the disk pack supporting the file. If necessary, contact the Service Center.



PAS30. VMACC WORK. RC=edited-return-code

Meaning: There was a problem with the management of the virtual memory files used by the PASCAL compiler; the return-code gives the reason. Such a message indicates a system error.

Result: Compiling stops.

Action: Contact the Service Center.

PAS31. VMFOP WORK. RC=edited-return-code

Meaning: There was a problem with the management of the virtual memory files used by the compiler; the return code gives the reason. Such a message indicates a system error.

Result: Compiling stops.

Action: Contact the Service Center.

PAS32. VMFCL WORK. RC=edited-return-code

Meaning: There was a problem with the management of the virtual memory files used by the compiler; the return code gives the reason. Such a message indicates a system error.

Result: Compiling stops.

Action: Contact the Service Center.

PAS33. OPEN SYSOUT. RC=edited-return-code

Meaning: The compiler was unable to OPEN the standard SYSOUT in order to create the compiler report; the return code gives the reason. Such an error is unusual and may indicate a system error.

Result: Compiling stops but the CU is already produced in the CU library.

Action: If the incident was an I/O error, check the disk drive and the disk pack supporting the file. If necessary, contact the Service Center.

PAS35. SEGSIZE FCB-POOL. RC=edited-return-code

Meaning: There was a problem with the management of the virtual memory files used by the PASCAL compiler; the return code gives the reason. If the return code is SGOV (code sent by VMM) and if the incident occurs during the FIXUP phase (phase name shown by and following the PAS45 message) the reason may be an overflow in the ISN table of the compiler i.e. the number of record tables stated in the program, is too high.

Result: Compiling stops.



Action: If the situation is as described above, use dynamic allocation with NEW/DISPOSE for certain of the larger objects. Otherwise, contact the Service Center.

PAS39. SOURCE MEMBER=member name IS NOT IN PAS LANGUAGE

Meaning: The source member given as input to the compiler is neither of the PASCAL type (TYPE=PAS) nor the DATASSF type (TYPE=DATASSF).

Result: The compiler proceeds; this may produce strange results if the PASCAL compiles JCL commands or a COBOL source program.

Action: Change the TYPE of the source member, using LIBMAINT.

PAS40. PUT SYSOUT. RC=edited-return-code

Meaning: The compiler was unable to write a record in the standard SYSOUT when tracing; the return code gives the reason.

Result: Compiling stops.

Action: Contact the Service Center.

PAS42. TYPE OF INLIB SHOULD BE SL

Meaning: The library given as input to the compiler is not a source language library.

Result: Compiling stops.

Action: Check the JCL and correct it if relevant.

PAS43. TYPE OF CULIB SHOULD BE CU

Meaning: The library specified in the CULIB parameter is not a Compile Unit library.

Result: Compiling stops.

Action: Check the JCL and correct it if relevant.

PAS48. UPDATE: ERRONEOUS LENGTH

Meaning: A compiler internal problem occurred in the management of virtual memory working files.

Result: Compiling stops.

Action: Report the problem to the Service Center.



PAS56. CALLERS ARE address values

Meaning: An information message which appears every time a compilation steps before normal termination.

Action: Take the contents of this message to the Service Center.





32. PCF Messages

General Environment

PCF messages are produced by the Program Checkout Facility component of the system.

Pertinent Manual

Program Checkout Facility User's Guide 47 A2 15UP

PCF00. **<dynamically created message text>**

Meaning: The message cannot be directed to the standard output.

Result: The job is aborted.

Action: Variable; depends on the nature of the error.

PCF01. **PCF UNABLE TO EXPAND ITS COMMAND TABLE**

Meaning: There is no more space available for PCF to create its data structures.

Result: The job is aborted.

Action: Lower the consumption of type segments by the process group being debugged.

PCF02. **UNRECOVERABLE ERROR IN PCF I/O PROCEDURE**

Meaning: PCF can no longer perform the inputs and outputs which are necessary during its execution.

Result: The job is aborted.

Action: This error is external to PCF. The action to be taken depends on the cause of the error. It may be an error in the line, the terminal, or the telecom.





33. PT Messages

General Environment

PT messages are produced by the GCOS 7 Passthrough mechanism.

Message Descriptions

The general format of PT error messages is:

PTnn **message-text RC=return-code**
The format of PT error messages giving VCAM error codes for GCOS 7 -V6 is:

PTnn **message-text**
VCAM ERROR CODES: STATUS=hhX REASON=hhX C_REASON=hhX
The format of PT error messages giving VCAM error codes for releases prior to GCOS 7-V6 is:

PTnn **message-text**
VCAM ERROR CODES: BYTE1=hhX BYTE2=hhX BYTE3=hhX
or

PTnn **message-text**
VCAM ERROR CODES: BYTE1=hhX BYTE2=hhX ERROR=hhX
Where hh is a hexadecimal value. For these messages, refer to the VCAM error codes in this section.

Messages PT01 to PT26 are for initialization. Messages PT31 to PT63 are for the dialog with VCAM.



33.1 Initialization Messages PT01 To PT26

- PT01** **UNABLE TO OBTAIN VCAM SEMAPHORE**
RC=return-code
Meaning: Software error.
Action: Contact the Service Center.
- PT02** **UNABLE TO ACTIVATE WORKSTATION**
VCAM ERROR CODES: WSTAT=wstat
Meaning: Software error.
Action: Contact the Service Center.
- PT03** **UNABLE TO ACTIVATE MAILBOX**
VCAM ERROR CODES: MBSTST=mbstat
Meaning: Software error.
Action: Contact the Service Center.
- PT04** **UNABLE TO OPEN REMOTE APPL MSG_GROUP**
VCAM ERROR CODES: STATUS=status REASON=reason C_REASON=c_reason
Meaning: Software error.
Action: Refer to the VCAM error codes. Contact the Service Center.
- PT05** **UNABLE TO DEACTIVATE MAILBOX**
VCAM ERROR CODES: MBSTST=mbstat
Meaning: Software error.
Action: Contact the Service Center.
- PT06** **UNABLE TO DEACTIVATE WORK_STATION**
VCAM ERROR CODES: WSSTAT=wsstat
Meaning: Software error.
Action: Contact the Service Center.
- PT07** **UNABLE TO FREE SEMAPHORE**
RC=return-code
Meaning: Software error.
Action: Contact the Service Center.



- PT08** **CONNECTION REJECTED-STATUS=ABNREJECT**
VCAM ERROR CODES: STATUS=status REASON=reason C_REASON=c_reason
Meaning: Abnormal rejection.
Action: Refer to the VCAM error codes.
- PT09** **CONNECTION REJECTED-STATUS=DNODENOP**
VCAM ERROR CODES: STATUS=status REASON=reason C_REASON=c_reason
Meaning: Destination node not operable.
Action: Check the status of the remote network system. Refer to the VCAM error codes.
- PT10** **CONNECTION REJECTED-STATUS=DNODESTST**
VCAM ERROR CODES: STATUS=status REASON=reason C_REASON=c_reason
Meaning: Destination node saturated.
Action: Check the status of the remote network system. Refer to the VCAM error codes.
- PT11** **CONNECTION REJECTED-MAILBOX UNKNOWN**
Meaning: Remote application is not known on the remote site.
Action: None.
- PT12** **CONNECTION REJECTED-MAILBOX NOT OPERABLE**
Meaning: Destination mailbox not operable.
Action: Check the status of the remote network system.
- PT13** **CONNECTION REJECTED-MAILBOX SATURATED**
Meaning: Destination mailbox saturated.
Action: Check the status of the remote network system.
- PT14** **CONNECTION REJECTED-APPL REJECT**
Meaning: Destination application saturated.
Action: Check the status of the remote network system.



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- PT15** **CONNECTION REJECTED-STATUS=DLGREJECT**
VCAM ERROR CODES: STATUS=status REASON=reason C_REASON=c_reason
Meaning: Dialog rejection.
- Action:** Check the status of the remote network system. Refer to the VCAM error codes.
- PT16** **CONNECTION REJECTED-STATUS=PCREJECT**
VCAM ERROR CODES: STATUS=status REASON=reason C_REASON=c_reason
Meaning: Presentation rejected (negotiation result).
- Action:** Check the status of the remote network system. Refer to the VCAM error codes.
- PT17** **CONNECTION REJECTED-STATUS=TMOUT**
VCAM ERROR CODES: STATUS=status REASON=reason C_REASON=c_reason
Meaning: Time out.
- Action:** Check the status of the front end. Refer to the VCAM error codes.
- PT18** **CONNECTION REJECTED-STATUS=ACCVIOL**
VCAM ERROR CODES: STATUS=status REASON=reason C_REASON=c_reason
Meaning: Access rights violation.
- Action:** Check the access rights of the specified USER/PROJECT/BILLING to the system or application on the remote site. Refer to the VCAM error codes.
- PT19** **CONNECTION REJECTED SECURITY CHECKS FAILED**
Meaning: Security checks failed.
- Action:** Enter the correct password.
- PT20** **CONNECTION REJECTED-STATUS=DNODEUKN**
VCAM ERROR CODES: STATUS=status REASON=reason C_REASON=c_reason
Meaning: Destination node unknown.
- Action:** Check the network generation parameter against the network configuration. Refer to the VCAM error codes.
- PT21** **CONNECTION REJECTED-STATUS=PATHNAV**
VCAM ERROR CODES: STATUS=status REASON=reason C_REASON=c_reason
Meaning: Path to destination not available.
- Action:** Check the network generation parameter against the network configuration. Refer to the VCAM error codes.
-



- PT22** **CONNECTION REJECTED-USER ALREADY LOGGED**
 Meaning: As in message text.
 Action: None.
- PT23** **CONNECTION REJECTED-DUPLICATE STATION NAME**
 Meaning: As in message text.
 Action: None.
- PT24** **UNABLE TO CLOSE REMOTE APPL MSG GROUP**
 VCAM ERROR CODES: STATUS=status REASON=reason C_REASON=c_reason
 Meaning: System error on termination of message transmission.
 Action: Refer to the VCAM error codes.
- PT25** **CONNECTION REJECTED**
 Meaning: As in message text.
 Action: None.
- PT26** **PASS_THROUGH ABNORMALLY TERMINATED**
 Meaning: Abort on passthrough connection.
 Action: Try again. If the problem persists, contact the Service Center.

33.2 Dialog With VCAM Messages PT31 To PT63

- PT31** **CHECK SEMAPHORE ERROR**
 RC=return-code
 Meaning: Software error.
 Action: Contact the Service Center.
- PT32** **UNEXPECTED VCAM EVENT**
 Meaning: User session has been interrupted.
 Action: None. If the problem persists, contact the Service Center.



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- PT33** **SESS TERMINATED BY REMOTE APPL**
Meaning: The passthrough connection opened by the remote application has been terminated by the application.
Action: None.
- PT34** **UNABLE TO RECEIVE IT**
Meaning: Interrupt (break) cannot be acknowledged.
Action: None. If the problem persists, contact the Service Center.
- PT35** **REMOTE IOF ABNORMALLY DISCONNECTED**
Meaning: A rupture in the communications link with a remote system has occurred.
Action: None. If the problem persists, contact the Service Center.
- PT36** **UNEXPECTED VCAM INTERRUPT**
Meaning: System session has been interrupted.
Action: None. If the problem persists, contact the Service Center.
- PT37** **UNABLE TO SEND_IT**
RC=return-code
Meaning: Interrupt (break) is not recognized for transmission.
Action: None. If the problem persists, contact the Service Center.
- PT38** **UNEXPECTED STATUS ON SEND_IT**
Meaning: Interrupt has been sent but not correctly acknowledged.
Action: None. If the problem persists, contact the Service Center.
- PT39** **UNEXPECTED STATUS ON RECEIVE**
Meaning: Data transmission from remote site is invalid.
Action: None. If the problem persists, contact the Service Center.
- PT40** **UNABLE TO RECEIVE MESSAGE**
RC=return-code
Meaning: The turn for transmission has not been acknowledged by sender.
Action: None. If the problem persists, contact the Service Center.
-



- PT41** **UNEXPECTED STATUS ON SEND**
 Meaning: Data transmission to remote site is invalid.
 Action: None. If the problem persists, contact the Service Center.
- PT42** **UNABLE TO SEND MESSAGE**
 RC=return-code
 Meaning: The turn for transmission has not been acknowledged by receiver.
 Action: None. If the problem persists, contact the Service Center.
- PT43** **REMOTE INTERACTIVE SESSION STARTED**
 Meaning: A pass-through is started.
 Action: None.
- PT44** **CONNECT REJECTED BY REMOTE APPL**
 VCAM ERROR CODES: STATUS=status REASON=reason C_REASON=c_reason
 Meaning: User unable to connect to the mailbox of the application.
 Action: Refer to the VCAM error codes.
- PT45** **CONNECTION IMPOSSIBLE**
 VCAM ERROR CODES: STATUS=status REASON=reason C_REASON=c_reason
 Meaning: Connection parameters are not valid for the user's cataloged rights.
 Action: Refer to the VCAM error codes.
- PT46** **CONNECTION REJECTED-STATUS=ABNREJCT**
 VCAM ERROR CODES: STATUS=status REASON=reason C_REASON=c_reason
 Meaning: Abnormal rejection.
 Action: None.
- PT47** **CONNECTION REJECTED-STATUS=DNODENOP**
 VCAM ERROR CODES: STATUS=status REASON=reason C_REASON=c_reason
 Meaning: Destination node not operable.
 Action: None.
- PT48** **CONNECTION REJECTED-STATUS=DNODESAT**
 VCAM ERROR CODES: STATUS=status REASON=reason C_REASON=c_reason
 Meaning: Number of connections supported by the destination node is saturated.
 Action: Refer to the VCAM error codes.
-



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- PT49** **CONNECTION REJECTED-MAILBOX UNKNOWN**
VCAM ERROR CODES: STATUS=status REASON=reason C_REASON=c_reason
Meaning: Remote application is not known on remote site.
Action: Refer to the VCAM error codes.
- PT50** **CONNECTION REJECTED-MAILBOX NOT OPERABLE**
VCAM ERROR CODES: STATUS=status REASON=reason C_REASON=c_reason
Meaning: Destination mailbox not operable.
Action: Check the status of the remote network system. Refer to the VCAM error codes.
- PT51** **CONNECTION REJECTED-MAILBOX SATURATED**
VCAM ERROR CODES: STATUS=status REASON=reason C_REASON=c_reason
Meaning: Number of users connectable to destination mailbox is saturated.
Action: Check the status of the remote network system. Refer to the VCAM error codes.
- PT52** **CONNECTION REJECTED-APPL REJECT**
Meaning: Destination request cannot be enqueued.
Action: Check the status of the remote network system.
- PT53** **CONNECTION REJECTED-STATUS=DLGREJCT**
VCAM ERROR CODES: STATUS=status REASON=reason C_REASON=c_reason
Meaning: Dialog rejection (negotiation result).
Action: Check the status of the remote network system. Refer to the VCAM error codes.
- PT54** **CONNECTION REJECTED-STATUS=PCREJCT**
VCAM ERROR CODES: STATUS=status REASON=reason C_REASON=c_reason
Meaning: Presentation rejection (negotiation result).
Action: Check the status of the remote network system. Refer to the VCAM error codes.
- PT55** **CONNECTION REJECTED-STATUS=TMOUT**
VCAM ERROR CODES: STATUS=status REASON=reason C_REASON=c_reason
Meaning: Expiration time out.
Action: Check the status of the front end. Refer to the VCAM error codes.
-



- PT56** **CONNECTION REJECTED-STATUS=ACCVIOL**
VCAM ERROR CODES: STATUS=status REASON=reason C_REASON=c_reason
Meaning: Access rights violation.

Action: Check the access rights of the specified USER/PROJECT/BILLING to the system or application on the remote site. Refer to the VCAM error codes.
- PT57** **CONNECTION REJECTED SECURITY CHECKS FAILED**
VCAM ERROR CODES: STATUS=status REASON=reason C_REASON=c_reason
Meaning: Security checks failed on the specified USERID, PASSWORD (PROJECT,BILLING optional if the default).

Action: Enter the correct logon parameters. Refer to the VCAM error codes.
- PT58** **CONNECTION REJECTED-STATUS=DNODELINK**
VCAM ERROR CODES: STATUS=status REASON=reason C_REASON=c_reason
Meaning: Destination node link down.

Action: Call the operations center of the remote system to ready the system and its front-end processor (if any). Then try the connection again. Refer to the VCAM error codes.
- PT59** **CONNECTION REJECTED-STATUS=PATHNAV**
VCAM ERROR CODES: STATUS=status REASON=reason C_REASON=c_reason
Meaning: Path to destination not available.

Action: Check the system site logon parameter against the name declared for the SYSTEM in NETGEN. Refer to the VCAM error codes.
- PT60** **CONNECTION REJECTED-USER ALREADY LOGGED**
VCAM ERROR CODES: STATUS=status REASON=reason C_REASON=c_reason
Meaning: As in message text.

Action: None.
- PT61** **CONNECTION REJECTED-DUPLICATE STATION NAME**
VCAM ERROR CODES: STATUS=status REASON=reason C_REASON=c_reason
Meaning: As in message text.

Action: None.



PT62 **UNABLE TO CLOSE MESSAGE GROUP**
RC=return-code

Meaning: A system error has occurred in terminating a duplex message transmission.

Action: Try the transmission again. If the same error persists, contact the Service Center.

PT63 **UNABLE TO INQUIRE**
RC=return-code

Meaning: Software error.

Action: Contact the Service Center.

33.3 Vcam Error Messages

33.3.1 Status

The status of user connections that are rejected is 35. In some messages STATUS appears as BYTE1.

The following supplementary STATUS values are for Maintenance Purposes only:

@TBL@@NE@@@

hh	Status
30	CHECK
31	SKIP
32	ALREADY
33	DACTIV
34	RESOV
36	SYSTERR
37	LMBXSAT
38	DSTUNSPEC
39	TURNVIOL
3A	USERNG
3B	TRUNC
3C	NODATA
3D	MOREDATA
40	INTPDNG

Other STATUS values are given in C_REASON.



33.3.2 Reason

The following values give the reason for disconnection. In some messages, REASON appears as BYTE2.

@TBL@@NE@@@

hh	Reason
01	ABNORMAL TERMINATION
02	ACCEPTOR CUSTOMER NODE INOPERABLE
03	ACCEPTOR CUSTOMER NODE SATURATED
04	ACCEPTOR MAILBOX UNKNOWN
05	ACCEPTOR MAILBOX INOPERABLE
06	ACCEPTOR MAILBOX SATURATED
07	ACCEPTOR APPLICATION PROGRAM SATURATED
09	DIALOG PROTOCOL ERROR OR NEGOTIATION FAILED
0A	PRESENTATION PROTOCOL ERROR OR NEGOTIATION FAILED
15	TIME-OUT ON MESSAGE GROUP INITIATION
17	INCORRECT ACCESS RIGHT FOR MB
18	INCORRECT ACCESS RIGHT FOR THE APPLICATION
19	PRENEGOTIATED MESSAGE PATH DESCRIPTOR UNKNOWN
1A	SECURITY VALIDATION FAILED
1B	ACCEPTOR MAILBOX EXTENSION UNKNOWN
1D	MB NUMBER INVALID
21	INACCESSIBLE NODE
40	NODE UNKNOWN
41	PATH NOT AVAILABLE
42	DUPLICATED USER ID
43	DUPLICATED STATION ID (FOR REMOTE BATCH)

The following supplementary REASON values are for Maintenance Purposes only:

@TBL@@NE@@@

hh	Reason
00	RESTART RECEIVED
08	TRANSPORT PROTOCOL ERROR OR NEGOTIATION FAILED
0B	GETSEM OVERLOAD WRONG INQUIRY
0C	JOB SUBMISSION ON RFA INVOLVES DUPLICATE USER
0D	JOB CLASS Q NOT STARTED
0E	NO MEMORY RESOURCES
0F	NO J-PROCESS OR P-PROCESS AVAILABLE
10	LINE LENGTH NOT SUPPORTED
11	NUMBER OF SERVICE JOBS SATURATED



12	ANOMALIES IN START JOB
13	JOB STEP ABORT OR MESSAGE REJECTT
1C	ACCEPTOR MAILBOX EXTENSION INOPERABLE
32	NORMAL DISCONNECTION
33	SATURATION
34	FAILED NEGOTIATION
35	DOUBLE CONNECTION
36	INCOMPATIBLE PLUGS
37	TIME OUT T1 AT TRANSPORT LEVEL OCCURRED
38	TIME OUT T2 AT TRANSPORT LEVEL OCCURRED
39	PROTOCOL ERROR

33.3.3 C_REASON

The following values for C_REASON apply when the STATUS value is 35. In some messages C_REASON appears as BYTE3 or ERROR.

@TBL@@NE@@@

hh	C_Reason
8C	Requested mailbox is local and saturated.
8E	Requested node is local and requested mailbox is not defined.
8F	Duplicate name owner creating a MAIN user ID in dictionary.
90	USERUNKN return code sent from catalog.
91	PROJUNKN return code sent from catalog.
92	BILLUNKN return code sent from catalog.
93	STTNUNKN return code sent from catalog.
94	APPLUNKN return code sent from catalog.
95	RLUPUNKN return code sent from catalog.
96	RLBPUNKN return code sent from catalog.
97	RLAPUNKN return code sent from catalog.
98	RLSPUNKN return code sent from catalog.
99	PSWVIOL return code sent from catalog.
9A	Unexpected return code sent from catalog.
9C	Catalog not validated or submitter identification set not given by initiator and destination mailbox specifies CTL=, or NCTL=0.
9E	Unexpected type returned by dictionary for the destination mailbox. (Wrong destination mailbox name.)
9F	NOTDONE return code from dictionary when creating USER ID.
A0	Destination session (node) unknown.
A1	Neither the caller's mailbox nor the destinations mailbox is an application mailbox and the queue monitor is not available.
A2	Requested node is remote and the corresponding work station is not active.



- A3 Requested node is remote and the corresponding work station does not exist.
- A4 Requested node is remote and the corresponding work station is not active.
- A5 Destination mailbox is saturated and has REJECT option.
- A6 Destination mailbox is in the ending state, is static and has REJECT option.
- A7 SBC allocation failed, remote initiator case.
- A8 Session entry allocator failed, remote initiator case.
- A9 NOTDONE return code when trying to put connection letter into the buffer pool.
- AA Remote initiator case and ILLRL connection letter is not in agreement with DSA protocol.
- AB Remote initiator case, ILLRL connection letter specifies an extension, and this parameter is not implemented in the current release.
- B0 Immediate connection asked for and destination mailbox saturated or not active.
- B6 Wrong routing path. Connection arrives from a remote initiator and the specified destination is not the local node.
- B7 Synchronous OPMG verb and V_OPENACK message received with a reject as reason.
- B8 Synchronous OPMG verb and V_OPENACK message not received by the event processing.
- B9 Remote initiator case and wrong node codes are driven in the address record of the ILCRL connection letter.
- C0 Semaphore logon overflow.

The following supplementary C_REASON values with their STATUS values are for Maintenance Purposes only. C_R stands for C_REASON and ST stands for STATUS in the following table.

@TBL@@NE@@@

C_R ST C_Reason

- 81 34 Failure when allocating session entry. Reason=V_R_DNODENOP.
- 82 34 Failure when allocating space for special user trace.
Reason=V_R_DNODENOP.
- 83 83 Unable to access MGI parameter.
- 84 84 Unable to access WKS parameter, or WSIDENT error.
- 85 85 Unable to access MPD parameter.
- 86 86 Unable to access MBX parameter.
- 87 87 Wrong link to next entry device in parameter.
- 88 88 Caller's MBX is not active.
- 89 89 Caller's MBX does not belong to caller's W.
- 8B 8B MSI_L08JNUMB greater than maximum allowed by CONFIG
(physical process work station).
- 8C 37 Caller's MBX is saturated.



8D	34	NOTDONE return code during semaphore allocation.
9B	38	Destination mailbox not specified by initiator and no default option exists in catalog. Reason=V_R_DMBXUNK.
9D	36	Destination type is RDTN and an unexpected return code is given by dictionary when retrieving the V_RDTN object.AC AC Asynchronous catalog access completion and caller was not waited for. Reason=V_R_DNODENOP.
AC	AC	Asynchronous catalog access completion caller was not waiting for. Reason=V_R_DNODENOP.
AD	AD	Unable to access submitter set (MGI_P04AREA parameter error).
AE	AE	Unable to access terminal identical (MGI_P04AREA parameter error).
AF	AF	Unable to access User Identification (MGI_P04AREA parameter error).
B1	36	NOTDONE return code from dictionary when retrieving source mailbox name.
B2	36	NOTDONE return code from dictionary when retrieving local node name.
B3	36	NOTDONE return code from dictionary when retrieving destination node name.
B4	36	NOTDONE return code from dictionary when retrieving initiator node name in case of remote initiator. Reason=V_R_DNODENOP.
B5	36	NOTDONE return code from dictionary when retrieving destination node name in case of remote initiator.Reason=V_R_DNODENOP.



34. QC Messages

General Environment

QC messages are produced by an MCS (Message Control System) application or by the QMAINT (Queue Maintenance) utility. QC messages are documented in the *Network Operations Reference Manual 47 A2 72UC*.





35. QL Messages

General Environment

QL messages are produced when library files are used. In every message the user is provided with the internal file name (ifn) through which the library is accessed by the program.

Pertinent Manuals

BFAS User's Guide 47 A2 02UF
JCL User's Guide..... 47 A2 12UJ

35.1 Message Descriptions For VBO Systems

QL01. IFN: ifn OPTION 'MOUNT=ALL' IS MANDATORY

Meaning: The value indicated in the MOUNT parameter of the JCL is less than the number of volumes in the volume list for a library file, and all the volumes supporting a library must be mounted.

Result: The library cannot be opened. The abnormal return code MOUNTERR is set.

Action: Modify the JCL. In some cases, the use of device pool facilities can minimize the device utilization. Refer to the *JCL User's Guide*.

QL02. IFN: ifn INVALID SHARING LEVEL VALUE

Meaning: The SHRLEVEL value of the file description, indicating in which segment type the file control structures are allocated, is unknown.

Result: The library file cannot be opened and an abnormal return code is set by the access method.

Action: Such a message normally indicates a system error. Contact the Service Center.



QL03. IFN: ifn INVALID RECORD FORMAT

Meaning: The RECFORM value found in the file description is unknown.

Result: The library file cannot be opened and an abnormal return code is set by the access method.

Action: Such a message normally indicates a system error. Contact the Service Center.

QL04. IFN: ifn RECORD FORMAT NOT SUPPORTED (KEY OR TRACK OVERFLOW)

Meaning: The specified record format is not supported (records with key, or records with track overflow).

Result: The library file cannot be opened and an abnormal return code is set by the access method.

Action: Such a message normally indicates a system error. Contact the Service Center.

QL05. IFN: ifn RECORD FORMAT NOT SUPPORTED (SPAN)

Meaning: The specified record format is not supported (spanned records).

Result: The library file cannot be opened and an abnormal return code is set by the access method.

Action: Such a message normally indicates a system error. Contact the Service Center.

QL06. IFN: ifn 'COMPACTION' NOT SUPPORTED FOR RECORD FORMAT UNDEFINED

Meaning: The data record compaction is not supported for records with format undefined.

Result: The library file cannot be opened and an abnormal return code is set by the access method.

Action: Such a message normally indicates a system error. Contact the Service Center.

QL07. IFN: ifn BLOCKSIZE SHOULD BE >= RECSIZE+4(V,VB)

Meaning: The block size is not compatible with the record size according to the format of the records (V or VB); at least 4 bytes more than the record size must be reserved in the block to build the record header.

Result: The library file cannot be opened and an abnormal return code is set by the access method.



Action: Such a message normally indicates a system error. Contact the Service Center.

QL08. IFN: ifn 'COMPACTION' NOT SUPPORTED FOR RECORD FORMAT F OR FB

Meaning: The data record compaction is not allowed for fixed length records.

Result: The library file cannot be opened and an abnormal return code is set by the access method.

Action: Such a message normally indicates a system error. Contact the Service Center.

QL09. IFN: ifn ILLEGAL RECSIZE VALUE (0 OR NEGATIVE)

Meaning: The provided record size is negative or zero.

Result: The library file cannot be opened and an abnormal return code is set by the access method.

Action: Such a message normally indicates a system error. Contact the Service Center.

QL10. IFN: ifn INCOMPATIBLE BLOCKSIZE/RECSIZE VALUES FOR COMPACTION

Meaning: For compacted files, the blocksize must be at least equal to the maximum record size + 4 bytes for the record header + 1 byte per 128 characters of the maximum record size.

Result: The library file cannot be opened and an abnormal return code is set by the access method.

Action: Such a message normally indicates a system error. Contact the Service Center.

QL11. IFN: ifn BLOCKSIZE SHOULD BE >= TO RECSIZE (F,FB)

Meaning: With record format F or FB, the blocksize must be at least equal to the record size.

Result: The library file cannot be opened and an abnormal return code is set by the access method.

Action: Such a message normally indicates a system error. Contact the Service Center.

QL15. IFN: ifn ILLEGAL BLOCKSIZE VALUE (NEGATIVE)

Meaning: The specified blocksize is negative.



Result: The library file cannot be opened and an abnormal return code is set by the access method.

Action: Such a message normally indicates a system error. Contact the Service Center.

QL16. IFN: ifn ILLEGAL BLOCKSIZE VALUE (GREATER THAN TRACK CAPACITY)

Meaning: The specified blocksize exceeds the track capacity of the media supporting the file.

Result: The library file cannot be opened and an abnormal return code is set by the access method.

Action: Such a message normally indicates a system error. Contact the Service Center.

QL17. IFN: ifn FILCHECK NOT PERFORMED: UNRECOVERABLE I/O ERROR

Meaning: An I/O error has occurred during the operation of FILCHECK.

Result: FILCHECK is not performed.

Action: Analyze the return code and contact the Service Center.

QL19. IFN: ifn ERROR IN ACCESS METHOD: ADDITIONAL INFO = info

Meaning: Internal error. The additional information is the error number.

Result: Processing ends abnormally.

Action: Contact the Service Center.

QL20. IFN: ifn ILLEGAL 'ACCLEVEL' PHYSICAL FOR COMPACTED FILES

Meaning: For compacted files, access is allowed only at record level.

Result: The library file cannot be opened and an abnormal return code is set by the access method.

Action: Such a message normally indicates a system error. Contact the Service Center.

QL21. IFN: ifn CANNOT FORMAT FILE: LOGTRKSZ MUST BE AT LEAST n

Meaning: The current allocation parameters (blocksize, file size or maximum size) do not allow the building of control information (BAM: Block Allocation Map) in the library.

Result: The file cannot be opened and the return code BAMOV is set by the access method.



Action: This message indicates a system error when the file has been allocated by the JCL statement, LIBALLOC. Report the problem to the Service Center.

QL22. IFN: ifn NO DATA RETRIEVED: SUBFILE HAS BEEN SET EMPTY

Meaning: The first data block of the subfile has an incorrect subfile identifier.

Result: The subfile has been set empty in the directory. Some data may be lost.

Action: None.

QL24. IFN: ifn DATA SALVAGING TERMINATED

Meaning: An error has occurred during file salvaging. The salvaging is not complete.

Result: The file is not completely salvaged.

Action: Analyze the return code and contact the Service Center.

QL25. IFN: ifn DATA SALVAGING COMPLETED

Meaning: This is an intermediate message from the File Salvager. The data part of the file has been salvaged.

Result: The data part of the file is coherent.

Action: None.

QL26. IFN: ifn ILLEGAL 'DIRSIZE' VALUE (ZERO)

Meaning: The number of blocks to be allocated for the library directory cannot be zero.

Result: The library file cannot be opened and an abnormal return code is set by the access method.

Action: Such a message normally indicates a system error. Contact the Service Center.

QL27. IFN: ifn ILLEGAL 'LOGTRKSZ' VALUE (ZERO)

Meaning: The logical track size cannot be zero. A logical track is the unit of space management for libraries.

Result: The library cannot be opened and an abnormal return code is set by the access method.

Action: Such a message normally indicates a system error. Contact the Service Center.



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- QL28. IFN: ifn MONITOR SHARING NOT SUPPORTED: ONLY DIR OR NORMAL ALLOWED**
Meaning: GAC is not available for libraries, thus an option SHARE=MONITOR found either in the JCL ASSIGN or in the catalog entry when the file is cataloged, is illegal.
Result: The file cannot be opened.
Action: Correct the JCL ASSIGN statement or modify the catalog entry.
- QL29. IFN: ifn AT LEAST ONE LINK ALIAS TO ALIAS HAS BEEN DELETED**
Meaning: During File Salvaging or the operation of FILCHECK some links that are internal to the access method have been deleted.
Result: The file is coherent.
Action: None.
- QL30. IFN: ifn UNABLE TO WRITE TO DATA BLOCK NUMBER = n**
Meaning: An I/O error has occurred while writing to a data block.
Result: The subfile is truncated at the previous block.
- QL31. IFN: ifn UNABLE TO ACCESS TO DATA BLOCK NUMBER = n**
Meaning: An I/O error has occurred while reading a data block.
Result: The subfile is truncated at the end of the previous block.
- QL32. IFN: ifn SUBFILE HAS BEEN BOUNDED**
Meaning: The current data block contains errors. The subfile is truncated at the end of the previous block.
Result: Some data may be lost.
- QL33. IFN: ifn DIRECTORY SALVAGING TERMINATED**
Meaning: During the File Salvaging process, directory salvaging has terminated abnormally due to an error previously given in an error message.
Result: The file is unstable.
Action: Look at the return code given in the error message. Contact the Service Center.
- QL34. IFN: ifn DIRECTORY SALVAGING COMPLETED**
Meaning: The directory salvaging part of the File Salvaging process is complete.
Result: Salvaging continues.
-



- QL37. IFN: ifn UNABLE TO WRITE DIRECTORY BLOCK NUMBER = n**
Meaning: An error has occurred while writing to a directory block.
Result: This block is skipped and is not updated by the File Salvager.
Action: Depends on the return code.
- QL38. IFN: ifn UNABLE TO ACCESS DIRECTORY BLOCK NUMBER = n**
Meaning: An error has occurred while reading from a directory block.
Result: This block is skipped and is not updated by the File Salvager.
Action: Depends on the return code.
- QL39. IFN: ifn SALVAGING REPORT FOR FILE filename**
Meaning: The file was found to be unstable when it was opened. You are warned that the File Salvager has been activated for this file.
Result: The File Salvager makes the file stable and coherent.
Action: None.
- QL40. IFN: ifn FILCHECK REPORT FOR FILE filename**
Meaning: FILCHECK has been activated to make the file stable and coherent.
Result: You will be able to use the file with no inconsistencies.
Action: None.
- QL44. IFN: ifn UNABLE TO ACCESS A BLOCK OF BAM: END OF SALVAGING**
Meaning: An error has occurred while accessing a block of the Block Allocation Map. File Salvaging is terminated.
Result: The file is not completely salvaged and is therefore not stable.
Action: Depends on the return code.
- QL45. IFN: ifn AT LEAST ONE SUBFILE SIZE HAS BEEN UPDATED**
Meaning: This is a warning message. The size of at least one subfile has been changed.
Result: The file is now coherent. Some data may have been lost.
- QL48. IFN: ifn SUBFILE IDENT REORGANIZATION COMPLETED**
Meaning: The reorganization of subfile identifiers (an intermediate phase of FILCHECK) is complete.



Result: The subfile identifiers are reorganized.

Action: None.

QL49. IFN: ifn SUBFILE IDENT REORGANIZATION TERMINATED

Meaning: The reorganization of the subfile identifiers could not be completed due to some reason given in an error message.

Result: The subfile identifiers have not been reorganized.

Action: Depends on the return code.

QL53. IFN: ifn UNEXPECTED DIRECTORY STRUCTURE IN BLOCK NUMBER = n

Meaning: A directory block does not have a directory structure; it has been changed to zero.

Result: All the entries in this directory block are cancelled. Some information may have been lost.

QL54. IFN: ifn ALL ENTRIES CANCELLED IN BLOCK NUMBER = n

Meaning: A directory block does not have a directory structure; it has been changed to zero.

Result: All the entries in this directory block are cancelled. Some information may have been lost.

QL55. IFN: ifn ONE SEGMENT CANNOT BE CREATED

Meaning: There is not enough memory available to run FILCHECK.

Result: Only File Salvaging has been done.

Action: Try to run FILCHECK again later if necessary.

QL56. IFN: ifn SIZE OF THE SUBFILE HAS BEEN UPDATED TO NEW VALUE: n

Meaning: The size of the subfile has changed after salvaging.

Result: The subfile has been salvaged. Some data may have been lost.

QL59. IFN: ifn UNABLE TO WRITE A BLOCK OF BAM: END OF SALVAGING

Meaning: An error has occurred while writing to a block of the Block Allocation Map.

Result: File Salvaging terminates abnormally. The file is not completely salvaged.

Action: Contact the Service Center.



- QL60. IFN: ifn UNEXPECTED BAM BLOCK STRUCTURE: FILCHECK SUBMITTED**
Meaning: The Block Allocation Map is in an inconsistent state. FILCHECK has been activated to eliminate the inconsistencies.
Result: The Block Allocation Map is rebuilt.
- QL61. IFN: ifn SUBFILE DELETION COMPLETED**
Meaning: A subfile was not completely deleted. File Salvaging has completed the deletion.
Result: The subfile is now deleted.
- QL62. IFN: ifn CHANGE NAME ACTIVATED. PREVIOUS STATE RESTORED**
Meaning: A CHNAME command with the REPLACE option has terminated abnormally.
Result: The directory and the Block Allocation Map are restored to the state they were in before CHNAME was run.
- QL63. IFN: ifn CHANGE NAME ALIAS STATE RESET**
Meaning: The primitive H_RENAME has terminated abnormally.
Result: The File Salvager completes the renaming process.
- QL64. IFN: ifn CHNAME FUNCTION COMPLETED, BUT LOGICAL TRACKS MAY BE LOST**
Meaning: The CHNAME command with the REPLACE option has completed.
Result: The name is changed, but some logical tracks may be lost.
- QL65. IFN: ifn CHANGE NAME FUNCTION COMPLETED**
Meaning: The CHNAME command with the REPLACE option is completed successfully.
- QL66. IFN: ifn CANNOT FORMAT FILE.**
SIZE MUST BE AT LEAST n {CYLINDERS}
{TRACKS }
Meaning: The SIZE allocation parameter has not been specified large enough to contain the Block Allocation map and the directory. n is suggested as a suitable value.
Result: The file cannot be opened and the return code FILEOV is set.
Action: Increase the SIZE parameter to the specified value.
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- QL67. IFN: ifn LINK MAIN TO MAIN HAS BEEN DELETED**
Meaning: This is a warning message. A link (DMM) which is internal to the access method has been deleted after alias and main updating.
Result: The DMM is deleted.
- QL68. IFN: ifn ALIAS(ES) WITHOUT MAIN DELETED**
Meaning: This is a warning message. Some aliases without a main entry have been found and deleted.
Result: The file is in a coherent state.
- QL69. IFN: ifn ALIAS ENTRY HAS BEEN INSERTED IN A CHAIN**
Meaning: Due to a function on an alias having terminated abnormally, this alias is not linked to its main.
Result: The alias is inserted in the chain of mains and aliases.
- QL70. IFN: ifn CHANGE NAME ALIAS FUNCTION COMPLETED**
Meaning: The CHNAME function on an alias is complete.
Result: The file is in a coherent state.
- QL71. IFN: ifn FILCHECK UTILITY HAS TO BE LAUNCHED**
Meaning: The subfile identifiers must be reorganized. When the file was opened, an overflow was detected on a subfile identifier number. The file is processed in degraded mode.
Result: The subfile identifiers are not reorganized.
Action: Activate FILCHECK as soon as possible.
- QL72. IFN: ifn UNABLE TO REWRITE FILE LABEL2**
Meaning: An error has occurred while writing the file label2.
Result: File label2 is not updated to reflect the exact state of the file.
Action: Contact the Service Center.
- QL74. IFN: ifn SUBFILE DELETION FUNCTION COMPLETED, BUT LOGICAL TRACKS MAY BE LOST**
Meaning: The main entry was being deleted. The data part and the aliases (if any) are also deleted.
Result: The subfile is deleted. Some logical tracks may be lost.
-



- QL76. IFN: ifn INCONSISTENT ALIASES FOUND: SALVAGING IS TRIGGERED**
Meaning: During the processing of a V1/V2 file, some aliases have been found without a main.
Result: Dynamic file salvaging is triggered.
- QL77. IFN: ifn UNSTABLE FILE: SALVAGING IS TRIGGERED**
Meaning: The file was found to be unstable when it was opened. File Salvaging is performed.
Result: The file is in a coherent and stable state.
- QL78. IFN: ifn UNSTABLE FILE: FILCHECK IS TRIGGERED**
Meaning: When the file was opened, FILCHECK was activated to make it stable.
Result: The file is in a coherent and stable state.
- QL79. IFN: ifn END OF SALVAGING**
Meaning: This is a warning message which may appear when a file is opened. File salvaging is complete.
Result: The file is stable and coherent.
- QL80. IFN: ifn END OF FILCHECK**
Meaning: This is a warning message. FILCHECK processing is complete.
Result: The file is stable and coherent.
- QL81. IFN: ifn ONEWRITE SHARING NOT SUPPORTED: ONLY DIR OR NORMAL ALLOWED**
Meaning: The value of the SHARE parameter, either in the \$ASSIGN JCL statement or in the catalog entry for the file, is ONEWRITE. This type of sharing is not allowed for libraries.
Result: The file cannot be opened. The return code SHCTVIOL is sent.
- QL82. IFN: ifn NO MAXSIZE SUPPLIED: COMPUTED ONE IS n**
Meaning: At file allocation time, INCRSIZE was specified but MAXSIZE was not. A value has been computed by the access method.
Result: The file can be extended up to the specified value.
- QL84. IFN: ifn DIRECTORY FORMAT SWITCHING FOR FILE filename**
Meaning: The directory for the file is in V1/V2 format.
-



Result: It is automatically transformed into V3 format.

QL86. IFN: ifn UNEXPECTED DIRECTORY STRUCTURE

Meaning: The contents of the directory are inconsistent. The remaining part of the block has been cleared.

Result: Some entries may be lost. Processing continues.

Action: Contact the Service Center.

QL87. IFN: ifn UNSUCCESSFUL DIRECTORY FORMAT SWITCHING

Meaning: The switching of the directory format has failed.

Result: The file cannot be opened and an abnormal return code is set.

Action: Such a message normally indicates a system error. Contact the Service Center.

QL88. IFN: ifn CANNOT FORMAT FILE. MAXIMUM SIZE ALLOWED IS n

Meaning: The specified size is too large; the Block Allocation Map cannot be built.

Result: The file cannot be allocated.

Action: Reduce the file size to the given value.

QL89. IFN: ifn ENTRY INSERTED IN DIRECTORY OVERFLOW

Meaning: An entry has been stored in the directory overflow area.

Result: Performance degradation when searching for or creating an entry.

Action: Reallocate the library with a larger value for DIRSIZE or MEMBERS.

35.2 Message Descriptions For FBO Systems

QL01. 'MOUNT=ALL' OPTION IS MANDATORY

Meaning: All volumes of a queued file must be on line at OPEN time.

Result: The file cannot be opened and the abnormal return code MOUNTERR is sent.

Action: Correct the JCL statement, ASSIGN, (MOUNT keyword).



- QL02. SHARE=MONITOR NOT SUPPORTED: ONLY DIR OR NORMAL ALLOWED**
Meaning: GAC is not available for QUEUED files, thus a SHARE=MONITOR option found either in the JCL statement, ASSIGN, or in the catalog entry (if the file is cataloged) is illegal.
Result: The file cannot be opened and the abnormal return code SCHTVIOL is sent.
Action: Correct the JCL statement, ASSIGN, or modify the catalog entry.
- QL03. SHARE=FREE NOT SUPPORTED: ONLY DIR OR NORMAL ALLOWED**
Meaning: The SHARE=FREE option found either in the JCL statement, ASSIGN, or in the catalog entry (if the file is cataloged) is illegal.
Result: The file cannot be opened and the abnormal return code SCHTVIOL is sent.
Action: Correct the JCL statement, ASSIGN, or modify the catalog entry.
- QL04. SHARE=ONEWRITE NOT SUPPORTED: ONLY DIR OR NORMAL ALLOWED**
Meaning: The SHARE=ONEWRITE option found either in the JCL statement, ASSIGN, or in the catalog entry (if the file is cataloged) is illegal.
Result: The file cannot be opened and the abnormal return code SCHTVIOL is sent.
Action: Correct the JCL statement, ASSIGN, or modify the catalog entry.
- QL05. UNSTABLE FILE: FILECHECK IS TRIGGERED FOR FILE <FILE_NAME>**
Meaning: The file is found unstable at OPEN time. A complete FILECHECK is necessary.
Result: FILECHECK is executed.
Action: None.
- QL06. UNSTABLE FILE: FILECHECK IS TRIGGERED FOR FILE <FILE_NAME>**
Meaning: Salvaging requested by OPEN on detection of an unstable file.
Result: A short salvaging is executed.
Action: None.
- QL07. ACCLEVEL=PHYSICAL NOT SUPPORTED**
Meaning: Access is only allowed at logical (record) level.
Result: The file cannot be opened and the abnormal return code LEVVIOL is sent.



Action: Correct the file definition (ACCLEVEL).

QL08. FILECHECK REPORT FOR FILE <FILE_NAME>

Meaning: File recovery has been launched on explicit request (RECOVER command of the MAINTAIN_FILE processor).

Result: FILECHECK is executed.

Action: None.

QL09. END OF FILECHECK

Meaning: FILECHECK has been completed.

Result: The file has been successfully recovered.

Action: None.

QL10. END OF SALVAGING

Meaning: SALVAGING has been completed.

Result: The file has been successfully recovered.

Action: None.

QL1. SUBFILE INDENT NUMBER OVERFLOW. LAUNCH LOGICAL COPY OF FILE.

Meaning: Too many subfiles have been created.

Result: It is not possible to create any more subfiles.

Action: Perform a logical copy of the file.

QL12. UNRECOVERABLE I/O ERRORS: FILE HAS BEEN LEFT UNSTABLE.

Meaning: Fatal I/O errors occurred during salvaging.

Result: The file is left unstable and cannot be accessed.

Action: Restore the file from a previous save.

QL17. FILECHECK NOT PERFORMED: UNRECOVERABLE I/O ERRORS.

Meaning: Fatal I/O errors occurred during salvaging.

Result: The file is left unstable and cannot be accessed.

Action: Restore the file from a previous save.



- QL19. ERROR ACCESS METHOD. ADDITIONAL INFO = <info> ON BLOCK NUMBER <block_number>.**
Meaning: An inconsistency is detected in the directory block.
Result: Recovery cannot be performed and the file cannot be accessed.
Action: This is a system error. Contact the Service Center.
- QL22. NO DATA RETRIEVED: SUBFILE HAS BEEN SET EMPTY**
Meaning: No data blocks were found for a given subfile during salvaging.
Result: The subfile is set empty in the directory.
Action: None.
- QL23. SUBFILE IS LEFT UNBOUNDED. IT IS NOW READ ONLY.**
Meaning: An I/O error prevented the salvager from bounding the subfile.
Result: The subfile is now read only.
Action: Copy the subfile to another one.
- QL30. UNABLE TO WRITE TO DATA BLOCK NUMBER <block_number>.**
Meaning: An I/O error occurred while writing to a data block during salvaging.
Result: The subfile cannot be bounded. Message 23 is sent.
Action: Refer to message 23.
- QL31. UNABLE TO ACCESS TO DATA BLOCK NUMBER <blk_number>.**
Meaning: The block is not in the "Data Part" of the file, or an I/O error has occurred.
Result: The last valid block is marked as the end of the subfile.
Action: Depends on the next message, either 22 or 32.
- QL32. SUBFILE HAS BEEN BOUNDED**
Meaning: The subfile has been found opened and has been bounded to the last written block.
Result: The subfile is recovered.
Action: None.



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- QL33. DIRECTORY SALVAGING ABORTED**
 Meaning: An access method error or an I/O failure during directory salvaging.
 Result: The file is left unstable and cannot be accessed.
 Action: Restore the file from a previous save.
- QL34. DIRECTORY SALVAGING COMPLETED**
 Meaning: The directory has been salvaged.
 Result: The directory can be accessed.
 Action: None.
- QL36. DIRECTORY SALVAGING**
 Meaning: The first message sent by Directory Salvaging.
 Result: The directory will be recovered.
 Action: None.
- QL37. UNABLE TO WRITE DIRECTORY BLOCK NUMBER <blk_number>**
 Meaning: An I/O error occurred while writing the directory block number <blk_number>.
 Result: The file is left unstable and cannot be accessed.
 Action: Restore the file from a previous save.
- QL38. UNABLE TO ACCESS DIRECTORY BLOCK NUMBER <blk_number>**
 Meaning: An I/O error occurred while accessing the directory block number <blk_number>.
 Result: The file is left unstable and cannot be accessed.
 Action: Restore the file from a previous save.
- QL43. ENTRY NAME: <entry_name>.**
 Meaning: Indicates the name of the current subfile.
 Action: Depends on the following messages.
- QL44. UNABLE TO ACCESS A BLOCK OF BAM: END OF SALVAGING.**
 Meaning: An I/O error on the bam block.
 Result: Salvaging cannot be performed.
-



Action: Restore the file from a previous save.

QL50. FATAL I/O ERROR ON DIRECTORY OR BAM BLOCK NUMBER <blk_number>, COMPLETION CODE: <XXXX>.

Meaning: During the processing of the file, an I/O error occurred on the directory or bam block number <blk_number>.

Result: The current action is stopped and the file is left unstable.

Action: None, if the message is sent during normal processing of the file, because salvaging will begin at the next OPEN. If this message is sent during salvaging, recovery is aborted. Refer to the following messages for the action to take.

QL53. UNEXPECTED DIRECTORY STRUCTURE IN BLOCK NUMBER <blk_number>.

Meaning: An incorrect directory block structure was detected..

Result: The block is truncated at the last valid entry.

Action: Check the directory contents.

QL54. ALL ENTRIES CANCELLED IN DIRECTORY BLOCK NUMBER <blk_number>

Meaning: A directory block does not have a directory structure; it has been changed to zero.

Result: All entries are cancelled in that block.

Action: Check the directory contents.

QL59. UNABLE TO WRITE A BLOCK OF BAM: END OF SALVAGING

Meaning: An I/O error occurred while writing to a block of the Block Allocation Map.

Result: File Salvaging aborts. The file is left unstable and cannot be accessed.

Action: Restore the file from a previous save.

QL60. UNEXPECTED BAM BLOCK STRUCTURE: FILCHECK SUBMITTED

Meaning: The given Block Allocation Map block is in an inconsistent state (the number of formatted LTs is not equal to the number of free and used LTs).

Result: The Block Allocation Map is rebuilt.

Action: None.

QL61. SUBFILE DELETION COMPLETED.

Meaning: A subfile was not completely deleted. File Salvaging has completed the deletion.



Result: The entry has been deleted as expected.

Action: None.

QL62. CHANGE NAME ACTIVATED. PREVIOUS STATE RESTORED.

Meaning: A RENAME function was interrupted. The file has been restored to the previous state.

Result: The RENAME was not performed.

Action: Perform the RENAME operation again.

QL63. CHANGE NAME ALIAS STATE RESET.

Meaning: An interrupted RENAME function on an alias entry has been detected.

Result: The function is completed.

Action: None.

QL64. CHANGE NAME FUNCTION COMPLETED, BUT LOGICAL TRACKS MAY BE LOST.

Meaning: An interrupted RENAME function has been detected. The directory has been updated, but data blocks were lost.

Result: Some file space has been lost.

Action: Perform a MAINTAIN_FILE with the RECOVER command.

QL65. CHANGE NAME FUNCTION COMPLETED.

Meaning: An interrupted RENAME function on a MAIN entry was detected.

Result: The function is completed.

Action: None.

QL68. DELETED ALIAS(ES) WITHOUT MAIN.

Meaning: Some aliases have been found without a corresponding MAIN entry.

Result: These entries are deleted.

Action: None.

QL69. ALIAS ENTRY HAS BEEN INSERTED IN A CHAIN.

Meaning: An interrupted STOW ADD ALIAS function was detected.

Result: The function is completed.

Action: None.



QL70. CHANGE NAME ALIAS FUNCTION COMPLETED

Meaning: An interrupted rename function on an alias entry was detected.

Result: The function is completed.

Action: None.

QL74. SUBFILE DELETION FUNCTION COMPLETED, BUT LOGICAL TRACKS MAY BE LOST.

Meaning: An interrupted subfile deletion was detected.

Result: The function is completed, but the data block chain was not fully deleted. Some file space may be lost.

Action: Perform a MAINTAIN_FILE recover command.

QL75. DIRECTORY ENTRY HAS BEEN UPDATED.

Meaning: After salvaging the data of a subfile, the corresponding directory entry was rewritten with the new characteristics of the subfile.

Result: The subfile is fully accessible.

Action: None.

QL152. FATAL I/O ERROR ON DATA BLOCK NUMBER <blk_number>, COMPLETION CODE: <XXXX>.

Meaning: While processing the file, an I/O error occurred on data block number <blk_number>.

Result: If this message is sent while reading the subfile, the IOFAIL return code is sent. If this message is sent while writing to the subfile, the current action is stopped and the NOWAIT return code is sent until the end of CLOSES.

Action: None. If a problem occurs at CLOSES, the subfile is left unstable and salvaging starts at the next OPEN.





36. RDN Messages

General Environment

RDN messages are produced by the "Read Normalized" module that is common to most compilers (FORTRAN, COBOL, PASCAL, C) and which is in charge of:

- managing the input library or file that contains the source programs to be compiled,
- delivering in a standard format to the various compilers all the options provided by the user in the JCL statement that activates the compiler (e.g., FORTRAN).

Message RDN01 is specific to input file or library management; it may be the result of a user error.

Messages RDN11 to RDN20 are specific to options processing. When produced, they usually indicate a software problem and should be reported to the service center.

Messages RDN12 to RDN20 may indicate a user error when the user activated the compiler using the basic JCL instead of the SDS. In that case these messages indicate an invalid format of the option string.

Pertinent Manuals

<i>C Language User's Guide</i>	47 A2 60UL
<i>COBOL 85 User's Guide</i>	47 A2 06UL
<i>FORTRAN 77 User's Guide</i>	47 A2 16UL
<i>PASCAL User's Guide</i>	47 A2 51UL



Message Descriptions

RDN01. ERROR WHILE COMPILING [LINE nnn OF program-id] RC=edited-return-code ON ifn

Meaning: An incident occurred while processing the input library or file, usually during an OPEN or READ operation. The message gives the return code returned by the system and also gives the ifn of the file concerned. The following convention is used:

<ifn>= H_<keyword parameter>

E.g. H_INLIB2 means the file specified in the INLIB2 parameter of the LIB JCL statement.

When the incident occurred while reading a source line, the message gives the name of the program and the line number of the line being processed.

The error may be a system error or a user error.

Return code EFNUNKN indicates a user error: the user specified in the INFILE parameter a file that does not exist on the specified volume.

Return code MDNAV indicates that the operator refused to mount the volume supporting the file.

Usually another message is also available, either in the JOR or in the compiler report, which gives a simple explanation of the error.

Result: In most circumstances the compilation is aborted.

Action: Correct the error, if relevant, or contact the Service Center.

RDN11. ERROR WHILE PROCESSING OPTION STRING RC= edited-return-code

Meaning: Software problem in the management of the OPTION segment which must receive the translated compiler options.

Result: The compilation is aborted.

Action: Report the problem to the Service Center.



**RDN12. ERROR WHILE PROCESSING OPTION STRING PARAMETER
jcl-parameter APPEARS TWO OR MORE TIMES**

Meaning: Inconsistency in compiler options delivered to the RDN module. In most cases it is due to a user error in the JCL which was not detected at JCL translation time. The message gives a simple explanation of the error.

Result: The compilation is aborted.

Action: Correct the JCL, if relevant, and report the problem to the Service Center.

**RDN13. ERROR WHILE PROCESSING OPTION STRING UNKNOWN
PARAMETER jcl-parameter**

Meaning: Inconsistency in compiler options delivered to RDN module. In most cases it is due to a user error in the JCL which was not detected at JCL translation time. The message gives a simple explanation of the error.

Result: The compilation is aborted.

Action: Correct the JCL, if relevant, and report the problem to the Service Center.

**RDN14. ERROR WHILE PROCESSING OPTION STRING UNKNOWN
PARAMETER OR INVALID VALUE jcl-parameter**

Meaning: Inconsistency in compiler options delivered to RDN module. In most cases it is due to a user error in the JCL which was not detected at JCL translation time. The message gives a simple explanation of the error.

Result: The compilation is aborted.

Action: Correct the JCL, if relevant, and report the problem to the Service Center.

**RDN15. ERROR WHILE PROCESSING OPTION STRING SOURCE NAME
MISSING**

Meaning: Inconsistency in compiler options delivered to RDN module. In most cases it is due to a user error in the JCL which was not detected at JCL translation time. The message gives a simple explanation of the error.

Result: The compilation is aborted.

Action: Correct the JCL, if relevant, and report the problem to the Service Center.



**RDN16. ERROR WHILE PROCESSING OPTION STRING MISSING ")"
AFTER "SOURCE= ("**

Meaning: Inconsistency in compiler options delivered to RDN module. In most cases it is due to a user error in the JCL which was not detected at JCL translation time. The message gives a simple explanation of the error.

Result: The compilation is aborted.

Action: Correct the JCL, if relevant, and report the problem to the Service Center.

**RDN17. ERROR WHILE PROCESSING OPTION STRING MANDATORY
SOURCE/INFILE PARAMETER MISSING**

Meaning: Inconsistency in compiler options delivered to RON module. In most cases it is due to a user error in the JCL which was not detected at JCL translation time. The message gives a simple explanation of the error.

Result: The compilation is aborted.

Action: Correct the JCL, if relevant, and report the problem to the Service Center.

**RDN18. WARNING jcl-parameter IS IGNORED IN STEP OPTION
STRING**

Meaning: Inconsistency in compiler options delivered to RDN module. In most cases it is due to a user error in the JCL which was not detected at JCL translation time. The message gives a simple explanation of the error.

Result: The compilation is aborted.

Action: Correct the JCL, if relevant, and report the problem to the Service Center.

**RDN19. ERROR WHILE PROCESSING OPTION STRING "COMFILE"
IS FORBIDDEN WITH "SOURCE=(...)"**

Meaning: Inconsistency in compiler options delivered to RDN module. In most cases it is due to a user error in the JCL which was not detected at JCL translation time. The message gives a simple explanation of the error.

Result: The compilation is aborted.

Action: Correct the JCL, if relevant, and report the problem to the Service Center.

**RDN20. ERROR WHILE PROCESSING OPTION STRING "INLIB".
MISSING WITH 'SOURCE=(STARNAME)'**

Meaning: Inconsistency in compiler options delivered to RDN. Source=(starname) is used and no INLIB has been specified.

Result: The compilation is aborted

Action: Correct the JCL



**RDN21. ERROR WHILE PROCESSING OPTION STRING "NDIAGIN"
REPLACED BY "DIAGPT"**

Meaning: Inconsistency in compiler options delivered to RDN module. In most cases it is due to a user error in the JCL which was not detected at JCL translation time. The message gives a simple explanation of the error.

Result: The compilation is aborted.

Action: Correct the JCL, if relevant, and report the problem to the Service Center.





37. RR Messages

RR messages have the following general form:

RR **nn. xx**

where **nn** and **xx** may have the following values:

nn *Meaning:*

00	SYS.URCINIT
01	SYS.IN
02	SYS.OUT
03	JCFI
04	JOR
05	JCFS
06	queues of TCOM
07	KNODET
08	Journal
09	KJOB
10	SYS.JADIR
11	SYS.FTU
12	event not related to file.

xx *Meaning:*

02	pb in h_open/h_sysop
03	pb in h_close/h_syscl
06	pb in h_syspnt
07	pb in h_get/h_sysget.
08	file that should be present is not found.
09	H_SYSDL error
10	before journal.
11	when nn = 08 then After Journal error when nn = 08 then H_SYSPUT error
12	MAM
14	crash while processing the job during a previous WARM RESTART.



Meaning: An error has occurred during a WARM RESTART.

Result: System error.

Action: Contact the Service Center.



38. RT Messages

General Environment

RT messages are produced by the **RemoTe** File Access protocol.

Pertinent Manuals

Unified File Transfer User's Guide 47 A2 13UC
Distributed Job Processing User's Guide..... 47 A2 14UC

Message Description

The Remote File Access protocol generates two kinds of messages:

- messages that inform users, without the words "WARNING" or "FATAL" in the left-hand margin;
- messages about problems, with the words "WARNING" or "FATAL" in the left-hand margin.

Remote File Access messages begin with the prefix **RT** as in the following example:

RT 204 CONNECT CANNOT GET A SEMAPHORE

Remote File Access messages are self-explanatory; therefore they are not listed in this manual.





39. RY Messages

General Environment

RY messages are related to the **RecoverY** step.

Pertinent Manuals

File Recovery Facility User's Guide..... 47 A2 37UF

Message Descriptions

- RY 22** **jasname: SEGMENT CREATION IS IMPOSSIBLE**
Meaning: This message is printed in the SYSOUT of the recovery step. The segment necessary for recovery cannot be reserved. No further operator intervention is possible and the Recovery Step terminates.
Action: See *HA-type JAS and Recovery* in the *File Recovery Facility User's Guide*.
- RY23** **jasname:IMPOSSIBLE to ACCESS SYS.JRNAL file.**
Meaning: This message appears at the console and is printed in the JOR and SYSOUT of the recovery step. SYS.JRNAL cannot be accessed by the step. RY01 is displayed on the console requesting operator intervention.
Action: See *File Inaccessibility* in the *File Recovery Facility User's Guide*.
- ry24** **jasname:FD création is impossible for SYS.JRNAL file.**
Meaning: This message is printed in the SYSOUT of the Recovery Step. The system structures necessary for recovery cannot be created. No further operator intervention is possible and the Recovery Step terminates.
Action: See *HA-type JAS and Recovery* in the *File Recovery Facility User's Guide*.



ry25 jasname:impossible to find sys.jrnl features.

Meaning: This message is printed in the SYSOUT of the recovery step. The physical attributes of SYS.JRNAL cannot be retrieved. No further operator intervention is possible and the Recovery Step terminates.

Action: See *HA-type JAS and Recovery* in the *File Recovery Facility User's Guide*.

ry26 jasname:wrong sys.jrnl block size.

Meaning: This message is printed in the SYSOUT of the recovery step. The block size of SYS.JRNAL is incorrect. No further operator intervention is possible and the Recovery Step terminates.

Action: See *HA-type JAS and Recovery* in the *File Recovery Facility User's Guide*.

ry27 jasname:impossible to create before journal CONTROL STRUCTURES.

Meaning: This message is printed in the SYSOUT of the recovery step. The control structures necessary for rolling back the files cannot be created. No further operator intervention is possible and the Recovery Step terminates.

Action: See *HA-type JAS and Recovery* in the *File Recovery Facility User's Guide*.

ry28 TDS tds_name user_ron cannot be recovered.

Meaning: This message is printed in the SYSOUT of the recovery step. Rollback and/or rollforward cannot be executed for this TDS since it cannot supply the list of CUs (commitment unit) aborted or committed:

- either on recovery before system crash,
- or during the Recovery Step.

Since the files accessed by this TDS remain unstable, this TDS cannot be restarted.

However, recovery continues for other TDSs.

Action: See *Journal Recovery on Takeover* in the *File Recovery Facility User's Guide*.

ry29 batch user_ron cannot be recovered.

Meaning: This message is printed in the SYSOUT of the recovery step. Recovery cannot be performed on this batch or IOF job.

Action: None



RY31 ROLLBACK SUCCESSFUL.
RY32 ROLLBACK NOT SUCCESSFUL.
NUMBER OF ROLLED BACK BLOCKS **number**.

Meaning: RY31 and RY32 are printed in the SYSOUT of the recovery step. At the end of the rollback of each file accessed by the step before system crash, either RY31 or RY32 appears. Both messages follow a message naming the file and indicate the result of the rollback on the file.

Action: Run the ROLLFWD utility on files which have remained unstable.

RY33 INCIDENT ON USER FILE:
ERROR DURING OPEN. (01)
WRITE ERROR. (02)
READ ERROR ON JOURNAL. (03)
CHANNEL PROGRAM WRITE ERROR. (04)
CANCEL REQUEST DURING OPEN. (05)
I/O ERROR ON FICB. (06)
FD CREATION IMPOSSIBLE. (07)
ERROR DURING CLOSE. (08)
SHARED FILES TABLE ACCESS ERROR. (09)
A HEURISTIC DECISION HAS BEEN TAKEN ON STATE OF COMMIT
ACCESSING THIS FILE: EFN=FILENAME (10)

Meaning: This message is printed in the SYSOUT of the recovery step. An incident has occurred during the rollback of a step. RY33 appears after a message identifying the user file. The state of the user file is as follows:
(01)-(09): unstable,
(10): stable but potentially inconsistent since rollback may have been incorrect.

Action: None

RY34 ROLLBACK PROCESSING STOPPED.
BUFFER ACQUISITION PROBLEM. (01)
SEMAPHORE ACQUISITION PROBLEM. (02)
JOURNAL LOGICAL TRACK ADDRESS ERROR. (03)
CHANNEL PROGRAM BUILD ERROR. (04)
BAD DIALOG WITH TDS. (05)
JCT CONSTRUCTION ERROR. (06)
READ ERROR ON JOURNAL. (07)
EXTENT OPEN DIFFICULTY. (08)
ABNORMAL USER FILE ASSIGN. (09)
ABNORMAL GLOBAL OPEN (10)
NO EOF ON BEFORE JOURNAL FILE. (11)
FD CREATION IMPOSSIBLE. (12)
THE USER FILE CANNOT BE READ IN SYS.JRNAL. (13)
REPORT SEGMENT ACCESS ERROR. (14)
SHARED FILES SEGMENT ACCESS ERROR. (15)

Meaning: This message is printed in the SYSOUT of the Recovery Step. An error at the initialization phase of rollback has been detected causing the immediate



termination of the Recovery Step. The message text is self-explanatory for all cases.

Action: None

RY35 ROLLBACK IS IMPOSSIBLE FOR UPDATES MADE BY JOB user_ron
[tds_name] on file: efn= file_name rc= return-code

Meaning: This message is printed in the SYSOUT of the Recovery Step. An incident has occurred when the file named in EFN was being accessed. RY01 will then appear requesting operator intervention and RY35 will appear again if the file remains inaccessible.

Action: Run the utility FILREST then ROLLFWD to reconstruct the file.

RY36 ROLLBACK IS IMPOSSIBLE FOR UPDATES MADE BY JOB user_ron
[tds_name]: before journal file not accessible.
rc = return-code

Meaning: This message is printed in the SYSOUT of the recovery step. An incident has occurred while a Before Journal file of this TDS was being accessed. RY01 will then appear requesting operator intervention and RY36 will appear again if the file remains inaccessible.

Action: Run the utility FILREST then ROLLFWD to reconstruct the file.

RY37 RECOVERY IS IMPOSSIBLE FOR UPDATES MADE BY JOB user_ron
[tds_name] on file: efn= file_name rc= return-code

Meaning: This message is printed in the SYSOUT of the recovery step. Since the file (file_name) cannot be accessed, it cannot be recovered for JOB user_ron using Rollback and/or Rollforward. RY01 will then appear requesting operator intervention and RY37 will appear again if the file remains inaccessible.

Action: Run the utility FILREST then ROLLFWD to reconstruct the file.

ry40 rollforward is impossible for updates made by job
user_ron [tds_name] on file: efn= file_name rc= return-code

Meaning: This message is printed in the SYSOUT of the Recovery Step. An incident occurred when the file named in EFN was being accessed. RY01 will then appear requesting operator intervention and RY40 will appear again if the file remains inaccessible.

Action: Run the utility FILREST then ROLLFWD to reconstruct the file.



RY41 ROLLFORWARD IS IMPOSSIBLE:
AFTER JOURNAL FILE file_name NOT ACCESSIBLE. RC= return-code (01)
AFTER JOURNAL FILE file_name NOT ACCESSIBLE. RC= return-code (02)

Meaning: This message is printed in the SYSOUT of the recovery step. An incident occurred when the file named in EFN was being accessed. RY01 will then appear requesting operator intervention and RY41 will appear again if the file remains inaccessible.

The occurrence of the incident is indicated as follows:

1. during file recovery,
1. during the recovery of the After Journal by JRU.

Action: Run the utility FILREST then ROLLFWD to reconstruct the file.

RY43 ROLLFORWARD NOT PERFORMED FOR FILE FILE_NAME
UNABLE TO CREATE A FD FOR THIS FILE. (01)
UNABLE TO ASSIGN THIS FILE, RC = return-code (02)
UNABLE TO OPEN THIS FILE, RC = return-code (03)
DYNAMIC ROLLFORWARD CANCELLED BY OPERATOR. (04)

Meaning: This message is printed in the SYSOUT of the recovery step.

Dynamic rollforward cannot be performed because:

1. the system cannot create a file descriptor
2. the user file cannot be assigned
3. the user file cannot be opened
2. intervention to make the file accessible has failed.

Action: Run the utility FILREST then ROLLFWD to reconstruct the file.

RY44 * FILE: FILE_NAME**
DYNAMIC ROLLFORWARD NOT SUCCESSFUL
NUMBER OF ROLLED FORWARD RECORDS: records
NUMBER OF ERRORS: errors (01)
UNABLE TO CLOSE THIS FILE, RC = return-code (02)

Meaning: This message is printed in the SYSOUT of the recovery step.

1. an error has occurred while applying After Image(s)
3. the file on which After Image(s) have been successfully applied, cannot be closed.

The file remains unstable in both cases.

Action: Run the utility FILREST then ROLLFWD to reconstruct the file.



-
- RY45 *** FILE: file_name**
DYNAMIC ROLLFORWARD SUCCESSFUL.
NUMBER OF ROLLED FORWARD RECORDS: number
Meaning: This message is printed in the SYSOUT of the recovery step. It is sent for each file for which the dynamic rollforward was successful, each time a step is processed by the recovery step.
Action: None
- ry46 dynamic rollforward not successful for this step**
Meaning: This message is printed in the SYSOUT of the Recovery Step. This message is preceded by a message identifying the step and is sent when a TDS is rolled forward dynamically.

Further explanation of the error is given in the same SYSOUT by the messages RY43, RY47, RY48, or RY44, where applicable.
Some user files specified with the Deferred Update may remain unstable.
Action: Run the utility FILREST then ROLLFWD to reconstruct the file.
- ry47 dynamic rollforward cannot be performed for this step.**
Meaning: This message is printed in the SYSOUT of the Recovery Step. None of the resources concerning segment(s), file(s) and internal structures needed to perform a dynamic rollforward can be created.
Action: None
- ry48 dynamic rollforward failure, read error on journal files.**
Meaning: This message is printed in the SYSOUT of the recovery step. Dynamic rollforward cannot be performed since the After Journal files cannot be read.
Action: None
- ry50 jasname:recovery SUCCESSFUL.**
Meaning: This message appears in the JOR and the SYSOUT of the Recovery Step. The step has successfully terminated allowing switching of jasname JAS.
Action: None.
- ry51 jasname:recovery failed.**
Meaning: This message appears in the JOR and the SYSOUT of the Recovery Step. An error preventing recovery has occurred with a result that jasname JAS cannot be switched.
-



Action: See *HA-type JAS and Recovery in the File Recovery Facility User's Guide*.

```
ry52  jasname:message UNKNOWN. rc= return-code
```

Meaning: This message appears in the JOR and the SYSOUT of the Recovery Step. An internal error has occurred.

Action: Call the Service Center.

RY61	IMPOSSIBLE TO RUN RECOVERY:	
	INCORRECT SYSTEM STRUCTURES.	(01)
	INCORRECT COMMAND FORMAT.	(02)
	UNKNOWN COMMAND.	(03)
	UNKNOWN JAS NAME.	(04)
	INCORRECT RECOVERY OPTION.	(05)
	SYS JAS IS JOURNALIZING OR DOES NOT EXIST.	(06)

Meaning: This message is printed in the JOR of the recovery step. An error during the phase analyzing the call options to the load module H_RECOV has been detected before invoking:

- either the Recovery Step itself for file recovery,
- or the JRU for recovering the journal(s).

The message text is self-explanatory.

Action: Call the Service Center.





40. SC Messages

General Environment

SC message are produced by Communications Session Control.

Message Description

**SC01. WRONG CONFIGURATION OR GREAT SEGMENT CANNOT BE ALLOCATED:
 MAXISO & MAXDSA ARE REDUCED OR/AND A SMALL SEGMENT IS ALLOCATED**





41. SQ Messages

General Environment

SQ messages are produced by the BFAS sequential Disk File Access method. However message SQ50 can also be displayed when library files are used.

In each message the user is provided with the internal file name (ifn) of the file the message is related to.

Pertinent Manuals

BFAS User's Guide 47 A2 02UF
JCL User's Guide..... 47 A2 12UJ

Message Descriptions

SQ01. IFN: ifn. OPTION 'MOUNT = ALL' IS MANDATORY FOR THIS PROCESSING MODE

Meaning: The value indicated in the MOUNT parameter of the JCL is less than the number of volumes in the volume list and the processing mode specified in the program requires that all the volumes supporting the file be mounted at the same time. All the volumes must be mounted when the processing mode is:

- UPDATE (I-O in COBOL)
- INAPPEND or INOUTPUT

Result: The file cannot be opened. An abnormal return code is set by the access method.

Action: Modify the JCL statement, ASSIGN. In some cases, the use of device pool facilities can minimize the device utilization. Refer to the *JCL User's Guide*.



-
- SQ02. IFN: ifn. INVALID SHARING LEVEL VALUE**
Meaning: The SHRLEVEL value of the file description, indicating in which type the file control structures are allocated, is unknown. The message normally indicates a system error.
Result: The file cannot be opened and an abnormal return code is set by the access method.
Action: Contact the Service Center, if necessary.
- SQ03. IFN: ifn. INVALID RECORD FORMAT**
Meaning: The RECFORM value found in the file description is unknown.
Result: The file cannot be opened and an abnormal return code is set by the access method.
Action: Contact the Service Center, if necessary.
- SQ04. IFN: ifn. RECORD FORMAT NOT SUPPORTED (KEY OR TRACK OVERFLOW)**
Meaning: The specified record format is not supported (records with key, or records with track overflow).
Result: The file cannot be opened and an abnormal return code is set by the access method.
Action: Contact the Service Center, if necessary.
- SQ05. IFN: ifn. RECORD FORMAT NOT SUPPORTED (SPAN)**
Meaning: The specified record format is not supported (spanned records).
Result: The file cannot be opened and an abnormal return code is set by the access method.
Action: Contact the Service Center, if necessary.
- SQ06. IFN: ifn. 'COMPACTION' NOT SUPPORTED FOR RECORD FORMAT UNDEFINED**
Meaning: The data record compaction is not supported for records with format undefined. This problem should not normally arise with a user file.
Result: The file cannot be opened and an abnormal return code is set by the access method.
Action: Contact the Service Center, if necessary.
-

**SQ07. IFN: ifn. BLOCKSIZE SHOULD BE >= TO RECSIZE +4 (V,VB)**

Meaning: The block size is not compatible with the record size according to the format of the records (V,VB): at least 4 bytes more than the record size must be reserved in the block to build the record header.

Result: The file cannot be opened. An abnormal return code is set by the access method.

Action: This type of message is related to checking the consistency of file characteristics. Remember that these characteristics are provided as follows:

- in the file label when the file already exists and the file label contains this information: in this case the file label is inconsistent.
- in the file description of the program or in a JCL statement, DEFINE, when either the file is to be allocated by the step execution or when the file already exists but the file label does not contain these characteristics (DOS/VS files); in this case, a correct value must be specified either by modifying the program or by specifying the value in a JCL statement, DEFINE.

SQ08. IFN: ifn. 'COMPACTION' NOT SUPPORTED FOR RECORD FORMAT F OR FB

Meaning: The data record compaction can not be used for records with format F or FB.

Result: The file cannot be opened and an abnormal return code is set by the access method.

Action: Contact the Service Center, if necessary.

SQ09. IFN: ifn. ILLEGAL RECSIZE VALUE (O OR NEGATIVE)

Meaning: The specified RECSIZE is either negative or zero. A zero value for RECSIZE may correspond to the following situation:

No RECSIZE parameter provided in the H_FD primitive of a user program written in GPL.

Result: The file cannot be opened. The abnormal return code RECSZERR is set by the access method.

Action: This type of message is related to checking the consistency of file characteristics. Remember that these characteristics are provided as follows:

- in the file label when the file already exists and the file label contains this information: in this case the file label is incoherent.
- in the file description of the program or in a JCL statement, DEFINE, when either the file is to be allocated by the step execution or when the file already exists but the file label does not contain these characteristics (DOS/VS files); in



this case, a correct value must be provided either by modifying the program or by specifying the value in a DEFINE statement.

SQ10. IFN: ifn. INCOMPATIBLE BLOCKSIZE/RECSIZE VALUES FOR COMPACTION

Meaning: For compacted files, the blocksize must be at least equal to the maximum record size + 4 bytes for the record header + 1 byte per 128 characters of the maximum record size.

Result: The file cannot be opened and an abnormal return code is set by the access method.

Action: Contact the Service Center, if necessary.

SQ11. IFN: ifn. BLOCKSIZE SHOULD BE >= TO RECSIZE (F,FB)

Meaning: With record format F or FB, the blocksize must be at least equal to the record size.

Action: This type of message is related to checking the consistency of file characteristics. Remember that these characteristics are provided as follows:

- in the file label when the file already exists and the file label contains this information: in this case the file label is incoherent.
- in the file description of the program or in a JCL statement, DEFINE, when either the file is to be allocated by the step execution or when the file already exists but the file label does not contain these characteristics (DOS/VS files); in these cases, a correct value must be specified either by modifying the program or by specifying the value in a JCL statement, DEFINE.

SQ12. IFN: ifn. ILLEGAL 'NUMBUF' VALUE (O)

Meaning: The number of buffers for the file specified either in the file description of the source program or in the JCL statement, DEFINE, should have a positive value.

Result: The file cannot be opened and the abnormal return code BUFNAV is set by the access method.

Action: Correct the program or specify a positive value for the NBBUF parameter in the DEFINE statement.

SQ13. IFN: ifn. INCOMPATIBLE NOFORCE/CKPTLIM VALUES

Meaning: Incompatible options were indicated for end of volume processing: NOFORCE means no automatic volume switching with "end of volume" visibility.

Result: The file cannot be opened and the abnormal return code CONFLICT is set by the access method.



Action: Remove the CKPTLIM, EOVS parameter from the JCL statement, DEFINE, if present, or contact the Service Center.

SQ14. IFN: ifn. PROCESSING MODE 'REVERSE' NOT SUPPORTED

Meaning: The processing mode REVERSE is not supported in the current release.

Result: The file cannot be opened and an abnormal return code is set by the access method.

Action: Contact the Service Center, if necessary.

SQ15. IFN: ifn. ILLEGAL BLOCKSIZE VALUE (0 OR NEGATIVE)

Meaning: The specified blocksize is either negative or zero. A zero value for blocksize may correspond to the following situation:

No BLKSIZE parameter provided in the H_FD primitive by a user program written in GPL.

Result: The file cannot be opened and the abnormal return code BLKSZERR is set by the access method.

Action: This type of message is related to checking the consistency of file characteristics. Remember that these characteristics are provided as follows:

- in the label when the file already exists and the file label contains this information; in this case the file label is incoherent.
- in the file description of the program or in a JCL statement, DEFINE, when either file is to be allocated by the step execution or when the file already exists but the file label does not contain these characteristics (DOS/VS files); in this case, a correct value must be specified either by modifying the program or by specifying the value in a JCL statement, DEFINE.

SQ16. IFN: ifn. ILLEGAL BLOCKSIZE VALUE (GREATER THAN TRACK CAPACITY)

Meaning: Disk file allocation is required by the step execution but the provided blocksize value exceeds the track capacity.

Result: The file cannot be opened and the abnormal return code BLKSZERR is set by the access method.

Action: Specify a smaller value for BLKSIZE in a JCL statement, DEFINE.

SQ17. IFN: ifn. ILLEGAL PROCESSING MODE FOR DOS 360 FILE (ONLY IN, UP, OU ALLOWED)

Meaning: For DOS 360 IBM disk files, the only processing modes applicable are INPUT, UPDATE (I-O in COBOL) or OUTPUT. The APPEND (EXTEND in COBOL) processing mode is not allowed.



Result: The file cannot be opened and an abnormal return code is set by the access method.

Action: Contact the Service Center, if necessary.

SQ18. IFN: ifn.ILLEGAL PROCESSING MODE FOR PHYSICAL LEVEL (ONLY IN, OU ALLOWED)

Meaning: When accessing a file at physical level (read or write a physical block on each call), the only applicable processing modes on disk are:

INPUT, OUTPUT, UPDATE (I-O in COBOL) is not allowed.

This problem normally arises only during the use of a system component, and indicates a system error.

Result: The file cannot be opened and an abnormal return code is set by the access method.

Action: Contact the Service Center, if necessary.

SQ20. IFN: ifn. ILLEGAL 'ACCLEVEL' PHYSICAL FOR COMPACTED FILES

Meaning: For compacted files, access is allowed only at record level. This error is normally possible only in a system component and indicates a system error.

Result: The file cannot be opened and an abnormal return code is set by the access method.

Action: Contact the Service Center, if necessary.

SQ23. IFN: ifn. * ONE BLOCK SKIPPED AFTER I/O ERROR ON DISK

Meaning: Warning message, indicating that an error occurred during an I/O operation (read) on a disk file. As the ERROR-SKIP option was specified, the erroneous block was skipped.

Result: Execution proceeds on the next block.

SQ50. IFN: ifn. * I/O ERROR CODE= nnnn. RC = edited-return-code

Meaning: An I/O error has been detected. The I/O completion code (nnnn) gives a detailed status of the error; refer to the section on I/O completion codes in this manual.

Result: Execution may proceed, depending on the user-specified option for I/O error processing (ERROPT-SKIP available in input mode only).



42. TD Messages

General Environment

TD messages are produced by the SORT/MERGE facility.

This facility is used in the following circumstances:

- Use of SORT and MERGE utilities.
- Use of other utilities which activate the SORT facility; for example the data base utilities DBANALYS and DBVALID.
- Use of SORT facilities via a programming language, COBOL or GPL.

The execution error messages are produced as part of the Sort Report in a SYSOUT subfile (see Appendix B); The general format is as follows:

```
*** TDXX.YY: error-message  
           [return-code]  
           ["secondary information"]
```

XX = number of procedure giving rise to error.

YY = error code within the procedure.

error-message is a phrase that describes the diagnosis or error.

return-code appears either with the abnormal execution of a system primitive or when there is an internal sort error.

secondary information appears when there is an I/O error on the work file. It allows the user to identify the completion code, the device in use, the address of the error, presented as: Cylinder/Track.

EXAMPLE:

```
**** SORT EXECUTION LISTING ****  
  
*** TD11.18: I/O ERROR ON WORK FILE: WKDISK-READ  
           RC = 5F8B0481 --> TRID11, IOFAIL
```




COMPLETION CODE=8104, DEVICE NAME=MS12, ADDRESS=380

**** SORT AUDIT INFORMATION ****



In this example: XX = 11 (procedure), YY = 18 followed by a return-code (RC) and ending with secondary information (COMPLETION CODE, DEVICE, ADDRESS).

Pertinent Manuals

COBOL 85 User's Guide 47 A2 06UL
Full IDS/II User's Guide..... 47 A2 07UD
GPL User's Guide..... 47 A2 36UL
IDS/II User's Guide 47 A2 12UD
SORT/MERGE User's Guide..... 47 A2 08UF

TD00.00 DSORT INVALID MESSAGE XX YYYY

Meaning: XX = module number (hexa digits 2), YYY = error number (hexa digits 4). An error occurred that caused the module number or the error number to be incorrect.

Action: Report the problem to Technical Support.

TD01.01 INVALID SCA

Meaning: SCA version is neither 0 (standard value) nor 1 (BMICK REL/RET). See SH_DCSCA.

Action: Correct the user program.

TD01.02 INVALID SRTDEF

Meaning: The SRTDEF is not correct. Details are given by the messages TD01.65 to TD01.81 messages.

Action: Correct the user program.

TD01.03 INVALID SRTDEF

Meaning: The option string (see JCL statement STEP) cannot be interpreted.

Action: Correct the JCL.

TD01.04 KEY NUMBER MUST BE 1 TO 64

Meaning: The number of key fields is greater than 64.

Action: Correct the user program.

**TD01.05 INVALID KEY TABLE**

Meaning: The key definition table (pointed to by SRTDEF) is wrong. Details are given by messages TD01.82 to 86.

Action: Correct the user program.

TD01.06 UNABLE TO CREATE SEGMENT

Meaning: The main segment (record segment) used for sorting cannot be created. A return code from H_SGCR is given. The error could be internal to Sort but most frequently : either too much memory is required for Sort (SIZE in JCL, SRTDEF) or the number of vacant entries is insufficient (linkage problem).

TD01.07 UNABLE TO CREATE SEGMENT

Meaning: The common sort segment used for sorting cannot be created. A return code from H_SGCR is given. The error could be internal to Sort but most frequently : either too much memory is required for Sort (SIZE in JCL, SRTDEF) or the number of vacant entries is insufficient (linkage problem).

TD01.08 UNABLE TO CREATE SEGMENT

Meaning: The generated code segment use for sorting cannot be created. A return code from H_SGCR is given. The error could be internal to Sort but most frequently : either too much memory is required for Sort (SIZE in JCL, SRTDEF) or the number of vacant entries is insufficient (linkage problem).

TD01.09 UNABLE TO CREATE WORK FILE DEFINITION

Meaning: A dynamic FD (file definition table) is required and cannot be created. A return code from H_CRFD is given. It could be a linkage problem (ENTRYOV).

TD01.10 UNABLE TO DELETE WORK FILE DEFINITION

Meaning: Sort is deleting useless FD (file definition table). The return code from H_DLFD is given.

Action: Report the problem to Technical Support.

TD01.11 UNABLE TO IDENTIFY WORK FILE

Meaning: Sort is unable to know which volume supports the workfile (\$H_RTVLID). The return code from H_RTVLID is given.

TD01.12 INVALID RUN.TIME : SCB

Meaning: The SCB table in the run time module does not begin with the characters "SCB1". Check for the link.

Action: Correct the user program.



TD01.13 INVALID RUN.TIME : SCR

Meaning: The SCR table in the run time module does not begin with the characters "CURR".

Action: Check for the link. Correct the user program.

TD01.14 UNABLE TO CHANGE SEGMENT SIZE

Meaning: The main segment used for sorting cannot be adjusted to the desired size. A return code from H_SGSIZE is given. Generally caused by the SIZE parameter (JCL,SRTDEF).

TD01.15 UNABLE TO CHANGE SEGMENT SIZE

Meaning: The common Sort segment used for sorting cannot be adjusted to the desired size. A return code from H_SGSIZE is given. Generally caused by the SIZE parameter (JCL,SRTDEF).

TD01.16 UNABLE TO CHANGE SEGMENT SIZE

Meaning: The generated code segment used for sorting cannot be adjusted to the desired size. A return code from H_SGSIZE is given. Generally caused by the SIZE parameter (JCL,SRTDEF).

TD01.17 INVALID SORT CALL NESTING

Meaning: Several nested Sorts have tried to use the same run time static resources.

Action: Correct the user program.

TD01.18 UNABLE TO RETRIEVE SORT RUN-TIME RESOURCES

Meaning: An abnormal return-code from H_SGSIZE is given when trying to identify a run-time segment. Possible user linkage error or the problem must be reported to Technical Support.

TD01.19 UNABLE TO CHANGE SEGMENT SIZE

Meaning: The segment for an old COBOL key comparison routine cannot be adjusted to the desired size. A return code from H_SGSIZE is given. Generally caused by the SIZE parameter (JCL,SRTDEF).

TD01.20 ERROR IN COBOL-COMPILER/SORT INTERFACE

Meaning: Self-explanatory.

Action: Report the problem to Technical Support.

TD01.21 NO TAPE-WORK-FILE SUBROUTINE-SORT AVAILABLE

Meaning: Self-explanatory.



Action: Modify the JCL (\$SORTWORK) to supply a disk work file.

TD01.22 PARALLEL SORT IS NOT AVAILABLE IN TDS CONTEXT
Meaning: Self-explanatory.

TD01.65 SRTDEF : NO VALID KEY SPECIFICATION
Action: Correct the user program.

TD01.66 SRTDEF : INVALID COBOL_COMP
Action: Correct the user program.

TD01.67 SRTDEF : INVALID LOCAL_PTR
Action: Correct the user program.

TD01.68 SRTDEF : INVALID CODE_LENGTH
Action: Correct the user program.

TD01.69 SRTDEF : ALL FILLER FIELDS ARE NOT 0
Action: Correct the user program.

TD01.70 SRTDEF : SIZE IS NEGATIVE
Action: Correct the user program.

TD01.71 SRTDEF : NO_WORK_FILES MUST BE -1 TO +255
Action: Correct the user program.

TD01.72 SRTDEF : IN_VOLUME IS NEGATIVE
Action: Correct the user program.

TD01.73 SRTDEF : INPUT RECORD LENGTH IS NOT > 0
Action: Correct the user program.

TD01.74 SRTDEF : REPORT IS > "01"B
Action: Correct the user program.

TD01.75 SRTDEF : COLL_SEQ IS NOT 1
Action: Correct the user program.



TD01.76 SRTDEF : DUP_REC_SEQ MUST BE ZERO OR "F"
Action: Correct the user program.

TD01.77 SRTDEF : DUP_REC_DEL IS NOT ZERO
Action: Correct the user program.

TD01.78 SRTDEF : IN_FD IS NOT NULL
Action: Correct the user program.

TD01.79 SRTDEF : OUT_FD IS NOT NULL
Action: Correct the user program.

TD01.80 SRTDEF : INVALID KEY_PTR
Meaning: The user program must be corrected.

TD01.81 KEY # XXXXX : INVALID POSITION
Meaning: The user program must be corrected.
XXXXXX = rank of the incorrect field.

TD01.82 KEY # XXXXX : INVALID SENSE
XXXXXX = rank of the incorrect field.
Action: Correct the user program.

TD01.83 KEY # XXXXX : LENGTH IS NOT POSITIVE
XXXXXX = rank of the incorrect field.
Action: Correct the user program.

TD01.84 KEY # XXXXX : INVALID TYPE
XXXXXX = rank of the incorrect field.
Action: Correct the user program.

TD01.85 KEY # XXXXX : INVALID LENGTH FOR TYPE
XXXXXX = rank of the incorrect field.
Action: Correct the user program.

TD01.86 SRTDEF : INVALID COBOL KEY COLLATING SEQUENCE
Action: Correct the user program.



- TD01.87 RECOMPILE AND RELINK COBOL PROGRAM IF YOU WANT UP-TO-DATE DISK-SORT**
Meaning: The merge Sort is used instead of the distribution Sort in this case. This is only a warning.
- TD02.01 ABOVE CHARACTER ALREADY MENTIONED IN USER COLLATING SEQUENCE**
Meaning: The collating sequence is incorrect.
Action: Correct the sort DSL.
- TD02.02 SEPARATOR MISSING**
Action: The option string or DSL (Data Services Language) must be corrected. Each error is underlined by a "?".
- TD02.03 "=" MISSING AFTER PRECEDING KEY_WORD**
Action: The option string or DSL (Data Services Language) must be corrected. Each error is underlined by a "?".
- TD02.04 FUNCTION PARAGRAPH MISSING**
Action: The DSL (Data Services Language) must be corrected. Each error is underlined by a "?".
- TD02.05 RECORD PARAGRAPH MISSING**
Action: The DSL (Data Services Language) must be corrected. Each error is underlined by a "?".
- TD02.06 ABOVE KEY-WORD IS OUT OF CONTEXT IN FUNCTION PARAGRAPH. RECORD PARAGRAPH INSERTED**
Action: The DSL (Data Services Language) must be corrected. Each error is underlined by a "?".
- TD02.07 ABOVE KEY-WORD IS OUT OF CONTEXT IN RECORD PARAGRAPH. FUNCTION PARAGRAPH INSERTED**
Action: The DSL (Data Services Language) must be corrected. Each error is underlined by a "?".
- TD02.08 ILLEGAL CHARACTER(S) IGNORED**
Action: The option string or DSL (Data Services Language) must be corrected. Each error is underlined by a "?".



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- TD02.09 NUMERIC VALUE OUT OF BINARY WORD VALUE LIMITS**
Action: The option string or DSL (Data Services Language) must be corrected.
Each error is underlined by a "?".
- TD02.10 LITERAL > 256 INTERNAL CHARACTERS**
Action: The option string or DSL (Data Services Language) must be corrected.
Each error is underlined by a "?".
- TD02.11 ZERO LENGTH LITERAL**
Action: The option string or DSL (Data Services Language) must be corrected.
Each error is underlined by a "?".
- TD02.12 INVALID LENGTH FOR COLLATE SEQUENCE**
Action: The option string or DSL (Data Services Language) must be corrected.
Each error is underlined by a "?".
- TD02.13 > 1024 CHARACTERS FOR RECORD PARAGRAPH LITERALS**
Action: The option string or DSL (Data Services Language) must be corrected.
Each error is underlined by a "?".
- TD02.14 ODD LENGTH FOR HEXADECIMAL LITERAL**
Action: The option string or DSL (Data Services Language) must be corrected.
Each error is underlined by a "?".
- TD02.15 INVALID OR UNEXPECTED LITERAL**
Action: The option string or DSL (Data Services Language) must be corrected.
Each error is underlined by a "?".
- TD02.16 MULTIPLE USE OF KEYWORD**
Action: The option string or DSL (Data Services Language) must be corrected.
Each error is underlined by a "?".
- TD02.17 UNEXPECTED END OF OPTION STRING LITERAL**
Action: The option string or DSL (Data Services Language) must be corrected.
Each error is underlined by a "?".
- TD02.18 UNEXPECTED END OF DSL**
Action: The option string or DSL (Data Services Language) must be corrected.
Each error is underlined by a "?".
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**TD02.19 INVALID NUMERIC VALUE**

Action: The option string or DSL (Data Services Language) must be corrected.
Each error is underlined by a "?".

TD02.20 ILLEGAL ZERO VALUE

Action: The option string or DSL (Data Services Language) must be corrected.
Each error is underlined by a "?".

TD02.21 PARAMETER VALUE > MAXIMUM ALLOWED

Action: The option string or DSL (Data Services Language) must be corrected.
Each error is underlined by a "?".

TD02.22 KEYWORD VALUE IS NOT ALPHANUMERIC

Action: The option string or DSL (Data Services Language) must be corrected.
Each error is underlined by a "?".

TD02.23 UNKNOWN KEYWORD OR OUT OF CONTEXT

Action: The option string or DSL (Data Services Language) must be corrected.
Each error is underlined by a "?".

TD02.24 INVALID FIELD POSITION

Action: The option string or DSL (Data Services Language) must be corrected.
Each error is underlined by a "?".

TD02.25 INVALID FIELD LENGTH

Action: The option string or DSL (Data Services Language) must be corrected.
Each error is underlined by a "?".

TD02.26 INVALID FIELD LENGTH FOR FIELD TYPE

Action: The option string or DSL (Data Services Language) must be corrected.
Each error is underlined by a "?".

TD02.27 2ND CHAR FIELD LENGTH NOT = 1ST LENGTH

Action: The option string or DSL (Data Services Language) must be corrected.
Each error is underlined by a "?".

TD02.28 UNEXPECTED LITERAL

Action: The option string or DSL (Data Services Language) must be corrected.
Each error is underlined by a "?".



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- TD02.29 UNEXPECTED NUMERIC VALUE**
Action: The option string or DSL (Data Services Language) must be corrected.
 Each error is underlined by a "?".
- TD02.30 UNEXPECTED ALPHANUMERIC VALUE**
Action: The option string or DSL (Data Services Language) must be corrected.
 Each error is underlined by a "?".
- TD02.31 WKTAPE CANNOT BE SUPPORTED BY DSORT**
Action: The option string or DSL (Data Services Language) must be corrected.
 Each error is underlined by a "?".
- TD02.32 OUTPUT DATA MUST BE (DEFAULT) FOR H200 FILES**
Action: Self-explanatory.
- TD02.33 INVALID COLLATE SPECIFICATION**
Action: The option string or DSL (Data Services Language) must be corrected.
 Each error is underlined by a "?".
- TD02.35 FUNCTION PARAGRAPH MUST APPEAR 1ST AND ONCE**
Action: The option string or DSL (Data Services Language) must be corrected.
 Each error is underlined by a "?".
- TD02.36 ARRANGE/SUM IMPOSSIBLE WITH OUTPUT = KEYADDR/ADDRROUT**
Action: The option string or DSL (Data Services Language) must be corrected.
 Each error is underlined by a "?".
- TD02.37 SUM AND DELETE CANNOT BE USED TOGETHER**
Action: The option string or DSL (Data Services Language) must be corrected.
 Each error is underlined by a "?".
- TD02.38 INCLUDE AND OMIT CANNOT BE USED TOGETHER**
Action: The option string or DSL (Data Services Language) must be corrected.
 Each error is underlined by a "?".
- TD02.39 MULTIPLE RECORD PARAGRAPH**
Action: The option string or DSL (Data Services Language) must be corrected.
 Each error is underlined by a "?".
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**TD02.40 OVER 64 KEYS SPECIFIED**

Action: The option string or DSL (Data Services Language) must be corrected.
Each error is underlined by a "?".

TD02.41 OVER 16 SUM FIELDS SPECIFIED

Action: Self-explanatory.

TD02.42 OVER 128 ARRANGE FIELDS SPECIFIED

Action: The option string or DSL (Data Services Language) must be corrected.
Each error is underlined by a "?".

TD02.43 OVER 16 INCLUDE/OMIT CONDITIONS SPECIFIED

Action: The option string or DSL (Data Services Language) must be corrected.
Each error is underlined by a "?".

TD02.44 INVALID FIELD SPECIFICATION

Action: The option string or DSL (Data Services Language) must be corrected.
Each error is underlined by a "?".

TD02.45 FIELD LENGTH MISSING

Action: The option string or DSL (Data Services Language) must be corrected.
Each error is underlined by a "?".

TD02.46 ILLEGAL FIELD TYPE

Action: The option string or DSL (Data Services Language) must be corrected.
Each error is underlined by a "?".

TD02.47 FIELD TYPE MISSING

Action: The option string or DSL (Data Services Language) must be corrected.
Each error is underlined by a "?".

TD02.48 MULTIPLE LITERAL TYPE

Action: The option string or DSL (Data Services Language) must be corrected.
Each error is underlined by a "?".

TD02.49 LITERAL MISSING

Action: The option string or DSL (Data Services Language) must be corrected.
Each error is underlined by a "?".



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- TD02.50 "AND" MISSING**
Action: The option string or DSL (Data Services Language) must be corrected.
 Each error is underlined by a "?".
- TD02.51 END PARAGRAPH MUST BE EMPTY OR COMMENT**
Action: The option string or DSL (Data Services Language) must be corrected.
 Each error is underlined by a "?".
- TD02.52 LENGTH OF ARRANGED RECORD > 32767**
Action: The option string or DSL (Data Services Language) must be corrected.
 Each error is underlined by a "?".
- TD02.53 NO ZONE SPECIFIED IN ARRANGE LIST**
Action: The option string or DSL (Data Services Language) must be corrected.
 Each error is underlined by a "?".
- TD02.54 OVER 128 ERRORS ON ABOVE LINE**
Action: The option string or DSL (Data Services Language) must be corrected.
 Each error is underlined by a "?".
- TD02.55 NO VALID KEY SPECIFICATION OCCURRED**
Action: The option string or DSL (Data Services Language) must be corrected.
 Each error is underlined by a "?".
- TD02.56 UNABLE TO CREATE SEGMENT**
Meaning: The main segment (record segment) used for sorting cannot be created.
 A return code from H_SGCR is given. The error could be internal to Sort but most
 frequently : either too much memory is required for Sort (SIZE in JCL, SRTDEF)
 or the number of vacant entries is insufficient (linkage problem).
- TD02.57 UNABLE TO OPEN COMFILE**
Meaning: A return code from H_OPEN is given.
Action: Correct the JCL.
- TD02.58 UNABLE TO GET DSL RECORD**
Meaning: A return code from H_OPEN is given.
Action: Report the problem to Technical Support.
- TD02.59 UNABLE TO CLOSE COMFILE**
Meaning: A return code from H_OPEN is given.
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Action: Report the problem to Technical Support.

TD02.60 ERRORS IN STATE IOF PARAMETERS

Meaning: A return code is given from H_STIOF.

Action: Report the problem to Technical Support.

TD02.61 UNABLE TO IDENTIFY PRTFILE

Meaning: A return code is given from H_RTVLID.

Action: correct the JCL or report the problem to Technical Support.

TD02.62 INFILES NUMBER IS < 2 OR > 8

Action: Use INFILE if only one input file; 8 files is the maximum.

**TD02.64 SUM FIELD VV {OVERLAPS { SUM FIELD } WW}
{ { KEY FIELD } }
{
{OUT OF ALL ARRANGE FIELDS }**

VV, WW are the ranks of the fields involved among the sum or key fields.

Action: Correct the DSL.

TD03.01 USER SORT KEYS ARE TOO LONG

Meaning: The total length of the sum or key fields exceeds 7000 bytes.

Action: Correct the user program.

TD03.02 USER RECORD IS TOO LONG

Meaning: The sort record size exceeds 15000 bytes. Either the user record is too long or too many keys overlap.

Action: Correct the user program.

TD03.03 INSUFFICIENT MEMORY SIZE

Meaning: The size parameter is too small according to the other parameters.

Action: Correct the user program.

TD03.04 UNABLE TO CHANGE SEGMENT SIZE

Meaning: The main segment used for sorting cannot be adjusted to the desired size. A return code from H_SGSIZE is given. Generally caused by the SIZE parameter (JCL,SRTDEF).



TD03.05 UNABLE TO CREATE SEGMENT

Meaning: The node segment (record segment) used for sorting cannot be created. A return code H_SGCR is given. The error could be internal to Sort but most frequently : either too much memory is required for Sort (SIZE in JCL,SRTDEF) or the number of vacant entries is insufficient (linkage problem).

TD03.06 UNABLE TO CHANGE SEGMENT SIZE

Meaning: The node segment used for sorting cannot be adjusted to the desired size. A return code from H_SGSIZE is given. Generally caused by the SIZE parameter (JCL,SRTDEF).

TD03.07 UNABLE TO CHANGE SEGMENT SIZE

Meaning: The generated code segment used for sorting cannot be adjusted to the desired size. A return code from H_SGSIZE is given. Generally caused by the SIZE parameter (JCL,SRTDEF).

TD03.08 UNABLE TO MODIFY SEGMENT ATTRIBUTES

Action: Report the problem to Technical Support.

TD03.09 UNABLE TO CREATE SEGMENT

Meaning: The segment used for large COBOL key tables cannot be created. A return code from H_SGCR is given. The error could be internal to Sort but most frequently : either too much memory is required for Sort (SIZE in JCL,SRTDEF) or the number of vacant entries is insufficient (linkage problem).

TD03.10 UNABLE TO CHANGE SEGMENT SIZE

Meaning: The segment used for large COBOL key tables cannot be adjusted to the desired size. A return code from H_SGSIZE is given. Generally caused by the SIZE parameter (JCL,SRTDEF).

TD03.11 UNABLE TO CHANGE SEGMENT SIZE

Meaning: The common sort segment used for sorting cannot be adjusted to the desired size. A return code from H_SGSIZE is given. Generally caused by the SIZE parameter (JCL,SRTDEF).

TD03.12 UNABLE TO CHANGE SEGMENT SIZE

Meaning: A record storage area segment cannot be adjusted to the desired size. A return code from H_SGSIZE is given. Generally caused by the SIZE parameter (JCL,SRTDEF).

TD03.13 UNABLE TO MODIFY SEGMENT ATTRIBUTES

Action: Report the problem to Technical Support.

**TD03.14 UNABLE TO CREATE SEGMENT**

Meaning: A return code H_SGCR is given.

Action: The error could be internal to Sort but most frequently: either too much memory is required for Sort (SIZE in JCL,SRTDEF) or the number of vacant entries is insufficient (linkage problem).

TD03.15 UNABLE TO CREATE SEGMENT

Meaning: A return code H_SGCR is given.

Action: The error could be internal to Sort but most frequently: either too much memory is required for Sort (SIZE in JCL,SRTDEF) or the number of vacant entries is insufficient (linkage problem).

TD03.16 PARALLEL SORT ASKED BUT NOT PURCHASED

Meaning: Parallel sorts are available if you have the MI for the Extended Sort.

Action: If you have purchased the Extended Sort and you get this message, report the problem to your Service Center.

TD03.17 UNABLE TO CREATE SEGMENT

Meaning: A return code H_SGCR is given.

Action: The error could be internal to SORT but most frequently: either too much memory is required for SORT (SIZE in JCL,SRTDEF) or the number of vacant entries is insufficient (linkage problem).

TD03.18 MEMORY FORCED TO 512K (LIMIT FOR NOT PURCHASED SORT)

Meaning: For the Basic Sort, the memory limit is 512K bytes.

Action: If you want to use more memory during sorts, you must install the Extended Sort (separate MI).

TD04.01 UNABLE TO DEFINE CHANNEL PROGRAM

Action: Report the problem to Technical Support.

TD04.02 NO DISK WORK FILE ASSIGNED

Meaning: NO WORK FILES (SRTDEF) implies an already assigned work file which is not supplied.

Action: Correct the user program.



TD04.03 UNABLE TO CREATE WORK FILE DEFINITION

Meaning: A dynamic FD (file definition table) is required and cannot be created.
A return code from H_CRFD is given. It could be a linkage problem (ENTRYOV).

TD04.04 UNABLE TO OPEN WORK FILE

Action: Check the work file state and assignment. If these are correct, report the problem to Technical Support.

TD04.05 UNABLE TO RETRIEVE WORK FILE EXTENTS

Action: Report the problem to Technical Support.

TD04.06 MUCH TOO MANY EXTENTS IN WORK FILE

Action: Report the problem to Technical support. The installation's resident disk space must be reorganized.

TD04.07 WORK FILE IS NOT ALLOCATED IN CYLINDERS

Action: Correct the user program.

TD04.08 ALL THE WORK FILE VOLUMES ARE NOT PREMOUNTED

Action: Correct the JCL.

TD04.09 WORK FILE IS NOT ON DISK

Action: Correct the JCL.

TD04.10 ALL THE WORK FILE EXTENTS ARE NOT IN CYLINDERS

Meaning: Abnormal file.

Action: Report the problem to Technical Support.

TD04.11 SEVERAL DISK TYPES FOR WORK FILE

Action: Correct the JCL. Contact your Service Center.

TD04.12 INSUFFICIENT MEMORY SIZE

Meaning: The SIZE parameter is too small in relation to the other parameters.

Action: Correct the user program.

TD04.13 WORK FILE OVERFLOW

Meaning: The work file has been extended as much as possible. It is still insufficient to hold the whole input file. Either the work file is actually too short or



some incorrect parameter (record size, memory size) has caused an unexpected work file occupancy (e.g. one record per block).

TD04.14 WORK FILE OVERFLOW : CHECK FOR AVERAGE RECORD SIZES

Meaning: The work file is too small according to the Sort parameters (record size, number of records).

Action: Redefine the work file.

TD04.15 UNABLE TO CREATE SEGMENT

Meaning: The buffer segment used for sorting cannot be created. A return code from H_SGCR is given. The error could be internal to Sort but most frequently : either too much memory is required for Sort (SIZE in JCL, SRTDEF) or the number of vacant entries is insufficient (linkage problem).

TD04.16 UNABLE TO CHANGE SEGMENT SIZE

Meaning: The buffer segment used for sorting cannot be adjusted to the desired size. A return code from H_SGSIZE is given. Generally caused by the SIZE parameter (JCL, SRTDEF).

TD04.17 UNABLE TO LOCK B SEGMENT

Meaning: A return code from H_SGLOCK is given.

Action: SIZE is smaller than the locked memory needed or the problem must be reported to Technical Support.

TD04.18 UNABLE TO CHANGE SEGMENT SIZE

Meaning: The main segment used for sorting cannot be adjusted to the desired size. A return code from H_SGSIZE is given. Generally caused by the SIZE parameter (JCL,SRTDEF).

TD04.19 UNABLE TO GET SEMAPHORES

Meaning: Linkage problem (insufficient semaphore pool). Could be caused by nested sorts.

TD04.20 UNABLE TO CHANGE SEGMENT SIZE

Meaning: The node segment used for sorting cannot be adjusted to the desired size. A return code from H_SGSIZE is given. Generally caused by the SIZE parameter (JCL,SRTDEF).

TD04.21 USER SORT KEYS ARE TOO LONG

Meaning: The total length of the sum or key fields exceeds 7000 bytes.



Action: Correct the user program.

TD04.22 USER RECORD IS TOO LONG

Meaning: The sort record size exceeds 15000 bytes. Either the user record is too long or too many keys overlap.

Action: Correct the user program.

TD04.23 UNABLE TO ALLOCATE DYNAMIC DISK WORK FILE

Meaning: A return code from H_DYNAL is given

TD04.24 UNABLE TO ASSIGN DYNAMIC DISK WORK FILE

Meaning: A return code from H_DYNASG is given.

TD04.25 UNABLE TO DEASSIGN DYNAMIC DISK WORK FILE

Meaning: A return code from H_DDASG is given.

Action: Report the problem to Technical Support.

TD04.26 UNABLE TO CLOSE DYNAMIC DISK WORK FILE

Meaning: A return code from H_CLOSE is given.

Action: Report the problem to Technical Support.

TD04.27 MEMORY_SORT OVERFLOW

Meaning: A memory-sort is required and the memory is too small.

Action: Correct the user program.

TD04.28 UNABLE TO DELETE WORK FILE DEFINITION

Meaning: Sort is deleting useless FD (file definition table). A return code from H_DFLD is given.

Action: Report the problem to Technical Support.

TD04.29 UNABLE TO IDENTIFY WORK FILE

Meaning: Sort is unable to determine which volume supports the work file (\$H_RTVLID). A return code from H_RTVLID is given.

TD04.30 SORT NESTING OVERFLOW

Meaning: Too many dynamic resources needed by nested sorts.



- TD04.31 SORT MEMORY TOO SHORT FOR WORK FILE
FILE-BLOCK SIZE**
RC = 5F841807 --> TRID 4, LNERR
Action: Refer to the description of WKDISK[S] in the *SORT/MERGE User's Guide*.
- TD04.32 INTERNAL SORT ERROR**
Action: Report the problem to Technical Support.
- TD04.33 INTERNAL SORT ERROR**
Action: Report the problem to Technical Support.
- TD04.34 UNABLE TO EXTEND WORK FILE**
Meaning: Self explanatory.
- TD04.35 UNABLE TO RETRIEVE WORK FILE DEFINITION**
Action: Report the problem to Technical Support.
- TD04.36 NON SEQUENTIAL FILEORG OF WORKFILE IS RISKY AND SHOULD BE CHANGED**
Meaning: Self-explanatory.
Action: Correct the JCL.
- TD04.37 UNABLE TO CREATE SEGMENT**
Meaning: The segment used for work file extents description cannot be created. Return code from H_SGCR is given. The error could be internal to Sort but most frequently : either too much memory is required for Sort (SIZE in JCL, SRTDEF) or the vacant entries are insufficient (linkage problem).
- TD04.38 UNABLE TO CHANGE SEGMENT SIZE**
Meaning: The segment used for work file extents description cannot be adjusted to the desired size. Return code from H_SGSIZE is given. Generally caused by the SIZE parameter (JCL, SRTDEF).
- TD04.39 WORK FILE ASSIGNED ON FBO OR FSA VOLUMES IS NOT UFAS SEQUENTIAL**
Meaning: Self-explanatory. JCL must be corrected. Return code from H_SGSIZE is given. Generally caused by the SIZE parameter (JCL,SRTDEF).
- TDXX.YY INTERNAL SORT ERROR**
XX = Module number (hexa digits 2) where the internal error has been detected.
YY = Number (hexa digits 2) of the internal error detected.
-



Action: Report the problem to Technical Support.

TDXX.17 UNABLE TO LAUNCH CHANNEL PROGRAM

XX = Module number where the error has been detected.

Action: Report the problem to Technical Support.

TDXX.18 I/O ERROR ON WORK FILE : WKDISK-WRITE

XX = Module number where the error has been detected.

Meaning: Detailed information (completion code, involved address) is given below.

TDXX.19 WRONG INPUT RECORD LENGTH FOR

{ INCLUDE/OMIT }
{ KEY/ARRANGE/SUM }

XX = Module number where the error has been detected.

Meaning: The involved record is too small to hold all the indicated fields.

Action: Correct the user program.

TDXX.20 OVER 2147483647 INPUT RECORDS

XX = Module number where the error has been detected.

Meaning: The number of records exceeds the capacity of 31 bits (more than $2^{31}-1$ records).

TDXX.21 ATTEMPT TO REQUEST A SORTED RECORD AFTER END OF SORT-OUTPUT

Meaning: Self-explanatory.

Action: The user program (Sort output procedure) must be changed ; or problem in system processor must be reported to Technical Support of this system processor.

TDXX.22 KEY SEQUENCE ERROR

Meaning: Self-explanatory.

Action: Report the problem to Technical Support.

TD06.01 UNABLE TO DEFINE CHANNEL PROGRAM

Action: Report the problem to Technical Support.

TD06.02 UNABLE TO DELETE CHANNEL PROGRAM

Action: Report the problem to Technical Support.

**TD06.03 UNABLE TO CHANGE SEGMENT SIZE**

Meaning: The main segment used for sorting cannot be adjusted to the desired size. A return code from H_SGSIZE is given. Generally caused by the SIZE parameter (JCL,SRTDEF).

TD06.04 UNABLE TO CHANGE SEGMENT SIZE

Meaning: The buffer segment used for sorting cannot be adjusted to the desired size. A return code from H_SGSIZE is given. Generally caused by the SIZE parameter (JCL,SRTDEF).

TD06.05 INTERNAL SORT ERROR

Action: Report the problem to Technical Support.

TD06.06 INTERNAL SORT ERROR

Action: Report the problem to Technical Support.

TD06.07 INTERNAL SORT ERROR

Action: Report the problem to Technical Support.

TD06.08 UNABLE TO LOCK B_SEGMENT

Meaning: Return code from H_SGLOCK is given.

Action: Either \$SIZE is smaller than the locked memory needed or the problem must be reported to Technical Support.

TD08.01 UNABLE TO DEFINE CHANNEL PROGRAM

Action: Report the problem to Technical Support.

TD08.02 UNABLE TO DELETE CHANNEL PROGRAM

Meaning: Report the problem to Technical Support.

TD08.03 UNABLE TO CHANGE SEGMENT SIZE

Meaning: The main segment used for sorting cannot be adjusted to the desired size. A return code from H_SGSIZE is given. Generally caused by the SIZE parameter (JCL,SRTDEF).

TD08.04 UNABLE TO CHANGE SEGMENT SIZE

Meaning: The main segment used for sorting cannot be adjusted to the desired size. A return code from H_SGSIZE is given. Generally caused by the SIZE parameter (JCL,SRTDEF).



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- TD08.05 INTERNAL SORT ERROR**
Action: Report the problem to Technical Support.
- TD08.06 INTERNAL SORT ERROR**
Action: Report the problem to Technical Support.
- TD08.07 INTERNAL SORT ERROR**
Action: Report the problem to Technical Support.
- TD08.08 INTERNAL SORT ERROR**
Action: Report the problem to Technical Support.
- TD08.09 UNABLE TO LOCK B_SEGMENT**
Meaning: Return code from H_SGLOCK is given.
Action: Either \$SIZE is smaller than the locked memory needed or the problem must be reported to Technical Support.
- TD10.01 UNABLE TO DEFINE CHANNEL PROGRAM**
Action: Report the problem to Technical Support.
- TD10.02 UNABLE TO DELETE CHANNEL PROGRAM**
Meaning: Report the problem to Technical Support.
- TD10.03 UNABLE TO CHANGE SEGMENT SIZE**
Meaning: The main segment used for sorting cannot be adjusted to the desired size.
 A return code from H_SGSIZE is given. Generally caused by the SIZE parameter (JCL,SRTDEF).
- TD10.04 UNABLE TO CHANGE SEGMENT SIZE**
Meaning: The buffer segment used for sorting cannot be adjusted to the desired size.
 A return code from H_SGSIZE is given. Generally caused by the SIZE parameter (JCL,SRTDEF).
- TD10.05 INTERNAL SORT ERROR**
Action: Report the problem to Technical Support.
- TD10.06 INTERNAL SORT ERROR**
Action: Report the problem to Technical Support.
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**TD10.07 UNABLE TO MODIFY SEGMENT ATTRIBUTES**

Action: Report the problem to Technical Support.

TD10.08 UNABLE TO MODIFY SEGMENT ATTRIBUTES

Action: Report the problem to Technical Support.

TD10.09 UNABLE TO CHANGE SEGMENT SIZE

Meaning: The generated code segment used for sorting cannot be adjusted to the desired size. A return code from H_SGSIZE is given. Generally caused by the SIZE parameter (JCL,SRTDEF).

TD10.10 UNABLE TO CHANGE SEGMENT SIZE

Meaning: The node segment used for sorting cannot be adjusted to the desired size. A return code from H_SGSIZE is given. Generally caused by the SIZE parameter (JCL,SRTDEF).

TD10.11 UNABLE TO CHANGE SEGMENT SIZE

Meaning: The node segment used for sorting cannot be adjusted to the desired size. A return code from H_SGSIZE is given. Generally caused by the SIZE parameter (JCL,SRTDEF).

TD10.12 UNABLE TO CHANGE SEGMENT SIZE

Meaning: A buffer segment used for sorting cannot be adjusted to the desired size. A return code from H_SGSIZE is given. Generally caused by the SIZE parameter (JCL,SRTDEF).

TD10.13 UNABLE TO LOCK B_SEGMENT SIZE

Meaning: A return code from H_SGLOCK is given.

Action: Either SIZE is smaller than the lock memory needed or the problem must be reported to the Service Center.

TD10.14 UNABLE TO CHANGE SEGMENT SIZE

Meaning: A work segment used for sorting cannot be adjusted to the desired size. A return code from H_SGSIZE is given. Generally caused by the SIZE parameter (JCL,SRTDEF).

TD10.15 UNABLE TO CHANGE SEGMENT SIZE

Meaning: A work segment used for sorting cannot be adjusted to the desired size. A return code from H_SGSIZE is given. Generally caused by the SIZE parameter (JCL,SRTDEF).



TD10.16 UNABLE TO CHANGE SEGMENT SIZE

Meaning: A pseudo-buffer segment used for sorting cannot be adjusted to the desired size. A return code from H_SGSIZE is given. Generally caused by the SIZE parameter (JCL,SRTDEF).

TD10.17 INTERNAL SORT ERROR

Action: Report the problem to Technical Support.

TD12.01 UNABLE TO DEFINE CHANNEL PROGRAM

Action: Report the problem to Technical Support.

TD12.02 UNABLE TO DELETE CHANNEL PROGRAM

Action: Report the problem to Technical Support.

TD12.03 UNABLE TO CHANGE SEGMENT SIZE

Meaning: The main segment used for sorting cannot be adjusted to the desired size. A return code from H_SGSIZE is given. Generally caused by the SIZE parameter (JCL,SRTDEF).

TD12.04 UNABLE TO CHANGE SEGMENT SIZE

Meaning: The node segment used for sorting cannot be adjusted to the desired size. A return code from H_SGSIZE is given. Generally caused by the SIZE parameter (JCL,SRTDEF).

TD12.05 UNABLE TO CHANGE SEGMENT SIZE

Meaning: The generated code segment used for sorting cannot be adjusted to the desired size. A return code from H_SGSIZE is given. Generally caused by the SIZE parameter (JCL,SRTDEF).

TD12.06 UNABLE TO CHANGE SEGMENT SIZE

Meaning: The buffer segment used for sorting cannot be adjusted to the desired size. A return code from H_SGSIZE is given. Generally caused by the SIZE parameter (JCL,SRTDEF).

TD12.07 UNABLE TO MODIFY SEGMENT ATTRIBUTES

Action: Report the problem to Technical Support.

TD12.08 UNABLE TO MODIFY SEGMENT ATTRIBUTES

Action: Report the problem to Technical Support.

**TD12.09 UNABLE TO CHANGE SEGMENT SIZE**

Meaning: The segment used for large COBOL key tables cannot be adjusted to the desired size. A return code from H_SGSIZE is given. Generally caused by the SIZE parameter (JCL,SRTDEF).

TD12.10 UNABLE TO CHANGE SEGMENT SIZE

Meaning: A pseudo-buffer segment used for sorting cannot be adjusted to the desired size. A return code from H_SGSIZE is given. Generally caused by the SIZE parameter (JCL,SRTDEF).

TD12.11 UNABLE TO LOCK B_SEGMENT

Meaning: A return code from H_SGLOCK is given.

Action: Either SIZE is smaller than the locked memory needed or the problem must be reported to Technical Support.

TD14.01 UNABLE TO OPEN PRTFILE

Action: correct the JCL or report the problem to Technical Support.

TD14.02 UNABLE TO CREATE PRTFILE BANNER

Action: Correct the PRTFILE or report the problem to Technical Support.

TD14.03 UNABLE TO CREATE RECORD 118 ON PRTFILE

Action: Correct the PRTFILE or report the problem to Technical Support.

TD14.04 UNABLE TO PUT RECORD ON PRTFILE

Action: Correct the PRTFILE or report the problem to Technical Support.

TD14.05 INCONSISTENT DATA : DATA LOSS

Meaning: When the ENDSRT procedure was called, the number of returned entities was lower than the number of released entities.

TD14.06 INCONSISTENT DATA : DATA GAIN

Meaning: When the ENDSRT procedure was called, the number of returned entities was greater than the number of released entities.

TD14.07 UNABLE TO OPEN LOGFILE

Action: Correct the LOGFILE JCL parameter or report the problem to Technical Support.



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- TD14.08 LOGFILE OVERFLOW**
Meaning: The LOGFILE assignment is not correct or the DSL implies that many invalid records have been put in the LOGFILE.
- TD14.09 UNABLE TO PUT RECORD ON LOGFILE**
Action: Check file labels, characteristics, assignment. If they are correct, report the problem to Technical Support.
- TD14.10 UNABLE TO CLOSE LOGFILE**
Action: Correct the PRTFILE or report the problem to Technical Support.
- TD14.11 UNABLE TO CORRECTLY RESET
 SORT RESOURCES ** ** ** ****
Action: Correct the PRTFILE or report the problem to Technical Support.
- TD14.12 END OF FILE REACHED BEFORE LAST RECORD TO BE PROCESSED**
Meaning: The HALT option indicated more records than there are in the file. This is only a warning issued by the module XX.
- TD14.13 OUTFILE IS EMPTY**
Meaning: The user is advised that there is no output record. This is only a warning issued by the module XX.
- TD14.14 CHECK FOR RECORD TRUNCATION**
Meaning: The user has defined the output record shorter than the input record. This is only a warning issued by the module XX.
- TD14.15 CHECK FOR RECORD PADDING**
Meaning: The user has defined the output record longer than the input record. This is only a warning issued by the module XX.
- TD14.16 UNABLE TO CHANGE SEGMENT SIZE**
Meaning: The main segment used for sorting cannot be adjusted to the desired size. A return code from H_SGSIZE is given.
- TD18.01 UNABLE TO GET RECORD/BLOCK FROM INPUT FILE**
Action: Check file labels, characteristics, assignment. If they are correct, report the problem to Technical Support.
- TD18.02 UNABLE TO CLOSE LOGFILE**
Action: Report the problem to Technical Support.
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**TD18.03 UNABLE TO CLOSE LOGFILE**

Action: Report the problem to Technical Support.

TD19.01 UNABLE TO RETRIEVE INPUT FILE IDENTIFICATION

Action: Report the problem to Technical Support.

TD19.02 UNABLE TO OPEN INPUT FILE

Action: Check file labels, characteristics, assignment. If they are correct, the problem must be reported to Technical Support.

TD19.03 UNABLE TO GET RECORD/BLOCK FROM INPUT FILE

Action: Check file labels, characteristics, assignment. If they are correct, report the problem to Technical Support.

TD19.04 UNABLE TO RETRIEVE GETCI, CHECKCI ADDRESS FOR INPUT FILE

Action: Check file labels, characteristics, assignment (UFAS involved). If they are correct, report the problem to Technical Support.

TD19.05 INVALID INPUT FILE PARAMETER (FILEFORM OR RECFORM)

Action: Check file labels, characteristics, assignment. If they are correct, report the problem to Technical Support.

TD22.01 UNABLE TO PUT RECORD/BLOCK ON OUTPUT FILE

Action: Check file labels, characteristics, assignment. If they are correct, report the problem to Technical Support.

TD22.02 UNABLE TO CLOSE OUTPUT FILE

Action: Check file labels, characteristics, assignment. If they are correct, report the problem to Technical Support.

TD22.03 OUTPUT FILE OVERFLOW

Meaning: Either the output file is actually too small or some incorrect parameter (e.g. output record or block size) implies an abnormal output file occupancy (e.g. one record per block).

TD22.04 UNABLE TO GET RECORD/BLOCK FROM INPUT FILE

Action: Check file labels, characteristics, assignment. If they are correct, report the problem to Technical Support.

TD22.05 UNABLE TO CLOSE INPUT FILE

Action: Report the problem to Technical Support.



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- TD23.01 UNABLE TO OPEN OUTPUT FILE**
Action: Check file labels, characteristics, assignment. If they are correct, the problem must be reported to Technical Support.
- TD23.02 UNABLE TO PUT RECORD/BLOCK ON OUTPUT FILE**
Action: Check file labels, characteristics, assignment. If they are correct, the problem must be reported to Technical Support.
- TD23.03 UNABLE TO RETRIEVE GETCI, CHECKCI ADDRESS FOR OUTPUT FILE**
Action: Check file labels, characteristics, assignment. If they are correct, the problem must be reported to Technical Support.
- TD23.04 OUTPUT FILE OVERFLOW**
Meaning: Either the output file is actually too small or some incorrect parameter (e.g. output record or block size) implies an abnormal output file occupancy (e.g. one record per block).
- TD23.05 INVALID INPUT FILE PARAMETER (FILEFORM OR RECFORM)**
Action: Check file labels, characteristics, assignment. If they are correct, report the problem to Technical Support.
- TD23.06 UNABLE TO PUT RECORD/BLOCK ON OUTPUT FILE**
Action: Check file labels, characteristics, assignment. If they are correct, report the problem to Technical Support.
- TD25.01 CHECKPOINT ERROR**
Meaning: The checkpoint conditions are probably not satisfied.
Action: Correct the program or the JCL.
- TD25.02 BREAK POINT : QUIT**
Meaning: An abort has been requested by the response QUIT.
- TD25.03 INTERNAL SORT ERROR**
Action: Report the problem to Technical Support.
- TD26.01 ONLY OUTPUT=DATA IS CORRECT FOR TAPE INPUT FILES**
Action: Correct the JCL or DSL.
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- TD26.02 MIN IS GREATER THAN MAXIMAL INPUT RECORD LENGTH**
Action: Correct the JCL or DSL or SRTDEF. MIN is defined as the length of the shortest record which can hold all the KEY, ARRANGE, SUM and INCLUDE/OMIT fields.
- TD26.03 INCLUDE/OMIT FIELD END OUT OF MINIMAL INPUT RECORD**
Action: Correct the JCL or DSL. MIN is defined as the length of the shortest record which can hold all the KEY, ARRANGE, SUM and INCLUDE/OMIT fields.
- TD26.04 KEY/SUM/ARRANGE FIELD END OUT OF MINIMAL INPUT RECORD**
Action: Correct the JCL or DSL. MIN is defined as the length of the shortest record which can hold all the KEY, ARRANGE, SUM and INCLUDE/OMIT fields.
- TD26.05 AVERAGE IS GREATER THAN MAXIMAL INPUT RECORD LENGTH**
Action: Correct the JCL or DSL must be corrected.
- TD26.06 AVERAGE IS LOWER THAN MINIMAL INPUT RECORD LENGTH**
Action: Correct the JCL or DSL. MIN is defined as the length of the shortest record which can hold all the KEY, ARRANGE, SUM and INCLUDE/OMIT fields.
- TD26.07 DUMMY INPUT FILE**
Meaning: This function is not available.
Action: Correct the user program.
- TD26.08 UNABLE TO RETRIEVE INPUT FILE DEFINITION**
Meaning: The sort cannot determine the characteristics of the input file. A return code from H_RFLDEF or a return code set by Sort is given. JCL error or non-standard file.
- TD26.09 ERRORS IN SORT PARAMETERS**
Meaning: This message is only a general title for specific messages.
- TD26.10 USER SORT KEYS ARE TOO LONG**
Meaning: The SUM or KEY field length exceeds 7000 bytes.
Action: Correct the user program.



- TD26.11 USER RECORD IS TOO LONG**
Meaning: The sort record size exceeds 15000 bytes. Either the user record is too long or too many keys overlap.
Action: Correct the user program.
- TD26.12 UNABLE TO OPEN INPUT FILE**
Action: Check file labels, characteristics, assignment. If they are correct, report the problem to Technical Support.
- TD26.13 UNABLE TO GET RECORD/BLOCK FROM INPUT FILE**
Action: Check file labels, characteristics, assignment. If they are correct, report the problem to Technical Support.
- TD26.14 UNABLE TO CLOSE INPUT FILE**
Action: Report the problem to Technical Support.
- TD26.15 UNABLE TO CHANGE SEGMENT SIZE**
Meaning: The main segment used for sorting cannot be adjusted to the desired size. A return code from H_SGSize is given. Generally caused by the SIZE parameter (JCL,SRTDEF).
- TD26.16 INVALID MONITORED SORT_INPUT_FILE ASSIGNMENT**
Meaning: Conditions for use of "SHARE = MONITOR" (GAC) for input file assignment are not satisfied.
Action: Correct the JCL.
- TD26.17 UNABLE TO GET INPUT FILE SIZE**
Meaning: Check the input file assignment in your JCL.
Action: If it is correct, contact your Service Center, or submit a STAR.
- TD26.64 END OF { INCLUDE } ZZZZZ IS BEYOND INPUT RECORD SIZE**
 { OMIT }
 { KEY }
 { SUM }
 { ARRANGE }
 ZZZZZ = rank of the field which is beyond the record size.
Meaning: The involved field ends beyond the end of the input record.
Action: Correct the DSL or the user program.

**TD27.01 UNABLE TO RETRIEVE OUTPUT FILE DEFINITION**

Meaning: The sort cannot discover the characteristics of the output file. A return code from H_RFLDEF or a return code set by Sort is given. JCL error or non-standard file.

TD27.02 DUMMY OUTPUT FILE

Meaning: This function is not available.

TD27.03 UNABLE TO OPEN OUTPUT FILE

Action: Check file labels, characteristics, assignment. If they are correct, report the problem to Technical Support.

TD27.04 UNABLE TO CLOSE OUTPUT FILE

Action: Check file labels, characteristics, assignment. If they are correct, report the problem to Technical Support.

TD27.05 UNABLE TO ALLOCATE OUTPUT FILE

Action: Check the other messages which accompany this one. These will be of the form DUxx.yy (PREALLOC). See the description of PREALLOC in the *Data Management Utilities User Guide*. Generally, the problem is due either to a shortage of disk space or to a bad file definition.

TD30.21 ATTEMPT TO REQUEST A SORTED RECORD AFTER END OF SORT_OUTPUT

Meaning: The program or processor calling Sort is erroneously starting an infinite loop after the H_RETSRT primitive has returned the return code DATALIM, or after the COBOL verb RETURN has activated the paragraph or Chapter "AT END".

TD33.01 UNABLE TO CREATE SEGMENT

Meaning: A return code from H_SGCR is given.

Action: The error could be internal to Sort but most frequently : either too much memory is required for Sort (SIZE in JCL, SRTDEF) or the vacant entries are insufficient (linkage problem).

TD33.02 UNABLE TO GET SEMAPHORES

Action: Linkage problem (insufficient semaphore pool). Could be caused by nested sorts.

TD33.03 UNABLE TO DEFINE CHANNEL PROGRAM

Action: Report the problem to Technical Support.



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- TD33.04 UNABLE TO DEFINE CHANNEL PROGRAM**
Action: Report the problem to Technical Support.
- TD33.05 UNABLE TO GET RECORD/BLOCK FROM INPUT FILE**
Action: Check file labels, characteristics, assignment. If they are correct, report the problem to Technical Support.
- TD33.06 UNABLE TO GET RECORD/BLOCK FROM INPUT FILE**
Action: Check file labels, characteristics, assignment. If they are correct, report the problem to Technical Support.
- TD33.07 UNABLE TO GET RECORD/BLOCK FROM INPUT FILE**
Action: Check file labels, characteristics, assignment. If they are correct, report the problem to Technical Support.
- TD33.08 UNABLE TO START A SERVANT PROCESS**
Action: Check that you have not tried to run a multi-process sort with the mono-process LM, or with a multi-process LM which was linked with insufficient few processes declared (with respect to the value of NBSORT).
- TD33.09 INTERNAL SORT ERROR**
Action: Report the problem to Technical Support.
- TD33.10 INTERNAL SORT ERROR**
Action: Report the problem to Technical Support.
- TD33.11 INTERNAL SORT ERROR**
Action: Report the problem to Technical Support.
- TD34.01 UNABLE TO DELETE CHANNEL PROGRAM**
Action: Report the problem to Technical Support.
- TD34.02 UNABLE TO DELETE CHANNEL PROGRAM**
Action: Report the problem to Technical Support.
- TD34.03 UNABLE TO CREATE SEGMENT**
Meaning: A return code from H_SGCR is given.
Action: The error could be internal to Sort but most frequently : either too much memory is required for Sort (SIZE in JCL, SRTDEF) or the vacant entries are insufficient (linkage problem).
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**TD34.04 UNABLE TO CREATE SEGMENT**

Meaning: A return code from H_SGCR is given.

Action: The error could be internal to Sort but most frequently : either too much memory is required for Sort (SIZE in JCL, SRTDEF) or the vacant entries are insufficient (linkage problem).

TD35.01 UNABLE TO CREATE SEGMENT

Meaning: A return code from H_SGCR is given.

Action: The error could be internal to Sort but most frequently : either too much memory is required for Sort (SIZE in JCL, SRTDEF) or the vacant entries are insufficient (linkage problem).

TD35.02 UNABLE TO CREATE SEGMENT

Meaning: A return code from H_SGCR is given.

Action: The error could be internal to Sort but most frequently : either too much memory is required for Sort (SIZE in JCL, SRTDEF) or the vacant entries are insufficient (linkage problem).

TD35.03 UNABLE TO CREATE SEGMENT

Meaning: A return code from H_SGCR is given.

Action: The error could be internal to Sort but most frequently : either too much memory is required for Sort (SIZE in JCL, SRTDEF) or the vacant entries are insufficient (linkage problem).

TD35.04 UNABLE TO CREATE SEGMENT

Meaning: A return code from H_SGCR is given.

Action: The error could be internal to Sort but most frequently : either too much memory is required for Sort (SIZE in JCL, SRTDEF) or the vacant entries are insufficient (linkage problem).

TD35.05 UNABLE TO CREATE SEGMENT

Meaning: A return code from H_SGCR is given.

Action: The error could be internal to Sort but most frequently : either too much memory is required for Sort (SIZE in JCL, SRTDEF) or the vacant entries are insufficient (linkage problem).

TD35.06 UNABLE TO CREATE SEGMENT

Meaning: A return code from H_SGCR is given.



Action: The error could be internal to Sort but most frequently : either too much memory is required for Sort (SIZE in JCL, SRTDEF) or the vacant entries are insufficient (linkage problem).

TD35.07 UNABLE TO GET SEMAPHORES

Action: Linkage problem (insufficient semaphore pool). Could be caused by nested sorts.

TD35.08 UNABLE TO START A SERVANT PROCESS

Action: Check that you have not tried to run a multi-process sort with the mono-process LM, or with a multi-process LM which was linked with insufficient few processes declared (with respect to the value of the NB_PARAL field of SRTDEF for a subroutine parallel sort).

TD35.09 UNABLE TO DEFINE CHANNEL PROGRAM

Action: Report the problem to Technical Support.

TD35.10 UNABLE TO GET RECORD/BLOCK FROM INPUT FILE

Action: Check file labels, characteristics, assignment. If they are correct, report the problem to Technical Support.

TD35.11 UNABLE TO GET RECORD/BLOCK FROM INPUT FILE

Action: Check file labels, characteristics, assignment. If they are correct, report the problem to Technical Support.

TD35.12 UNABLE TO GET RECORD/BLOCK FROM INPUT FILE

Action: Check file labels, characteristics, assignment. If they are correct, report the problem to Technical Support.

TD35.13 UNABLE TO GET RECORD/BLOCK FROM INPUT FILE

Action: Check file labels, characteristics, assignment. If they are correct, report the problem to Technical Support.

TD35.14 UNABLE TO GET RECORD/BLOCK FROM INPUT FILE

Action: Check file labels, characteristics, assignment. If they are correct, report the problem to Technical Support.

TD35.15 UNABLE TO DELETE CHANNEL PROGRAM

Action: Report the problem to Technical Support.

**TD35.16 UNABLE TO DELETE CHANNEL PROGRAM**

Action: Report the problem to Technical Support.

TD35.17 UNABLE TO START A SERVANT PROCESS

Action: Check if you have tried to run a multi-process LM. If not, report the problem to Technical Support.

TD35.18 INTERNAL SORT ERROR

Action: Report the problem to Technical Support.

TD36.01 UNABLE TO CREATE SEGMENT

Meaning: A return code from H_SGCR is given.

Action: The error could be internal to Sort but most frequently : either too much memory is required for Sort (SIZE in JCL, SRTDEF) or the vacant entries are insufficient (linkage problem).

TD36.02 UNABLE TO DEFINE CHANNEL PROGRAM

Action: Report the problem to Technical Support.

TD36.03 UNABLE TO DEFINE CHANNEL PROGRAM

Action: Report the problem to Technical Support.

TD36.04 UNABLE TO DELETE CHANNEL PROGRAM

Action: Report the problem to Technical Support.

TD36.05 UNABLE TO DELETE CHANNEL PROGRAM

Action: Report the problem to Technical Support.

TD37.01 UNABLE TO CREATE WORK FILE DEFINITION

Meaning: A dynamic FD (file definition table) is required and cannot be created.

Action: A return code from H_CRFD is given. It could be a linkage problem (ENTRYOV).

TD37.02 UNABLE TO ASSIGN DYNAMIC DISK WORK FILE

Action: Check the return code from H_DYNASG.

TD37.03 UNABLE TO RETRIEVE WORK FILE DEFINITION

Action: Report the problem to Technical Support.



TD37.04 UNABLE TO DELETE WORK FILE DEFINITION

Meaning: Sort is deleting useless FD (file definition table). The return code from H_DLFD is given.

Report the problem to Technical Support.

TD37.05 UNABLE TO ALLOCATE DYNAMIC DISK WORK FILE

Action: Check the return code from H_DYNAL.

TD37.06 TOO FEW WORK DISKS (<2) FOR A PARALLEL SORT

Meaning: For a parallel sort, at least 2 disks are needed. Only one workfile is assigned (WKASG1) and/or only one MEDIA is specified (WKFILE, WKDISK).

TD37.08 UNABLE TO IDENTIFY WORK FILE

Meaning: Sort is unable to know which volume supports the workfile (\$H_RTVLID). The return code from H_RTVLID is given.

TD37.09 STATIC H_WSTAxX ASSIGNMENTS MUST BE CONSECUTIVE FROM H_WSTA01

Meaning: For a multi-process sort, the static assignments must start from H_WSTA01 and there must be no gaps in the sequence.

TD37.10 H_SRTWKD AND H_WSTAxX CAN'T BE TOGETHER ASSIGNED

Meaning: WKFILE (H_SRTWKD) and WKASGi (H_WSTAi) are mutually exclusive.

TD99.99 USER SORT CALL VIOLATION

Meaning: The primitives H_BEGSRT, H_RELSRT, H_SRT, H_RETSRT and H_ENDSRT have been called in the wrong order. In COBOL, this incorrect order could be caused by wrong end of paragraph, section ... etc.



43. TN Messages

General Environment

TN messages are produced by the JCL translator component of the system: they usually appear in the job introduction and translation report.

Pertinent Manuals

JCL User's Guide..... 47 A2 11UJ

Message Descriptions

TNnn **ron procedure-names error description.**
RC=edited-return-code
Meaning: This message usually indicates a system error: an error condition has been returned to the procedure specified when calling a system primitive. The return code gives the reason for the error.
Action: Contact the Service Center.





44. TR Messages

General Environment

TR messages are produced when the System Trace facility is used.

Message Descriptions

44.1 Collector Operator Messages - Tr20

The general format of error messages generated by the collector is:

TR20 TRCCL ERROR *sicid.msgnbr* RC.
TRCCL stands for Trace Collector, SICID for system integration component identification, msgnbr for message number and RC for return code. The complete list of these messages, in ascending order of the sicid message number, is given below.

44.1.1 SICID 4004 messages

@TBL@@NE@@@

Error number	Return code	Meaning/Action
4004.1	file open RC	Collector initialization file-open error. Verify TRC_CLTR_V20 file exists in SYS.HSLLIB.
4004.2	ARGERR	Collector initialization file is empty or contains empty records. Check the collector initialization commands.
4004.3	ARGERR	Collector initialization file contains incorrect first level commands or a TRCBUF enclosure is not closed. Check the collector initialization commands.



@TBL@@NE@@@

4004.4	ARGERR	Collector initialization commands must define at least one trace buffer. Check the collector initialization commands.
4004.5	ARGERR	A TRCBUF is connected to an undefined TRCFIL in collector initialization file. Check the collector initialization commands.
4004.6	ARGERR	A TRCFIL not connected to any TRCBUF in collector initialization file. Check the collector initialization commands.
4004.7	ARGERR	A TRCFIL command for an undefined TRCFIL in collector initialization file. Check the collector initialization commands.
4004.8	file close RC	Collector initialization file, close error. Check the file state.
4004.9	ARGERR	Incorrect TRCBUF name in collector initialization file. Check the collector initialization commands.
4004.10	ARGERR	Duplicate TRCBUF name in the collector initialization file. Check the collector initialization commands.
4004.11	ARGERR	More than maximum accepted TRCBUF definitions in the collector initialization file. Check the collector initialization commands.
4004.12	ARGERR	A define TRCBUF without TE keyword in the collector initialization file. Check the collector initialization commands.
4004.13	ARGERR	Incorrect TE page size word for a TRCBUF in the collector initialization file. Check the collector initialization commands.
4004.14	ARGERR	A TRCBUF trace event buffer page size is not 2, 4, 8, 16 in the collector initialization file. Check the collector initialization commands.
4004.15	ARGERR	An incorrect TRCBUF memory classes status word in the collector initialization file. Check the collector initialization commands.
4004.16	ARGERR	An incorrect TRCBUF file classes status word in the collector initialization file. Check the collector initialization commands.
4004.17	ARGERR	A class has both mem and file status or TDP class status is mem on a TRCBUF command in the collector initialization file. Check the collector initialization commands.



4004.18	ARGERR	Incorrect wait attribute on a TRCBUF command in the collector initialization file. Check the collector initialization commands.
4004.19	ARGERR	TRCBUF command without TD keyword in the collector initialization file. Check the collector initialization commands.
@TBL@@NE@@@		
4004.20	ARGERR	Incorrect trace dump buffer size on a TRCBUF command in the collector initialization file. Check the collector initialization commands.
4004.21	ARGERR	TDP class open in a trace buffer without TD pages. Check the collector initialization commands.
4004.22	ARGERR	Incorrect TD buffer page size on a TRCBUF command in the collector initialization file. Check the collector initialization commands.
4004.23	ARGERR	TRCBUF command without TRCFILE keyword in the collector initialization file. Check the collector initialization commands.
4004.24	ARGERR	Incorrect TRCFILE number on a TRCBUF command in the collector initialization file. Check the collector initialization commands.
4004.25	ARGERR	TRCFILE index greater than maximum on a TRCBUF command in the collector initialization file. Check the collector initialization commands.
4004.26	ARGERR	Incorrect domain name in a TRCBUF enclosure in the collector initialization file. Check the collector initialization commands.
4004.27	ARGERR	More than maximum allowed trace domains definitions in the collector initialization file. Check the collector initialization commands.
4004.28	ARGERR	Incorrect trace domain index value in the collector initialization file. Check the collector initialization commands.
4004.29	ARGERR	Trace domain index greater than version high bound in the collector initialization file. Check the collector initialization commands.
4004.30	ARGERR	Duplicate trace domain name/index definition in the collector initialization file. Check the collector initialization commands.
4004.31	ARGERR	An incorrect trace domain memory classes status in the collector initialization file. Verify initialization command file.



4004.32	ARGERR	An incorrect trace domain file classes status in the collector initialization file. Check the collector initialization commands.
4004.33	ARGERR	A class has both mem and file status or TDP class is mem on a trace domain definition in the collector initialization file. Check the collector initialization commands.
4004.34	ARGERR	TDP class open for a domain in a TRCBUF without TD pages in the collector initialization file. Check the collector initialization commands.
4004.35	ARGERR	An incorrect trace domain wait attribute definition in the collector initialization file. Check the collector initialization commands.
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4004.36	ARGERR	Empty TRCBUF enclosure in the collector initialization file. Check the collector initialization commands.
4004.37	ARGERR	Incorrect index word on a TRCFILE in the collector initialization file. Check the collector initialization commands.
4004.38	ARGERR	TRCFILE index outside this version allowed range in the collector initialization file. Check the collector initialization commands.
4004.39	ARGERR	Incomplete TRCFILE command in the collector initialization file. Check the collector initialization commands.
4004.40	ARGERR	Duplicate TRCFILE efn definition in the collector initialization file. Check the collector initialization commands.
4004.41	ARGERR	Duplicate TRCFILE command definition in the collector initialization file. Check the collector initialization commands.
4004.42	ARGERR	EFN or CMD keyword are absent on a TRCFILE command in the collector initialization file. Check the collector initialization commands.
4004.43	ARGERR	Incomplete TRCFILE efn command in the collector initialization file. Check the collector initialization commands.
4004.44	ARGERR	Incorrect external TRCFILE name in the collector initialization file. Check the collector initialization commands.



4004.45	ARGERR	Incorrect filestat attribute for a TRCFILE in the collector initialization file. Check the collector initialization commands.
4004.46	file asg RC	Incorrect dynamic assign for a TRCFILE defined in the collector initialization file. Verify TRCFILE names.
4004.47	ARGERR	Incorrect threshold word on a TRCFILE command in the collector initialization file. Check the collector initialization commands.
4004.48	ARGERR	Threshold is not a positive percent on a TRCFILE command in the collector initialization file. Check the collector initialization commands.
4004.49	ARGERR	Incomplete TRCFILE command in the collector initialization file. Check the collector initialization commands.
4004.50	h_get access inc RC	Collector initialization file read error. Verify command file status.

44.1.2 SICID 4005 Messages

@TBL@@@NE@@@

Error number	Return code	Meaning/Action
4005.01	ARGERR	Previous system trace collector occurrence left an incorrect descriptor for SYS_RDYSEG segment . A new segment is allocated for this purpose.
4005.02	CHECK	Incorrect internal segment descriptors table status detected when allocating system trace collector resources.
4005.03	h_ssmget RC	Incorrect semaphore acquisition when allocating system trace collector resources.
4005.04	h_sgcr RC	Type=0 segment acquisition error when allocating system trace collector resources.
4005.05	h_sgcr RC	Type=2 segment acquisition error when allocating system trace collector resources.
4005.06	h_ssmfre RC	Semaphore release error following an incorrect system trace collector resource allocation phase.
4005.07	h_sgdl RC	Segment release error following an incorrect system trace collector resource allocation phase.
4005.08	CHECK	Incorrect access to system trace resident structures.
4005.09	ILLSEM	Incorrect access to system trace resident structures.



4005.10 ILLSEM Incorrect access to system trace resident structures

44.1.3 SICID 4006 Messages

TR20 messages numbers issued by 4006 sicid procedure are defined as a function of the originating task ordinal number (1 to 6). Messages are listed once with the six corresponding numbers that allow precise task (and buffer) identification.

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Error number	Return code	Meaning/Action
4006.1-6	MSGERR	The collector task is notified with a message not related to current system trace collector occurrence.
4006.7-12	JPNBERR	The collector task is notified with an incorrect target field message.
4006.13-18	CHECK	Discrepancy between in procedure constants and values in system trace resident tables detected during task initialization.
4006.19-24	CHECK	Incorrect collector task internal state descriptor detected during initialization phase.
4006.25-30	CHECK	During collector task initialization phase, the collector task internal descriptor values are out of bounds.
4006.31-36	ARGERR	During collector task initialization phase, invalid access path to collector task related buffer descriptor in system trace resident structures.
4006.37-42	CHECK	During collector task initialization phase, incorrect buffer descriptor detection.
4006.43-48	ARGERR	During collector task initialization phase, incorrect access path to collector task related trace event buffer descriptor.
4006.49-54	ARGERR	During collector task initialization phase, incorrect access path to collector task related trace dump buffer descriptor.
4006.55-60	ARGERR	During collector task initialization phase, incorrect access path to collector task related trace event control buffer.
4006.61-66	ARGERR	During collector task initialization phase, incorrect access path to collector task related trace event buffer.
4006.67-72	ARGERR	During collector task initialization phase, incorrect access path to collector task related trace dump control buffer.



4006.73-78	ARGERR	During collector task initialization phase, incorrect access path to collector task related trace dump buffer.
4006.79-84	ARGERR	The access path to trace event mode=init buffer is not valid.
4006.85-90	INDERR	Page index in read trace event message is not on page boundary.
4006.91-96	COUNTERR	Page index in read trace event page message is not in buffer.
4006.97-102	MSGERR	A collector task not in charge of a trace dump buffer is notified to read a trace dump page.
4006.103	REQUNKN	Collector task is notified with an unknown RI message.
4006.104-109	ILLSEM	Access error to collector supervisor task semaphore.
4006.110-115	DUPNAME	The collector task detected twice the same page index in trace dump buffer.
4006.116-121	SRCHFAIL	No trace dump page in buffer matches the latest read trace dump request.
4006.122-127	ILLSEM	Collector task related trace dump buffer semaphore incorrect state.
4006.128-133	ILLSEM	Collector task trace dump attribute is reset.
4006.134-139	h_sndcmd RC	Incorrect submission of the operator command for the file related to this collector task.
4006.140-145	ufas RC	Incorrect access to the file related to this collector task.
4006.140-145	h_put/putx RC	Incorrect write in the file related to this collector task.

44.1.4 SICID 4007 Messages

@TBL@@NE@@@

Error number	Return code	Meaning/Action
4007.01	CHECK	Incorrect buffer index detected during resource release procedure execution for system trace collector exit routine.
4007.02	CHECK	Incorrect internal segment identifier in a trace dump buffer descriptor detected during system trace collector resources release phase.
4007.03	CHECK	Incorrect internal segment identifier in a trace event buffer descriptor detected during system trace collector resources release phase.
4005.04	h_ssmfre RC	Semaphore release error during system trace collector resource release phase.



4007.05	h_sgdl RC	Segment release error during system trace collector resource release phase.
4007.06	h_close RC	System trace collector close and deassign error during resource release phase.
4007.07	CHECK	Incorrect internal semaphore identifier detected during system trace collector resource release phase.
4007.08	CHECK	Incorrect access to system trace resident structures.
4007.09	ILLSEM	Incorrect access to system trace resident structures.
4007.10	ILLSEM	Incorrect access to system trace resident structures.

44.1.5 SICID 4009 Messages

Messages numbers issued by 4009 sicid procedure, when describing a collector task state are defined as a function of the concerned process ordinal number.

Such messages are listed once with the six corresponding numbers that allow precise task (and buffer) identification.

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Error number	Return code	Meaning/Action
4009.1	NOINIT	System trace collector execution is not allowed during a GCOS session initialized with the ISL argument TRC OFF.
4009.2	TMLIM	At least one deadlock state was detected (and cleared) during current system trace collector execution. This informative message is issued before collector termination.
4009.3	MSGERR	System trace collector is notified with an out of bounds target descriptor message.
4009.4	MSGERR	System trace collector is notified with a message not issued for current collector occurrence.
4009.5	MSGERR	System trace collector is notified with a read trace object message with incorrect buffer identifier.
4009.6	MSGERR	System trace collector is notified with a read trace object message for an absent buffer.
4009.7	MSGERR	System trace collector is notified with an incorrect stop message.
4009.8	MSGERR	System trace collector is notified by a collecting task with an incorrect RI message.



4009.9	MSGERR	System trace collector is notified with an unknown RI message.
4009.10	h_sgdl RC	Incorrect release of trace event mode=init segment.
4009.11-16	PCSNAV	One collector task has abnormally terminated.
4009.17	MSGERR	System trace collector is notified with an incorrect RI message.
4009.18-23	ILLSEM	Incorrect state for a system trace collector task semaphore.
4009.24-29	TMLIM	The defined collecting task is declared deadlocked. Current buffer attributes: wait trace event mode and trace dump attributes are disabled (temporarily if for the first time) .
4009.30	CONFLICT	Incorrect access to system trace resident structures.
4009.31	ILLSEM	System trace resident structures access error.
4009.32	ILLSEM	System trace resident structures access error.
4009.33-38	h_initsk RC	Collector task abnormal initiation.
4009.39-44	tskunkn/h_waitsk RC	Collector task abnormal state detection.
4009.45-50	NOINIT	Incorrect collector task initialization.
4009.51-56	MSGERR	Incorrect initialization message from a collector task.
4009.57-62	h-waitsk RC	Abnormal collector task state is detected during termination phase.

44.1.6 SICID 4011 Procedure Message

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Error number	Return code	Meaning/Action
4011.nn	CHECK	System trace collector exit routine execution for an active process. The nn value describes the task status when the exit routine is called.

44.1.7 SICID 4012 Messages

TR20 messages numbers issued by the 4012 sicid procedure are defined as a function of the system trace circular file descriptor ordinal number in the collector initialization subfile. Thus each message identifier is presented with the two corresponding numbers that allow precise file identification.

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Error number	Return code	Meaning/Action
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4012.1-2	h_ddasg RC	System trace collector file dynamic deassign error following an incorrect file access initialization.
4012.3-4	h_open RC/objtperr	System trace collector file exclusive access open error or incorrect output file recsize/cisize.
4012.5-6	h_get RC	System trace collector file first record read error.
4012.7-8	h_put RC	System trace collector file first record initialization error.
4012.9-10	h_putx RC	System trace collector file first record rewrite error.
4012.11-12	h_close RC	System trace collector file close, deassign error.
4012.13-14	h_dflasg RC	System trace collector file dynamic assign error.
4012.15-16	h_open RC	System trace collector file second open error.
4012.17-18	OBJTPERR	System trace collector file control record structure error. Verify file name or clear file area to continue.
4012.19-20	OBJTPERR	System trace collector file second record structure error. Verify file name or clear file area to continue.
4012.21-22	RECNUF	System trace collector file control record structure error. Verify file name or clear file area to continue.
4012.23-24	OBJTPERR	System trace collector file control record structure error. Verify file name or clear file area to continue.
4012.25-26	h_get RC	System trace collector file second record read error.
4012.27-28	OBJTPERR	System trace collector file highest logical address record header error. Verify file name or clear file area to continue.
4012.29-30	RECNUF	Incorrect record sequence numbers in system trace collector file. Verify file name or clear file area to continue.
4012.31-32	OBJTPERR	Incorrect record sequence numbers in system trace collector file. Verify file name or clear file area to continue.
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4012.33-34	RECNUF	System trace collector file control record structure error. Verify file name or clear file area to continue.
4012.35-36	OBJTPERR	System trace collector file control record structure error. Verify file name or clear file area to continue.



4012.37-38	h_get RC	System trace collector file highest logical address read error. Verify file name or clear file area to continue.
4012.39-40	OBJTPERR	System trace collector file control record structure error. Verify file name or clear file area to continue.
4012.41-42	h_get RC	Unexpected RC for system trace collector file read out of defined address space. Verify file name or clear file area to continue.
4012.43-44	h_get RC	System trace collector file first record read error.
4012.45-46	OBJTPERR	System trace collector file structure error. Verify file name or clear file area to continue.
4012.47-48	h_get RC	System trace collector file access error. Verify file name or clear file area to continue.
4012.49-50	OBJTPERR	System trace collector file size greater than release high bound or file access error. Verify file name or clear file area to continue.
4012.51-52	OBJTPERR	System trace collector file contains an incorrect header record. Verify file name or clear file area to continue.
4012.53-54	RECNUF	System trace collector file control record structure error. Verify file name or clear file area to continue.
4012.55-56	OBJTPERR	System trace collector file control record structure error. Verify file name or clear file area to continue.
4012.57-58	h_get RC	System trace collector file access error.

44.2 Extractor Operator Messages TR40 And TR41

The general format of error messages generated by the extractor is:

TR40 TRCEXTR ERROR sicut.msgnbr RC.

TRCEXTR stands for Trace Extractor, sicut for identification, msgnbr for message number and RC for return code. The complete list of these messages, in ascending order of the sicut message number, is given below.

44.2.1 SICID 400B Messages

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Error number	Return code	Meaning/Action
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400B.1	ARGERR	Extraction argument "O_IFN2" is exclusive with "LATEST", "NOUPD", "APPEND". Verify extractor job execution arguments.
400B.3	SEQERR	Records time stamp are not monotonous in system trace circular file to be extracted (this may be due to incorrect isl time values). No action is required.
400B.4	OUTSEQ	Incorrect records sequence number in the partially written system trace circular file to be extracted. The complete sequential copy of the file is done.
400B.5	OUTSEQ	Incorrect records sequence number in system trace circular file to be extracted. The complete sequential copy of the file is done.
400B.8	SEQERR	Records time stamp are not monotonous in system trace circular file to be extracted (this may be due to incorrect isl time values). No action is required.
400B.10	OBJTPERR	Extraction input system trace circular file structure is not correct . Verify file identification, if valid clear file to continue.
400B.11	OBJTPERR	Extraction input system trace circular file contains incorrect records. Verify file identification, if valid clear file.
400B.12	OBJTPERR	Extraction input system trace circular file contains incorrect records. Verify file identification, if valid clear file.
400B.13	OBJTPERR	Extraction input system trace circular file structure is not correct . Verify file identification, if valid clear file.
400B.14	OBJTPERR	Extraction input system trace circular file structure is not correct . Verify file identification, if valid clear file.
400B.15	OBJTPERR	Extraction input system trace circular file structure is not correct . Verify file identification, if valid clear file.
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400B.16	OBJTPERR	Extraction input system trace circular file structure is not correct . Verify file identification, if valid clear file.
400B.17	OBJTPERR	Extraction input system trace circular file structure is not correct . Verify file identification, if valid clear file.



400B.18	OBJTPERR	Extraction input system trace circular file structure is not correct . Verify file identification, if valid clear file.
400B.19	OBJTPERR	Extraction input system trace circular file structure is not correct . Verify file identification, if valid clear file.
400B.20	OUTSEQ	Extractor input system trace circular file has incorrect records sequence number monotony. The complete sequential copy of the file is done.
400B.21	OUTSEQ	Extractor input system trace circular file has incorrect records sequence number monotony. The complete sequential copy of the file is done.
400B.22	h_get abnormal return code	System trace circular file access error; no record extraction is performed.
400B.23	h_get incorrect return code	System trace circular file access error; the requested extraction is not performed.
400B.24	h_close incorrect return code	System trace circular file close error.
400B.25	h_get incorrect return code	System trace circular file direct access error; the extraction may be incomplete.
400B.26	h_get incorrect return code	System trace circular file sequential access error; the extraction may be incomplete.
400B.27	h_get incorrect return code	System trace circular file first record read error; the extraction may be incomplete.
400B.28	h_open abnormal return code	System trace circular file open error; the extraction may be incomplete.
400B.29	h_putx incorrect return code	System trace circular file first record rewrite error; the extraction may be incomplete.
400B.30	h_open abnormal return code	Extraction output file open error; the extraction may be incomplete.
400B.31	datalim	Output file is full before extraction termination.
400B.32	h_open abnormal return code	Extraction second output file open error; the extraction may be incomplete.
400B.33	h_put incorrect return code	Extraction output file put error.
400B.34	h_close abnormal return code	Extraction output file close error; the extraction may be incomplete.
400B.35	OBJTPERR	Incorrect record structure detected in system trace circular file to be extracted.

44.2.2 SICID 400F Messages

@TBL@@NE@@@

Error number	Return code	Meaning/Action
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400F.1	h_close RC	Extraction current outfile close error during h_trcextr exit routine execution.
400F.2	h_get RC	Incorrect read of system trace circular file first record during h_trcextr exit routine execution.
400F.3	h_putx RC	Incorrect rewrite of system trace circular file first record during h_trcextr exit routine execution.
400F.4	h_close RC	Incorrect system trace circular file close during h_trcextr exit routine execution.

TR41. NO RECORD SINCE PREVIOUS EXTRACTION

Meaning: The System Trace extractor has been launched but there are no new trace records to extract since the last extraction was performed.

Action: None.

44.3 Messages From Main Operator Commands - TR60 To TR72

TR60 Error Message

The TR60 error message has seven variations given below.

TR60 time cmd_name COMMAND COMPLETED

Meaning: correct execution of system trace operator command.

Action: None.

TR60 time cmd_name COMMAND REJECTED: SYSTEM TRACE IS NOT IN CONFIGURATION

Meaning: The system trace facility is not active during this GCOS session

Action: Restart a new GCOS session with the ISL command: TRC=ON.

TR60 time cmd_name COMMAND REJECTED: ILLEGAL ACCESS RIGHTS

Meaning: This command is reserved for the main operator.

Action: Consult the main operator.

TR60 time cmd_name COMMAND REJECTED: ARGERR er_nbr

Meaning: There is an incorrect command argument depending on the er_nbr value:

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argerr 6: DSYSTR incorrect argument set



argerr 7:	DSYSTR, option must be F, or more than one of BUFFER, TDOM, OPTION is used
argerr 8:	ISYSTR incorrect argument set
argerr 9:	MSYSTR incorrect argument set
argerr 10:	MSYSTR from_evid > to-evid or evid > 4095
argerr 11:	MSYSTR incorrect option argument
argerr 12:	MSYSTR empty argument set
argerr 13:	SSYSTR incorrect argument set
argerr 14:	SSYSTR incorrect use of option=C
argerr 15:	SSYSTR incorrect use of option=W
argerr 17:	SSYSTR incorrect option value
argerr 18:	SSYSTR incorrect BUFFER parameter use
argerr 19:	TSYSTR incorrect argument set
argerr 20:	TSYSTR incorrect use of option
argerr 21:	TSYSTR incorrect argument set
argerr 23:	TSYSTR incorrect option argument
argerr 24:	procedure execution error
argerr 25:	incorrect trace class name
argerr 26:	incorrect trace class state
argerr 30:	MSYSTR incorrect string length
argerr 31:	MSYSTR incorrect string, offset values
argerr 32:	MSYSTR incorrect string, offset values
argerr 33:	trace domain name is not star convention

Action: For argerr 24, contact the Service Center. For the other errors, retype the command with the correct arguments.

TR60 **time cmd_name COMMAND REJECTED: EMPTY OBJECT SELECTION**

Meaning: There is no TRace object corresponding to command argument.

Action: Check the domain/buffer name.

TR60 **time cmd_name COMMAND REJECTED:**

Meaning: Incorrect command execution depending on er_nbr:

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error 1:	abnormal \$h_getcmd.
error 5:	start/stop collector not done; the return code may be: - trc 8, notdone => no active collector - trc 8, noinit => GCOS session without trc - jobm 52, tabov => collector already started.
error 27:	incorrect XRON argument, retcode is: -nomatch.
error 37:	procedure execution error, retcode is: -typerr.
error 38:	procedure execution error, retcode is: -\$h_chkstar abnormal retcode.



error 40: procedure execution error, retcode is: -\$h_mtrc abnormal retcode.

Action: For error 1, contact the Service Center. For error 5, check the system trace collector service job state. For error 27, check the XRON value, correctly retype the command. For errors 37, 38, 40, contact the Service Center.

TR60 **time cmd_name COMMAND REJECTED:SYSTEM TRACE COLLECTOR IS NOT STARTED**

Meaning: The command requires the system trace collector to be started.

Action: Check system trace collector service job state.

TR62 **time DSYSTR SYSTEM TRACE DOMAIN = tdom_id
BUFFER=bfr-id WAIT=wait_yn CND(INT)=cls-cnd
CLASS= cls-name
WHERE= cls_where**

Meaning: The message displays the trace domain attributes, as follows.

tdom_id: system trace domain name.

bfr_id: system trace buffer name connected to the domain.

wait_yn: values may be: YES, NOT depending on domain WAIT attribute.

cls_name: system trace class filter names, NOR DET TRM INR IDT CND DTV ABN ARC TRP TDP.

cls_where: for each class filter state may be: MEM for a trace in memory; F for a trace in memory and save buffer page in trefile; : class filter is closed.

Action: None.

TR63 **Error Message**

The TR63 error message has eight variations; they are given below.



TR63 NO TRACE DOMAIN FILTER

TR63 EVID= evid_1 - evid_2

TR63 STRING= str_vl/.str_off

TR63 XRON=lk_xron

TR63 EVID= evid_1 - evid_2 STRING= str_vl/.str_off

TR63 EVID= evid_1 - evid_2 XRON=lk_xron

TR63 STRING= str_vl/.str_off XRON=lk_xron

TR63 EVID= evid_1 - evid_2 STRING= str_vl/.str_off XRON=lk_xron

Meaning: The message displays the attributes of active filters in the trace domain.
The meanings of variables are:

evid_1: the minimum accepted value for the evid range filter.

evid_2: the maximum accepted value for the evid range filter.

str_vl: the string filter pattern hexadecimal value.

str_off: the string filter pattern hexadecimal displacement (from 0).

lk_xron: the XRON filter value.

Action: None.

TR72 tdom_1 tdom_2

TR72 tdom_1

Meaning: The message displays the list of names of the system trace domains. The first message is issued if 2 domain names are to be listed on one line. The second message is issued if one domain name is to be listed.

tdom-d1 is the first system trace domain name.

tdom-id2 is the second system trace domain name.

Action: None





45. TS Messages

General Environment

TS messages are produced by the BFAS/UFAS Sequential Tape File Access method.

In each message the user is provided with the internal file name (ifn) of the file the message is related to.

Pertinent Manuals

<i>BFAS User's Guide</i>	47 A2 02UF
<i>JCL User's Guide</i>	47 A2 12UJ
<i>UFAS-Extended User's Guide</i>	47 A2 04UF

Message Descriptions

- TS24.** **IFN: ifn. * ONE BLOCK SKIPPED AFTER I/O ERROR ON TAPE**
Meaning: Warning message, indicating that an error occurred during an I/O operation (read) on a tape file. As the ERROR-SKIP option was specified, the erroneous block was skipped.
Result: Execution proceeds on the next block.
- TS43.** **IFN: ifn. * TAPE REPOSITIONING HAS BEEN TRIGGERED, AROUND BLOCK NUMBER nn**
Meaning: An I/O incident occurred on a tape file requiring the tape to be repositioned. nn is the block number on which the tape is to be repositioned.
- TS47.** **IFN: ifn. * APPEND ON 18-TRACK CARTRIDGE NOT ALLOWED ON 36T DEVICE**
Meaning: The user has attempted to write in append mode on an 18-track cartridge mounted on a 36-track device.



TS48. IFN: ifn. * SUCCESSFUL RECOVERY AFTER GLOBAL TAPE POSITIONING ERROR

Meaning: The tape was successfully repositioned using the global tape repositioning processing. This message is usually preceded by message TS47.

TS49. IFN: ifn. UNSUCCESSFUL RECOVERY AFTER GLOBAL TAPE POSITIONING ERROR

Meaning: Repositioning was not successfully performed using the global tape repositioning processing.

Result: An abnormal return code is set by the access method and the file cannot be accessed.

Action: Rerun the program using another drive.

TS50. IFN: ifn. * I/O ERROR CODE= nnnn. RC = edited-return-code

Meaning: An I/O error has been detected. The I/O completion code (nnnn) gives a detailed status of the error; refer to the section on I/O completion codes in this manual.

If the I/O completion code is 92FF (repositioning needed on tape), the next message (TS48 or TS49) indicates whether or not the repositioning was successful.

If the I/O completion code is 9205 (write failed for 18-track cartridge on a 36-track device), the return code is WRVIOL and this message is followed by message TS47.

Result: Execution may proceed, depending on:

- the type of error (REPNEED and successful recovery);
- the user-specified option for I/O error processing (ERROPT-SKIP available in input mode only).



46. TW Messages

46.1 General Environment

TW messages are produced by the Generalized Terminal Writer. The messages are classified according to their code "TWnn" (in ascending nn order). The meaning of each message is explained. The person who receives the message is also indicated.

Pertinent Manuals

Generalized Terminal Writer User's Guide 47 A2 55UU

Message Format

The messages consist of fixed fields which always contain the same information (for a given message), and variable fields whose content varies.

Here is an example of a GTWriter message:

TW08. <Rxxxx> UNABLE TO ASSIGN: <media> NOT MOUNTED

In this example, all but the two fields "Rxxxx" and "media" are fixed. These two fields are called variable fields. When the message is sent, they contain the name of a report and the name of a media, respectively.

Codes Used in the Explanations

Codes used to indicate who receives the message:

TWCOMMSUB The submitter of H_TWCOMM.

MASTER This code is used for messages sent on GTWriter initialization. When this is done at system initialization time, the MASTER code signifies the MAIN operator.



	When a user launches H_TWCOMM to initialize GTWriter, he/she becomes MASTER.
SUBUSER	In IOF, the submitter of DPRINT. In TDS, the TDS MASTER.
OWNER-CONTROL	The OWNER of the terminal concerned by the command, if one exists and if the CONTROL parameter has been specified in the corresponding USER generation-statement. Otherwise, the message is sent to the SUBUSER.
OWNER	The OWNER of the terminal, if one exists. Otherwise, the message is not sent.
COMMANDSUB	The person who has submitted the command.

Codes Used in the Variable Zones

<Rxxxx>	Name of the report.
<dest>	Name of the terminal or of the pool to which the report is sent.
<term>	Name of the terminal.
<form>	Name of the paper format.
<code>	Code specifying why a connection is refused.
<driver>	Name of the driver.
<command>	Name of the command.
<user>	Name of the user who created the report.
<ron>	Run occurrence number of the user's job that created the report.
<retcode>	Return Code.
<media>	Name of the media (disk) used.
<proc>	Name of the procedure.
<mb>	Name of the subfile (when the "Star Convention" is used).



46.2 Messages

TW01. GENERATION NOT PERFORMED

Meaning: Message sent at system initialization or at Command Handler launching. A GTWriter generation must be done.

Who receives the message: The MASTER.

TW03. <command> COMPLETED

Meaning: The command has been taken into account and executed by the Command Handler.

Who receives the message: The COMMANDSUB

TW04 <Rxxxx> TERM=<dest> USER=<user> FROM=<ron>

Meaning: Message sent after a DPRINT request to indicate that a report Rxxxx is created.

Who receives the message: The COMMANDSUB

TW05 <Rxxxx> [RE]STARTED ON <dest> [(COPY=n)] [(MB=<mb>)]

Meaning: Start or restart of report printing. If it is a restart, this happens after a RTO command has been issued.

COPY, if present, indicates that this is the copy number n of that report.

MB, if present, indicates the name of the member whose printing begins (when using the Star Convention).

Who receives the message: The SUBUSER

TW06 <Rxxxx> REPORT COMPLETED

Meaning: The printing of this report is finished.

Who receives the message: The SUBUSER

TW07 <Rxxxx> REPORT CANCELLED

Meaning: The report has been cancelled by a CTO command.

Who receives the message: Usually the COMMANDSUB.

If an interruption occurs at the same moment as the CTO command, it is the SUBUSER.



-
- TW08 UNABLE TO OPEN SYS.TW.OUT: <retcode>**
Meaning: GTWriter cannot open the library SYS.TW.OUT.
Who receives the message: The TWCOMMSUB if the problem occurs during H_TWCOMM launching.
The MASTER if the problem occurs during GTWriter initialization.
- TW08 <Rxxxx> UNABLE TO DELIVER: UNKNOWN TERMINAL**
Always followed by a TW11 message.
Meaning: The terminal (or pool) does not exist: a new generation has been done after this report has been created.
Who receives the message: The SUBUSER.
- TW08 <Rxxxx> UNABLE TO DELIVER: UNKNOWN FORM**
Always followed by a TW11 message.
Meaning: The paper-format required for that report does not exist: a new generation has been done after this report has been created.
Who receives the message: The SUBUSER.
- TW08 <Rxxxx> UNABLE TO DELIVER: <retcode>**
Always followed by a TW11 message.
Meaning: The access to a record of the file or subfile failed, or this record is inconsistent.
Who receives the message: The SUBUSER and the TWCOMMSUB.
- TW08 <Rxxxx> UNABLE TO DELIVER_PTEST : <retcode>**
Meaning: The access to a record of the environment subfile failed, or this record is inconsistent during PTEST processing.
Who receives the message: The TWCOMMSUB and the OWNER.
- TW08 <Rxxxx> UNABLE TO ASSIGN : <media> NOT MOUNTED**
Always followed by a TW11 message.
Meaning: The media (disk) is not mounted.
Who receives the message: The SUBUSER and the TWCOMMSUB.
-



- TW08 <Rxxxx> UNABLE TO ASSIGN: DRIVES OR FILES BUSY**
Always followed by a TW11 message.
Who receives the message: The SUBUSER.
- TW08 UNABLE TO ASSIGN: DRIVES OR ENVIRONMENT LIBRARY BUSY**
Always followed by a TW11 message.
Who receives the message: The SUBUSER.
- TW08 UNABLE TO ASSIGN: DRIVES OR ENVIRONMENT LIBRARY BUSY**
Sent in case of PTEST processing.
Who receives the message: The TWCOMMSUB and the OWNER.
- TW08 <Rxxxx> UNABLE TO ASSIGN: <retcode>**
Always followed by a TW09 message.
Who receives the message: The SUBUSER (and possibly the TWCOMMSUB, depending on the return-code).
- TW08 <Rxxxx> UNABLE TO ASSIGN_ENV : <retcode>**
Always followed by a TW11 message.
Who receives the message: The SUBUSER and possibly the TWCOMMSUB, depending on the return code.
- TW08 UNABLE TO ASSIGN_ENV : <retcode>**
Sent in case of PTEST processing.
Who receives the message: The TWCOMMSUB and the OWNER.
- TW08 <Rxxxx> UNABLE TO ASSIGN: ACCESS RIGHTS VIOL**
Always followed by a TW09 message.
Who receives the message: The SUBUSER.
- TW08 <Rxxxx> UNABLE TO ASSIGN: ACCESS RIGHTS VIOL ON ENVIRONMENT LIBRARY**
Always followed by a TW11 message.
Who receives the message: The SUBUSER.



-
- TW08 UNABLE TO ASSIGN: ACCESS RIGHTS VIOL ON ENVIRONMENT LIBRARY**
 Sent in case of PTEST processing.
Who receives the message: The TWCOMMSUB and the OWNER.
- TW08 <Rxxxx> UNABLE TO OPEN: UNKNOWN FILE**
 Always followed by a TW09 message.
Who receives the message: The SUBUSER.
- TW08 <Rxxxx> UNABLE TO OPEN: UNKNOWN ENVIRONMENT LIBRARY**
 Always followed by a TW11 message.
Who receives the message: The SUBUSER.
- TW08 UNABLE TO OPEN: UNKNOWN ENVIRONMENT LIBRARY**
 Sent in case of PTEST processing.
Who receives the message: The TWCOMMSUB and the OWNER.
- TW08 <Rxxxx> UNABLE TO OPEN: <retcode>**
 Always followed by a TW09 message.
Who receives the message: The SUBUSER (and possibly the TWCOMMSUB, depending of the return-code).
- TW08 <Rxxxx> UNABLE TO OPEN_ENV: <retcode>**
 Always followed by a TW11 message.
Who receives the message: The SUBUSER (and possibly the TWCOMMSUB, depending of the return-code).
- TW08 UNABLE TO OPEN_ENV: <retcode>**
 Sent in case of PTEST processing.
Who receives the message: The TWCOMMSUB and the OWNER.
- TW08 <Rxxxx> UNABLE TO START: UNKNOWN REPORT**
 Always followed by a TW09 message.
Meaning: The subfile is unknown.
Who receives the message: The SUBUSER.
-



TW08 <Rxxxx> UNABLE TO OPENS : UNKNOWN ENVIRONMENT

Always followed by a TW11 message.

Meaning: The environment subfile is unknown.

Who receives the message: The SUBUSER.

TW08 UNABLE TO OPENS : UNKNOWN ENVIRONMENT

Sent in case of PTEST processing.

Meaning: The environment subfile is unknown.

Who receives the message: The TWCOMMSUB and the OWNER.

TW08 <Rxxxx> UNABLE TO START: REPORT BUSY

Always followed by a TW11 message.

Meaning: The subfile is busy.

Who receives the message: The SUBUSER.

TW08 <Rxxxx> UNABLE TO OPEN: <retcode>

Always followed by a TW09 message.

Meaning: The subfile cannot be opened.

Who receives the message: The SUBUSER (and possibly the TWCOMMSUB, depending on the return-code).

TW08 <Rxxxx> UNABLE TO OPENS_ENV : <retcode>

Always followed by a TW11 message.

Meaning: The environment subfile cannot be opened.

Who receives the message: The SUBUSER (and possibly the TWCOMMSUB, depending on the return-code).

TW08 UNABLE TO OPENS_ENV: <retcode>

Sent in case of PTEST processing.

Meaning: The environment cannot be opened.

Who receives the message: The TWCOMMSUB and the OWNER.



-
- TW08** **<Rxxxx> UNABLE TO DELIVER : RC=283B1E02->TW 11, DATAERR**
Meaning: Error detected by the PRT1262 (NIP3) printer in the source in POSTSCRIPT language.
Who receives the message: The SUBUSER (submitter of the report).
- TW08** **<Rxxxx> UNABLE TO CONNECT : <dest> NOT DECLARED AS NIP3**
Meaning: The terminal is a PRT1262 (NIP3) printer, but it has not been declared as NIP3 in the TERM statement at GTWriter generation.
Who receives the message: The SUBUSER (submitter of the report).
- TW08** **<Rxxxx> UNABLE TO CONNECT : <dest> IS NOT A NIP3**
Meaning: The terminal has been declared as NIP3 in the TERM statement at GTWriter generation, but it is not really a NIP3.
Who receives the message: The SUBUSER (submitter of the report).
- TW09** **<Rxxxx> REPORT CANCELLED BY SYSTEM**
This message follows a TW08 message which indicates the reason why the report has been cancelled.
Meaning: Because of a file-access problem, GTWriter could not start the report and cancelled it.
Who receives the message: The SUBUSER (and possibly the TWCOMMSUB if there is a return-code problem).
- TW10** **<command> ILLEGAL SYNTAX**
Meaning: Error in the syntax of the command.
Who receives the message: The COMMANDSUB.
- TW11** **<Rxxxx> REPORT HELD BY SYSTEM**
Meaning: GTWriter puts the report in the "HOLD" state. Either:
1. the destination of this report is unknown to the network. In this case, the TW11 message is preceded by a TW45 message.
 1. or GTWriter cannot access the file which contains this report. In that case, a TW08 message precedes the TW11 and gives the reason of the problem.
- Who receives the message:** In the first case (1 above): the OWNER-CONTROL.
In the second case (2 above): the SUBUSER (and possibly the TWCOMMSUB if there is a non-mounted disk or a return-code problem).
-



- TW12** **<Rxxxx> RECOVER <term>**
 Meaning: The printing of the report was interrupted by a communication breakdown.

 Who receives the message: The OWNER-CONTROL.
- TW13** **TWRITER ERROR: <proc> <retcode>**
 This message is also reported in the JOR.

 Meaning: An error occurred in a procedure.

 Who receives the message: The MASTER.
- TW14** **<command> COMMAND NOT AUTHORIZED**
 Meaning: The submitter may not use this command.

 Who receives the message: The COMMANDSUB.
- TW15** **<command> COMMAND MEANINGLESS**
 Meaning: The syntax of this command is correct but it has no meaning for GTWriter at that moment, thus no effect.

 Who receives the message: The COMMANDSUB.
- TW16** **DPR REPORT QUEUE OVERFLOW**
 Meaning: GTWriter was not able to enqueue the report.

 Who receives the message: The COMMANDSUB.
- TW17** **<command> UNKNOWN TERMINAL OR POOL**
 Meaning: The terminal or pool has not been declared in the generation of GTWriter.

 Who receives the message: The COMMANDSUB.
- TW18** **<command> UNKNOWN OUTPUT**
 Meaning: The report is not in the queue.

 Who receives the message: The COMMANDSUB.
- TW19** **<Rxxxx> REPORT FROZEN: SYSTEM INTERRUPTION**
 Meaning: The reports that are being processed when a GTWriter interruption occurs are frozen.

 Who receives the message: The SUBUSER.



-
- TW19** **<Rxxxx> REPORT FROZEN: TERMINAL ERROR**
Meaning: Reconnection attempts are stopped either because the number specified in RETRYCT is reached, or because a CTO, HTO or TTO command is issued.
The report is frozen.
Who receives the message: The OWNER-CONTROL and the SUBUSER.
- TW19** **<Rxxxx> REPORT FROZEN: USER REQUEST**
Meaning: Interruption of a report-printing on a terminal which is being disconnected, or for which RETRYCT=0. No attempt is made to reconnect it.
The report is frozen.
Who receives the message: The SUBUSER.
- TW19** **<Rxxxx> REPORT FROZEN: FAST SHUTDOWN**
Meaning: Interruption of a report-printing on a terminal which is being disconnected with a fast shutdown.
The report is frozen.
Who receives the message: The SUBUSER.
- TW19** **<Rxxxx> REPORT FROZEN: TWRITER ABORT**
Meaning: Interruption of a report-printing because of a GTWriter abort.
The report is frozen.
Who receives the message: The SUBUSER.
- TW20** **<command> NO REPORTS**
Meaning: The queue is empty.
Who receives the message: The COMMANDSUB.
- TW21** **<command> ILLEGAL ACCESS**
Meaning: The user has not the access rights to this command: DPRINT with LIB=SYS.TW.OUT, or not authorized priority.
Who receives the message: The COMMANDSUB.
- TW22** **<Rxxxx> MOUNT <form> ON <term>**
Meaning: The paper-format required for this report is not mounted on the terminal-printer.
-



Who receives the message: The OWNER-CONTROL.

NOTE:

This message is sent every minute, provided that the OWNER-CONTROL (who receives it) is connected to IOF.

TW23 **<command> UNKNOWN FORM NAME**

Meaning: The required paper-format has not been declared at GTWriter generation.

Who receives the message: The COMMANDSUB.

TW24 **<command> NO DEFAULT TERMINAL**

Meaning: The destination is not specified and the user has no default terminal.

Who receives the message: The COMMANDSUB.

TW25 **<Rxxxx> <term> NOT READY (REJECT CODE: <code>)**

Meaning: The attempt to connect this terminal failed.

Who receives the message: The OWNER-CONTROL.

NOTE:

This message is sent only once unless REPEATMSG has been specified for this terminal, in which case it is sent at each unsuccessful connection retry.

TW26 **<command> UNKNOWN USER**

Meaning: The user has not been declared at GTWriter generation.

Who receives the message: The COMMANDSUB.

TW27 **YOU HAVE n FROZEN REPORT[S]**

Meaning: A user who is connecting to IOF is informed of the number of frozen reports that belong to him/her.

Who receives the message: The submitter of a frozen report, or the owner of the destination-terminal of a frozen report.

TW28 **TWRITER TERMINATED BY SHUTDOWN**

Meaning: This message is sent in case a END SYSTEM command has been issued.

Who receives the message: The TWCOMMSUB.



TW29	UNKNOWN DRIVER Meaning: GTWriter cannot find the Driver to launch. Who receives the message: The TWCOMMSUB
TW29	<command> UNKNOWN DRIVER Meaning: The Driver is unknown to GTWriter. Who receives the message: The COMMANDSUB.
TW30	DRIVER <driver> STARTED Meaning: The Driver is started and ready to process outputs. Who receives the message: The TWCOMMSUB.
TW31	MTO NOT PERFORMED FOR <Rxxxx> Meaning: The re-direction of an output toward a system-printer has failed. Who receives the message: The COMMANDSUB.
TW31	STW NOT PERFORMED FOR <driver> Meaning: The launching of the driver has failed. Who receives the message: The COMMANDSUB.
TW32	<command> UNKNOWN STATION Meaning: The station required for re-direction of output(s) is not known to GTWriter. Who receives the message: The COMMANDSUB.
TW34	MTO PERFORMED FOR <Rxxxx> DEST=<station> Meaning: The report is re-directed. It is now an output for the Command Handler (H_TWCOMM). Who receives the message: The COMMANDSUB.
TW35	COMMAND HANDLER HAS BEEN STOPPED Meaning: GTWriter cannot start a Driver because H_TWCOMM has been stopped. Who receives the message: The TWCOMMSUB.



- TW36 DRIVER <driver> TERMINATED**
Meaning: A TTW command is issued for a Driver being started.
Who receives the message: The TWCOMMSUB.
- TW37 WORKSTATION CREATION FAILED**
Meaning: This message is sent when a Driver starts if a workstation cannot be activated.
Who receives the message: The TWCOMMSUB.
- NOTE:**
The Driver is aborted.
- TW38 MAILBOX CREATION FAILED**
Meaning: This message is sent when a Driver starts if a mailbox cannot be activated.
Who receives the message: The TWCOMMSUB.
- NOTE:**
The Driver is aborted.
- TW39 MESSAGE PATH CREATION FAILED**
Meaning: This message is sent when a Driver starts if a message-path cannot be activated.
Who receives the message: The TWCOMMSUB.
- NOTE:**
The Driver is aborted.
- TW40 TIMER REQUEST FAILED**
Meaning: This message is sent when a Driver starts if GTWriter cannot activate the timer which handles re-connections, connections attempts, and requests for paper-forms mounting.
Who receives the message: The TWCOMMSUB.
- NOTE:**
The Driver is aborted.



-
- TW40 TIMER REQUEST FAILED**
Meaning: This message is sent when a Driver starts if GTWriter cannot activate the timer which handles the auto-mechanism.
Who receives the message: The TWCOMMSUB.

NOTE:
 H_TWCOMM is aborted.
- TW41 COMMAND HANDLER ALREADY RUNNING**
Meaning: H_TWCOMM has already been started.
Who receives the message: The TWCOMMSUB.
- TW42 RTO FROM=BEG IS MANDATORY FOR NIP3**
Meaning: Only the FROM=BEG parameter of the RTO command is allowed for a PRT1262.
Who receives the message: The COMMANDSUB (submitter of the command).
- TW43 <term> NOT READY. PTEST NOT PERFORMED**
Meaning: GTWriter cannot connect the terminal in order to do a printing test. The request is disregarded.
Who receives the message: The OWNER.
- TW44 ILLEGAL OPTION FOR H_TWCOMM LAUNCHING**
Meaning: The H_TWCOMM launching option was not one of the following: "WARM", "warm", "COLD", "cold", "CLEAN", "clean", "GEN", "gen".
Who receives the message: The TWCOMMSUB.
- TW45 <term> CLOSED BY SYSTEM: DESTINATION NODE UNKNOWN**
 This message is followed by a TW11 message.

Meaning: The terminal has been declared with an unknown node. GTWriter closes the terminal and sets the report to the HOLD state. GTWriter does not try again to connect this terminal.
Who receives the message: The OWNER-CONTROL.
- TW45 <term> CLOSED BY SYSTEM: DESTINATION MAILBOX UNKNOWN**
 This message is followed by a TW11 message.
-



Meaning: The terminal has been declared with an identification unknown to the network. GTWriter closes the terminal and sets the report to the HOLD state. GTWriter does not try again to connect this terminal.

Who receives the message: The OWNER-CONTROL.

TW46 **DTW NO POOLS**

Meaning: no POOL has been declared at generation.

Who receives the message: The COMMANDSUB.

TW48 **<Rxxx> REPORT CREATION FAILED : TERM=<dest> USER=<user>
FROM=<RON>**

Meaning: Report creation failed at commit time (after invocation of the H_TW_USTART primitive).

Who receives the message: The COMMANDSUB.

TW49 **<Rxxx> REPORT HELD**

Meaning: The report has been held by an HTO command.

Who receives the message: The COMMANDSUB.

TW49 **<Rxxx> REPORT RELEASED**

Meaning: The report has been released by an RTO command.

Who receives the message: The COMMANDSUB.

TW60 **<Rxxxx> <status NIP3>**

Meaning: Display of a status sent by the PRT1262 (NIP3) printer.

Who receives the message: The submitter of the report.

TW98 **TWRITER READY**

Meaning: The Command Handler is ready to receive and process commands.

Who receives the message: The TWCOMMSUB.





47. TX Messages

General Environment

TX messages are produced by the TDS processor. The messages appear in the JOR of the TDS job and are sent to the master terminal.

Pertinent manuals

<i>TDS Concepts</i>	47 A2 26UT
<i>TDS Quick Reference Handbook</i>	47 A2 04UT
<i>TDS Administrator's Guide</i>	47 A2 32UT
<i>TDS COBOL Programmer's Guide</i>	47 A2 33UT
<i>IQS/TDS User's Guide (IQS-V3)</i>	47 A2 81UD
<i>IQS-V4/TDS User's Guide (IQS-V4)</i>	47 A2 81UR

Message Descriptions

This section lists TDS error messages in numerical order. All error messages are reported in the JOR and some appear on the screen. Error messages printed in the JOR have one of two forms:

TX00	Convention used for null response to PMOS.
TX01	REQUESTED TDS <i>tds</i> NOT AVAILABLE Response to all commands when the TDS is not started or not valid.
TX02	<i>message</i> See text of message.
TX04	POOL USED (KB) = <i>poolused</i> POOL SIZE (KB) = <i>poolsize</i> PSEUDO BUFFERS = <i>pseudobuf</i> Response to DISPLAY_TDS STAT.



TX05 INIT.SIMU.COUNT = *init_simu* CUR.SIMU.COUNT = *cur_simu*
 ACC.SESS.ALLOC = *sess_alloc* ACC.SESS.REJEC = *sess_rjct*
 USED TX COUNT = *txnb* TX ABORT.COUNT = *txabtnb*
 USED TPR COUNT = *tprnb* TPR ABORT COUNT = *tprabtnb*
 COMMIT COUNT = *cmtnb* DIALOG COUNT = *dialnb*

Response to DISPLAY_TDS STAT.

TX06 TPR ELAPSED TIME = *tprelps* TPR CPU TIME = *tprcpu*
 DEADLOCK COUNT = *ddlcknb* NON CONCUR WAIT = *nconcnb*
 TABOV ABT COUNT = *tabovnb* WDNAV ABT COUNT = *wdnavnb*
 LGWAITABT COUNT = *lgwaitnb* DIRTY READ ABORT = *dirtabtnb*
 BUFOVABT COUNT = *bufovn* SERIALIZATION = *serialnb*

Response to DISPLAY_TDS STAT.

TX07 MAX TM SES = *mxtmnb* CUR TM SES = *curtmnb*
 MAX XCP1 SES = *mxxcp1nb* CUR XCP1 SES = *curxcp1nb*
 MAX XCP2 SES = *mxxcp2nb* CUR XCP2 SES = *curxcp2nb*
 MAX VIRT SES = *dummax* CUR VIRT SES = *virtsesnb*
 PMOS COR COUNT = *pmossesnb*

Response to DISPLAY_TDS STAT.

TX08 *authcode1 authcode2 ... authcode32*
 Response to DISPLAY_TX *spec-tx* AUTHCODE.

TX09 MAX.SIMU.COUNT = *init_simu* CUR.SIMU.COUNT = *cur_simu*
 FROZEN SIMU COUNT = *frz_simu*
 Response to DISPLAY_TDS SIMUL.

NOTE:

The last 2 counters are always set to zero because they are not used.

TX10 SM LIBRARY 1: *smlib1*
 SM LIBRARY 2: *smlib2*
 SM LIBRARY 3: *smlib3*
 Response to DISPLAY_TDS SMLIB.

TX11 XCP2 SERVICE USED : *xcp2used*
 PRIORITY : *priority*
 TRANSACTION STORAGE SIZE : *txstosz*
 ACCOUNTING : *account*
 FORM : *form*
 Response to DISPLAY_TX *spec-tx*.



TX12 **MESSAGE** : *name of the transaction*
FIRST ASSIGNED TPR : *name of the tpr*
CLASS : *n (alphabetic)*
IMPLICIT COMMITMENT : { Y | N }
AUTOMATIC UNMAPPING : { Y | N }

Response to DISPLAY_TX *spec-tx*.

TX13 **DISPLAY_TX: txnm message-text**

where message-text is:

- (1) FILE SECURITY OPTION:
 SUPPRESS { BEFORE JOURNAL | DEFERRED UPDATES }
- (2) LIST OF AUTHORITY CODES
- (3) NO CLAUSE SPECIFIED
- (4) SHARED READ FOR:
- (5) SUPPRESS CONCURRENT ACCESS CONTROL FOR:
- (6) TX [MANUALLY] NON CONCURRENT WITH:
- (7) TX MANUALLY NON CONCURRENT WITH ALL [TX]
- (8) USE DEFERRED UPDATES [EXCEPT FOR:]

Response to

- (1) DISPLAY_TX *spec-tx* FSEC
- (2) DISPLAY_TX *spec-tx* AUTHCODE
- (3) DISPLAY_TX *spec-tx*
 {FSEC|FSHRD|TXNCONC|FSCAC}
- (4) DISPLAY_TX *spec-tx* FSHRD
- (5) DISPLAY_TX *spec-tx* FSCAC
- (6) DISPLAY_TX *spec-tx* TXNCONC
- (7) DISPLAY_TX *spec-tx* TXNCONC
- (8) DISPLAY_TX *spec-tx* FSEC.

TX14 **txnm1 txnm2 txnm3 txnm4 txnm5 txnm6**

Response to DTX *.

TX15 **ifn1 ifn2 ifn3 ifn4 ifn5 ifn6**

Response to DTX *file-options* or LSTF * DTLD=0.

TX16 **LOCKED TRANSACTION** : *lock value* { Y | N }
FOR DEBUG TX : *validate value* { Y | N }
FOR INQUIRY TX : *inquiry value* { Y | N }
HIDDEN (IN MENU) TX : *hidden value* { Y | N }

Response to DISPLAY_TX *spec-tx*.

TX17 **entry-tabulation**

where entry-tabulation is:



(1) IFN	OPEN	MONITORED	PMD
(2) ifn	open	monitored	pmd

Response to (1) LSTF *startx* DTLD.
(2) LSTF * DTLD.

```

----- TDS: tds      date_time      -----
-----                      heading    -----
-----

```

where *heading* is:

- (1) LIST OF CLOSED FILES
- (2) LIST OF FILES
- (3) LIST OF OPENED FILES

Response to (1) LSTF * OPENED=0.
(2) LSTF *.
(3) LSTF * OPENED.

TX18

```

-----
----- TDS: tds      date_time      -----
-----                      heading    -----
-----

```

where *heading* is:

- (1) LIST OF CLOSED FILES
- (2) LIST OF FILES
- (3) LIST OF OPENED FILES

Response to (1) LSTF * OPENED=0.
(2) LSTF *.
(3) LSTF * OPENED.

TX19

XCP2 HEURISTIC : {COMMIT | BACKOUT | NONE}
NO DEFERRED RESYNCHRONIZATION : { Y | N }
NOT RESTARTABLE COMMITMENT (XCP2): { Y | N }

Response to DISPLAY-TX (DTX) *spec-tx* for XCP2 transaction.

TX20

SWAP_FILE	ACT	LOGGED_CNTXT	OCCUPANCY	ALLOC_FACTOR
<i>swapifn</i>	<i>active</i>	<i>ctxnb</i>	<i>occup%</i>	<i>alfactor%</i>

TX21

Response to DISPLAY_TDS SWAP.

NOTE:

The number of user contexts displayed may not correspond to the number of users logged on because TDS dynamically reports all contexts including breaks and logons.

If only swap file is declared, the allocation factor is set to 100%.



TX22 **cornm1 cornm2 cornm3 cornm4 cornm5**
Response to LIST_TDS_COR * DTLD=0.

TX23 **CORRESPONDENT ADDRESS TX_COUNT TPR_COUNT STATUS TX_NM**
TX24 **cornm coraddr txn tprnb status txn**
Response to LIST_TDS_COR * { TM | * } DTLD.

TX25 -----
----- **TDS: tds date_time** -----
----- **heading** -----

where *heading* is:

- (1) CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TRANSACTION
- (2) LIST OF CORRESPONDENTS
- (3) LIST OF POOLS
- (4) LIST OF SESSIONS WITH SPAWNS
- (5) LIST OF SPAWNEES WITH QUEUE LENGTHS
- (6) LIST OF TRANSACTIONS.

Response to (1) DTX *spec-tx*.
 (2) LIST_TDS_COR.
 (3) LIST_COR_POOL.
 (4) LIST_TDS_SPAWN DTLD=0.
 (5) LIST_TDS_SPAWN DTLD.
 (6) DTX *.

TX26 **CORRESPONDENT ADDRESS COR_BACKUP**
 cornm coraddr corbck
Response to LIST_TDS_COR * TM DTLD NG.

TX27 **CORRESPONDENT ADDRESS NB_OF_POOLS**
 cornm coraddr poolnb
Response to LIST_TDS_COR * XCP2 DTLD NG=0.

TX28 **STATE: state / TYPE: cor-typ / LIST: list / OPTION: option**
Response to LIST_TDS_COR * TYPE=.

TX29 **CORRESPONDENT ADDRESS MXALCSES CUMALCSES REJALCSES**
 cornm coraddr mxalcses cumalcses rejalcse
Response to LIST_TDS_COR * XCP1 DTLD NG=0.



TX30

```
-----
----- TDS: tds      date_time      -----
-----                      heading      -----
-----
```

where *heading* is:

- (1) CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POOL
- (2) CURRENT SEARCH RULES OF SM LIB
- (3) CURRENT SIMULTANEITY LEVELS
- (4) GENERAL TDS STATISTICS
- (5) LIST OF SWAP FILES

Response to

- (1) LIST_COR_POOL
- (2) DISPLAY_TDS SMLIB
- (3) DISPLAY_TDS SIMUL
- (4) DISPLAY_TDS
- (5) DISPLAY_TDS SWAP.

TX31

poolnm1 poolnm2 poolnm3 poolnm4 poolnm5 poolnm6

Response to LIST_COR_POOL cor POOL=*.

TX32

**POOL MAXSESNB MINWINSK MINWINTG AUTOACT DRAINSC DRAINTG MAXSYNC
poolnm maxsesnb minwinsc minwintg autoact drainsc draintg maxsync**

Response to LIST_COR_POOL cor pool DTLD NG.

See CALL "DISP-POOL" Procedure in *TDS COBOL Programmer's Guide*.

TX33

**CORRESPONDENT ADDRESS COR_BACKUP PRIM ACTIVE INITWK
cornm coraddr corbck prim activ initwk**

Response to LIST_TDS_COR * XCP1 DTLD NG.

TX34

**CORRESPONDENT ADDRESS COR_BACKUP PRIM PRL WIN SYNLVL
cornm coraddr corbck prim prl win synlv**

Response to LIST_TDS_COR * XCP2 DTLD NG.

See *CPI-C/XCP2 User's Guide*.

TX35

**POOL CURSESNB CURWINSK CURWINTG TRSTSESNB
poolnm cursesnb curwinsc curwintg trstssnb**

Response to LIST_COR_POOL cor pool DTLD NG=0.

See CALL "DISP-POOL" Procedure in *TDS COBOL Programmer's Guide*.

TX36

**ATTRIB ACTSESNB FRZSESNB TRSTSESNB
attrib actsesnb frzsesnb trstssnb**

Response to LIST_COR_POOL xcpl-cor DTLD NG=0.



See CALL "DISP-POOL" Procedure in *TDS COBOL Programmer's Guide*.

TX38 **COR** **HIGH_SPW_NB** **MED_SPW_NB** **LOW_SPW_NB** **TIMER_SPW_NB**
cornm **highspnb** **medspnb** **lowspnb** **timspnb**

Response to LIST_TDS_SPAWN * DTLD.

TX39 **RPC SERVICE USED: *rpcused***

Response to DISPLAY_TX *spec-tx*.

TX40 -----
-- **TDS=tdsname** **hh:mm:ss** *Month Day, Year* --

 TDS RPC STATISTICS -----

Response to DISPLAY_TDS RPC_STATUS.

TX41 **USED RPC TX COUNT** =*rpctxnb* **USED RPC TPR COUNT** =*rpctprnb*
MAX RPC TX COUNT =*mrxrpctxnb* **CUR RPC TX COUNT** =*currpctxnb*
WAITING TPR MEAN =*wtprmean* **RPC TPR ELAPSE TIME**=*rpctprelps*
WAITING RPC TPR MEAN=*wrpctprmean*

Response to DISPLAY_TDS RPC_STATUS.

TX42 **MAX RPC SIMU COUNT**=*max_rpcsimu* **CUR RPC SIMU COUNT**=*cur_rpcsimu*

Response to DISPLAY_TDS SIMUL.

TX43 **WAITING TPR MEAN** = *wtprmean*

Response to DISPLAY_TDS STATUS.

TX44 **XA SERVICE USED** : *usexa* {Y|N}

Response to DISPLAY_TX *spec-tx*.

TX45 -----
-- **TDS=tds** **hh:mm:ss** *Month Day, Year* --

 heading -----

where *heading* is:

- (1) CURRENT XA PARAMETERS
- (2) CURRENT XA PARAMETERS AND RM

Response to (1) DTDSXA RM_STAT=0.
 (2) DTDSXA RM_STAT=1.

TX46 **XA_RESYNC_DELAY** = *xarsyncdlay*

Response to DISPLAY_TDS_XA.



TX47	RM_IDENT CNCT SES RESYNC START
TX48	rmident cnct ses resync start Response to DISPLAY_TDS_XA RM_STAT=1.
TX49	NO XA RM YET CONNECTED Response to DISPLAY_TDS_XA RM_STAT=1 instead of TX47 and TX48.
TX50	TDS: tds { COLD RESTART IS PERFORMED } { STARTED WITH MASTER MAILBOX: mbx } { STARTED; YOU ARE MASTER TERMINAL OPERATOR } { WARM RESTART IS PERFORMED } Startup message.
TX51	cornm DISCONNECTED FROM { coraddr TDS tds } Unsolicited message. Perhaps a response to the CANCEL_TDS (CTC).
TX52	cmdnm COMMAND NOT PERFORMED, { INVALID UNKNOWN } TX: txnrm Response to DTX or MDTX.
TX53	TDS:tdsname SHUTDOWN Shutdown message, after TTDS.
TX54	TDS:tdsname, cmdnm COMMAND COMPLETED Response to normal execution.
TX55	TDS:tdsname, cmdnm COMMAND NOT PERFORMED rc Command has failed to execute. Check the return code and the sicid.
TX56	cmdnm { UNKNOWN OR NO MATCHING OBJECT: objnm } { WRONG TYPE OF CORRESPONDENT } Response to commands which deal with correspondents.
TX57	cmdnm SCROLLING UP MORE? (ENTER Y/N) Startup message or response to some list or display commands.
TX58	OVERFLOW ON PMOS COMMAND/RESPONSES QUEUE
TX59	ONLY ONE PROGRAMMED OPERATOR ALLOWED TO CONTROL TDS Response occurs when several programmed operators try accessing a TDS application.



- TX60** **COMMAND *cmdnm* IGNORED; RETRY LATER**
Returned when a command is submitted by an IOF or PMOS correspondent who has not the turn, that is, when a transaction is already running for its current session.
- TX61** **SM LIBRARY NOT FOUND; ISSUE DISPLAY_TDS TO CHECK**
Response to MDTDS SMLIB.
- TX62** **SWAP CONTEXT MAXIMUM REACHED**
Unsolicited message.
- TX63** ***cmdnm*: ifn action**
where *action* is:
- (1) CLOSED
 - (2) OPENED
- Response to (1) CLTF or startup message: file assigned and closed
 (2) OTF or startup message.
- TX64** ***cmdnm*: ifn NOT action gr4**
where *action* is:
- (1) CLOSED
 - (2) OPENED
- Response to (1) CLTF
 (2) OTF or startup message.
- TX65** **UNKNOWN MASTER COMMAND: *cmdnm***
- TX66** ***cmdnm* COMMAND NOT *result***
where *result* is:
- (1) PERFORMED; SHUTDOWN IN PROGRESS
 - (2) SUPPORTED FOR PROGRAMMED OPERATOR
- Response to (1) TTDS command has been issued.
 Programmed operator cannot submit another command.
 (2) EXEC_TDS or MDTX for programmed operator.
- TX67** ***cmdnm tobjnm action***
where *action* is:

- Response to
- (1) LDTMEM.
 - (2) UNLDTMEM.

Unsolicited message - The input/output operation failed.

1. ACCESS DENIED TO TX
2. UNKNOWN TX

Response to OCPOOL.

Unsolicited message which appears on the remote correspondent following a command which acts on pools.

```
(1) NETGEN REASON: netgen
(2) PPC REASON: ppc_rc/ppcreason CC=cplcode
(3) TDS REASON: tdsreason
```

- Response to
- (1) OCPOOL
 - (2) MDCPOOL
 - (3) CLCPOOL.

cpcode is an internal value giving an error number inside the H_PPC_COM_S procedure.

See the *TDS Administrator's Guide*.

```
(1) NETGEN REASON: netgen
(2) PPC REASON: ppc_rc/ppcreason CC=cplcode
(3) TDS REASON: tdsreason
```

- Response to
- | | |
|-----|---------|
| (1) | OCPOOL |
| (2) | MDCPOOL |



(3) CLCPPOOL.

cplcode is an internal value giving an error number inside the H_PPC_COM_S procedure.

See the *TDS Administrator's Guide*.

- TX74** **cmdnm COMMAND NOT PERFORMED FOR cornm TDS REASON: tdscode**
Response to MDCPOOL, or CLCPPOOL for XCP1 or DUMMY correspondents.

See the *TDS Administrator's Guide*.
- TX75** **cmdnm LIMIT IS REACHED, ONLY sessnb { CREATED | DELETED }**
Response to MDCPOOL, or CLCPPOOL for XCP1 or DUMMY correspondents.
- TX76** **TDS: tds SUPERVISION { ACTIVATED | DEACTIVATED }**
Response to SPRVT.
- TX77** **TDS: tds SUPERVISION { ABNORMALLY DEACTIVATED } gr4**
{ CANNOT BE ACTIVATED }
Response to SPRVT.
- TX78** **TDS: tds ERROR LEVEL erlv1**
DETECTED BY SUPERVISION OF { SESSION | PROCESS }
Unsolicited message sent by the supervision manager.
- TX79** **cmdnm: NO SPAWNED TRANSACTION ON THE SPECIFIED USER**
Response to OCPOOL, MDCPOOL for xcp1, dummy cor.
- TX80** **cmdnm: cornm { CONNECTED | NOT CONNECTED; REASON: reason }**
Response to OCPOOL, MDCPOOL for xcp1, dummy cor.
- TX81** **TDS: tdsname, HOST GATEWAY `gateway-name' BOOTED BY BOS-TP/applid**
Meaning: Issued each time a boot request is received from TUXEDO.

Action: None.

Type: Informative.
- TX81** **TDS: tdsname, HOST GATEWAY `gateway-name'**
SHUTDOWN BY BOS-TP/applid
Type: Informative.

Meaning: Issued each time a shutdown request is received from TUXEDO.



Action: None.

TX81 **TDS: tdsname, HOST GATEWAY `gateway-name`
RECONNECTED BY BOS-TP/applid**

Type: Informative.

Meaning: Issued each time a RECONNECT request is received from TUXEDO.

Action: None.

TX90. **DESYNC XAEVT. TPR: tprnm USER: usernm TDS_XA_STATUS: tdsxast
XA_GLOBAL_STATUS: xagblstat**

Action: Desynchronization has been detected in the XA protocol and asynchronous resynchronization has been launched. TDS_XA_STATUS indicates whether TDS took the decision to roll back or to commit the desynchronized CU to assist the database administrator in taking a heuristic decision.

TX90. **RESYNC XAEVT. TPR: tprnm USER: usernm TDS_XA_STATUS: tdsxast
XA_GLOBAL_STATUS: xagblstat**

Action: Resynchronization is completed. Check XA_GLOBAL_STATUS to find out the result of resynchronization.

TX91 **CUR TCP SES = cur_tcpses**
Response to DISPLAY_TDS_STATUS.

TX92 **TDS SOCKET action**
where *action* is:
(1) BEING CLOSED
(2) CLOSED
(3) OPENED.

Unsolicited message which follows CLTS or OTS commands when they are successful.

TX93 -----
-- **TDS=tdsname hh:mm:ss Month Day, Year** --
----- **CURRENT TCP/IP PARAMETERS** -----

Response to DISPLAY_TDS_SOCKET STATUS.

TX94 **SOCKET INTERFACE IS = s_interface**
Response to DISPLAY_TDS_SOCKET STATUS.



TX95

cmdnm: ATTACH RM REFUSED COR=*cornm* POOL=*poolnm* TP=*tpnm*
US=*usernm* RS=*reason* CC=*cplcode* RC=*rc* TXT=*text*.

This message is sent to the master when a user is unable to start a transaction on a remote application.

This message is filtered: the TDS Master command "MDTDS XCP2TRC=80" must be issued to allow it to be displayed.

reason is an internal error number in the procedure H_TP7_EVTMGT.

cplcode

text:

- TXINIT ERROR The significant CC values are:
 - CC=9 attempting to invoke the "CLOSE" transaction
 - CC=8 the transaction is declared FOR INQUIRY and the asked security level is different from NONE
 - CC=16 the transaction name is illegal (ex: LOGON, RESTART, SYNCPEVT,...) or the transaction is locked, or mismatch between authority codes of the invoked transaction and those defined in the catalog. XCP2 mailbox with TDSCODE must be declared in application list in the project of the user for whom the TX is to be running. See *CPI-C/XCP2 User's Guide* (paragraph Authority Codes Checking).
- CANNOT ALLOCATE SESSION ENTRY
CC=17 internal error. TDS table entry creation is not possible.
- CANNOT ALLOCATE TRANSACTION PHASE ENTRY
CC=17 internal error. TDS table entry creation is not possible.
- CANNOT ALLOCATE COMMIT ENTRY
CC=17 internal error. TDS table entry creation is not possible.
- TERMINATE TDS IN PROGRESS
CC=16 TTDS weak or strong has been issued.
- TRUNC FROM H_PPC_GET_TX
CC=6 internal error: length or number of TIPs (Transaction Input Parameters) is not correct.
- TPNAME>8
CC=9 transaction name exceeds 8 characters.
- TPNAME NOT FOUND IN TX TABLE



CC=9

- TX NOT USABLE FOR XCP2
CC=4 generation clause "XCP2 SERVICE USED"
missing for the invoked transaction.
- INVALID PARTNER FROM H_PPC_DISPL_COR
CC=2 internal error

Action: For internal error, contact your supplier, otherwise modify the application.

TX99

cmdnm: POOLREQ REFUSED POOL=poolnm RC=rc RS=reason CC=cplcode
*TXT=*text

This message is sent to the master when a problem occurs during the processing of a remote pool request.

reason is an internal error number.

cplcode is the requested function: CC=0 for OPENING the POOL
(OCPOOL command)

CC=1 for MODIFYING the POOL (MDCPOOL
command)

CC=2 for CLOSING the POOL (CLCPOOL
command)

text:

- ERROR: INIT_XCP2_VALUES
Internal error. Communication with partner is not
established or is not available.
- ERROR: GET_POOL_REQUEST_PPC
Internal error. Abnormal return code returned from
PPC when trying to get information on pool.
- ERROR: OPEN_POOL_XCP2_ACCEPTOR
Internal error. If the return code is not "ABOPROC"
this message is preceded by the message TX02, TX56,
TX72 or TX73.
- ERROR: MOD_POOL_XCP2_ACCEPTOR
Internal error. This message is preceded by the
message TX72 or TX73.
- ERROR: CLOSE_POOL_XCP2_ACCEPTOR
Internal error.
- OPEN POOL REJECTED DUE TO PVNTC



Pool request is rejected due to the previous master command PVNTC.

- ERROR: H_PPC_REPLY_POOL
Internal error.

Action: If internal error, contact your supplier.





48. System and File Violation Messages

When a system or file violation occurs, the error message has the following format:

XXNN.OOCC

XXNN

is the key of the message. **XX** is the abbreviation of the system component that sent the message (for example, JB for Job Management). **NN** is the message number (for example, 65 in JB65).

OO

is the two-digit *object code*. It identifies the object on which an invalid access was performed (refer to the list below).

CC

is the two-digit *violation class*. It identifies the type of violation. (refer to the list below).



48.1 Object Codes (Oo)

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00	root
01	directory
02	file
03	file link
04	volume
05	catalog
06	user
07	project
08	billing
09	application
10	station
11	password
12	relation user/project
13	relation project/billing
14	relation project/station
15	relation project/application
16	transaction
17	site
18	main operator right



48.2 Violation Classes (Cc)

48.2.1 Violation Classes 01 to 07: Violation of Access to Cataloged Objects

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- 01 simple access violation rights:
LIST/EXECUTE/READ/WRITE/RECOVERY
- 02 owner right violation
- 03 illegal setting of access right
- 04 illegal deletion of access right
- 05 violation of SYSADMIN right
- 06 access to a protected object when the checking of
access to the system is not performed
- 07 volume access violation

48.2.2 Violation Classes 11 to 13: Violation of Access to the System

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- 11 Batch access violation
- 12 Telecom access violation
- 13 Operator's logon cannot be checked because a
system failure has been encountered during this
checking. The logon is accepted in order to let the
operation continue, otherwise the system would be
deadlocked.
Example: I/O error in accessing the catalog.

48.2.3 Violation Classes 21 to 23: Attempt to Use a Protected Service

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- 21 Use of TDS
- 22 Routing of outputs
- 23 Station-site mapping







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Error Number

Description

0402

Mismatch between schema name or date in TPR and object file. The TPR was not compiled with the same object schema file as the one assigned to the TDS.

0516/0530/0532

Check that the TPR is programmed according to TDS-IDS/II rules.

0896 to 0904

DML inconsistency. Contact the Service Center.

1792 to 1811

DML/schema inconsistency: check for consistency between TPR and schema. Possibly the TPR was not recompiled after a schema modification or an internal error.



50. Interpreting Return Codes

Return codes indicate a condition or conditions existing when a step terminates normally or abnormally. The codes and their explanations are listed in the following sections. This section explains the basic return-code format and how return codes are presented in this manual.

50.1 Understanding The Return Code Format

A return code contained in a message in the Job Occurrence Report has the following format.

RC = XXXXxxxxx -> name1 number, name2

The return code is identified by the initial characters RC =. This is followed by:

XXXX	Four hexadecimal characters that represent the system component number.
xxxxx	Four hexadecimal characters that represent the numeric value of the return code.
->	A horizontal arrow.
name1	A mnemonic name, known as the system component code, which identifies the part of the system software that produced the return code (for example, COBOL Compiler). The table at the end of this section lists the most common system component codes together with their full names.
number	A number used internally to identify a specific part of the given system component.
name2	The return code mnemonic. The sections following this one contain a complete list of these mnemonics.

The following figure illustrates the parts of a return code in a message.

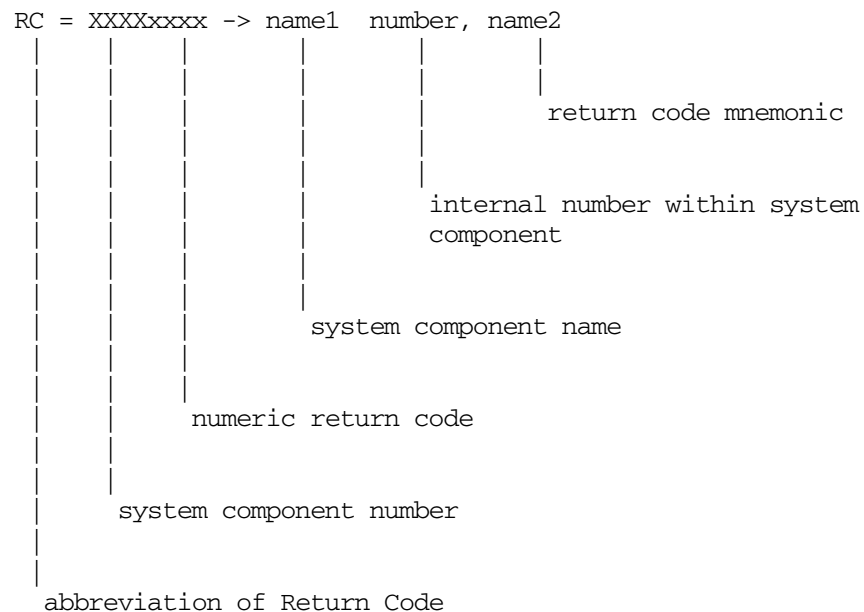


Figure Showing a Return Code in a Message

NOTE:

A message containing a return code is often preceded by another message set by the system, or a warning message (or error message). The other message might give, for example, details of the file being processed at the time.

50.2 Understanding Messages With Return Codes

The following examples of messages containing return codes illustrate how you interpret the information contained in the message.

TASK MAIN J=01 P=00 ABORTED BY SYSTEM. RC=208304C5 -> EXCEP 3, PROCEXCP

The above message, printed in a Job Occurrence Report (JOR), indicates that the return code PROCEXCP was set by the system component EXCEP (Exception Handling). The return-code mnemonic PROCEXCP means that there was an abort by process or a system exception. This alphabetical mnemonic (PROCEXCP) corresponds to the numeric code 04C5. The system-component name, EXCEP, corresponds to the system component number 2083. 3 is the internal number within the system component.



**FP17. FILE CANNOT BE OPENED FOR IFN: MYIFN EFN: MYEFN
RC = 4BC61007 -> DFPRE 6, EFNUNKN**

The above message, printed in a JOR, indicates that the return code EFNUNKN has been set by system component DFPRE (File Processing Preparation). The file to be opened and assigned to the internal-file-name MYIFN, was not been found on the specified volume.

50.3 Handling Errors

Whenever a system component detects an abnormal situation, before returning control to another system component or run time package (the caller), it sets a register to a value that:

- identifies the component which has detected the abnormal situation,
- gives the coded reason for the abnormal situation.

The content of this register is called the "return code" value. The return code contents may appear in error messages in an edited format.

When control returns to the caller, the caller analyzes the return code value and the following action may be taken:

1. The value found corresponds to a functional condition. The component processes this condition and resets the value of the register.
2. The value found corresponds to an abnormal condition. The component may give a more precise reason for the error according to the level of component in question. If so the return code value will be changed to give a fuller description.
3. The component has no knowledge of why the error occurred and leaves the return code unchanged.

In addition, the component may send a message to the JOR giving the reason for the error and information on whether the step was aborted or not.

System Component Codes and Names

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Code	System Component Name
ADAPT	System Disks Configuration
ADDEL	Add and Delete Functions
ARS	Automatic Restore and Save (Automated Storage Management function)
AVAIL	Availability Control
BINDR	Binder



BOOT	Bootstrap
CALEX	Calculate Key
CAM	Communication Access Method
CCTL	Communications Control (BTNS) (GCOS 7-V3A only)
CKRST	Checkpoint/Restart
CMG	Commit Manager (internal to TDS)
CNC	Network Generation
COBOL	COBOL Compiler
CONFG	System Configuration
DBACC	Physical I/O Interface with Access Methods
DBFDS	File Label Description
DBFFU	File Format Utility
DBFHU	File Handling Utilities
DBFPU	File Patch Utility

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DBFRU	File Rename Utility
DBFSM	File Space Management Utilities
DBMGT	Buffer Pool Management
DBORG	Database Reorganization
DBSLU	List Subfile Utility
DBUTILIT	Database Utility
Y	
DBVHU	Volume Handling Utility
DBVLU	List Volume Content Utility
DBVPU	Volume Preparation Utility
DBVRU	Volume Relocation Utility
DBVSR	Volume Save Restore Utilities
DCTLG	Catalog Management
DDML	Data Manipulation Language Processor
DDS	Data Dictionary Handling
DDX	Data Dictionary Extension
DEBPR	Debugging Support Processor
DFASG	File Assignment
DFDES	File Description Processing
DFPRE	File Processing Preparation
DFREC	File Recovery
DFSRD	File Save and Restore
DFVLU	Files and Volumes Handling Utilities
DFVPH	File and Volume Physical Handling
DIACS (IA)	Integrated File Access System
DIDML	Interactive DML
DIRIO	Interpreter for T&D
DISKT	Diskette Driver
DMIG	MAINTAIN_MIGRATION Processor



DMIR	MIRROR Utilities (START_MIRROR and FILL_MIRROR)
DPACT	Dump Accounting Information
DQULK	Library Access
DRFIL	Restore File Utility
DSEQL	BFAS Sequential Files
DSFIL	Save File Utility
DSLVG	Salvager
DSMGT	Disk Storage Management and Tape Label Handling
DSORT	SORT MERGE
DSP	Schema Processor
DUFAS	UFAS Files (All Organizations)
DUM	Dummy Access Method
DUMPACT	Dump Accounting Information
DUTIL	Data Management Utilities (general)
DVCK	Volume Check Salvaging
DVMGT	Device Management
DYNAD	Dynamic Addresser (for sharable modules)
EDQ	Easy Data QUERY
ERLOG	Error Logging
EVMGT	Event Management
EXCEP	Exception Handling
FMATP	FORTRAN Mathematical Package
FNPS	Front End Network Processor Support
FORMA	Formatting for Listing
FORMS	FORMS Handling

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FORTR	FORTRAN Compiler
FRTTP	FORTRAN Run-Time Package
FXFER	File Transfer
GPL	GCOS Programming Language
HEADR	Procedure Header
HPR	Printer Handler
HURTA	Retrieval from SYS.URCINIT
HURTM	SYS.URCINIT Loading and Updating
IFAS	Italian File Access Method
INIT	Initial System Loading
INSTL	Create Installation Functions
ISIP	Initialization
IOF	Interactive Operation Facility
JACNT	Job Accounting
JAGEN	After Journal Generalization
JLOAD	Job step Loader for SCP
JOBM	Job Initiation and Termination Management
JRAFT	File After Update Journalization



JRNAL	Journalization
JTRA	Translation of JCL Statements
KOMWT	KOM Building
LBMNC	Library Maintenance
LEVEL	Level Functions
LOAD	Process Group Loader
MACPR	Macro Processor
MACSY	System Nucleus General Services
MCFCO	Copy queued file to build MCF
MERGE	MERGE Utility
MESSG	Message Catalog Generator
MIKRO	Microform Building
MIZOP	Interactive Debugging Aid
MTRA	JCL Tables Generator
NADM	Network Administration
NASF	Network Administration Storage Facility
OPRTR	Operator Message Handler (COMM)
OWRT	Output Processing (Output Writer Utilities)
PATIN	Patch Insertion
PG	Process Group
PIAR	Hardware Error Recovery
PIO	Physical I/O
PRLOG	Performance Log Analyzer
PSCL	PASCAL Compiler
PSRT	PASCAL Run Time Package
QCTL	Communications Queue Control
RBF	Remote Batch Facilities
RDN	Program Reading by Compiler (before compilation)
RERUN	Rerun Support
RFA	Remote File Access
ROLFW	File Roll Forward
RSCTL	Resource Control
SBR	System Behavior Reporter
SCANR	VPF File Scanner
SCHDL	Scheduler

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SCPLD	System Loader for SCP and ISIP
SDL	Language Syntax Description
SFLTCL	Software Factory LTC
SMMNC	Sharable Module Maintenance
STLNK	Static Linker
STND2	Common Standard Level 2 Structure
SUMAR	Summary=CROSSREF
SYGUP	System Generation and Update



SYSBA	System Base Management
SYSIN	System Input Control
SYSOP	Validation of Unbundled Product
TAILR	Software Delivery Tailoring Tool
TASKM	Process Management
TDS	Transaction Driven Subsystem Monitor
TIMER	Timer
TP7	Transaction Driven Subsystem Monitor
TRID	Sort Distribution
UPNCP	Upsite for UNCP
USER	User Error (COBOL Program)
VCAM	Virtual Communications Access Method
VMM	Virtual Memory Management

Abbreviations Used in the Return-Code Explanations

@TBL@@NI@@@

Abbreviation	Meaning
ASA	American Standards Association Format
AVR	Automatic Volume Recognition
BAM	Block Allocation Map
BFAS	Basic File Access System
BINLIB	Binary Library
BKST	Backing Store
BPB	Blocks Per Buffer
BSN	Block Sequence Number
CA	Control Area
CCE	Channel Command Entry
CD	Communications
CHKPT/RES	Checkpoint/Restart
CI	Control Interval
CKPT	Checkpoint
CLI	Internal Coding of GCL Statements GCL (JCL)
CLM	Configuration Load Manager
CNC	Communications Network Configurator
CONFIG	Configuration Utility (for GCOS 7)
CPI	Common Programming Interface
CPU	Central Processing Unit
CU	Compile Unit or Commitment Unit
DBCS	Database Control System
DKTT	Diskette
DMU	Data Management Utilities
DNET	DATANET
DOF	Device Oriented Format/Distributed Operator Facilities
DPAN	Dump Analyzer
DPS	Distributed Processing System
DSD	Dynamic Status Display



DSL	Data Services Language
DWS	Declared Working Set
DYNAD	Dynamic (Memory) Addressor
ECB	Event Control Block
ECMA	European Computer Manufacturers Association
EFN	External File Name
EOD	End of Data (or Diskette)
EOF	End of File
EOV	End of Volume
FCB	File Control Block
FECB	File Extended Control Block
FS	File Separator
GAC	General Access Control
GCL	GCOS 7 Command Language
GCOS	General Comprehensive Operating System
GPL	GCOS Programming Language
GTP	Generalized Transfer Processor
HPL	Honeywell Programming Language
ICA	Individual Control Attribute
IDS	Integrated Data Store
IDX	Index (part of UFAS)
IFN	Internal File Name
INIT	Initialization

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I/O	Input Output
IOF	Interactive Operation Facility
IRM	Interactive Resource Manager
IRT	Installation Resource Table
ISD	Indirect Segment Descriptor
JCL	Job Control Language
JOR	Job Occurrence Report
LDN	Logical Device Number
LM	Load Module
MAM	Message Access Method
MBZ	Must Be Zero (i.e., the value of a given field)
MCS	Message Control System
MLA	Multiline Attachment
MLOG	Message Log
MNJAS	alias for MAINTAIN_JOURNAL_After_Switchable
MPL	Multi-programming Level (part of Job Scheduling)
MSC	Mass Storage Controller
OMH	Operator Message Handler
OU	Output Job State (as shown in response to a DS command)
OWQ	Output Writer Queue



PCB	Process Control Block
PCF	Program Checkout Facility
PCS	PXU Control Store
PECT	Process Exception Class Table
PIO	Physical Input Output
PLM	Preinitialize Load Module
PMD	Power Module for SCI Drive
PMM	Preload Main Memory
RBF	Remote Batch Facility
RDW	Record Description Word
RMS	Remote Maintenance Software or Service
RTP	Run Time Package
RWI	Read Write Interface
SARF	Standard Access Record Format
SBR	System Behavior Reporter
SD	Segment Descriptor
SDPI	Standard Device Programmatic Interface
SICID	System Internal Component Identification
SIU	Software Integration Unit
SRB	Semaphore Request Block or Software Release Bulletin
SRST	System Resource and Status Table
SSF	System Standard Format
STN	Segment Table Number (used in CPU internal management) or Station
SWI	Switch (access from JCL, GCL, executing programs)
SYS	System
TDS	Transaction Driven Subsystem
TERMJ	Terminate Job
TNS	Transport and Network Subsystem
TPR	Transaction Processing Routine
TTW	Terminate Terminal Writer
TW	Terminal Writer
UFAS	Unified File Access System
URCINIT	Unit Record Controller Initialization

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VCAM	Virtual Communications Access Method
VFU	Vertical Format Unit
VMA	Virtual Memory Access
VMF	Virtual Memory File
VMM	Virtual Memory Management
VSN	Volume Serial Number
VTOC	Volume Table of Contents
XCP	Transactional Communication Protocol
XUFAS	Extended Unified File Access System



50.4 Organization Of The Return Code Explanations

The return codes explained in the following sections appear in alphabetical order of the return code's name (mnemonic code). The return code's name is followed by its associated hexadecimal value. This is followed by a generic explanation of the return code. Where appropriate, the line below gives the associated COBOL Status Key value. Here is how the return codes are presented:

RETURN CODE	Hexadecimal value	Generic explanation
		(COBOL Status Key value)

If a return code is explained in more detail for a particular system component, this information is given after the generic explanation. There are three columns of information as follows:

@TBL@@NI@@@

System Component	Operation	Explanation or Cause
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The first column, System Component, gives the name of a system component or utility program from which a return code may have originated (for example, TDS, File Management, Unit Record Driver, BFAS Sequential Disk File Handling). If you want more information about a particular part of the system, consult the appropriate user's manual. In general, entries marked internal or system are not directly accessible by the user.

The second column, Operation, contains entries for the operation (e.g., COBOL verbs, Transaction Processing Routine commands), performed within the corresponding system component of the first column.

The third column gives an explanation of the return code and recommended action.

Some return codes (for example, DONE, ALREADY) do not mean an abnormal condition and consequently do not require any corrective action.

50.5 Using The Return Code Explanations

You should do the following when you want to understand the meaning of a return code:

1. Look up the return code's name in the sections following this one. You will find a short generic explanation of the return code.
2. If the information in the short generic explanation is inappropriate or insufficient, immediately following the generic explanation, look up the



relevant system component and an operation that correspond to the current circumstances. Take recommended action, if any.

3. If no recommended action is given (or no relevant entry appears at all) and the reason for the return code message is still unclear (particularly for components marked internal or system), you should consult the Service Center.





51. ABNCCAD to DATALOSS Return Codes

This section lists the ABNCCAD to DATALOSS return codes in alphabetical order of the return code's name (mnemonic code). Each return code is presented with its name, associated hexadecimal value, and a generic explanation of its meaning. The line following that gives the associated COBOL Status Key value, if it exists. Here is how this section presents the return codes:

RETURN CODE	Hexadecimal value	Generic explanation (COBOL Status Key value)
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If a return code is explained in more detail for a particular system component, this information is given after the generic explanation. There are three columns of information as follows:

System Component	Operation	Explanation or Cause
------------------	-----------	----------------------

The first column, System Component, gives the name of a system component or utility program from which a return code may have originated (for example, TDS, File Management, Unit Record Driver, BFAS Sequential Disk File Handling). If you want more information about a particular part of the system, consult the appropriate user's manual. In general, the user cannot directly access entries marked internal or system.

The second column, Operation, contains entries for the operation (e.g., COBOL verbs, Transaction Processing Routine commands), performed within the corresponding system component of the first column.

The third column gives an explanation of the return code and recommended action.

Some return codes (for example, DONE, ALREADY) do not indicate an abnormal condition and consequently do not require any corrective action.

There is a list of abbreviations used in the *Interpreting Return Codes* Section.



ABNCCAD 0487 Abnormal completion code returned with additional data

Job Management	Chkpt/Res. Call	Checkpoint taken but problem may occur at restart. If rightmost (32nd) character of returned data string is 1, the next checkpoint will fail.
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ABNORMAL 0100 7FFF Operation has not been performed because of abnormal execution condition

ABOPROC 04C2 Fatal error, abort the current running procedure

Catalog Management		System error. Contact the Service Center.
DMU	FILPATCH	Error detected in the ITEM option analyzed by the load module.
IDS/II	Access	Internal processor error. Take a dump and contact the Service Center.
IOF		Abnormal termination of IOF session, or a TERMINATE_JOB command has been processed for the current IOF.
Network Management		System error due to an incoherent server state in the System Table. Contact the Service Center.
PCF		Abort of the process group: 1. The user sent the END command. 2. A fatal exception in PCF. In this case, send a STAR.
SORT/MERGE		TD xx.yy (The message prefix gives the sort module number "xx", that chose the Internal Sort number "yy." Produce a memory dump (DUMP=DATA at STEPOPT or STEP LEVEL, and no H_ENDSRT execution in a subroutine sort caller), then contact the Service Center.
SBR		An SBR task has aborted. Refer to the Job Occurrence Report.
UFAS-EXTENDED		Internal errors in H_XUF_JREFCI, H_XUF_CHNRCI or H_XUF_UVALCI. Send a trace and log to the Service Center.

ABORT 04C0 04E0 Abort the current running step

DMU	QUIT	A utility with a star-expression in interactive mode has received a QUIT command from the user.
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**ABORTCU 04CC****Abort the Commitment Unit**

GAC		LONGWAIT, TABOV, DEADLOCK detected or internal error in GAC tables. The current Commitment Unit is aborted.
Journalization		Internal error during the journalization of a Commitment Unit. Send the UFAS trace to the Service Center.
TDS	XCP2 - Transaction or ORACLE	1. The transaction aborts. A transaction with its principal session is XCP2 and cannot be rolled back and restarted in the first commitment. 2. A transaction declared with the HEURISTIC Commit in the generation of TDS cannot interface with the ORACLE database. Refer to the <i>TDS-XCP2 Programmer's Manual</i> .

ABORTPG 04C4**Abort process group**

GCL		The process group has aborted due to an implementation or a system error.
Job Management (TDS)	Load Module Loader	Load Module references a Sharable Module with incorrect Segment Table Entry, or two (or more) empty SM libraries.
Journalization		The system aborts all steps that are journalizing. File integrity is guaranteed, the After Journal is not damaged, and user file recoveries are guaranteed. You must make new primary journal files available so that the aborted steps can be restarted. Refer to section three of the <i>File Recovery User's Guide</i> for more details.
OMH	Terminal Management	Re-connection of interactive session not possible because the new terminal is not of the same type as the previous one.
SBR	Analyzer	The analyzer has aborted. Refer to the output listing. UFAS-EXTENDED Internal errors in H_XUF_JRINIT or H_XUF_UVALCI. Send a trace and log to the Service Center.



ABTASK	04C3		Abort task
		(COBOL Status Key value 30)	
	Generally, Particularly Micro-Mainframe	Any Operation COBOL SORT Any Operation	Step abort produced by program call (not by abnormal condition). An internal error has occurred in the Link Pass-Through Events Handler. The user is disconnected. Contact the Service Center.
	Journalization		Internal error while sending a TPR. Send the PRLOG log to the Service Center.
ABTPRC	0940		Abort the current running process
	MCS		An invalid internal condition, such as invalid data or data out of range, has been detected during processing a disk for an I/O request. File processing discontinues. Take a dump and contact the Service Center.
	Network Generation		System error. Contact the Service Center.
ABTVIOL	1620		Abort violation
ACCTUNKN	101C		Account unknown on volume
ACSSVIOL	1400 16FF		Access violation
	System Nucleus	Dynamic Addresser	CU which is object of CANCEL is not COBOL.
ACTIVECU	1407		Commitment Unit already active
	System Nucleus	Dynamic Addresser	CANCEL COBOL error. A procedure cannot cancel itself. Modify the user code.
ACTIVVMA	1706		Deletion forbidden for active VMM area

**ADDRERR 1819****Address error**

Any File Organization Generally	Any I/O Operation	A physical address is erroneous. Send a trace and log to the Service Center.
	Any CPU Operation	A CPU address is erroneous.
IOF		Invalid parameter(s) given by PUTIOF, GETIOF, ASKIOF, or SENDO macro. Verify the parameters.
Journalization		The logical address of a block in the journal is erroneous. Send the PRLOG log and UFAS trace to the Service Center.
OMH	Command Management	The current command cannot be processed as the component which is to process the command cannot be called.
Queued Files System Nucleus	OPENS VMM	Address given by INADDR is erroneous 1. An address specified in the segment is bigger than the segment size. 2. The Page Table Area Control Entry (PTACE) cannot be released. 3. The address of a page in backing store has been specified incorrectly, or the page has already been released to backing store. 4. Invalid directory pointer or block pointer. 5. An address specified either in memory or in the BKST is invalid. In all cases, contact the Service Center.
Unit Record Driver: Diskette	GET	Diskette address given via INADDR out of volume limits, or DD field of INADDR diskette address greater than block size value.
VCAM/ISO		The ISO Session Service cannot find the correspondent. Check the network address configuration.



ADDROUT 0804 **Address out of bounds**
 (COBOL Status Key value 24 if WRITE statement, 23 otherwise)

Any File Organization	Any I/O Operation	The mass storage address specified is outside file limits; this may occur when all volumes containing the file are not fully described in the JCL volume list. Correct program or JCL or check INADDR, or LRR(R).
BFAS/UFAS Tape Files Catalog Management	START	Address out of file limits.
RWI		Catalog record address is not valid. This is a Catalog Access Method error. Inform the Service Center.
		Address out of bounds (illegal)
		The address of the block is out of the range of the file. The transfer is refused. (See rules on mono-block or multi-block transfers.)
System Nucleus	Dynamic Addresser VMM	Address out of range. A return address in the stack was modified. Modify the user code.
		1. Invalid page number. Verify it.
		2. A process has been suspended after an external exception has occurred.
UFAS Relative	Any I/O Operation	Record key value outside file limits. Correct program.
Unit Record Driver: Diskette	GET	Diskette address out of file limits.

ADDRVIOL 1480 14FF **Address violation**

System Nucleus	Dynamic Addresser	An attempt has been made to CANCEL an active Commitment Unit.
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ADFTERR 1823 **Address format error**

Any File Organization	Various Operations	Incorrect volume address format. System error.
Unit Record Driver: Diskette	OPEN	Given address format insufficient to receive diskette address format (e.g., TTR or LRRR required with blocked records).



AGENERR	1874		Absolute generation error
AGENUNKN	101D		Absolute generation unknown on volume
	Catalog Management	\$H_UNCAT	When uncataloging an object, an absolute generation number has been referenced which is not known to the catalog. Check and modify this number.
ALIASERR	181F		Not possible for an alias
	Queued Files	OPENS	Subfile processed through ALIAS, but the PMD is not input.
ALMOST	0015		Request not fully performed (COBOL Status Key Value 00)
	DSD File and Data Management	File Space Management Utilities FORMS	Request partially performed. The file specified by the efn parameter has been partly extended. Check for free space in the given list of volumes. 1. An error has been found in a named field. The selection vector indicates the field(s) in error. Check the contents. 2. An error has been detected page or line skipping.
	Job Management	System Disk Introduction of Jobs	Abnormal I/O termination. No jobs introduced except current job. No action required.
	MCS	RECEIVE	Message received but at least one message in the queue lost due to I/O error.
	Network Generation		Operation is not complete. A new call to the telecommunications dictionary is needed because the interface structure is full. This is not an error so no action is needed.
	RBF Services	Level 6 AM Tabulation Handling	Site shutdown requested. Expansion of tabulations would cause overflow of output string; concealed part contains spaces only.
	System Nucleus (Internal)	Automatic Resource Manager Task Management	The current value entered is already a current value. Use the DDIM command to ascertain the current values. Check the operator message. Wait on semaphore is performed, but RI or ITS to procedure to be called is erroneous.



		VMM	All segments cannot be loaded together; or a large segment has been referenced by a small segment descriptor. No action required.
	System Output		Segment resource overflow when listing outputs. Contact the Service Center.
ALREADY	0012	Service was already fulfilled before current request	
	Any File Organization	OPEN	Requested space allocation not done since file already allocated. Check that the correct file was processed (even if the program ran successfully).
	Catalog Management		The specified catalog resides on a coupled volume and has already been locked by the same task.
	COBOL		Attempt to initiate an already initiated report (Report Writer).
	Dump Analyzer		The descriptor has already been returned. Check that the descriptor is really the one to be freed.
	File Management	File Space Management Utilities	The output file already exists in the list of volumes. The step termination depends on the presence of the CHECK parameter in the OUTALC parameter group. If CHECK is not specified, the file is altered, and the command terminates with severity level 1. If CHECK is specified, the file is left untouched and the command aborts with severity level 3.
	IDS/II	Access	Pages already reorganized. Contact the Service Center.
	IOF OMH	Task Management Command Management	Asynchronous trap already set (internal error). Command name already used by the current process. A request has been made to open a catalog which is already open.
	RBF	Check Station Start Station	Station exists and is in unattended mode. An operator already exists for the station.
	RWI		Already formatted (Normal).
	System Nucleus	Task Management	The task or process whose ABORT was requested (\$H_ABTSK or \$H_ABTPCS internal primitive) was already terminated.
		Dynamic Addresser	The requested function has already been done.



	VMM	The requested service to VMM has already been done. 1. The segment to be loaded in memory is resident or is already in memory. 2. No more pages to be released. 3. The specified file is already open. 4. The segment already has the requested size. In all cases, contact the Service Center.
TDS		Attempt to close a file that is already closed. Check the IFN or state the corresponding file.
CLOSE	Another TPR has already requested that the file be closed.	
UFAS-EXTENDED	OPEN	BATAB, RASTAB and CPTAB have already been created, as this is not the first OPEN in the step. This is an information message only.
ALTRKOV	1227	No more alternate track available
Any File Organization File and Device Management	File Storage and Tape Handling	Overflow in alternate track zone. (Disk contains too many bad tracks.) No more alternate tracks available. Allocate a dummy file in place of the bad track.
APPLUNKN	1029	Application unknown (not found in catalog)
Catalog Management	SITE.CATALOG	The specified application does not exist in SITE.CATALOG.
ARDLFBID	1708	Deletion of access rights forbidden
Catalog Management	CATMODIF, CATALOG	As SITE.CATALOG is not protected, it is impossible to delete the access rights of other catalogs. Set access rights on SITE.CATALOG.
File and Data Management	Save and Restore	Valid cataloged files found on the volume at volume restore. Check the validity of the existing cataloged files on the output volume and destroy them if necessary.



ARGERR 1853

Argument error

BFAS Sequential (Disk) BFAS/UFAS Tape	OPEN	Inconsistent block size. Correct program or JCL.
Buffer Management Catalog Management	Resource Status CATEXTD	Parameter checking has failed. Refer to dump. An invalid parameter has been specified, the record type specified by RECTYPE is incorrect, or the number of objects given exceeds the catalog capacity (< 10,000 objects).
COBOL RTP	COMPUTE	Exponentiation used on a negative number with functional exponent.
DMU	ACCEPT ASSIGN, OPEN CREATE,PRINT COMPARE,FILD ESC,FILDUPLI, VOLCONTS VOLPREP	Input string incorrect. Related file literal incorrect. Errors in option string, or inconsistent or illegal define or assign parameters.
Dump Analyzer		Error in command language. A specified argument is incorrect. Begin again with the correct arguments.
File and Device Management	Save and Restore	The input files, output files or media are incorrect for one of the following reasons: - dummy files. - wrong record size for save files. - device class incorrect or not supported. - input or output file organization incorrect. Check file characteristics.
	System Disk File Space Management Utilities	Wrong value specified in input parameters. Wrong parameters specified for a command.
FORMS		An unexpected parameter or an incorrect parameter number has been specified. Verify these.
GAC-EXTENDED	General	An error has occurred when parameter values were being passed between another system component and GAC. The user can do nothing. In TDS mode, reinitialization takes place.
GCL		An incorrect argument has been specified for the called function. Verify the arguments.
GTWriter		User error in field(s) of the input structure of the invoked primitive. No action is performed.
IOF		Wrong parameter specified when using RMS facilities.



Job Management	Load Module Loader	1. Error in patch record. Internal error. 2. The wrong parameters were given to the procedure during the loading of the step. Modify the parameters.
Journalization		1. Parameter error while initializing a TDS step 2. File incorrectly described during an OPEN of a journal file. Send the PRLOG log to the Service Center.
Network Generation OMH	Message Management	System error. Contact the Service Center. Catalogued messages: a pointer to a variable field is missing, or the initialization of the variable field does not match its definition in the catalog. (A character field is binary.) Correct the argument. An input parameter has been specified incorrectly.
Pascal RTP		An argument passed to a predefined procedure or function has an incorrect value. For example, The argument passed to DISPOSE is NIL. Correct the argument.
PCF	Dump Analyzer	The parameters transmitted to the Program Checkout Facility by the Dump Analyzer are not those expected. Send a STAR.
RBF	Station Management Site Management	Bad parameter given when trying to delete a station. Bad parameter given when calling site management primitives.
Services	Date and Time Handling Banners	Unknown format of date or time. Unknown type of banners.
SORT/MERGE		The subroutine sort structure(s) such as Sort-Communication -Area, Sort-Definition, Sort-Run-Time segments are either not properly initialized or they are erroneously addressed. Correct the source program calling SORT and/or linker commands. If this occurs in a system processor calling sort, contact the Service Center.
System Nucleus	Automatic Resource Manager Dynamic Addresser Loader	Syntax error. Check the operator message. An incorrect parameter has been detected on entering a procedure. Modify the caller's code. Internal interface error. Contact the Service Center.



	Task Management	1. The value of the LENGTH parameter of the external primitives \$H_BEGTSK, \$H_ABTSK or \$H_WAITSK or of the internal primitive \$H_RDTKDR, is invalid; it is <0 or >31. 2. Exception when trying to access the NAME argument of the \$H_ABTSK external primitive. Check the activation context of the \$H_ABTSK primitive. 3. Invalid arguments provided to the \$H_BEGTSK external primitive or to the \$H_INITSK internal primitive. Check the activation context of the \$H_ABEGTSK primitive.
	VMM	The input argument is invalid or not accessible, or the object referred to is in a state which does not allow it to perform the requested action. Contact the Service Center.
System Output		Software problem due to either OWQ tables which are not coherent or an output with a non-standard priority (FF). Contact the Service Center.
System Trace	Collector	The activation parameters of the Trace Collector, in the file TRC_INIT_COLLECTOR, are incorrect.
TDS	TPR Operation	COBOL SYMBOLIC QUEUE within output CD or device name separated by "/" (1C syntax).
	TP7 0 SICID	Invalid value for LEVEL or ABORT-LEVEL parameters in the Supervise-TDS command. Check the parameters. Refer to the <i>TDS Administrator's Guide</i> .
	TP7 52 SICID	Invalid value for TPR or USE_PROC parameters given in the Load/Unload_TDS_Memory command. Check the parameters. Refer to the <i>TDS Administrator's Guide</i> .
	XCP2	Wrong number or type of parameters for a TDS-XCP2 verb. Refer to the <i>CPI-C/XCP2 User's Guide</i> .
Unit Record Driver: Diskette	GET	ALN value is negative.
	OPEN	1. NUMBUF value is negative. 2. BPB value is negative. 3. Invalid bad track number (foreign processor).
UFAS-EXTENDED		One or more parameters of the primitive are incorrect.



VCAM	Various Operations	Either a VCAM primitive or an argument has been specified which is incorrect.
VCAM/ISO		A predicate or a composition of predicates has an invalid value. Check the ISO session context according to the functional units that are selected and Session Service execution. Refer to the ISO Session Service and Protocol manuals for the definition of predicates.

ARSTFBID 1705**Access rights setting forbidden**

Catalog Management	CATMODIF, CATALOG	As SITE.CATALOG is not protected, you cannot set access rights on another catalog.
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ARVIOL 1501**Access rights violation**

Catalog Management	Various Operations ASSIGN, OPEN, Utilities)	1. The submitter project cannot access the given item (file, directory, volume). Set only when the CHECK parameter = X'01'. 2. The requestor has no access rights on the specified object.
COBOL RTP		Inconsistency between generated code and COBOL RTP. Contact the Service Center.
File and Device Management	File Storage and Tape Handling	Illegal access rights, or the disk is not a native GCOS 7 disk.
File Management	File Space Management Utilities	The user does not have the right to access the disk volume or the file level catalog entry. Contact the System Administrator.
GAC and GAC-EXTENDED	WRITE, REWRITE DELETE	An attempt was made to update a file declared with READLOCK=STAT (in \$DEFINE). Check READLOCK parameter (Batch), or MESSAGE statement (TDS).
Job Management	Step Initiation	The user attempted to execute a pre-initialized load module without having the execute right at their module.
Physical I/O Access (internal)	In General	An access right violation has occurred. The user tried to call a function not allowed in the caller's ring or the user tried to access a file whose protection ring is too small. Check the file's access rights.
	Change Queue State	Illegal file access.
	Various Operations	Channel program access rights violation.



		Cancel Channel Program Execution Request Channel Program Deletion	Illegal file access. Caller's ring greater than 0.
	System Nucleus	Dynamic Addresser	The CANCEL COBOL primitive was not called by a COBOL procedure. Modify the user code.
	TDS	TPR Operation	Access rights violation. Write verb requested while in statistical read.
ASGERR	1864		Assignment is denied
	File Management	Assignment of File, Volume or Device.	Exclusive access has been requested for a volume which is already assigned to a file (via the ifn).
	System Nucleus	Dynamic Addresser	There is a conflict between the Segment Table Entry (STE) of the entry segment of a sharable module and the start assign value. Relink with a valid start assign value.
AUPI	0301 037F		Administrative Utilities Programmatic Interface
BADOWNER	1C12		Attempt to create a wrong catalog structure
	Catalog	CATALOG	The user does not follow the hierarchy rule, and, for example, tries to catalog a directory under a file.
BAMERR	186E		Data block not in the expected state
	Queued Files	OPENS, CLOSES, STOW, CHNAME, RTSPCE, BUILD	File damaged as result of system error during updating.
	System Output		OWQ tables are not coherent. Contact the Service Center.
BAMOV	1220		BAM overflow
	Queued Files	OPEN	Depends on environment.



BDELERR	1866			Start delimiter error
BILLUNKN	1027			Billing unknown (not found in catalog)
BKSIDOV	122D			Backing store ident overflow
BKSNV	0A1B			Backing store not available
BKSOV	122C			Backing store overflow
BLKBUSY	0203			The referenced block is active
		System Nucleus (Internal)	VMM	A process is accessing a block of an internal file which is already active. If the block is deleted in Basic Mode Access, a pointer must be specified. Contact the Service Center.
BLKFERR	1861			Block format error
		BFAS Sequential Disk Files	WRITE	Block format error at physical level; the checking of the structure of the data block which was submitted to PUT, was unsuccessful. The block structure is not valid (length (ALN), RDW position or values).
		Unit Record	GET	End of Data (EOD) value incompatible Driver: Diskette with last block address and block size.
BLKSZERR	1862			Block size error
		BFAS Sequential Disk Files	OPEN	Illegal block size (negative) or block size should not be less than record size or incomparable block size/record size for compaction.
		BFAS/UFAS Tape Files	OPEN	Incorrect value for BLOCKSZ specified by the user. Correct value in DEFINE or PREALLOC, or program.
		File and Device Management	File Storage and Tape Handling	The block size is greater than the track size. Reduce the parameter in CONFIG which specifies the number of jobs which can share a file.
		File Management	System Disk	Block size greater than track size or size less than record size.
		Journalization		Illegal block size in the SYS.JRNAL. Send the PRLOG log to the Service Center.
		Unit Record Driver: Diskette	OPEN	Block size value 0 or negative, or greater than sector size, or less than record size.



BOUNDOUT	0800 087F		Value out of bounds
BREAK	1E04		A break request has been issued from the
	DMU	FILLIST VOLLIST	The user has issued a QUIT command.
	GCL		An illegal interruption has occurred. In IOF mode, re-execute the function without interruption.
	OMH		The operator pressed the BREAK key. (Return code given by PUTIOF, GETIOF or ASKIOF macro.)
	PCF		The user interrupted the action with a break.
BSNFERR	1C26		Block serial number format error
BSOVLD	0503		Backing store overloaded
	System Nucleus	VMM	Backing store saturated; not enough space to load or swap object (e.g., load module, sharable module, page). Stop process group loading. Perform the DC BS=MAP command, and at the next restart, increase the size of the overloaded backing store.
BSWSOV	1222		System backing store working set overflow
BUFNASG	0906		Buffer not assigned
	RWI		The file transfer buffers have not been defined, or do not have the required characteristics (for example, a multiblock transfer request has become a monoblock transfer request, or vice versa). After this return code is sent, the buffer memory table is changed , and this method cannot be used for the next request.



BUFNAV		0A0A		Buffer not available
	Any File Organization	OPEN		File not opened due to lack of buffer space.
	Buffer Management	Resource Status		There are no more buffers available in the buffer pool. The buffer pool may be enlarged.
	File Management	File Storage and Tape Handling		There are no more buffers available in the buffer pool.
	Journalization			It was not possible to create a buffer either when the system was initialized or RERUN, or during a rollback of a step after an abort. Send the PRLOG log to the Service Center.
	MCS	SEND RECEIVE		Shortage of buffer space. Some message data not transferred.
	Physical I/O Access			The buffer is not available because the buffer address is either in a segment which is not a buffer segment, or not locked, or the requested transfer to tape or disk starts less than 32 bytes of a page boundary. Check the buffer addresses.
		VMM		If the buffer is not an XAS segment, it must be accessed directly (ISD = 'NOT PERMIT'). Buffer size > UMADR. The specified segment is not a buffer. (Internal error). Contact the Service Center.
	UFAS-EXTENDED			Abnormal processing of a buffer: segment attributes, size, buffer address (ENBAP), IO semaphore (SSMGET). Verify the STEP options SIZE, POOLSIZE, number of files. If these are correct, contact the Service Center.
	Unit Record Driver: Diskette	OPEN		BPB BLOCKSIZE greater than 64K bytes.
BUFNBOV		1206		Buffer number overflow (not enough in the working pool)
	TDS	Any TPR Operation		Number of TDS file buffers exceeds the number specified at TDS generation. Switching to Before Journal is not possible. Increase buffer pool size or add Before Journal.



BUSY	0200	The object of the request is still working	
	UFAS and UFAS-EXTENDED	READ, WRITE, DELETE, START, REWRITE	The number of buffers in the pool is too small. The "WRITE DEFERRED" buffers plus the "BUSY" buffers exceed the maximum number of buffers. Increase the number of buffers (and SIZE, POOLSIZE), or decrease the number of simultaneously active transactions (TDS).
	Availability Control	Set Function Mask/Set Operating Mode	Abnormal termination of the channel program of Set Function Mask: the device is reserved. Check device accessibility.
	Catalog Management	ATTACH, CATDELET	1. It is impossible to attach the specified catalog because it is already attached. Try again later. 2. An automatically attached catalog is not available. Try again later. 3. The specified catalog resides on a coupled volume. It is shared by two coupled systems and is currently locked by the other system. Check the state of this other system. If it is not running, enter the MV...CLEAR command on the main console. 4. It is impossible to delete the specified catalog at present. Try again later.
	File Management	File Storage and Tape Handling	The file sharing parameters are not compatible with those of other users. The VTOC is locked by another system.
	Journalization		When sending a step, there are no more resources available in the journal tables.
	GAC	Resource Allocation	Conflict over the allocation of a resource as a buffer is still active in the sequence control block.
	GCL		A resource which is needed to execute the function is presently busy and cannot be accessed. In IOF mode, wait for a while and re-execute the command.
	Network Generation		1.) Remote site is busy with another server; stop the other server with the TTSVR command, then issue the previous command again. or 2.) Enabling is aborted due to the concurrent running of NETGEN; rerun the NETGEN utility. or 3.) Loading/enabling an incremental generation is in progress; try again after the CRNETGEN utility finishes running.



PCF		The Program Checkout Facility cannot retrieve its command table. Collect all relevant information then contact the Service Center.
RWI		1. Session Busy. Temporarily, the session cannot be accessed because another RWI primitive is being executed for this session. 2. Volume busy For the H_RWLOCK primitive, this return code signifies that the lock attempt has failed. See the description of the H_RWLOCK primitive for more information.
SORT/MERGE		1. (TRID1) Incorrect SORT call nesting; there is the same Sort-Communication Area for 2 nested Sorts. 2. (TRID4) The work file share is abnormal or there are too many nested sorts with the non-preassigned work file. Correct the source program. If this occurs in a system processor calling SORT, contact the Service Center.
SBR	Collector	Another SBR collector is already active. Terminate the current collector before starting a new one.
System Nucleus	Automatic Resource Management Dynamic Addresser	The dimension is busy. Check the operator message. SM used by another process group, and cannot be disconnected; or SMAT entry occupied, so SM cannot be connected, or PLMT entry occupied.
System Nucleus	Dynamic Addresser VMM	The object requested is currently being used by another process. Try again later. 1. An attempt has been made to fix or free a page in a buffer which has some pages already fixed or freed. 2. Some pages in the region to be released are still being used. 3. The target segment is not vacant. 4. An attempt to perform an action on an active buffer segment. In all cases, Contact the Service Center.
TDS	Any TPR Operation	File currently assigned to another job.
UFAS-EXTENDED		Lock test error. Contact the Service Center.



VCAM/ISO

An application tried to close SSAP while some sessions linked to the SSAP were still active. Check the application, and stop the session before closing the SSAP.

CALLVIOL 1481

Call violation

RELEASE
COBOL SORT Utility SORT

Access to the input procedure using RELEASE denied.
Attempted execution of SORT twice in the same step produces abnormal condition; step is aborted.

RETURN
FORMS
SBR

Access to the output procedure using RETURN denied.
Environment is neither TDS nor IOF.
H_SBR was started in a non-system dimension. Connect H_SBR to the SYS dimension.

System Nucleus VMM

Incorrect access to an object (FCB or PMD), or forbidden option requested according to the caller's ring.

Physical I/O Access

The requested function is reserved for system use only.

CANCEL 00D2 00DB

Something has been cancelled

File Management Save and Restore

The volume cannot be restored because the save was incomplete. Check if all the tapes containing the volume save are mentioned in the volume list, or use another save.

SBR Collector

Abnormal termination of the collector is requested. Refer to the output library and JOR.

CANEVT 00D3

Cancel an event within event manager

CANIO 00D4

The IO has been cancelled

OMH Main Console
RWI Driver

Channel program check on main console. Inform Service Center.
I/O cancelled.
The input/output was cancelled, by one of the following:
\$H_IOCANA
\$H_RWCLOSE
termination of the process issuing the request.



CASEUNKN 1032

Case unknown

Pascal RTP

Not a CASE constant.

CATERR 1879

A file has been requested which should be cataloged and is not, or vice versa

Catalog Management File Storage, Tape
Data Management Handling
Utilities
File Management

1. The file is cataloged and the user says that it is uncataloged (or not protected) or the file is uncataloged and the user says that it is cataloged (or protected). Check JCL, catalog contents and file label.

2. The specified object can only be cataloged in SITE.CATALOG.

File Management Save and Restore

An attempt has been made to duplicate or restore a cataloged file into a file which is not cataloged.

An attempt has been made to write to a magnetic tape, on which there is a cataloged file. If you want to use this volume, you must first deallocate the file or re-format the volume using VOLPREP.

File Space
Management
Utilities

At least one file with the same name exists on the given media list (or resident volumes), but its status in the file label does not match the FILESTAT parameter.

Check the file status using FILLIST. If necessary, change the value of the FILESTAT or CATNOW parameter, or reduce the media list using the MEDIA and DEVCLASS parameters.

OMH

Cataloged Messages A catalog or a catalog pointer has been specified which is incorrect.

CATOV 1218

No more space in catalog

Catalog Management CATALOG

The catalog file is full; perform extension by running CATEXTD utility.



CCBRIL 2400 24FF Invalid branch address

Physical I/O Access Various Operations There is an invalid CCE branch address. The
(Internal) address of a branch Channel Command entry is illegal. Check the addresses in the CCE branch; they must refer to the CCE in the Channel program.

CCBUFNAS 2000 20FF Buffer not assigned

Physical I/O Access Various Operations The buffer is not assigned in the CCE. A buffer
(Internal) address is in a segment which is either not a buffer or not locked. Check the data transfer CCEs and buffer segments.

CCDADVL 2100 21FF Disk address violation

Physical I/O Access Various Operations Disk address violation in a CCE. The CCE
(Internal) refers to an address outside the assigned files.

CCFLGIL 2300 23FF Invalid flag modification

Physical I/O Access Various Operations Invalid flag modification in a CCE.
(Internal)

CCFMVL 2200 22FF File mask or Function mask violation

Physical I/O Access Various Operations Invalid parameters for set file or function mask
(Internal) CCE.

CCILLEG 2600 26FF Illegal CCE

Physical I/O Access Various Operations Invalid Channel Command entry in Channel
(Internal) program.

CCNUMIL 2500 25FF Invalid CCE number

CDATANOV 1A77 ARG=+-i: overflow (complex arctan)

CDATNH OV 1A7A ARG=+-i: overflow (complex arctanh)



CDERR	1813		Command error
	FORMS		A severity 3 error has been detected. The MAINTAIN_FORM processor stops. The error message displayed indicates the type of error.
	GCL		There is an error in the command to be executed. Modify the command.
	IOF Operator Message Handling	RMS Command Processing	SWI processing is forbidden under RMS. Error in command analysis or processor. 1. A command has been specified which is reserved to the system. 2. An interactive command has been submitted in an non-interactive environment.
	SBR	Collector and Analyzer	A specified command cannot be processed or an unknown command has been specified (syntax error). Correct input commands.
CDTHPREC	1A71		:real ARG: >= 2**50*PI (complex tanh)
CDTNPREC	1A74		:imag ARG: >= 2**50*PI (complex tan)
CDUNKN	100B		Unknown command
	GTWriter		An unknown command has been specified. No action is performed.
	OMH	Command Processing	An unknown command has been specified.
	SBR	Collector and Analyzer	An unknown command has been specified. (Syntax error). Correct the input command(s).
CHAINLIM	0022	The limit of a chain of elements has been reached	
	Buffer Management	Resource Status	After the BUFNAV return code has been issued, the "Get Buffer Request" is not enqueued. The buffer pool may be enlarged. Refer to the dump.
	Network Generation		The last object has been reached when retrieving in the dictionary using TYPE. This is not an error. The selected object/type has been found in the telecommunications dictionary.



CHECK	00C8	A check is mandatory here	
	Buffer Management	Resource Status	The server has been aborted due to an error. For further information, refer to the dump.
	GTWriter		There is an inconsistency in the GTWriter tables. The load module is aborted.
	System Nucleus	Dynamic Addresser	The sharable module was not found in the USEDSTM list. Relink with a correct USEDSTM list.
	VCAM	Any operation	Before a VCAM service is requested, a pending status must be checked.
CINAV	0A1C	A control interval is not available	
	UFAS-EXTENDED		An invalid Control Interval image exists in a pool buffer. This is usually an information message.
CKRVIOL	1619	Check ring violation	
	System Nucleus	VMM	The system option specified and the caller's ring number are not 0 or 1. Contact the Service Center.
	UFAS-EXTENDED		Busy buffer and SGATTR mandatory. This is usually an information message.
CLASSUKN	100D	Class unknown	
CLOSVIOL	1403	Entity should not be closed	
	File Management	File Storage and Tape Handling	The access method has not written the tape mark at the end of the file.
CMOVL	0501	Central memory overloaded	
	System Nucleus	Automatic Resource Manager	When a job exceeds its authorized fixed size (4*<DWS> or 1 megabyte) ARM asks for its abort with the return code CMOVL. The declared Working Set for the step is too small. increase the value of SIZE.



		VMM	Too many pages are fixed relative to the memory size, or the size of the working set is too small for some job steps. Use the JCL statement SIZE to increase the size of the working set.
CMWSOV	1217	Central memory working set overflow (COBOL Status Key value 30)	
	Any File Organization (Unit Record Driver Included) Job Management	OPEN SORT Load Module Loader Resource Management	File not open due to lack of buffer space. Reduce number of blocks per buffer (DEFINE) or increase size of control memory (SIZE). Segments of the user load module exceed the SIZE value. The declared working set (DWS) of a step is underestimated to such a level that the (WEAK) call is performed). Increase the DWS using \$SIZE and rerun the job.
	System Nucleus	VMM	There are too many pages locked in memory. Increase the SIZE parameter of the EXEC_PG command.
	TDS UFAS-EXTENDED	Any TPR Operation	Memory overflow. Check SIZE statement, if any. The POOLSIZE is too small, or the step SIZE parameter is too small for the given POOLSIZE. Increase POOLSIZE and/or SIZE.
CNSLUNKN	1003	Console unknown	
	OMH	Message Processing	A message has been sent to a user who is not logged on. An operator name has been specified which is unknown to the system.
COMDERR	1895	Communication description error	
	MCS	SEND ENABLE DISABLE	Communications description pointer does not point to an application output CD (no data transferred). Input CD referenced when OUTPUT specified or output CD referenced when INPUT specified. Correct program.



	RECEIVE	Communications description pointer does not point to an application input CD (no data transferred).
COMMUNBUN 0AE3		Communications unbundled
COMNAV 0A20 0A3F		Telecommunications entities not available
COMPREC 00B6		Complementary record is accessed through a secondary record
CONFLICT 0460		Parameter value is incompatible with another parameter value (COBOL Status Key value 9J)

Catalog Management		The commands of the utility are erroneous. Check your JCL against utility specifications.
COBOL RTP		The permanent file attributes declared in the program for the external file being opened contradict the permanent file attributes for the same file in another program of the same run unit.
File Management	Assignment of File, Volume or Device	Wrong or conflicting input parameters for current operation. Correct program.
	File Storage and Tape Handling	<i>There is a conflict between file organization parameters, or all volumes of the given media list do not have the same characteristics (organization, mirror status)</i>
		.
GAC and GAC-EXTENDED	TDS Interface	There is an anomaly in the GAC-TDS interface. TDS reinitialization generally takes place.
	Commitment Unit Management	Before Journal not allowed or write with deferred update not allowed.
	Resource Locking	The access request is incompatible with the access mode of the file.
	OPEN, CLOSE	An error has occurred in the GAC_AM_FIMA interface. The number of sequence control blocks is greater than 255.
Generally	Any Operation	Incompatibility between ASSIGN parameter(s) and label contents. Refer to the JOR for possible complementary messages.



File Organizations Other Than UFAS	OPEN	Certain file characteristics are inconsistent (e.g., RECSIZE = 0; CISIZE > track size for a UFAS file; processing mode implies writing but NVOLWR specified in ASSIGN).
FORMS		The attribute conflicts with the form (e.g. because the selected field starts in column 1).
Job Management (MCS)	Step Initiation	QASSIGN used in JCL when a process group is not linked with the \$LINKER parameter COMFAC, or LINKTYPE=MAM.
OMH	Terminal Management	Connection to IOF with the project name RMS (Remote Maintenance) refused, because there is already a user connected to IOF under this project. Try again later.
Process Management		This is a normal message; no action need be taken unless there are other symptoms.
RBF	Station Management	An operator already exists for the station, and a change of operator is requested.
Services SORT/MERGE	String Handling	Given key character not present in string. The SORT input file access is not correct under GAC. Correct the SORT step JCL: access inside infile parameter group (refer to the <i>SORT/MERGE User's Guide</i>).
SBR	Collector	There is a conflict between the SBR and an instrumental procedure. Try to run SBR again later.
System Nucleus	Dynamic Addresser	There is an inconsistency between the object description and the processing of the function. Modify the user code.
TDS	OPEN	Conflict in the file's characteristics. (Internal error.)
	XCP2	Inconsistency between parameters for opening the XCP2 workstation in warm mode don't match those of the previous session. Either the swap file or the PPCLOG file is not the correct. Restore the correct file or restart TDS in cold mode. Refer to the <i>CPI-C/XCP2 User's Guide</i> .
UFAS and UFAS- EXTENDED	Any Except OPEN	File organization, access mode or record addressing method conflict.
Unit Record Driver: Diskette	OPEN	RECFORM=U and locate foreign processor.
COPYERR	1876	Copy error
OMH	Main Console Driver	Hardware problem on hard-copy device. Inform Service Center.
RWI		The COPY parameter contains an invalid value.



COPYUNKN 101B

Copy unknown on volume

COUNTERR 181B

Check fails on number of records on a media

BFAS/UFAS Tape	READ	Number of blocks read does not correspond to the number written in the EOVS or EOF label.
SBR		There is an error in the record sequence on SBR file. Contact your Service Center.
System Output		After a warm restart, inconsistencies were detected at output processing; that is, there is a logical incoherence in the sorting process.
System Trace	Collector	The index of the page in the semaphore message does not correspond to the value of the index in the trace buffer. If such error messages persist, stop and restart the collector.

COUNTLIM 0025

Count value limit has been reached during the operation
(COBOL Status Key value 00)

Buffer Management	Resource Status	The maximum number of attempts to obtain buffer space in the buffer pool has been reached. Enlarge the buffer pool.
File Organizations Other Than UFAS FORMS	READ WRITE	Number of blocks read does not correspond to the number written in the EOVS or EOF label. A form has a line which includes more than 16 attributes (device VIP 7804). Modify this line.
TDS	Master Command	When using the M MDTDS SIMUL=xxx command, the resulting simultaneity is greater than the maximum allowed for TDS. Modify the STDS and generate again.
UFAS-EXTENDED Unit Record Driver: Diskette	GET PUT FORCE	The checkpoint counter requests a checkpoint. Checkpoint condition is met.

**COUNTOV 120F****Count overflow**

GAC-EXTENDED	Lock List Handling	An attempt has been made to allocate more GAC lock list entries than the limit defined by NUMLOCK. Increase the value of NUMLOCK. Verify the GAC CONFIG parameter LOCKSIZE.
MCS		The threshold of I/O errors defined at initialization has been exceeded. Any pending I/O operations are not executed, and the system is shut down. Either try to copy the file affected and try the job again or, if it is not possible to copy the file, preallocate a new file, re-initialize the system, re-generate the network and try the job again.
Network Generation		Some limits have been exceeded. Refer to the documentation and run the NETGEN utility. Contact the Service Center.
Physical I/O Access		Termination semaphore count overflow. Check the program for wait on I/O termination or semaphore maximum count.
Queued Files	OPEN	The maximum level that a file can be shared (255) has been exhausted. The file cannot be opened.
System Nucleus (Internal)	Task Management	Semaphore count overflow (operation not performed).
UFAS-EXTENDED		The maximum number of files is open and is causing overflow. Decrease the number of files according to the limits for UFAS-EXTENDED: 200 per step, 600 for the whole system.

CPERR 1804**Error in channel program**

File Management	File Storage and Tape Handling	Channel program error. Contact the Service Center.
Journalization		1. It was not possible to open an RWI session. 2. A read/write error on a journal block. Send the PRLOG log to the Service Center.
MCS		A channel program error or hardware malfunction has occurred. Try again. If the same condition occurs, call the Service Center.
Physical I/O Access (Internal)	Various Channel Program Operations	Invalid channel program name.
UFAS-EXTENDED		Channel program error. Contact the Service Center.



CPOV	1203		Channel program overflow
	BFAS Sequential (Disk) MCS	OPEN	Channel program overflow. An internal error has occurred while trying to start multiple channel programs simultaneously. Call the Service Center.
	Physical I/O Access (Internal) RWI	Various Operations	Total channel program space exhausted or total number of buffers exceeded. Use SIZE. Channel program overflow
CPYNAV	0A09		A copy of the file is not available
	Any File Organization System Trace	Any I/O Operation Extractor	System error; difficulty in disk address checking. Inform Service Center. The extractor entry file is not the type of circular file created by the collector. Compare the description of the entry file with the circular file of the collector. If the files are the same, reallocate or empty the circular file.
CQATANOV	1A78		ARG=+-i: overflow (complex arctan)
CQATNH OV	1A7B		ARG=+-i: overflow (complex arctanh)
CQTHPREC	1A72		:real ARG: >= 2**100*PI (complex tanh)
CQTNPREC	1A75		:imag ARG: >= 2**100*PI (complex tan)
CSATANOV	1A76		ARG=+-i: overflow (complex arctan)
CSATNH OV	1A79		ARG=+-i: overflow (complex arctanh)
CSTHPREC	1A70		:real ARG: >= 2**19*PI (complex tanh)
CSTNPREC	1A73		:imag ARG: >= 2**19*PI (complex tan)
CVUNKN	1004		Control variable unknown



DAMAGED 0120 Function not performed. Some entities are damaged

File Management	File Storage and Tape Handling	DSMGT structures are damaged.
FORMS		A system error has occurred. Contact the Service Center.
GAC-EXTENDED and UFAS-EXTENDED		An internal error has been detected in the UFAS-GAC control structures. Dynamic reinitialization of GAC and UFAS usually takes place. If it does not, contact the Service Center.
Job Management	Load Module Loader	The data structures PGCS and PCS were found to be inconsistent during the loading of a step. If the step is preinitialized, cancel this with the CLM command and preinitialize again with the PLM command. If the step is not preinitialized, re-link the load module.
Journalization		After Journalization is impossible due to a previous system error. Refer to the <i>File Recovery Facilities User's Guide</i> for more information.
Network Generation		Enabling ends abnormally and the configurations running are no longer valid. Run the CRNETGEN utility.
OMH	Cataloged Messages	Cataloged message defined incorrectly.
PCF	Dump Analyzer	The Program Checkout Facility cannot create or retrieve its working segment. Send a STAR.
System Nucleus	Dynamic Addresser	A SMAT inconsistency occurred at step termination. Modify the user code.
	Loader	Internal system data structure inconsistent. Contact the Service Center.
TDS	XCP2	Internal TDS-XCP2 error detected. Contact the Service Center.
VMM		1. The region identified in the MME is Management not the owner of the list in which the page is linked. H_PANIC is called. 2. The MME chaining is damaged. H_PANIC is called. 3. The PGCS segment descriptor of the process group to be released is an ISD. 4. The VMF control structure was damaged. In all cases, contact the Service Center.
System Output	WRITER, Job Level (Permanent SYSOUT)	System structures damaged: output writer request not taken into account.



	WRITER, Step Level (Standard SYSOUT) Any Operation	System structures damaged: SYSOUT request not taken into account by system.
TDS		Internal error. Contact the Service Center.
DAPPLSAT 0A33		Destination application saturated
DASCUD 1A2E		Undefined for : ARG: > 1
Mathematical Package		Arc sine argument absolute value is >1. The result is undefined (double precision).
DAT2ZR 1A31		Null vector
Mathematical Package		Both arguments of ATAN2 function are zero. The result is undefined (double precision).
DATAERR 1E02		Error in data read
DMU Catalog Management Error Logging FORMS File Management IDS/II OMH PASCAL RTP RBF SORT/MERGE	CREATE, PRINT, COMPARE System Disk WRITE Main Console Management READ A.M. Level 6	Record has an unpacked decimal value in a packed decimal field. Records have been degraded in the catalog. Patch the record(s) to recover or correct them and notify the Service Center. Incoherent information found in the log file (SYS.ERLOG, SYS.ERLOGC or SYS.ERLOGF) during the salvaging phase. Contact the Service Center. A system error has occurred. Contact the Service Center. Data error during I/O. Corrupt CI chain encountered by system. File must be restored (e.g., from a previous FILSAVE). Hardware problem on Main Console. Inform Service Center. An integer or real data that has been read was incorrectly specified. Correct the data in the TEXT field. Erroneous contents of block received. Transmission aborted. There are more than 2,147,483,647 SORT records. Reduce the sort input and possibly execute it with several SORT/MERGE steps.



TDS	TPR Operation	Database inconsistency possibly due to suppression of GAC.
UFAS-EXTENDED		There is incoherence in a data CI.
Unit Record Driver: PUT Diskette		Recover the file. Data error in I/O.

DATAGAIN 0435 Initial amount of data input but data limit not reached (data gain)

FORMS		A system error has occurred during folding (data to send again). Contact the Service Center.
SORT/MERGE		Some sorted records are unexpected. Re-execute the SORT step with DEBUG or the CHECK keyword in the FUNCTION PARAGRAPH of DSL (or with X"0" or X"02" value in the second byte of the SRTDEF_FILLER7 field for a subroutine (sort call) together with "DUMP=DATA" at STEPOPT or STEP level in JCL/GCL. Then contact the Service Center.
System Interface With COBOL SORT	Reading of Sorted Records (RETURN)	End of data has not yet been reached but the number of sorted records returned is already equal to the number of records sent for sorting. Further records will be read if so specified in the program. Restart the SORT step with the keyword DEBUG in the FUNCTION paragraph for the \$SORT command or with DEBUG = 1 in the step option string of COBOL subroutine SORT or with the equivalent SRTDEF modification for GPL caller, plus DUMP=DATA in JCL.

DATALIM 0027 **File limit reached**
(COBOL Status Key value 10 for READ, 34 if open library file in output mode)

Any File Organization	READ	End of file reached or file declared as dummy at assignment. No action required.
	WRITE	End of file reached. No record written. No action required.
COBOL RTP	READ	End of data reached on a multi-logical unit file. The AT END clause of the COBOL READ statement is activated.



DMU	VOLLIST FILLIST	A tape mark has been encountered.
Dump Analyzer		End of descriptor data reached. The user should return to the beginning of the file.
File Management FORMS	Save and Restore	Normal return code. End of file reached. The end of file has been reached, or there is no more space in the library. Modify the size of the file or the library.
GAC-EXTENDED		The GAC save area is too small. (Error in TDS-UFAS interface).
OMH		No more mailboxes. (Internal error).
System Nucleus	VMM	End of virtual memory file reached (linked access).
System Nucleus	Dynamic Addresser	No more objects to be found. End of file reached.
	VMM	The file which has been opened contains a single block. Contact the Service Center.
TDS		Not enough space for saving file currencies in the swap-file buffer. This lack of space may cause the DATALIM return code to be sent: - when unmapping is performed, but no commitment point is performed. - on a commitment point if the CALL "KEEP-CURRENCIES" procedure has been called for the files protected by the Before Journal (sizing the swap-file buffer is discussed in the <i>TDS Administrator's Guide</i> . - if the limit of the swap capacity is reached, increase the swap size with the TP7PREP utility and generate TDS again.
Unit Record Driver: Diskette	GET	End of data reached. No record delivered.

NOTE:

Occasionally, it may be to the user's advantage to re-allocate a larger file.



**DATALOSS 0436 Data limit reached, but initial amount of data not all input
(loss of data)**

Buffer Management	Resource Status	The destination area to which data is to be moved from the buffer pool is too small.
File Management	Save and Restore	Save file was incomplete, so the restore cannot be performed. Use another SAVE.
SORT/MERGE		Some sorted records have been lost. Re-execute the SORT step with DEBUG or the CHECK keyword in the FUNCTION PARAGRAPH of DSL (or with X"0" or X"02" value in the second byte of the SRTDEF_FILLER7 field for a subroutine sort call) together with "DUMP=DATA" at STEPOPT or STEP level in JCL/GCL, then contact the Service Center.
System Interface With	Reading of Sorted	End of data has been reached but some data has
COBOL SORT	Records (RETURN)	been lost (during the sort process) as the number of sorted records is less than the number of records sent for sorting. Reading another record will produce the another record return code DATA LIM.





52. DATANAV to IOFAIL Return Codes

This section lists the DATANAV to IOFAIL return codes in alphabetical order of the return code's name (mnemonic code). Each return code is presented with its name, associated hexadecimal value, and a generic explanation of its meaning. The line following that gives the associated COBOL Status Key value, if it exists. Here is how this section presents the return codes:

RETURN CODE	Hexadecimal value	Generic explanation (COBOL Status Key value)
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If a return code is explained in more detail for a particular system component, this information is given after the generic explanation. There are three columns of information as follows:

System Component	Operation	Explanation or Cause
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The first column, System Component, gives the name of a system component or utility program from which a return code may have originated (for example, TDS, File Management, Unit Record Driver, BFAS Sequential Disk File Handling). If you want more information about a particular part of the system, consult the appropriate user's manual. In general, the user cannot directly access entries marked internal or system.

The second column, Operation, contains entries for the operation (e.g., COBOL verbs, Transaction Processing Routine commands), performed within the corresponding system component of the first column.

The third column gives an explanation of the return code and recommended action.

Some return codes (for example, DONE, ALREADY) do not indicate an abnormal condition and consequently do not require any corrective action.

There is a list of abbreviations used in the *Interpreting Return Codes* Section.



DATANAV 0A17

Data not available

Dump Analyzer		The Extended System Base has not been saved in the dump. Testing cannot be carried out. The action to be taken depends on the contents of the file.
File Management	Save and Restore	Infile was found in an unstable state. The utility cannot be executed.
	File Space Management Utilities	A file has been found in a physically unstable state (possibly due to an abort while using FILREST or FILDUPLI). Restore the file again.
SBR System Nucleus	Dynamic Addresser	An SRB probe could not be set in system SM. Data not available as the SMCS was damaged before the end of the step. Modify the user code.
TDS UFAS and UFAS-EXTENDED Disk Files	OPEN	File data lost due to a crash during creation.
	OPEN	The file has been left in unstable state while in OUTPUT mode. Recover or recreate the file.

DATNHUN 1A7D

:ARG:>: = Underflow (arctanh)

DCOTLOW 1A28

ARG too near N*PI from below

DCOTOV 1A27

ARG too near to N*PI from above

DCOTPREC 1A29

ARG >1015 loss of precision**

DCSHOV 1A67

ARG > 175.36: overflow (cosh)

DEADLOCK 0D00

Deadlock

GAC and GAC-EXTENDED	TDS Cleanpoint /Restart Resource Locking	A cleanpoint has been requested for a Commitment Unit that has already been aborted. A job has been aborted due to a deadlock. It is automatically restarted at the last programmed COMMIT, or at the beginning of the step if no COMMIT was executed previously. The job is first rolled back to that point.
SBR	Collector	A deadlock situation has been detected during the initialization of the collector. Contact the Service Center.

**DEBUG 0003****Debugger must be called**

In the course of standard Break processing, the user must call the Program Checkout Facility (H_DEBPR_ECONS).

DEFTRACK 1E08**Defective track**

In the course of standard Break processing, the user must call the Program Checkout Facility (H_DEBPR_ECONS).

File Management

File Storage and Tape Handling

The damaged track cannot be chained with the alternate track.

RWI

Defective track. The write-with-verification request (option WRCHECK=Y when opening the session) is not completed because a defective track has been detected in the file space.

A retry can be attempted after reallocation (H_RWTOALTAREA) from the first block following the block indicated in OUT_NUMBLOCK.

DESCERR 186F**Address in description incorrect**

Job Management

Load Module Loader

A step which is being loaded uses the CANCEL COBOL feature but does not have the INCLUDE CANCEL BLOCK segment. Link the load module with the correct options.

System Nucleus

Loader

Internal system error. Contact the Service Center.

DEXPOV 1A02**Overflow for X> 174.67**

Mathematical Package

There is an exponential function overflow for x > 176.6 (double precision).

DEXPUN 1A5E**ARG less than -200: underflow**

Mathematical Package

There is an exponential function underflow for x < -180.2 (double precision).



DFACNG	1A44	Negative argument
DFACOV	1A43	ARG >56: overflow
DGAMNG	1A4A	Negative argument
DGAMNGA	1A46	ARG almost negative integer
DGAMOV	1A45	ARG >57.53: overflow
DGAMUN	1A48	ARG less than -57.53: underflow
DGAMZR	1A47	ARG = 0
DGAMZRA	1A49	ARG almost zero
DIMOV	1204	Overflow of the area dimension

If, when an application is allocated, there is no space available in the dimension concerned, an attempt will be made to allocate space in the overflow zone. This does not apply to allocations that must be made in their own dimension (i.e., PMM areas and segments declared resident and relocatable). If it is not possible to find space in a dimension for this type of allocation, DIMOV occurs.

System Nucleus

Automatic Resource Manager

The number of steps in the dimension is greater than or equal to the current MPL. The Multiprogramming level has been modified either by the system or by the operator. One or several steps are "waiting" and will automatically restart.

DIRERR	1863	Error in the directory of a queued file
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Queued Files

OPENS, CLOSES,
BUILD, STOW,
CHNAME, RTSPCE

File damaged due to system error during updating.



DIRLIM	002D		End of directory reached
	GCL		This is a warning which indicates that there are no more entries in the directory. Terminate the scanning of the directory.
	Queued Files	BUILD	Directory limit reached with option name.
DIROV	1210		Directory overflow of a queued file
	System Nucleus	VMM	Directory overflow on control structure managing virtual memory file (PGBT directory). Contact the Service Center.
		Dynamic Addresser	Number of EPTs exceeds maximum allowed in XEPT (100).
	TDS UFAS and UFAS- EXTENDED Disk Files	OPEN	Overflow of the directory port of a queued file. Label space overflow. (Label extension).
DISABLED	0425		Data transfer logical path inhibited
	Buffer Management	Resource Status	Server shutdown in progress. The memory assigned to the buffer pool is deallocated. Refer to dump.
	MCS	SEND	Logical data path from queue to terminal inhibited; action completed, data transferred to queue.
		RECEIVE	Logical data path from terminal to queue inhibited; no data received.
DLGMNG	1A4B		Negative argument (or zero)
DLGMNGA	1A4C		ARG almost negative integer
DLGMUD	1A4D		Function undefined
DLGMUN	1A4E		ARG less than -150: underflow
DLOGNG	1A07		Argument is less than zero: log undefined
	Mathematical Package		The logarithm function argument is negative. The result is undefined (double precision).



DLOGZR	1A06		Argument is zero: log undefined
	Mathematical Package		The logarithm function argument is zero. The result is undefined (double precision).
DLVIOL	1445		Mailphore deletion violation
DM0DZR	1A10		Second ARG is zero
DMBXNOP	0A22		Destination mailbox not operable
DMBXSAT	0A32		Destination mailbox saturated
DMBXUNKN	102F		Destination mailbox unknown
DMCSVIOL	1630 163F	Data Management control structures access violation	
DNODNOP	0A21		Destination node not operable
	Network Control	Modify Working Site	Failure to connect with a remote site. Call the Service Center.
	Remote File Access	POST	A site cannot be accessed. A timer automatically checks the site every ten minutes to determine whether it has become operational.
DNODSAT	0A31		Destination node saturated
DNODUNKN	102E		Destination node unknown
DNSPEC	1030		Destination not specified
	IOF		For a COBOL user, ECSNAME must be CONSOLE.
	TDS		Invalid endpoint name. The contents of the SYMBOLIC DESTINATION or SYMBOLIC QUEUE is illegal.
DONE	0000		Request has been fulfilled
	Any Component	Any Operation REWRITE DELETE START CLOSE	Correct execution. No action required. May mean a dummy file was assigned. No operation performed. No action required.



DONEIDC 0001 Done, correct input data

FORMS

A function key has been received but the function code field was not selected. Select the function key field in the selection vector to get the function code and suppress the warning.

DONEIDE 0002 Done, input data error

File Management Save and Restore

SAVE or RESTORE has been terminated but some tracks have not been processed correctly due to I/O errors. The integrity of the output file is not certain.

FORMS

The contents of the selection vector are invalid. Check the selection vector for the corresponding field(s) in error.

DPREJCT 1712 Dialog protocol rejected

DPWRNG 1A15 Negative number to power is ambiguous

DPWROV 1A64 Result > 10** 252: overflow (power)

DPWRUN 1A61 ARG Less than -200: underflow

DPWRZRNG 1A14 Zero to negative power is undefined

DRTERR 1810 Device requirement table error

DSAC 0380 03FF Distributed System Administration and Control

DSB0 2800 2807 Detailed status byte 0

DSB00 2800 Detailed status byte 0 for channel 0

DSB01 2801 Detailed status byte 0 for channel 1

DSB02 2802 Detailed status byte 0 for channel 2

DSB03 2803 Detailed status byte 0 for channel 3

DSB04 2804 Detailed status byte 0 for channel 4

DSB05 2805 Detailed status byte 0 for channel 5

DSB06 2806 Detailed status byte 0 for channel 6



DSB07	2807	Detailed status byte 0 for channel 7
DSB2	2808 280F	Detailed status byte 2
DSB20	2808	Detailed status byte 2 for channel 0
DSB21	2809	Detailed status byte 2 for channel 1
DSB22	280A	Detailed status byte 2 for channel 2
DSB23	280B	Detailed status byte 2 for channel 3
DSB24	280C	Detailed status byte 2 for channel 4
DSB25	280D	Detailed status byte 2 for channel 5
DSB26	280E	Detailed status byte 2 for channel 6
DSB27	280F	Detailed status byte 2 for channel 7
DSIHOV	1A6A	ARG > 175.36: overflow (sinh)
DSNCPREC	1A1C	ARG > 10**15: loss of precision
	Mathematical Package	The sine/cosine function argument > 10**8; loss of precision (double precision).
DSQRNG	1A19	Square root of negative number
	Mathematical Package	The square root of a negative number is undefined (double precision).
DTANOV	1A20	ARG too near to N*PI/2
DTANPREC	1A21	ARG > 10**15: loss of precision
	Mathematical Package	The tangent function argument > 10**8; loss of precision.
DTW0OV	1A0D	Result too big when ARG > 251
DTW0UN	1A0C	Result too small when ARG less than -260



DUMMY	0016	A dummy file was assigned (COBOL Status Key value 00 for sequential file in input mode, value 9I otherwise)
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Any File Organization	OPEN	File was assigned as dummy, or a file was assigned as optional and either the file is not on the volume or the volume was not mounted (CR by the operator). No operation performed. For sequential access in input mode in COBOL, a READ will return DATALIM (a subsequent READ will return EXHAUST and a WRITE will respond DONE although no record will be stored.
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NOTE:

It may be useful to check the ASSIGN statements in the JCL.

DUNAV

Availability Control	ISFM/IMRU	Abnormal termination of channel program of Set Function Mask due to a channel exception or because there is no valid path.
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DUNERR

Availability Control	ISFM/IMRU	The logical device name supplied does not exist.
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DUPENTY 04100 420 Duplicated entities

DUPKEY	0411	New record key duplicates existing record key (COBOL Status Key value 22)
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Any File Organization	WRITE	Duplicate key and no DUPREC parameter has been specified. Check key insertion and DUPREC.
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DUPNAME 0410

Duplicate name

Any File Organization Catalog Management	OPEN CATBUILD	File exists in duplicate in the record. The catalog file already exists with a valid media list in the site catalog. The user tries to create an object which already exists in the same class. Check catalog contents against JCL.
File Management	File Storage and Tape Handling File Space Management Utilities	An attempt has been made to insert in the VTOC an efn which already exists. The file name already exists on the given media list.
FORMS		The specified form already exists. (Warning message only.)
Network Generation		You tried to create an object in the telecommunications dictionary having the same type and name as a previous one.
OMH	Log-in SWI (Internal)	Attempt to log-in twice with same user-name; or duplicated label-name in Switch Input; or attempt to create mailbox with a name already used.
SBR	Analyzer	A command has been duplicated. Remove the duplicate command.
System Nucleus	Automatic Resource Manager Dynamic Addresser (Store Operation) VMM	The named Dimension already exists. The specified entry point has already been stored. Find and delete the sharable module with the same entry point. File name or block name already exists (internal error). Contact the Service Center.
TDS	Master Command	You have defined M LSTC COR=xxx or M LSCPOOL COR=xxx or M CTC COR=xxx, where xxx refers to a correspondent with a multiple definition (TM, XCPM, XCP2) in Netgen. Avoid multiple definitions for your correspondents; modify the Netgen declaration.



DUPREL	0420	Duplicate relationship	
	Network Generation		You tried to create an object in the telecommunications dictionary having the same attributes (address) as a previous one. This error is described in the CRNETGEN report.
DUPSTTN	0413	Duplicate station	
DUPUSER	0412	Duplicate user	
DVCERR	180C	Device class error	
	Any Component	Any Operation	Specified device class does not correspond to valid device (for this operation). Check JCL.
	SORT/MERGE	Workfile Handling	The sort workfile is not assigned on one single disc device class. Check the SORT or SORTWORK or equivalent JCL/GCL statement. If the sort workfile is explicitly or implicitly assigned on disc, contact the Service Center.
DVIDFBID	1703	Device identification forbidden	
	Availability Control	Set Operating Mode	Illegal device type. Only a cartridge device is supported.
	FORMS		1. The current device is not supported. Check if the current device is in the list of supported devices. 2. A system error has occurred during character synchronization (device forbidden). Contact the Service Center.



DVNASG 0903 **Device not assigned**
(COBOL Status Key value 30)

Any Organization	OPEN	An attempt has been made to open a file which had been assigned to a pooled device using the option POOL, NEXT; however, a file on the same device assigned using the option POOL, FIRST has not been closed with the COBOL option WITH LOCK. Therefore the device cannot be released.
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DVNAV 0A02 **Device not available**

Any File Organization Except BFAS Sequential (Disk)	Any Operation	Device not available or device identifier not recognized. Check syntax.
BFAS Sequential (Disk)	OPEN	Value of MOUNT not consistent with current processing mode. All volumes must be mounted. Correct MOUNT parameter.
FORMS Physical I/O Access		Device not supported. The device is not currently available. Use the MDHW IN command.
RBF	Assign Remote Device Entry	No device entry for that site. Site for which remote device entry is required does not exist.
RWI		Device not available. The device containing the part of the file on which the transfer could not be performed has become unavailable.

DVNERR 180F **Device name error**

Availability Control	Set Function Mask/Set Operating Control	Unknown device.
Various System Components	Various Operations	Unknown device.

DVOV 1208 **No more devices**

Various System Components	Various Operations	Too many devices specified. Correct program.
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DVVIOL	1461		Device violation
	FORMS		The specified form cannot be processed for the current endpoint. Check the form coherence for the current device. (Device limitation).
ECBERR	1812		Event control block error
	System Output		After a warm restart, inconsistencies were detected at output resequencing; that is, there is a logical incoherence in the sorting process. Contact the Service center.
ECBNASG	0905		Event control block not assigned
ECBOV	1211		ECB overflow
ECPNASG	0907		ECP not assigned to ECB
ECPOV	1213		Event completion procedure overflow
EDELERR	1868		Ending delimiter error
	SBR	Collector and Analyzer	Syntax error. Refer to the error message.
EFNERR	1825		EFN does not match
	File Management	File Storage and Tape Handling File Space Management Utilities	Mismatch between efn and tape position. Modify efn. The specified file name is incorrect. Make sure the file name contains "SYS." or ".CATALOG".
	TDS		Invalid value for the PRTFILE parameter in the DUMP-TDS command. The name of the file given as PRTFILE must not have "\$" attributes according to the GCL syntax. Change the name of the PRTFILE.



EFNUNKN 1007

External file name unknown

(COBOL Status Key value 9N)

Any File Organization	OPEN	The file with given efn is not found on the specified volume. Either correct the ASSIGN JCL statement, or allocate the file on the specified volume.
Catalog Management		The file name does not exist on the specified media. Check the volume contents.
File Management	System Disk	The file to be extended does not exist, or the file label cannot be found.
	File Space Management Utilities	The file does not exist in the given media list.
Journalization		The record to update (in the error-log procedure H_JRNAL_GECP) was not found.
RBF		File from remote site is unknown.
System Output	WRITER	External file name missing. Correct JCL.
TDS	OPEN or START Command	efn unknown. Check syntax.
Unit Record Driver: Diskette	OPEN	File label not found.

EMPTPLST 1C20

Empty polling list

EMPTY 00A0

Table (entry) or queue is empty

Job Management	Introduction of Jobs	No jobs introduced and no jobs in the queue. No action required.
MCS	RECEIVE	No message in queue. No action required.
Network Generation		The telecommunications dictionary is empty. Run the CRNETGEN utility.
OMH		CONS mode requested. (Internal error.) Handling-IOF The Dynamic Command Table is empty.
System Output		This return code may appear in a message when the modification command (MDO) of one or more outputs of a job is not successful because of a logical incoherence in the OW queue. Contact the Service Center.



EMUUNKN	1011		Emulator unknown
ENDLOGMD	00DE		End of logical module (printer)
ENQUE	0010		Request has been enqueued
	GAC	GAC-TDS Interface	A TDS Commitment Unit is unable to execute because GAC has imposed total serialization. GAC notifies TDS when the CU may be re-activated.
	Job Management	H_SCHJ	Selection not possible. Request has been enqueued.
	System Nucleus	Task Management	The task or process whose ABORT was requested (\$H_ABTSK or \$H_ABTPCS internal primitive) was in a critical section; the action will be performed as soon as the process leaves the critical section.
	VCAM	H_OPNDLG	Request has been enqueued.
ENTRYOV	1223		Number of entries overflow
	BFAS Sequential (Disk)	OPEN	The number of table entries (e.g. buffers, semaphores) reserved for this process group has been exceeded.
	Dynamic Addresser		Number of blocks for an EPT exceeds the maximum allowed (20).
	Dump Analyzer		There are no more free buffers or descriptors. Check the usage of the descriptors. Add the macro H_DPANCLOSES.
	File Management	File Storage and Tape Handling	There are too many open VTOCs performed simultaneously on the disk.
	FORMS	OPEN	Maximum number of active or frozen forms exceeded. Check that the sequence of the SDCI verb does not overflow the specified limitations.
	GAC Journalization		There is no space available for GAC tables. 1. A semaphore could not be reserved when the system was initialized, at RERUN, or when a batch or TDS step was started. 2. The SYS.JRNAL is too small when the system was initialized. Send the PRLOG log to the Service Center.
	OMH	Message Management	Not enough segments available to load the specified catalog of messages.
	System Nucleus	Automatic Resource Manager	The LM table is saturated.



		Task Management	An attempt has been made to create a semaphore, but a semaphore segment has overflowed because the semaphore pool is full.
		VMM	No more vacant entries are available when trying to create a segment.
TDS		OPEN or START Command	Number of vacant segment entries exceeds limit. Try again after a "CLOSE DEASSIGN" command.
Unit Record Driver		OPEN	The number of table entries (e.g. buffers, semaphores) reserved for this group has been exceeded.
ENTYUNKN	1000 10FF		Entity unknown
	System Nucleus	Automatic Resource Manager	1. A dimension is unknown. 2. One or all named objects are not connected.
EPTOV	1226		Entry point table overflow
	System Nucleus (Internal)	Dynamic Addresser	Entry Point Table (EPT) unable to hold all the entry points. Reduce the number of private segments or entry points, or the name length. Unload the unused sharable modules.
ERLMOV	1221		Error limit overflow, abort the currently running procedure
	SBR	Collector	Too many exceptions in the probes. Contact the Service Center.
	System Output	WRITE	Limit reached on number of lines printed.
ERROPNAV	0A12		Error option not available
EVRVIOL	1616		Event management ring violation
EXECERR	180E		Segment is not executable
	System Nucleus	VMM	An attempt to delete an executable segment. Check the segment id.



EXHAUST	1C0B	End of data already signalled (COBOL Status Key value 30 for READ operations, 34 for WRITE to sequential or library files, 24 for WRITE to files to other organizations)	
BFAS/UFAS Tape	READ	Attempt to retrieve or write a record out of file limits.	
	WRITE		
COBOL RTP	DISPLAY Statement	End reached on the media on which H_PR was assigned. Provide more room for the data to be written.	
	WRITE Statement	End reached on the media where the multi-logical unit was assigned. Action as above.	
IDS/II Journalization	Access	The index space is exhausted. The Commitment Unit to roll back was not found in the list of active Commitment Units. Send the PRLOG log to the Service Center.	
Other File Organizations	READ	Attempt to read beyond end of file. (DATALIM already signalled.)	
	WRITE	End of file reached. Record not written. No more space available.	
PASCAL RTP	READ	An attempt has been made to read past the end of a file. Test the EOF.	
SORT/MERGE	OUTPUT Procedure	The subroutine SORT caller requests a sorted record after having received the DATALIM return code indicating the end of sorted records. Correct the source program. If this occurs in a system processor calling SORT, contact the Service Center.	
System Interface With COBOL SORT	Reading of Sorted Records (RETURN)	End of file has already been encountered. Implies that fewer sorted records are available than were expected. The step is aborted.	
TDS	Any TPR Operation	End of file (DATALIM) already signalled.	
Unit Record Driver: Diskette	GET	End of data (EOD) already signalled in a previous GET.	
	PUT	No more space available (limit of 10 work volumes reached).	

**EXTERR 1820****Extent error**

DMU			A diskette contains more than 200 files.
File Management	Assignment of File, Volume or Device		The specified extent does not exist. (Internal.)
	System Disk		Overlap between two file extents on a volume.
	Save and Restore		Inconsistency found in the extent description of a file during the saving or restoration of a volume. This is probably a system error; check the file.
Journalization			Error in the calculation of the address of an extension journal. Send the PRLOG log to the Service Center.
MCS			A request has been made to read or write a record outside the limits of the allocated file. Try again; if the same condition occurs, call the Service Center.
Queued Files	OPEN		At least one file extent and/or media is not available due to an incorrect media list in ASSIGN or a partial duplication of the file. The file can only be accessed for read operations. Correct the ASSIGN media list.
SORT/MERGE			There are too many extents in the sort workfile. There are too many little holes on a private or resident disc volume(s). Change the sort work file assignment or "clean up" the files allocated on the volume(s) on which the error occurred.
TDS	OPEN		Some volume(s) or a multivolume file are missing.
UFAS and UFAS-EXTENDED	OPEN		The mounted volume is not the first volume of the file. This may be an internal extent error.

EXTFBID 1704**Space extension forbidden****EXTLIM 002C****Maximum number of extents reached**

File Management	Various	Number of extents requested is greater than the number available on the mounted volumes. Mount more volumes or correct the program.
SORT/MERGE	Workfile Allocation	A workfile has more than 16 extents. If the file is temporary, or computed by SORT, the error may be in file management.



FAILURE	0480 04BF		Software IO failure
FECBERR	1831		FECB error arg is not an active FECB
	RWI		FECB error. The specified argument (FECB or FILE_ID) does not pertain to a valid FECB.
FECBVIOL	1631		Invalid access to an FECB
FEND1LIM	0035		Full form 1 and form limit reached
FILEMARK	00E4		File mark recognized
FILEMIG	0A1D		File cataloged as "migrated out"
	File management	File assignment	The file is cataloged as "migrated out", i.e. transferred from on-line disk to secondary storage media (tape, cartridge, etc.)
	ARS		The automatic migration-in operation is not performed because:
			- automatic migration-in operating mode is not selected - use the DISPLAY_ARS command to check ARS configuration parameters
			- the migration-in operation was aborted - check the error message(s) in the JOR of the migration-in job spawned by ARS.
			See the ASM 7 File Migration Administrator's Guide.
FILENASG	0902		File not assigned
	System Interface With Initiation of SORT		No work file has been assigned; or, for a tape sort, less than three work files have been assigned.
	COBOL SORT	Process	
FILEOV	1228		File overflow after record insertion; one record is lost
			(COBOL Status Key value 24 if WRITE or REWRITE statement, 23 otherwise)
	All File Organizations	WRITE	No space left in overflow area for record insertion; one record is lost.
	Catalog Management	CATALOG	The maximum number of generations has been reached for the specified file. Check this number.
	UFAS	OPEN	Not enough space to allocate one data CI (or one data CA per key for indexed files).



UFAS-EXTENDED		The file cannot be physically extended. (No INCRSIZE or exhausted increments.) Recreate the file with a larger SIZE and INCRSIZE.
FILEOVLD 0507		System file overload
FILEVIOL 1500 15FF		File violation
SBR	Collector	The SBR file has been specified in the wrong format. The format should be BFAS SEQ FB, UFAS SEQ F or QUEUED MONOSUBFILE F. Re-allocate the SRB file using the appropriate format.
FILEWSOV 1216		File working set overflow
SORT/MERGE		The SORT input file is too small for declared or actual number of input records. Modify the JCL/GCL command to supply a larger and/or incrementable sort workfile. Refer to the SORT report (or the SORT subroutine Job Occurrence Report) for advice on how to compute the SORT workfile size.
System Interface with COBOL SORT	Transfer of Record to Sort file (RELEASE)	Work file size limit reached. Current record not processed. Create larger work file.
	Completion of Sort Process	Work file size limit reached. The remaining records will not be processed. Create a larger work file.
FLABUNKN 100F		File label unknown in the volume
Catalog Management	SHIFT	The file label of the newest generation has not been found on the media of the oldest generation. Check the volume contents.
File Management	File Storage and Tape Handling	Requested file unknown on this volume. Modify the efn.
Queued Files	OPEN	Due to an incorrect assign statement, the file label is unreachable and the file cannot be opened. Correct \$ASSIGN and/or catalog description.



FLIDERR	1833			File identification error
	RWI			File identification error. The FILE_ID parameter should not have been present, since the file identification was statically defined when the session was opened.
FLIDMISS	1837			File identification missing
	RWI			File identification missing. The FILE_ID parameter should have been present (dynamic multiplexing).
FLNAV	0A06			File not available
	IDS/II	Access		1. The data base file is not an integrated file. 2. Error when loading a schema.
	Journalization			It was not possible to allocate a TDS journal. Send the PRLOG log to the Service Center.
	Network Generation			The library specified in the SAVE or LOAD parameter of the CRNETGEN command is not a binary type library. Correct the CRNETGEN command and rerun it.
	Physical I/O Access (Internal)	Various		Invalid file, or file not open.
	SORT/MERGE	Input Process		(TRID26) The SORT input file definition is not correct.
		Output Process		(TRID27) The SORT output file definition is not correct.
				For both of the above cases, correct the JCL/GCL command. Generally, at least one parameter value in BLKSIZE, RECSIZE is not positive.
	System Nucleus	Dynamic Addresser		The file is not available due to a failure in system initialization. Contact the Service Center.
	TDS	Any TPR Operation		File in alert status and must be recovered before it can be opened. For IDS II areas, the return code corresponds to one of the following cases: - the assigned area is not an IDS II area - the assigned area name is not the name declared for this ifn - the user label of the file is invalid- the schema date is different from the area date.
	UFAS and UFAS-EXTENDED Indexed	OPEN		(Update mode): An abort has occurred during a split within a CA or a CI when the file was accessed previously. The file is in an unstable state. Recreate the file.



		READ START	(Input mode and access by key.) An abort has occurred during a split within a CA. The file is in an unstable state. Recreate the file.
FLNMNAV	0A0E		File name not available
	Catalog Management	CATBUILD	The catalog name already exists on the specified media.
	Network Generation		There is an invalid literal for the SAVE or LOAD parameter in the CRNETGEN command. Correct the CRNETGEN command and rerun it.
FLOATOV	121C		Floating point overflow
FMVIOL	1622		Function mask/file mask violation
	UFAS-EXTENDED		Illegal CICA mask (CI manager). If you called the CI manager, check the CI mask. Otherwise contact the Service center.
FORBID	1700 1740		Forbidden action
	SBR		Illegal probe setting. Contact the Service Center.
	System Nucleus	Automatic Resource Manager	1. The objects are already connected. 2. An attempt to delete a permanent Dimension.
FORCE	1C14		Closing of user file has been forced
FORMEND	0030 0032		End of form
FORMEND1	0031		End of form 1
	Unit Record Driver:	WRITE	End of form (FF1) reached (DOF mode message). No action required.
	Printer		
FORMEND2	0032		End of form 2
	Unit Record Driver:	WRITE	End of form (FF2) reached (DOF mode message). No action required.
	Printer		

**FORMHEAD 0033****Head of form reached**

Unit Record Driver: WRITE
Printer

In DOF mode, the head of form level has been detected.

FORMLIM 002A**Form limit reached**

Unit Record Driver: WRITE
Printer

End of page reached. No action required; might be useful as a restart point after a FORMRCVY return code.

FORMLMHD 0034**Both limit and head of form reached**

Unit Record Driver: WRITE
Printer

End of page and beginning of page detected at the same time (DOF mode message). No action required. Might be useful as a restart point after a FORMRCVY return code.

FORMRCVY 0960**Form recovery needed**

(COBOL Status Key value 9K)

Printer (Direct Print) WRITE

Form recovery needed - usually a hardware error.

Unit Record Driver: WRITE
Printer CLOSE

An error occurred during printing. Check (with help of operator) how many forms are lost, and perform a form recovery.

**FRMTERR ????
RWI****Format request error**

Format request error
The format request is not authorised during this session, due to the options specified when the session was opened.

FUNCKEY 00BF**Function key**

FORMS

The terminal user has pressed a function key. The first two characters of the received message contain the rank of the function key.



FUNCNAV 0A05

Function not yet implemented
(COBOL Status Key value 9L)

ARS	File assignment	The Automated Storage Management facility is not available on your site, or the ARS job is not started. Use the DISPLAY_ARC command to check ARS status or use the START_ARC command to start the ARS service job. See the ASM 7 File Migration Administrator's Guide.
Catalog Management	CATMODIF/CAT	Access right not authorized on given site.
Dump Analyzer	ALOG	Contact the System Administrator. An invalid function number has been specified for the requested procedure. Use the standard DPAN macro.
File Management	Test of File Definition Currently Applicable File Space Management Utilities	Entity assigned to the ifn is not a file, but a volume or a device. (Internal).
FORMS	START	MEDIA = * has been specified in a PREALLOC or DEALLOC command. A correct media list should be specified. The activation mode or the specified mechanism is not available. Check in your user-program if the specified activation mode corresponds to the permitted mode or if the mechanism identifier is in the list of permitted mechanisms.
GAC-EXTENDED		GAC is not available on the user's system.
GCL	Any Operation Close Remote	The function requested is not available. Attempt to checkpoint a remote file. (Not implemented.)
	Site Management	Attempt to use a site although RBF facilities not present on machine. ST was not issued.
GTWriter		GTWriter is not running. The primitive invoked does not perform the required action.
IDS/II	WRITE REWRITE READ START	Organization is integrated but user not in IDS/II. (Sequential access) Sequence mode not allowed here.
IOF	EPBM JCRSWI JSTART VPUT	The terminal has not got the required input capabilities. There is no SWI in Batch. Tabulation not possible on this terminal. IOF not implemented for multiprocesses.



Job Management	CHKPT/RES Call	Checkpoint not taken because of error condition.
Journalization		1. The file to roll back is not a disk file. 2. The required function is invalid. Send the PRLOG log and UFAS trace to the Service Center. 3. After Journalization not supported for files cataloged in "not cataloged private catalog."
Network Generation		The function requested is not available due to the state of the controller. Check the state of the controller with the DNET and DTSVR command and try again.
PASCAL RTP		Direct access from EOF has been attempted.
PCF		This function is not yet implemented. 1. The Program Checkout Facility cannot save the execution context before a checkpoint. 2. The Program Checkout Facility cannot restore the execution context after a restart or checkpoint. Examine the return codes and system messages to pinpoint the cause of this error.
RBF	Station Management Assign/Open Remote File	Attempt to use a station although RBF facilities not present on the machine. File not accessible.
RWI		Function not available. The requested function is not available in the current environment. (For example, H_TOALTAREA on a CKD-VBO or FSA volume).
System Nucleus	Dynamic Addresser	The function is not available due to a failure in the system initialization. Contact the Service Center.
	Loader	The very large segment capability is not supported by this hardware. Compile and link again.
	System Output	A TOW SPOOL command has been entered with the following syntax: TOW Tnnn; this is not accepted. Enter the TOW SPOOL command using the following syntax: TOW \$site: SPOOL.
TDS	Master Command	The M MDTDS Master Command was sent and the XCP2 process or other process parameter was used. The function is not yet provided.



		TPR Operation	Unavailable function for specified file, e.g., READ for user journal file.
		Transaction	The transaction aborted due to a programming error (call to an unavailable function).
		XCP2	1) The JPPC has not started because of a problem when the JPPC Load Module started. Refer to the PP message issued when the JPPC Load Module started. or 2) The function is not supported. Check that XCP2 is installed. These operations are not allowed.
	UFAS and UFAS- EXTENDED Sequential (Disk)	DELETE START	
	UFAS and UFAS- EXTENDED	General	The specified function is not available in this context.
	Unit Record Driver: Diskette	OPEN	1. Invalid access level. 2. Relocation mode denied. 3. ERROPT value denied. 4. PMD = IO and DKTT required.
	Unit Record Driver: Printer	OPEN	LOCATE not allowed in HPL. DOF data format not allowed in HPL.
FVLIM	00E3	No more file volumes remain; the entire list of volumes containing the file has been communicated to the user	
FVNOTCUR	1C0E	File volume is not current	
FWNAV	0A01	Firmware function not available	
	Job Management	Load Module Loader	The step has not been loaded, as one or more of its Compile Units are not compatible. Compile the step again with the option CODE=OBJCD, and then re-link, with either the option CODE=OBJCD (all Compile Units which are not compatible will be excluded), or the option CODE=ANY (all Compile Units are included). This latter option may lead to erroneous results. Violation of sharing rules.
	UFAS System Nucleus	OPEN Loader	The load module is incompatible with the hardware. Compile and link again.
GENEMPTY	00E2	Generation not yet created	
	Catalogued Files Network Generation	Assignment	Specified generation is empty. Check JCL. Incremental generation has failed because the directory is empty; run the CRNETGEN utility..



GENNAV	0A13	Generation not available	
	File Management	File Space Management Utilities	The cataloged file specified by the efn cannot be deleted as the file belongs to a closed loop generation group. UNCATNOW should not be used in the command.
	Network Generation		1.) The generation of the communication's configuration is invalid; run the CRNETGEN utility. or 2.) Some binary configuration in binlib is not found or invalid; check the binary name or contents of the library and run the NETGEN utility again.
	System Trace		Trace has not been activated in the Initial System Load for this session of GCOS. Reinitialize GCOS specifying TRC=ON in the Initial System Load.
	VCAM	Any Operation	VCAM segment or tables not generated.
GEXTUNKN	1013	Global extent unknown	
H200CN	0040 004C	Last crossed channel number without form limit crossing over	
H200CN0	0040	No VFU without FORMLIM	
H200CN1	0041	Channel number 1 without FORMLIM	
H200CN2	0042	Channel number 2 without FORMLIM	
H200CN3	0043	Channel number 3 without FORMLIM	
H200CN4	0044	Channel number 4 without FORMLIM	
H200CN5	0045	Channel number 5 without FORMLIM	
H200CN6	0046	Channel number 6 without FORMLIM	
H200CN7	0047	Channel number 7 without FORMLIM	
H200CN8	0048	Channel number 8 without FORMLIM	
H200CN9	0049	Channel number 9 without FORMLIM	
H200CNA	004A	Channel number 10 without FORMLIM	
H200CNB	004B	Channel number 11 without FORMLIM	
H200CNC	004C	Channel number 12 without FORMLIM	



H200CNL	0050	005C	Last crossed channel number with form limit crossing over
H200CNL0	0050		No VFU with FORMLIM
H200CNL1	0051		Channel number 1 with FORMLIM
H200CNL2	0052		Channel number 2 with FORMLIM
H200CNL3	0053		Channel number 3 with FORMLIM
H200CNL4	0054		Channel number 4 with FORMLIM
H200CNL5	0055		Channel number 5 with FORMLIM
H200CNL6	0056		Channel number 6 with FORMLIM
H200CNL7	0057		Channel number 7 with FORMLIM
H200CNL8	0058		Channel number 8 with FORMLIM
H200CNL9	0059		Channel number 9 with FORMLIM
H200CNLA	005A		Channel number 10 with FORMLIM
H200CNLB	005B		Channel number 11 with FORMLIM
H200CNLC	005C		Channel number 12 with FORMLIM
HARDMALF	04C7		Hardware malfunction
HEADERR	1C25		Wrong header

GTWriter

There is an error in the input file header. The form and skip orders are incompatible. The current output is halted.
The wrong block has been read.

UFAS and UFAS-
EXTENDED

Unit Record Driver: WRITE
Printer

Incorrect DOF/SSF/ASA header. The driver has transformed the header into a single space line. The line is printed but may be out of place on the page.
Incorrect SSF header: MBZ field not respected.



HYVIOL	1401	Hierarchy access violation	
	GPL	Start Task or Wait	Process in execution not the main one.
		For End of Task	
	System Nucleus	Task Management	1. When using the \$H_WAITSK customer primitive or the \$H_WTPCS internal primitive, either the primitive was executed in a subtask of the process group, or the specified task waited for is the main task of the process group. Check the activation context of the \$H_WAITSK primitive. 2. When using the \$H_WAITSK customer primitive, the end of the specified task occurrence is the main task of the process group. Check the activation context of the \$H_WAITSK primitive. 3. Attempt to initiate a task (with the \$H_BEGTSK customer primitive or the \$H_INITSK internal primitive) from a sub-task of the process group. Check the activation context of the \$H_BEGTSK primitive.
IDELERR	1867	Intermediate delimiter error	
IDERR	1814	Identifier error	
	COBOL RTP	CALL, CANCEL	The data-name used to specify the program does not follow the syntax rules for a program name.
	OMH	Command	A parameter is invalid or an invalid message identifier has been specified.
		Processing or	
		Reply Processing	
	System Nucleus	VMM	An invalid object identification in the argument. Contact the Service Center.
	UFAS-EXTENDED		Two ifns given for the same efn have incompatible POOLIDs. Modify these.
IDXNSTBL	1887	Unstable index	
IFNASG	0A10	An entity is already assigned to the internal file name	
IFNDEF	0A11	A JCLDEFINE has already referenced the IFN	



IFNERR 1821 IFN does not lead to a valid structure

Any File Organization	Any Operation	Internal file name not recognized. on ifn The error may be internal (invalid FCB), due to volume switching, or a system error because memory is corrupted.
GAC and GAC-EXTENDED GTWriter	LOCKMARK Option USTART	The file control block pointer is invalid. An invalid internal file name has been specified. Error in the SYS.TW.OUT file definition of the TDS when using H_TW_USTART. Any output created with H_TW_USTART is not enqueued and will not be printed.
Journalization		The pointer on the IFN is incorrect or it does not point to an FCB. Send the PRLOG log to the Service Center.
RWI		IFN error. The specified argument (IFN or FILE_ID) does not pertain to a valid group of file control structures.
TDS	CMG 13 SICID	Access to a file that has been deassigned. Check the IFN or state of the file, and the source of the generation.
	TP7 6 SICID	Attempt to assign and/or open a file that is not declared in the generation. Check the IFN or state of the file, and the source of the generation.
	TP7 52 SICID	Attempt to issue a load/unload TDS file that is not declared in the generation. Check the IFN or state of the file, and the source of the generation.
	OPEN or START Command	ifn incorrect: file may already be open. Syntax may be incorrect, or there may be an internal error.

IFNNASG 0909 No entity assigned to the internal file name (COBOL Status Key Value 9M)

Any Component	Any Operation	ifn already assigned. Correct program (e.g., deassign with CLOSE and reassign with OPEN) or JCL.
COBOL Program Execution	Any Operation	Generally, inconsistency between the ifn declaration in the COBOL SELECT clause and the ifn specified in the JCL ASSIGN statement. Correct program and/or JCL.



COBOL RTP	ASSIGN Statement	The file given as a reference in the FILE clause is neither assigned nor does it have a file-literal in the SELECT clause.
FORMS		A UFAS file or a library file is not assigned. Check that the file has been assigned. (Batch, IOF).
Journalization		1. The device LDN containing the journal could not be found. 2. The file to roll back has not been assigned. Send the PRLOG log to the Service Center.
PASCAL RTP	File Access	An attempt has been made to access a file which has not been assigned. Assign the file in GCL or JCL or connect the file using FCONNECT.
TDS		Attempt to deassign a file that is already deassigned. Check the IFN or the state of the file.
	OPEN	No \$ASSIGN statement for the internal file named; use the OPEN command to assign it dynamically.
IFNSTRU	1505	IFN string already used
Any File Organization	Assignment	Attempt to assign a file declaration to an ifn which is currently being used. Either there is a processor error, or the GPL file declaration primitives have been used incorrectly.
IFNVIOL	1504	IFN violation
Physical I/O Access (Internal) TDS	Various Operations	Illegal file access, invalid file or file not open. Check access rights on file (ring). Attempt to open or close a TDS system file. Check the IFN; TDS system files cannot be accessed with Open or Close verbs or commands.



IGNORE	0005		Do not take any action
	Availability Control	Set Function Mask/Set Operating Mode	Device does not accept a set function mask.
	FORMS		Combination of DONEIDC and some other erroneous condition.
	GCL		This is a warning, indicating that the result of the function is to be ignored.
	GTWriter		Inconsistency in the GTWriter tables. GTWriter is aborted.
	IRM		Job is not an IRM subject.
	Journalization		The file being opened has a non-standard label.
	PASCAL RTP	Various Operations	An attempt has been made to use the PAGE procedure. This is ineffective.
	UFAS and UFAS-EXTENDED		SORTIDX has been requested for a file with no secondary keys.
ILLBAERR	0202		Illegal base register
ILLCPHDR	1C27		Illegal channel program header
ILLLDN	1894		Illegal logical device number
ILLRECOV	1714		Illegal recovery
	UFAS-EXTENDED		An illegal recovery (UFAS <-> Journal) has taken place.
ILLSEM	04C6		Illegal semaphore
	Physical I/O Access PCF		Erroneous semaphore address. During Remote Batch Debugging, the Program Checkout Facility cannot retrieve the semaphore descriptor to the asynchronous table. Contact the Service Center.
	System Nucleus	Task Management	Erroneous semaphore pointer. (Internal error.)
ILSTREQ	1E26		Illegal station IO request



INDERR	181A		Index error
	Any File Organization	File Management	System or GPL error in retrieving assignment parameters. If this is a system error, inform Service Center.
	GCL		The specified index is greater than the maximum number of elements in the list or less than 1. Re-issue the command with a valid index value.
	Job Management	Load Module Loader	There is an inconsistency between the data structures PGCS and PCS and the number of segments found during the loading of a step. The load module could be damaged so link it again.
	System Nucleus	Loader	Internal system error. Contact the Service Center.
		VMM	Incorrect index specified for VMF file (e.g. INDIAC), or the index specified by LASTIDX does not correspond to the preceding block. Contact the Service Center.
	System Trace	Dynamic Addresser Collector	Index of a sharable module out of range. Relink with a correct USEDSDM list. The index specified in the Trace message is not a page index. If this message persists, stop and restart the Trace collector.
INDOUT	0802		Index out of bounds
	Availability Control	GAGS	Index out of SRST range. Specify a correct index to H_GISRST.
	Job Management	Setting of Status	The status value to be set by the program is out of range. Correct program; value should be from 0 to 32767.
		Setting of Switch	The switch value to be set by the program is invalid. Correct program; value should be 0 or 1 for a single switch or between 1 and 32 for a set of switches.
	PASCAL RTP	Sequence	Error in CLI; wrong record (opcode). A value has been specified which is out of bounds. Change the value.
	System Nucleus	Dynamic Addressing Loader	Internal error (e.g., Entry Point Table (EPT) index incorrect). Internal interface error. Contact the Service Center.



		VMM	The index does not correspond to an existent block or the PGBT does not exist. Internal error. Contact the Service Center.
	VCAM (Internal)	Identification of Correspondent	No space in VCAM tables for definition of correspondent. The number of possible connections is greater than maximum allowed (specified at VCAM generation). No more space in caller's simultaneity array.
INDUNKN	1020		Index unknown
	GAC and GAC-EXTENDED TDS	TDS Cleanpoint /Restart Any TPR Operation	The sequence control block identifier is invalid, or the lock-id is invalid after scheduling. TDS internal error (unknown index).
	UFAS-EXTENDED		The specified SCB is invalid, or it does not point to a record.
INDVFBID	1702		Input device forbidden
INITERR	1880 188F		Error in initialization of a file
INITVIOL	1443		Initialization violation
INTERUPT	0006		Action done, but an interrupt has occurred
INVCHAR	1C0D		Invalid character
	File Management	System Disk	The name of the file to be allocated contains a character which is not allowed by ECMA.
	OMH	Main Console Management	Output message contains invalid characters, e.g. escape sequence. The current message is skipped.
	SBR	Collector and Analyzer	Syntax error. Refer to the error message.
INVPECT	04C9		Invalid private PECT entry
INVSTACK	04C8		Invalid stack (descriptor)



INVUSE	1707	Invalid use of function	
	GAC-EXTENDED	TDS/IQS	An asynchronous call to an error procedure has produced a return code which is not DONE. The user can do nothing to correct this error.
	Network Generation		Attempt to enable an obsolete or temporary configuration. Run the CRNETGEN utility to recreate configurations.
	PASCAL RTP		I/O operations are not allowed because the buffer is locked. This is because it was used in a WITH statement or paired by reference to a procedure or function.
	System Nucleus	VMM	1. The specified file has already been opened with the Processing Mode set to OUTPUT. 2. The maxsize change does not allow a segment greater than 64k.
	TDS		Contact the Service Center. Invalid values for the SMLIB parameter given in the "Modify-TDS SMLIB" command. Issue a Display-TDS SMLIB command to check the name of the SMLIBs.
	UFAS-EXTENDED		If preceded by XUFAS, 19, there is an invalid KEEP option in a multi-ifn context. If preceded by XUFAS, 91, an internal error has occurred. Contact the Service Center.
IOACT	0482	Channel in enqueued or active status	
	Availability Control	Set Function Mask/Set Operating Mode	The function H_EXCEP has been in a loop for 20 seconds. The channel program of Set Function Mask cannot be connected.
IOERR	1E00 1E4F	IO in an erroneous state due to a firm/hard recognized error	



IOFAIL 0481 **Software IO failure**
(COBOL Status Key value 30)

Any Disk File Organization Catalog Management	Any Except OPEN Any Function	Irrecoverable I/O Error. Recovery of Volume Table of Contents (VTOC) may be required. Irrecoverable I/O error in catalog. Check volume and device state using CATCHECK utility.
DMU	VOLCONTS VOLSAVE VOLREST VOLDUPLI	In processing VTOC of a MS/M400 disk volume, length of data read not as expected.
Error Logging		Output during the initialization of the log file after the abnormal termination of access to this file. Verify the state of the log file concerned (SYS.ERLOG, SYS.ERLOGC or SYS.ERLOGF) and the media.
IOF		A problem has been detected under FORMS during a dialog with the terminal. A wait for reconnection is possible.
Journalization		An RWI input/output request abnormally terminated. Send the PRLOG log to the Service Center.
OMH	Main Console Management	Abnormal I/O termination. Hardware I/O error.
Physical I/O Access (Internal) RWI	Various Operations	Hardware I/O error.
System Interface With COBOL SORT UFAS-EXTENDED	Initiation of SORT Process	I/O operation failure. Abnormal termination of E/S. The detailed causes for the abnormal termination are given in the IO_STATUS field. Software I/O failure. The work files have not been opened successfully.
UFAS/BFAS Tape	START	An attempt has been made to execute a primitive after a file creation has terminated abnormally. This may be an internal error. I/O error during positioning. Re-run current step.
Unit Record Driver: Diskette	GET, PUT OPEN	I/O error due to system error. Inform Service Center.
Printer (Direct Print)	WRITE ASSIGN	I/O error, usually caused by user. Check media definition or contents of SYS.URCINIT.
Unit Record Driver: Printer	OPEN	A software error has occurred during the initialization of a unit record device. System error. Inform Service Center.



	WRITE CLOSE	A software error has occurred during an I/O operation. Check margin and line length - some lines may have been lost.
VCAM (Internal)	RECEIVE	Mass storage read error - next message in queue cannot be received.





53. IONOP to RESIDENT Return Codes

This section lists the IONOP to RESIDENT return codes in alphabetical order of the return code's name (mnemonic code). Each return code is presented with its name, associated hexadecimal value, and a generic explanation of its meaning. The line following that gives the associated COBOL Status Key value, if it exists. Here is how this section presents the return codes:

RETURN CODE	Hexadecimal value	Generic explanation (COBOL Status Key value)
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If a return code is explained in more detail for a particular system component, this information is given after the generic explanation. There are three columns of information as follows:

System Component	Operation	Explanation or Cause
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The first column, System Component, gives the name of a system component or utility program from which a return code may have originated (for example, TDS, File Management, Unit Record Driver, BFAS Sequential Disk File Handling). If you want more information about a particular part of the system, consult the appropriate user's manual. In general, the user cannot directly access entries marked internal or system.

The second column, Operation, contains entries for the operation (e.g., COBOL verbs, Transaction Processing Routine commands), performed within the corresponding system component of the first column.

The third column gives an explanation of the return code and recommended action.

Some return codes (for example, DONE, ALREADY) do not indicate an abnormal condition and consequently do not require any corrective action.

There is a list of abbreviations used in the *Interpreting Return Codes* Section.



IONOP	0484		Channel not operational
	Physical I/O Access		The device is not operational. It has been held by the system after an important flux of reported asynchronous events. Contact the Service Center.
IOTERM	2800 280F		Hardware detailed status byte
IRNAV	0A08		Input reader not available
ISDBUSY	0201	Request deleted because either at least one ISD points to the segment or other ISD(s) point to the segment	
	System Nucleus (Internal)	VMM	Operation cannot be performed because an ISD is still pointing to the DSD of the Process Group to be released.
ISDOV	1224		Overflow in the number of ISDs requested
	System Nucleus	VMM	Too many ISDs point to the same segment.
ITMNAV	0A07		Item (in a list) not available
	Availability Control	GAGS	Resource found, but the requested entry type does not exist.
	Dynamic System Display		Virtual screen description made unavailable.
	File Management	Before Journal	No Before Journal has been specified for the file, therefore it cannot journalize.
	Journalization		A step requires After Journalization but no After Journal file is available. To add new media use: MNJAS COMMAND='MDMD ADDFMIMMD=vsu' ;
	System Nucleus	Task Management	Attempt to read inaccessible field of PCB (internal error).
	TDS	TPR Operation	Attempt to modify file protected by Before Journal. Journal suppressed by the "SUPPRESS BEFORE JOURNAL" clause.



JCLERR	1891	Error in JCL statement	
	Catalog Management	ATTACH	Error in the JCL statement ATTACH. Check and modify this statement.
	OMH	Command Management	Invalid syntax.
JENTFBID	1701	Job entry forbidden	
JNBERR	181C	J-number error	
	Journalization		Error in the J number in the parameter of the H_JRNAL_EJCT procedure.
JNBUNKN	1009	J-number unknown	
	Journalization		When J attempted to roll back a file after a crash, the J number is unknown for this file because it had just been deassigned at crash time. Sent with the message JL06.
JOBCMD	00E6	A job command is detected (COBOL Status Key value 9R)	
	Direct File Assignment	READ	A \$JOB command has been detected in an input file.
JOBNRTRY	1896	Job command read out of standard reading mode	
JOBRTRY	1897	Job command is to be reread	
JOBUNKN	1006	Job unknown	
	Job Management	H_ABTPG	The job number of the process group is unknown or not allocated. No effects. Recoverable error.
		H_GETRON	Unknown job.
		H_RDJOB	
		H_SCH_READ_J	
		OBID	



JPNBERR 1877 JP error

Journalization		The J number to journalize is either X'OO' or X'FF'. Send the PRLOG log to the Service Center.
System Nucleus	Task Management VMM	Job and process number do not exist. (Internal error.) The job and process number specified in the argument do not exist.
System Trace	Collector	The job number and process number given in the Trace message are not those of the collector. If this message persists, stop and restart the collector.

JRNALERR 1C30 Journal information not consistent

Journalization	Inconsistency in Journal tables or directory. The error is logged in the SYS.ERLOG file. Send the error log to the Service Center.
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JUMPERR 1C22 Illegal jump

COBOL	Attempt to execute a GOTO statement without the procedure name, before it was altered.
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JUSTEXEC 0036 The execute right is just allowed

KEYCHG 0204 Attempt to change existing record key
(COBOL Status Key value 21)

Any Disk File Organization Except Sequential	REWRITE	Attempt to change an existing primary key.
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KEYERR 1898 Key mismatch between source program and preallocation.
(COBOL Status Key value 90)

Any File Organization With Key Access	OPEN or START	Discrepancy between record key defined in source program and record key specified in PREALLOC (KEYSIZE or KEYLOC). Correct program or JCL.
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COBOL RTP			The number of record keys of the indexed file, their position relative to the beginning of the record, their length and/or their permissible duplicate keys are not the same as those specified in the program.
File Management	File Storage and Tape Handling		Error in requested space size.
System Nucleus	VMM		Attempt to delete a segment protected by a key. The key provided is not the same as the segment key.
KEYHIGH	00E7	Record selected has next higher key value	
KEYUNKN	1023	Key unknown, record not found	
LABELERR	1824 182F	Value of label is incorrect	
LABUNKN	1015	Label unknown	
File Management	File Storage and Tape Handling		VTOC label invalid. Try running VOLCHECK.
SBR	Analyzer		Syntax error in command. Refer to the error message.
LCPERR	1802	Error in logical channel program	
Physical I/O Access			A logical Channel Program error resulting from an erroneous Channel Program header. Check the parameters if a direct call to PIO was made. If this does not correct the error, the error is internal and you should contact the Service Center.
LEVVIOL	1404	Level of access (to a file) not allowed	
BFAS Sequential Disk Files	OPEN		Illegal access level (physical) for a file with compacted records.
SBR	Analyzer		Illegal critical selection level detected during analysis. Contact the Service Center.
UFAS and UFAS-EXTENDED Disk Files	OPEN		The external call for an internal entry point and ACCLEVEL is not "physical".
All Organizations			



LIMIT	0020 003F	Value limit has been reached during the operation	
LINKERR	181E	Not possible for a link	
	PASCAL RTP	Various Operations	Internal consistency check has failed. Contact the Service Center.
	SBR	Collector	The MSC option cannot be started because of inconsistent IRT. Check the IRT or contact the Service Center.
LINKLIM	0026	Link number limit has been reached during the operation	
LINKOV	1209	No more links	
LINKUNKN	1022	Link name unknown	
LNERR	1807	Length erroneous	
		(COBOL Status Key value 92)	
	BFAS/UFAS Tape	READ	
		Size of current block inconsistent with Tape block size specification. Investigate with file dump (FILDESC, FILPRINT utilities - may be a system error.	
	Catalog Management CREATE	The length of the text record to be created is greater than 128 bytes, or is negative. Check the ALN parameter.	
		CATMODIF	The specified record length does not correspond with the length of the record to be modified. Check the ALN parameter.
	COBOL	The data item referenced in the depending on option of an OCCURS or PICTURE clause lies outside the limits specified in that clause, or a reference modification specifies characters outside the data-name.	
	DMU	An error message is too long. Contact the Service Center.	
	Error Logging	When a log file is opened, the allocation parameters BLKSIZE and RECSIZE differ from the values given in the file definition. Verify and modify the allocation parameters of the log file concerned (SYS.ERLOG, SYS.LOGC or SYS.LOGF).	



File Organizations Other Than UFAS GCL	READ WRITE	Inconsistent or invalid parameters, (e.g., block or record length). Correct program or JCL. The length specified as a command parameter is not acceptable and must be modified.
IOF	JSTART	Page or line length exceeds the maximum size during GCL READ or GCL WRITE.
	UPUT, EPBH ECTM	Incorrect size specified for a buffer.
Job Management OMH	Step Initiation Command Processing Message Processing	CLI error. Multiblock command too large. The length of the output message text is too long or is less than or equal to zero. The length of the buffer provided for the reply is less than or equal to zero.
RBF	Access Method (L6)	Record size incorrectly specified or greater than allowed maximum.
Services	Tabulation Handling	Length of input or output string not between 1 and 256.
SORT/MERGE		1. (TRID14, 17, 26) The input record length is too short for the key/arrange/sum/include/omit fields, or longer than the declared maximum length. Correct the JCL/GCL/DSL source program. Contact the Service Center if a system processor calling SORT is used. 2. (TRID4) The preallocated SORT work file block size is too big for a sort memory size which is too short. Increase the SORT memory or preallocate the sort work file again with the BLKSIZE (and/or CISIZE) = 4096 bytes.
System Interface With COBOL SORT	Transfer of Record to Sort File (RELEASE)	Size of variable length record exceeds specified maximum value.
System Nucleus	VMM	1. A segment requires a new Page Table segment to be created, but the page numbering is incorrect. 2. An incorrect length has been specified.
System Output	WRITE	Record size error - must be given a value from 1 to 263.
TDS	Any TPR Operation	Incorrect length for variable length record.
UFAS and UFAS- EXTENDED	WRITE	Physical record length greater than RECSIZE value specified or otherwise invalid.
Unit Record Driver: Diskette	PUT	ALN negative in move mode, or ALN greater than block size.
	OPEN	Invalid sector size (foreign processor).



	Unit Record Driver: WRITE Printer		1. Negative ALN not allowed in move mode. 2. ALN smaller than header length. 3. ALN greater than RECSIZE or previous expected length.
		OPEN	Margin greater than or equal to requested number of hammers.
LOCKERR	183A RWI		Error in lock count value Incorrect volume lock counter value (see inter-system share primitives). Note that when a session is closed, this counter must be zero.
LOKVIOL	1466		Lock protocol violation
	GAC and GAC-EXTENDED	OPEN, CLOSE DEASSIGN GAC/TDS	There is an error in the locking protocol. Check the file define parameters (Batch, IQS), or the MESSAGE statements (TDS). Statistical read requested for a TDS file specified without SUPPRESS CONCURRENT ACCESS CONTROL.
LONGWAIT	0018		A long wait may be needed before a resource becomes available
	GAC		The waiting time for a CI exceeds the value specified in the GAC Configuration Statement and the Commitment Unit is aborted. The Commitment Unit is automatically restarted when the CI becomes available.
LQVIOL	1446		List Quota VIOlation
	File management	File Storage and Tape Handling	An attempt to allocate space on a list of volumes is not allowed by the quota manager.
LTYPERR	1826		Label type does not match
	UFAS-EXTENDED		An unstable UFAS file has been opened under UFAS-EXTENDED. This may be an indexed file with secondary keys for which no SORTIDX has been performed. Recover the file under UFAS. Run SORTIDX if necessary.



MATHARG 1A7F **Not normalized argument when calling a mathematical function**

Mathematical
Package

Non-normalized floating point argument when
calling a mathematical function.

MATHERR 1A00 1AFF **ARG Error when calling a mathematical function**

MBXSAT 0A30 **Mailbox saturated**

MCRDFAIL 0485 **Read failure in macro processing, abort the current running procedure**

MCWRFAIL 0486 **Write failure in macro processing, abort the current running procedure**

MDERR 181D **Media error**

DMU

FILLIST

The media specified for a multivolume file is
non-existent.

File Management

Disk File Address
Format

Specified volume non-existent. (Internal error.)

Conversion

System Disk

The mounted media does not allow the required
function.

File Storage and
Tape Handling

The maximum number of volumes for a file has
been reached or the extension does not begin
with the last volume of this file.

File Space
Management
Utilities

The specified media list is either not correctly
sequenced, or the last volume of the file has not
been specified.

Save and Restore

Error in media name, or a file is supported by an
incomplete list of media. Check the media list
given for the infile.

MDNASG 0908 **Media not assigned**



MDNAV 0A03 Media not available (down or still used)
(COBOL Status Key value 30)

BFAS Sequential (Disk)	Any Operation	A volume mounting or error recovery request has been rejected by the operator (CANCEL REQUEST).
BFAS/UFAS Tape	WRITE	Request for mounting of work tape for dynamic file extension has been rejected by the operator. Assign more private volumes for the file.
Catalog Management	SHIFT	One medium of the newest generation has been declared unavailable by the operator.
MCS		The file was not in the "ready" state when accessed by an I/O operation. Set the file in the "ready" state either using the same drive or a different drive and try the again job with the option MAM=YES.
OMH	Main Console Management	The hard copy on the AQUILA System Console is not available. After correcting the problem, use the SHC command to obtain the hard copy facility.
Physical I/O Access (Internal)	Various Operations	The media is not available after Canal Request replied to a system message (Mount or Recover). Refer to the previously cancelled system request.
RBF	Remote Writer	Problem at remote site (e.g. paper not available).
RWI		Media not available. The disk containing the part of the file for which the transfer was not performed, is not available. (Operator reply: Cancel Request).
TDS	OPEN or START Command	Volume not available.
Unit Record Driver	READ OPEN WRITE	Device declared not available by the operator. Consult operator.



MGNAKIDC	1E31	Message not acknowledged, input data correct
MGNAKIDE	1E32	Message not acknowledged, input data error
MGNAKNID	1E30	Message not acknowledged, no input data
MISSREL	1033	Missing relationship between file and index
MLAINTER	1E01	MLA interlocked
MODERR	1801	Error in modification request

Exception Handling

A change to a system load module requires a modification to the Process Exception Class Table which is not authorized.

FORMS

A new interface has caused a system error. Contact the Service Center.

Physical I/O Access
System Nucleus
(Internal)

VMM

Erroneous modification of Channel Program.
1. The type of the segment that requires the creation of a new Page Table segment is incorrect.
2. Attempt to lock a segment not in the buffer.
Contact the Service Center.

MODVIOL **1444**
RWI

mode violation

Mode violation.
The requested operation does not match the modes specified when the session was opened.

MOUNTERR **185A**

Mounting request error

BFAS Sequential OPEN
Disk Files
UFAS and
UFAS-EXTENDED

"MOUNT = ALL" option should be specified for this PMD (10/1A/UP).
Volume mounting error. Mount all the volumes.

MSGERR **1811**

Message error

Journalization

Error in the reply to a console message. Send the PRLOG log to the Service Center.

RWI

Message error. The message passed to the H_RWCHECK primitive for analysis of the E/S termination does not correspond to that which was posted on the user's explicit semaphore.



MSGOV	1205	Message number overflow	
	FORMS	SEND	Expansion area overflow. Contact the Service Center.
	Job Management	Start, Resume or Terminate Job	Message count overflow or error in command interpreter. No action required (recoverable by system).
	MCS	SEND	A disk I/O request specifying an invalid number of records (less than 0 or greater than 5), has been attempted. Take a dump and call the Service Center.
MTCHVIOL	1406	Entity found but out of allowed domain	
	Network Generation		The directory or terminal configuration is not coherent with the basic network just enabled. Run the CRNETGEN utility to recreate the full set of configurations.
	System Nucleus (Internal)	Automatic Resource Manager Dynamic Addressing VMM	1. At least one named object is connected to another dimension. 2. Use LM/* in a command to disc. SM (sharable module) entry found in wrong SM set. Load correct SM in backing store. 1. A block must be ELA and is BLA. 2. A block must be BLA and is ELA. 3. The specified block does not belong to the file. In all cases, contact the Service Center.
MULTPLX	00DF	Multiplexing is requested	
NAMEERR	1870 187F	Name error	
	GCL		A warning indicating that an unknown variable has been specified.
NASSIGND	0900 093F	Entity not assigned to the process (group)	
NAVAIL	0A00 0AFF	Entity not available (down, locked...)	
NCOMPREC	170B	No complementary record allowed	



NEGSZERR	1899	Unexpected negative size has been found	
	@EQN@@NI@@@		
	File Management	File Storage and Tape Handling	Record size is negative. Try to allocate a dummy file at this address. If possible, execute VOLPREP without the NTRKPRF option.
	System Nucleus (Internal)	Dynamic Addressing	There is an inconsistency in the USEDSDM list. Modify this.
NEMPTY	0080 009F	Table (entry) or queue is not empty	
NEXPDERR	180A	Segment is not expandable	
	MCS		Either VCAM or MAM has been preloaded and locked in memory thereby stopping the execution of the CNC utility. Use the CMM command to cancel the locked segment and rerun the network generation utility.
NFREEVMA	1709	No free VMA	
	System Nucleus	VMM	No more free entries in swap-in/swap- out IOF table. (Internal error.)
NJAFT	1031	After journal is not accessible	
	Journalization		After Journal files do not exist or they have not been correctly accessed when GCOS 7 restarted. This may occur if the SYS.JADIR was not created and managed through the MAINTAIN_JAS DELETE and CREATE functions, or the disk supporting SYS.JADIR could not be accessed when GCOS 7 restarted.
NMTCHERR	180D	Unmatch error	
	Catalog Management		There is an incorrect value in the FGENVERSION parameter in \$H_RETOBJ. You have tried to map, as output, a new FGEN V5 structure on a V4 format. Specify the new V5 structure as the FGEN output structure then set FGENVERSION=1 in \$H_RETOBJ



	Job Management	Load Module Loader	An inconsistency has been found in the reloading table during the loading of a preinitialized step or a step with checkpoints. If the step is preinitialized, cancel this with the CLM command and then preinitialize again with the PLM command. If the step has checkpoints, contact the Service Center.
	System Nucleus	Dynamic Addresser Loader	A permanent object (SM, PLM, CKPT), cannot be found. Create the required object. System information has been lost. Contact the Service Center.
		VMM	1. The address in backing store of the VMF segment to be deleted does not match the address specified. 2. There is a mismatch between the control structure of a permanent object and the allocation map of permanent backing store. Either: - the page to be allocated is already recorded on the map, or - the page to be deleted is not recorded on the map. 3. There is a mismatch at block level. In all cases, contact the Service Center.
	UFAS-EXTENDED		Incoherence between OPEN parameters and context (XUFAS, 41). Internal error at CLOSE time (XUFAS, 42).
NO	0013	Negative answer to test request	
	Dump Analyzer		The option NON ACTIVE has been specified for the characteristics of the test decor of the system to be dumped. Testing has been carried out correctly.
	FORMS		System forms are not supported for the current device. Check the device types in your user profile.

**NOCURREC 1C04****No current record**

(COBOL Status Key value 23)

Any File
Organization (and
TDS)

READ

Operation rejected because no current record exists. Correct program.

REWRITE
DELETE

No current record exists. Record already updated or deleted. Previous operation should have been a successful READ. (Sequential mode.)

COBOL RTP

DELETE,
REWRITE
Statements

Statement issued for a multi-logical unit file and the last I/O statement was not a successful READ statement.

File Management

Restore

Processing cannot continue because the save file is a multivolume tape file and the given media list is not complete.

Unit Record Driver:
DisketteGET
PUT

Processing cannot continue because of incident. Diskette address not given.

NODE 00B4**The item is a node item****NODELETE 1C19****Record deletion not allowed**

(COBOL Status Key value 90)

Any File
Organization (and
TDS)

DELETE

Deletion of record not permitted for current file.

IDS/II

Access

Error during an ERASE statement.

Unit Record Driver:
Diskette

GET

A physically deleted sector met in a file where forbidden.

NODETAIL 0430**Object has no lower level****NOINIT 1C09****Attempt to operate a non-initiated object**

COBOL

Attempt to execute a Report Writer statement when the report involved is not in the initiated state (Report Writer).

Journalization

The RWI session was not opened to journalize the step.

System Trace

Collector The collector cannot be initialized. The action to be taken depends on the error message.



	TDS	Transaction /Network Subsystem	There is an error in TNS initialization. Refer to the Network Generation Message.
	UFAS-EXTENDED		An error has occurred during UFAS-EXTENDED step initialization. Contact the Service Center.
NOLOCK	1C06		No lock
	BFAS Sequential	H-LOCK H_UNLOCK	No locking semaphore available for this IFN.
	BFAS/UFAS Tape Files	H_LOCK H_UNLOCK	No semaphore is available in the system.
NOMATCH	1878		No matching name
	Dump Analyzer		The symbol specified as a parameter cannot be found in the Symbol Table. Try again with another symbol - the symbolic map may not be present in the dump (segment A7).
	COBOL RTP		Normal return code. No line number is available for this semaphore address in the PCF database.
	Dynamic System Display		Virtual screen unknown.
	File Management FORMS	System Disk	The file label to be deleted is not the last one. The creation date of the form does not match the creation date of the program structure. Update the creation date, and recompile the program.
	GCL		This is a warning indicating that there is no matching name.
	GTWriter IDS/II	Access	No generation is performed. GTWriter stops. Interface error with the General Index Manager. Contact the Service Center.
	Journalization		After an IDS dynamic action abort, the identification of the dynamic action was not found in the journal at rollback.
	Network Generation		1.) Mismatch between the permanent and running workspaces; restart GCOS 7 with the CLEAN option. or 2.) GCOS 7 is declared secured but the BCLS system is not present in the basic network configuration; run the NETGEN utility specifying the configuration as secured. or 3.) System error while enabling the directory; contact the Service Center.



System Nucleus	Dynamic Addresser	Entry point not found. SM not found on backing store and not known to process. SM library not found. Load the corresponding SM.
System Nucleus (Internal)	Dynamic Addresser (Retrieve or Delete) VMM	Entry point cannot be retrieved or SM (sharable module) cannot be found. Virtual memory file block not found in directory. (Internal error). Contact the Service Center.
TDS UFAS-EXTENDED	TPR Operation	Next program name unknown. BATABNB and CICA (or KEEP option) incompatible. Contact the Service Center.

NORECFND 00DC **No record found**

NORMAL 0000 00FF **Operation has been normal or almost normal**

NORUN 0114 **Request not run by operator**

SBR	Analyzer	The SBR Analyzer has been cancelled by the CJ command.
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NOSWAP 1C1C **VMM area cannot be swapped**

NOTALL 0115 **Request not fully performed; unpredictable results may occur**

TDS	Master Command	The M CTC COR=<starname> Master Command was sent. The list of TDS correspondents increased while TDS was processing the command. Try the command again.
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NOTCLOSV 1C18 **IFN not in close volume state**

NOTDONE 0110 **Function not performed, nothing destroyed; explanation already provided.**

Dump Analyzer		The dump has not been performed because an error has been detected at editor level, or there is an error in the PRTFILE. Reassign the PRTFILE using the PRTFILE command.
Dynamic System Display		Request not performed.



	GAC-EXTENDED	Cleanpoint/Restart	Returned when the File Access Method returns a normal return code which is not DONE or DATALIM.
	GTWriter		Syntax error in input data of GTWriter generation. Generation is not performed.
	Network Generation		NETGEN ends abnormally but any running configurations are preserved. Run the CRNETGEN utility.
	System Output	WRITER or SYSOUT	Request not taken into account by system.
	TDS		Attempt to open or close an IDS schema when the DBS is not started. Check the IFN or state of the corresponding DBS.
		XCP2	Abnormal processing of an XCP2 verb. Refer to the <i>CPI-C/XCP2 User's Guide</i> .
	UFAS-EXTENDED		OPEN/CLOSE invalid error management. Contact the Service Center.
NOTED	00E0		Request taken into account
	Job Management	Any Operation on a Process Group	Job number unknown. No action required. (Recoverable by the system.)
NOTOBS	1C0A		Not obsolete
		(COBOL Status Key value 30)	
	BFAS/UFAS Tape	OPEN	File cannot be created because tape contains a file whose retention date is still valid. Assign another tape volume.
	Catalog Management	CATDELET	The catalog file is still valid. A valid file still exists or the catalog file has not expired.
	File Management	System Disk File Storage and Tape Handling	File still valid. The file cannot be deallocated because the expiration date has not yet been reached. Try the deallocation again with the BYPASS option. If the file is not multi-volume, perform VOLPREP with the BYPASS option before opening the output.

**NOTOPEN 1C01****File not open**

(COBOL Status Key value 96)

Any File Organization or TDS Buffer Management	Any Except OPEN Resource Status	The file is not open. Perform OPEN in the program. The telecom server buffer pool has not been allocated or initialized. Contact the Service Center.
COBOL RTP		Inconsistency between the program object code or the system data, and the COBOL RTP. Contact the Service Center.
GAC and GAC- EXTENDED GTWriter		The specified file is not open. The file SYS.TW.OUT or SITEOUT has not been opened.
Job Management	Mailphore (System)	Mailphore not open.
Journalization		At rerun, there was an overflow at the opening of user files so the CLOSE/DEASSIGN of all user files could not take place.
OMH	Compound Messages	Closed without having been opened.
PASCAL RTP		An attempt has been made to access a file which is not open. Open the file using one of the procedures RESET, REWRITE or FUPDATE.
System Nucleus System Output	VMM WRITER	File not open. Contact the Service Center. System has not taken output request into account (refer to JOR for reason).
TDS		Attempt to access a file that is already closed. Re-open the file with the OPEN_TDS_FILE Master Command.

NOTOPENS 1C03**Subfile not open**

(COBOL Status Key value 30)

Library	Any Except OPEN	Library subfile not open. May occur when an attempt is made to write to standard SYSOUT if there was no printer assignment in the COBOL program (PRINTER or SYSOUT).
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NOTOPENV 1632 **IFN not in open volume state**

File Management	Assignment of File, Volume or Device	System difficulty in volume switching.
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NOTVIOL 1617 **Notify ring violation**

NOTYET 0013 **Answer to a test request is negative**

GPL	Waiting for End of Process	Process not yet terminated.
System Nucleus	VMM	When a file is closed, the number of opens has been decremented, but has not yet reached zero. Contact the Service Center.

NOUPDATE 1C1A **Update not allowed**

BFAS Sequential Disk Files Common Code Generator Queued Files	REWRITE	File is in compacted form, and the modified record was not loaded in pseudo-compact form. Internal consistency check failed. Step aborted.
	REWRITE	On a file with the COMPACT attribute, the record after pseudo-compaction is not the same length as before. This means that this record was not originally written to the subfile with COMPACT="N".

NOWAIT 0700 **Synchronization should have occurred before that service
was requested**
(COBOL Status Key value 30)

Any Disk File Organization	Any Operation	File currently being accessed by another process. Try to synchronize processes.
BFAS/UFAS Tape	Any Except OPEN	File currently being accessed by another process.
GAC and GAC- EXTENDED	IQS	File currently being accessed by another process.
OMH	Command Processing	Command locked until the system is READY.



	Physical I/O Access (Internal)	Various Operations	The previously requested I/O is not yet terminated when a new request was issued. Wait for the previous termination of the Channel Program.
	RWI		Wait operation needed but not done. The state of the RWI session does not permit the requested function to be performed. More generally, this return code is issued when a synchronisation error is detected (request for analysis of E/S end, when no E/S is in progress).
NRECURS	170A		Recursion not allowed
NSTDLAB	1827		Not standard label
	Any File Organization (Including Diskette)	File Management	Non-standard label found. Examine labels.
NSWAPERR	180B		Segment is not swappable
	System Nucleus	VMM	Operation cannot be performed as the object segment is resident, either because it is already in the system or because it was set by the PMM command. (Internal error.)
NULLPTR	184F		Reference has been made to a null pointer
	GTWriter		There is an inconsistency in the GTWriter tables. GTWriter is aborted.
	GAC		System initialization error.
	Journalization		Pointer found null in the journal tables. Send the PRLOG log to the Service Center.
	System Nucleus	Dynamic Addresser	The fault descriptor points to a null pointer and not to a name string. Modify the user code.



NUMBLERR	1834			Erroneous number of blocks
	RWI			The number of blocks specified during a multiple file transfer operation is incorrect. It is zero, or greater than the MAXNUMBLOCK value specified, or is different from that deduced (by addition of NUMBLOCK values) in the transfer addresses descriptor table. After sending this return code, the buffer memory table is altered, and this mechanism cannot be used for the next request.
NVACANT	0C00			Table (entry) or queue is not vacant
NVOLOV	1215			Number of volume overflow
	Journalization			The list of volumes for the TDS journal is greater than 4.
	System Output	CLOSE		File on more than maximum permitted number of volumes.
OBJ1UNKN	1018			Object1 unknown on volume
OBJ2UNKN	1019			Object2 unknown on volume
OBJTPERR	186C			Incorrect object type
	Catalog Management			The catalog object type referenced does not match with the one stored in the catalog. Check the OBJTYPE, RELTYPE or TYPE parameter. Invalid ROOT structure for DBCS.
	IDS/II	Access		A library type which is not SL has been specified for an SWI member.
	IOF	SWI		The binary subfile specified in the LOAD parameter of the CRNETGEN command is not the NG type. Check the contents of the library and run NETGEN again.
	Network Generation			1. Only JCGs/LMs may be disconnected. 2. JCG or LM connection is forbidden.
	System Nucleus	Automatic Resource Manager		



OBJUNKN 1017

Object unknown on volume

Catalog Management	CATLIST	The object name given in the FROM or the CURRENT parameter has not been found in the specified catalog.
	UNCAT	The object to be deleted is a directory or has not been found in the catalog
	CATBUILD	The directory beyond which the catalog is to be built does not exist.
	REPLACE MODIFY	The catalogued file has not been found in the specified catalog. Check catalog contents against JCL.
	ATTACH CATALOG	Catalog name not found in site catalog. The directory (or master directory) under which the object name is to be catalogued has not been found in the specified catalogs.
	SHIFT	The generation group has not been found in the specified catalogs.
File Management	File Space Management Utilities	The cataloged file name referenced by the efn parameter does not exist. The CATNOW parameter must be specified for the PREALLOC or OUTALC commands.
FORMS		An unknown attribute or mechanism identifier has been specified. In your program, check the list of permitted attributes or mechanism identifiers.
GCL		This is a warning indicating that the specified environment or context is not allowed.
RBF Network Generation	Site Management	Named site does not exist in site table. 1.) The object searched for is unknown in the telecommunications dictionary. or 2.) No subfile is specified in the file literal of the SAVE or LOAD parameters of the CRNETGEN command; correct the CRNETGEN command and rerun it.
System Nucleus	Automatic Resource Manager	1. The original pattern was not found. 2. The original SYS pattern is not allowed.



TDS	Master Command	The M LSTC COR=xxx Master Command was sent. The OBJECT (correspondent) is not known by the TDS application. If the NG parameter is used in the Master Command: check that the correspondent is declared in NETGEN. If the correspondent is declared, for XCP1, check that it is primary; for XCP2, check that a pool can reach it. If the NG parameter is not used in the Master Command, the correspondent has never been connected. Unknown type of deleted sector.
Unit Record Driver: Diskette	GET	
Unit Record Driver: Printer	Printer	No belt linked to character set. Requested index table or editing table not found in SYS.URCINIT file.
OBSOLETE 00AA	Too late to specify previously valid action	
RBF	Station Management	Station exists, and can be used, but has been deleted via CATMAINT.
SBR	Analyzer	The SBR file is in 1E.0 format, which is no longer supported.
VCAM/ISO		The event notified by an application cannot be delivered (because of an error in decoding an SPDU, for instance). Use the VCAM trace to analyze the problem.
OFFLINE 1E07	Device off line	
OGENUNKN 1014	Oldest generation unknown	
TDS	Master Command	The M LSTC, M LSCPOOL COR=xxx, or M CTC Master Commands were sent. Netgen was incrementally generated while TDS was processing the command. Try the command later (retype the command).
OPCERR 1805	Operation code error	
SBR System Nucleus	Dynamic Addresser VMM	Illegal probe setting. Contact the Service Center. The instruction is not ENTER or EXIT. The segment is not available. Modify the user code. A process cannot be restarted after an ISTK exception. Contact the Service Center.



OPEN	1C07		File already opened (COBOL Status Key value 97)
	Any File Organization, TDS COBOL RTP	OPEN OPEN Statement	File is already open. If message is not expected by program logic, correct program. An OPEN statement has been issued for a multi- logical unit file which is already open.
	IDS/II OMH	Access Compound Messages	Area or index already opened. Another message is already open in the process.
	TDS		Attempt to assign and/or open a file that is already open. Check the IFN or state of the file. Close and/or deassign the IFN before re- assigning and/or re-opening the file.
OPENS	1C08		Subfile already opened
	Library File	OPEN	Library subfile is already open.
OPERATOR	1730		Decision taken by operator
	TDS	TPR Operation	Transaction cancelled by TDS Master Operator.
OPQOVLD	0504		Operator queue overload
	OMH	H_SENDO SWI Commands	Overflow on the operator message queue. Too many SWI commands. Too many dynamic commands at present. Try to launch command again later.
OPSCUNKN	1010		Scientific options unknown
OPSTNAV	0A0D		Option string not available
	Any File Organization File and Data Management	File Management File Allocation	Option not available. Check JCL. Error in option chain.



OPTERR 1806

Error in options

Compiler	Program Reading	An error was found in the list of options given to the Compiler.
Error Logging		When a log file is opened, the allocation parameters RECFORM, FIXTRACK and NOLREC differ from those given in the file definition. Verify and modify these parameters for the log file concerned (SYS.ERLOG, SYS.LOGC and SYS. LOGF).
File Management	Save and Restore	Inconsistency between several options. System error only. Contact the Service Center.
FORMS		Invalid enclosure level. Modify this in your program. Only "1", "2" or "3" are allowed.
GAC and GAC-EXTENDED GTWriter	OPEN, CLOSE DEASSIGN	For Batch steps, the REPEAT option is missing from the JCL statement \$STEP. An invalid option has been used to launch the generation. It must be WARM, COLD or CLEAN. No generation is performed.
IDS/II Job Management, File and Device Management, TDS, COMFAC OMH	Access Any Operation	Errors detected during IDSOPT analysis. Error in (option) parameter (e.g. user links telecommunications application program without option).
	Message Management	Operator not logged on in interactive mode. A repeatable message has been sent to an interactive program. A request has been issued to empty a mailbox in a non-interactive program.
RDN	U_RDN_ECUOP T	Error in compiler option string.
Services System Nucleus (Internal)	Time Handling Process Group Loading Increasing Processing Time Task Management	Option unknown. Scientific option or emulator firmware not available. Processing time not allowed to be modified. The OPTIONS structure given in the \$H_BEGTSK external primitive or in the \$H_INITSK internal primitive does not belong to a process-group shared segment. Check the activation context of the \$H_BEGTSK primitive.



	TDS		Attempt to open a file whose integrity level is not met. The Journal defined for the file is not sufficient according to the FILE-INTEGRITY clause in the generation. Attempt to open a shared file with no journal protection. Attempt to open an monitored file that has not been declared as a TDS file during generation. Modify the journal options in the catalog or DEFINE JCL statement. Modify the source of generation.
		OPEN	Missing or inadequate \$DEFINE statement. Required file integrity level cannot be obtained. No dynamic corrective action may be performed. Ensure \$DEFINE is included in the next TDS session.
	Unit Record Driver: Printer	OPEN	No belt linked to character set.
OPUNKN	1024		Unknown operator
	Network Generation OMH	Terminal Management	System error. Contact the Service Center. Operator unknown. Repeatable SENDO is forbidden in an interactive program. There is an error in a parameter.
OUTNAV	1C13	One subfile is already opened in output, so output is no	
OUTSEQ	0205	Record key is lower than that of the previous record (COBOL Status Key value 21)	
	System Trace	Extractor	The dates and or the sequence numbers of the extractor entry file are out of order. The extraction has not been done systematically. Completely rewriting the circular file will update it. Otherwise, reallocate or empty the collector output file.
	UFAS and UFAS-EXTENDED Indexed	WRITE	In a creation step in OUTPUT mode, the key to be inserted is less than the last key in the file.
OUTVIOL	1464		Incompatibility between user PMDs
OVERFLOW	1200 12FF		Overflow would occur



OVERLOAD 0500 05FF **Some component of the system is currently overloaded**

System Nucleus	VMM	It is impossible to return enough pages to the pool. Contact the Service Center.
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OVRVIOL 1502 **Overriding rules violation**

COBOL RTP	OPEN Statement	An OPEN statement is executed on a file whose COBOL description contradicts the permanent file attributes declared when the file was created.
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PADDING 0011 **Padding has occurred during a move operation**

PAGEOV 1229 **Page overflow**

FORMS		System error during page overflow. Contact the Service Center.
IDS	WRITE	Given line number exceeds the maximum permitted in a CI.

PAPERR 1C24 **Paper definition error**

Unit Record Driver: Printer	OPEN	There is an inconsistency in the paper parameters. Abort the step and check the paper parameters.
	WRITE	Error in a CR120. Print a warning message.

PARAMERR 1800 1BFF **Parameter erroneous due to a programming error**

SBR	Collector and Analyzer	There is an error in one or more of the input commands. For help in resolving the error, refer to the additional information in the output library.
System Nucleus Loader	VMM	Invalid format in the input argument.
	Internal interface error.	Contact the Service Center.
Unit Record Driver: Diskette	POINT	BEGIN argument not allowed in foreign processor.



PARITYER	1E09		Parity error
PATHNAV	0A20	Availability Control ISFM/IMRV VCAM/ISO	Message path not available AVR cannot set the function mask because the path name is invalid. A problem occurred while interfacing with the transport error. Check the network address configuration and network availability.
PCERR	1822		Physical channel error
PCREJCT	1713		Presentation control rejected
PCSERR	1869		Error in the process identification
		System Nucleus (Internal) Task Management	When using the \$H_WAITSK external primitive or the \$H_WTPCS internal primitive, the specified task (the end of which is to be waited for) is the main task of the process group. Check the activation context of the \$H_WAITSK primitive.
PCSNAV	0A0B		Process not available
PCSUNKN	1012		Process unknown
		System Nucleus (Internal) Task Management	When using the \$H_WAITSK external primitive or the \$H_WTPCS internal primitive, the specified task occurrence number (or process number for \$H_WTPCS) is invalid; the value is greater than the number of processes in the process group.
PDIOV	122A		PDI overflow
		System Nucleus (Internal) Dynamic Addresser (Retrieve)	The PDI (Private Data Information) area is too small. Modify the caller's code.
PLDSTKOV	122B		Process local detachment stack overflow
		System Nucleus Dynamic Addresser	Process local detachment stack overflow. Too many sharable modules are switching in the stack. Modify the user's code.



PMDVIOL 1463 Processing mode violation

BFAS/UFAS Tape Files	START	Current PMD is different from the PMD input. Check rules for START programming.
System Nucleus	VMM	Incorrect processing mode (OUTPUT). Contact the Service Center.
TDS	TPR Operation	Processing mode violation.

PNBERR 1852 P-number error

PQOV 1233 Permanent quota exceeded for the project

File Management	File Storage and Tape Handling	Permanent quota overflow. Contact the Service Center.
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PROEXCP 04C5 Abort by a process or system exception strictly reserved for ECP

Exception Handling		Procedure exception within a channel program. If the error is in the user code, correct the program.
Job Management	Load Module Loader	An error has occurred during the loading of a step which could be caused by a damaged load module. Link the load module again.
Network Generation		System error and system exception. Contact the Service Center.
RWI		An exception has been recovered by RWI. A message is sent to the console, informing the user of the type and class of the exception, and the address at which it was produced. Certain information is recorded in the Trace file. Generally, this return code is issued following an error in passing parameters.
System Nucleus	Dynamic Addresser	An exception has occurred during the initialization of the Dynamic Addresser. Modify the caller's code.
	Loader	Exception during program loading. Contact the Service Center.
TDS	TPR Operation	Procedure exception within a TPR.
UFAS-EXTENDED		Error in UFAS code. Contact the Service Center.



PROJUNKN	1026		Project unknown (not found in catalog)
	Catalog Management	CATALOG, CATMOTIF	The project on which access rights are to be set or deleted does not exist in SITE.CATALOG.
PROTERR	1854		Protocol error
PRTYLIM	0024	A priority value specified by the user in the request has been forced to the authorized limit	
	System Nucleus (Internal)	Load Module Loader	Dispatching priority defined at linkage time not allowed in job class used. The system has limited the priorities.
PRTYVIOL	1225		Priority violation
	SBR	Analyzer	Illegal change of dispatching in SBR Analyzer. Contact the Service Center.
PSIEXS	00E8		Private segment information excess
	System Nucleus	Dynamic Addresser	There is insufficient private segment information. Enlarge the output zone for the \$H_DYNAD primitive.



PSTATERR 1C15

Process state error

System Nucleus
(Internal)

Task
Management

1. The task occurrence to activate with the \$H_BEGTSK external primitive or with the \$H_INITSK internal primitive is either started or suspended. Check the activation context of the \$H_BEGTSK primitive.
2. When using the \$H_WAITSK external primitive or the \$H_WTPCS internal primitive, the specified task occurrence (or process) is not yet started. Check the activation context of the \$H_WAITSK primitive.
3. The task or process whose ABORT was requested (\$H_ABTSK or \$H_ABTPCS internal primitive) was not yet started. Ensure that the \$H_BEGTSK (GPL) or the \$H_INITSK (internal) primitive was executed before using the \$H_ABTSK (GPL) or the \$H_ABTPCS (internal) primitive.

PSWVIOL 1405

Password violation

MCS

ENABLE
DISABLE

Password missing or invalid. Correct program.

PTIMEOV 121A

Process timer overflow

GPL

Task
Management

Process Timer Management: specified value too large.

PURGEI 0509

The control interval must be purged

UFAS-EXTENDED

Invalid buffer status. Contact the Service Center.



QASCUD	1A2F	Undefined for $ \text{ARG} > 1$
QAT2ZR	1A32	Undefined function
QATNHUN	1A7E	$ \text{ARG} > 1$: underflow (arctanh)
QCOTLOW	1A2B	ARG too near to $N \cdot \text{PI}$ from below
QCOTOV	1A2A	ARG too near to $N \cdot \text{PI}$ from above
QCOTPREC	1A2C	ARG $> 10^{**27}$: loss of precision
QCSHOV	1A68	ARG > 157.36 : overflow (cosh)
QEXPOV	1A03	Overflow for $X > 174.67$
QEXPUN	1A5F	ARG less than -200: underflow
QFACNG	1A52	Negative argument
QFACOV	1A51	ARG > 56 : overflow
QFNACCES	00C2	SITE.QUOTA file not accessible
QFNAV	0A41	Quota control not available
QGAMNG	1A58	Negative argument
QGAMNGA	1A54	ARG almost a negative integer
QGAMOV	1A53	ARG > 57.53 : overflow
QGAMUN	1A56	ARG less than -57.53: underflow
QGAMZR	1A55	ARG = 0
QGAMZRA	1A57	ARG almost zero
QLGMNG	1A59	Negative argument (or zero)
QLGMNGA	1A5A	ARG almost a negative integer
QLGMUD	1A5B	Undefined
QLGMUN	1A5C	ARG less than -200: underflow
QLOGNG	1A09	Argument is less than zero: log undefined
QLOGZR	1A08	Argument is zero : log undefined



QM0DZR	1A11		Second argument is zero
QPWRNG	1A17		Negative number to power is ambiguous
QPWROV	1A65		Result 10**252: overflow
QPWRUN	1A62		ARG less than -200: overflow
QPWRZRNG	1A16		Zero to negative power is undefined
QREACHED	003F	Permanent quota almost reached (consumption is at least 80% of CAT quota)	
QSIHOV	1A6B		ARG > 175.36: overflow (sinh)
QSNCPREC	1A1D		ARG > 10**27 loss of precision
QSQRNG	1A1A		Square root of negative number
QTANOV	1A22		ARG too near to N*PI/2
QTANPREC	1A23		ARG > 10**27: loss of precision
QTW0OV	1AOF		Result too big when ARG > 251
QTW0UN	1AOE		Result too small when ARG less than -260
QUNKN	1021		Queue unknown
	MCS	SEND	Queue name unknown (queue field of Communications Description). No data transferred.
	TDS	TPR Operation	SYMBOLIC-QUEUE within input CD is incorrect.
QUOTAOV	1230	Requested space rejected by Quota Control on the selected volumes (volume is not in the project's quota list)	
R0STAKOV	120B		Ring 0 stack overflow
R1STAKOV	120C		Ring 1 stack overflow
R2STAKOV	120D		Ring 2 stack overflow (GCOS 7-V3A only)
R3STAKOV	120E		Ring 3 stack overflow



RANGEOUT 0805 **Value out of range**

System Nucleus Automatic Resource Manager
The parameter is out of range. Check the operator message.

RCERR 1893 **Invalid return code**

RCVVIOL 1442 **Receive violation**

FORMS RECEIVE Turn error. In your program, the sequence of the SDPI verb is invalid as regards the enclosure level.
TDS RECEIVE Violation in use of RECEIVE verb.

RDVIOL 1482 **Read violation**

RECARERR 1817 **Error in receiving area**

FORMS RECEIVE The selection vector does not match an active form. Check the selection vector.
IOF H_IOF_JSTART is unable to write in the receiving area of \$H_LISTIOF. Check the validity of \$H_LISTIOF.
OMH Commands (GET Command) Reply area incorrectly specified (e.g., size, access).
Messages Problem with reply area or semaphore (e.g., size, access).
SBR The probe setting failed. Contact the Service Center.
System Nucleus VMM The receiving segment has been specified incorrectly. Contact the Service Center.

RECERR 1890 **Record does not agree with previous specification**
(COBOL Status Key value 95)

Any File Organization OPEN Size of physical record not equal to value declared in program. (Situation not detected when file read from input enclosure.)
Catalog Management CATLIST An unstable record has been encountered by the catalog access method. Run CATCHCHECK utility.
COBOL RTP OPEN Statement An OPEN statement with the OUTPUT option is executed on a file whose maximum record size in the program is different from the one declared when the file was created.



UFAS-EXTENDED

Label record not found. Contact the Service Center with the file label dump.

RECFERR 1860

Record format error

BFAS Sequential Disk Files OPEN

Illegal record format (not supported). Keyed records, records with track overflow, spanned records or records whose format is not V or VB cannot have compacted data.

File Management SBR System Disk Analyzer

Record format is not F, FB, V, VB, FS, or FBS. The input file is not an SBR file. This may be due to the wrong file having been specified, truncated records, or the wrong record size. Check the input file.

Unit Record Driver: Diskette OPEN

Record format is not: -F/FB (standard processor) or F/U (foreign processor).

RECNUF 0437

Record not found or deleted

(COBOL Status Key value 23)

All File Organizations READ
START
REWRITE
DELETE

The record at the relative address given is deleted or does not exist. If this is not expected, correct the program.

Catalog Management DELETE
CATLIST

The record to be deleted cannot be found.
1.No object exists beyond this node (normal return code).
2.No more relations exist (normal return code).
The data requested was not found in the DPAN file.

Dump Analyzer

File Management Save and Restore

The number of physical blocks found on a track do not match with the number specified to the file organization. (Real I/O error or system error.) Dump the track concerned and contact the Service Center.

FORMS READ

The specified form was not found. Check:- the library search rules;- the name of the form in the forms structure;- that the form was generated for the current device.

Journalization

At rerun, the first record to roll back was not found. Send the PRLOG log to the Service Center.



RWI

Record not found. A physical record could not be found. This error condition corresponds particularly with a transfer attempt on an unformatted area of the disk. On CKD-VBO volumes, use preformatting. On other types of volumes, there is a disk subsystem error. A logically deleted sector has been detected (foreign processor).

Unit Record Driver: GET
Diskette

RECSZERR 185F**Record size error**

BFAS Sequential
Disk Files

OPEN

Illegal record size value (O or negative).

Common Code
Generator

Internal consistency check failed. Step aborted.

File Management

System Disk

Record size too large, or record format = FB and block size is not a multiple of record size, or record format = V and record size is less than 5. The SBR file has the wrong record size. Check the record size against the RECSIZE parameter of the JCL command SBR. They must be equal and a power of two, between 4096 and 16384. Current record size value not in range of values (128,256,512) when RECFORM = U for a foreign processor.

SBR

Collector

Unit Record Driver: GET
Diskette

OPEN

Record size greater than sector size or block size.

REJCT 1710 171F**Action rejected****RELOC 0014****Relocation was applied**

Unit Record Driver: GET
Diskette

Relocation not performed because of NORELOC request.

RELTPERR 186D**Incorrect relationship type****RELUNKN 101A****Relationship unknown on volume**



REPNEED 1E0B **Repositioning needed**
(COBOL Status Key value 91 for tape)

Availability Control	Set Function Mask/Set Operating Mode	Abnormal termination of the channel program of Set Function Mask on tape. Switch tape drive to STANDBY and then to READY.
File Management	System Disk File Storage and Tape Handling	Abnormal I/O termination. Tape must be repositioned. Put into the ready state.
Physical I/O Access (Internal)	Various	1. Repositioning needed following the loss of a block (BSN error), an excessive number of read or write errors, or use of the tape unit in STANDBY mode (for tape). 2. Unrecoverable I/O after channel exception (all other types of devices).

REQOVL D 0505 **Request overload**

REQUNKN 100A **Request unknown**

Dynamic System Display		Unknown request.
File Management	Save and Restore	An attempt has been made to restore a volume on an output resident or shared volume. This is forbidden.
FORMS		A system error has occurred. Contact the Service Center.
SBR	Collector	An unknown request has been received. Contact the Service Center.
System Trace	Collector	The request identifier given in the Trace message is not correct. If this message persists, stop and restart the collector.

RESIDENT 0D00 **The object is resident so the operation should not be attempted**



54. RESNAV to YETALLOC Return Codes

This section lists the RESNAV to YETALLOC return codes in alphabetical order of the return code's name (mnemonic code). Each return code is presented with its name, associated hexadecimal value, and a generic explanation of its meaning. The line following that gives the associated COBOL Status Key value, if it exists. Here is how this section presents the return codes:

RETURN CODE	Hexadecimal value	Generic explanation (COBOL Status Key value)
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If a return code is explained in more detail for a particular system component, this information is given after the generic explanation. There are three columns of information as follows:

System Component	Operation	Explanation or Cause
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The first column, System Component, gives the name of a system component or utility program from which a return code may have originated (for example, TDS, File Management, Unit Record Driver, BFAS Sequential Disk File Handling). If you want more information about a particular part of the system, consult the appropriate user's manual. In general, the user cannot directly access entries marked internal or system.

The second column, Operation, contains entries for the operation (e.g., COBOL verbs, Transaction Processing Routine commands), performed within the corresponding system component of the first column.

The third column gives an explanation of the return code and recommended action.

Some return codes (for example, DONE, ALREADY) do not indicate an abnormal condition and consequently do not require any corrective action.

There is a list of abbreviations used in the *Interpreting Return Codes* Section.

RESNAV	0A15	Resource not available
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Buffer Management	Resource Status	In allocation mode, the maximum possible number of units has been created. In deallocation mode, there is no empty buffer to delete. Contact the Service Center.
Dump Analyzer		The structure of the DPAN file is incorrect. Reassign the file.
Dynamic System Display		The specified request cannot be performed as a resource is unavailable.
GCL		This is a warning indicating that the resource requested is not available.
Journalization		Resource not available in the journal tables.
OMH	Command Processing	The process group specified as being in charge of the command is not available.
Physical I/O Access		The resource is not available. The specified I/O device is not in the configuration.
RBF	Station Management	Site or device not attached to the station.
System Nucleus	Dynamic Addresser	Resource not available. A mandatory sharable module was not found in the SYS.SYSTEM file. Modify the system generation parameters.
TDS	Any TPR Operation	A TPR abort has occurred as a result of a crash, or the resource handling rules have been violated.
UFAS-EXTENDED		Resource not available. Contact the Service Center.
VCAM	Any Operation	The requested action has not been performed due to a lack of system resources. Try again later.

RESOURCE 00BE **The item is a resource item**

RESVIOL 1623 **Attempt to access an unassigned resource**

GTWriter		SET-NOT-CONCURRENT not done for the calling TPR.
TDS	TPR Operation	Resource handling violation. FREE/SAVE-COMMON function performed without TAKE-COMMON, or violation of programming rules in transaction for inquiry, or monophase transaction, or transaction aborts due to the TDS supervisor with ORACLE in synchronous mode.

RETRY 0019 **Request not done, please retry**



	IOF		Interactive Resource Manager and Task Management are trying again to process asynchronous events during H_WAITLONG.
	TDS		Attempt to open or close a file that is being closed by someone else. Wait and check the state of the file.
		Any Operation	The TDS tables are full. Try again later.
RGENERR	1873		Relative generation error
	Network Generation		Relative generation error during incremental telecommunications generation. A new incremental generation might have been performed. Run the GRNETGEN utility to generate new tables.
RGENUNKN	101F		Relative generation unknown on volume
	Catalog Management UNCAT		The relative generation number has not been found in the catalogs referenced. Check the catalog contents against the JCL.
RIMISS	1838		Request identification is missing
	RWI		The RI parameter should be present (asynchronous operation).
RISTKOV		(where i= 0, 1, 2 or 3)	
	System Nucleus	VMM	Stack overflow on stack of ring i. The user is aborted.
RLAPUNKN	102C		Relation application/project unknown
	Catalog Management CATALOG		The relation application/project does not exist in SITE.CATALOG.
RLBPUNKN	102B		Relation billing/project unknown
	Catalog Management CATALOG		The relation billing/project does not exist in SITE.CATALOG.



RLSPUNKN	102D		Relation station/project unknown
	Catalog Management	CATALOG	The relation station/project does not exist in SITE.CATALOG.
RLUPUNKN	102A		Relation user/project unknown
	Catalog Management	CATALOG	The relation user/project does not exist in SITE.CATALOG.
RNGVIOL	1600 161F		Ring violation
RONOUT	0801		Run occurrence number out of bounds
RONUNKN	1005		Run occurrence number unknown
	Job Management	H_TERMJ	Run occurrence number unknown.
RPARVIOL	1618	Parameter not allowed because of the ring of the primitive issued	
	Physical I/O Access (Internal)	Various Operations	Ring parameters violation.
RPWUNBUN	OAE1		Report writer unbundled
RSUNKN	100C		Resource unknown
	Availability Control Error Logging	GAGS	Resource not found in SRST. The file SYS.ERLOG is initialized after a change to the hardware configuration which has not been detected by CONFIG. Re-initialize SYS.ERLOG using MLOG.INIT (JCL) or SERLOG CLEAR (GCL).
	GAC	KEEP CURRENCY	An attempt has been made to modify the lock type for a resource which is not locked. An attempt has been made to unlock a resource which is not locked.
	Network Generation		The remote system was not found in the telecommunications dictionary.
	Physical I/O Access (Internal)	Various Operations	Resource not found in system or incomplete resource table. Reconfigure the system.



	TDS	XCP2	Reference to a wrong conversation (unknown or wrong type) in a TDS-XCP2 verb. Refer to the <i>CPI-C/XCP2 User's Guide</i> .
RTCVIDC	1E21		Retry count overflow, input data correct
RTCVIDE	1E22		Retry count overflow, input data error
RTCOVNID	1E20		Retry count overflow, no input data
RTCOVNID			
	Series 100 Communications	Various Operations	VIP Retry count overflow has occurred or TC but no text message has been received.
RWIDERR	1830		RW session identification error
	Physical I/O Access		Erroneous RWI session identifier (internal error).
RWIDUNKN	1002		RW session identification unknown
SADMVIOL	1624		SYSADMIN identity violation
	Catalog Management	CATMOTIF, CATALOG, Others	Requested function may be performed only by users of the SYSADMIN project.
SAMERR	1850		SAM integrity error
	Dynamic Addresser		Illegal non-zero SAM pattern. Stack segment has been damaged. Modify the user's code.
SASCUD	1A2D		Undefined for ARG >1
	Mathematical Package		Arc sine/Arc cosine argument absolute value is > 1. The result is undefined (double precision).
SAT2ZR	1A30		Both are equal to zero
	Mathematical Package		Both arguments of the DATAN2 function are zero. The result is undefined (double precision).



SATNHUN 1A7C |ARG |>1: underflow (arctanh)
SCATUNKN 1016 Subcatalog unknown on volume

Catalog Management Any Function
 CATBUILD
 OMH Command Processing
 SITE.CATALOG does not exist. No operation on a catalog can be performed.
 SYS.CATALOG does not exist and an attempt has been made to use it.
 The site catalog must exist before the creation of any private catalog. Run the CATBUILD utility to create a site catalog.
 Unable to retrieve GCL variable (language or default binary library) and return code of the primitives called by Data Management.

SCATVIOL 1503 Incorrect access on a subcatalog

Catalog Management CATALOG
 CATDELET
 CATEXTD
 CATLIST
 MODIFY
 REPLACE
 SHIFT
 UNCAT
 OMH Message Management
 The catalog rank given does not lead to a valid catalog. (Catalog is a dummy, or catalog rank does not exist in ATTACH statement.) Check ATTACH statement, CATALOG command and CATNAME parameter.
 Incorrect catalog name specified.

SCIDXNAV 0A18 Secondary index not available

UFAS and UFAS- OPEN
 EXTENDED Indexed READ
 Disk Files With START
 Secondary keys REWRITE
 DELETE
 Secondary index has not yet been created.
 Create it with SORTIDX.



SCIDXOBS	1888	Index and primary file have different update dates
SCOTLOW	1A25	ARG too near to N*PI from below
SCOTOV	1A24	ARG too near to N*PI from above
SCOTPREC	1A26	ARG > 10**8: loss of precision
SCSHOV	1A66	ARG > 175.36: overflow (cosh)
SCTYVIOL	1440	Security violation
SDERR	1808	Error in segment descriptor

Job Management	Load Module Loader	There is an error in one of the segment descriptors of the load module. Link the load module again with the correct options regarding segments.
System Nucleus	Step Initiation Loader	CLI sequencing error. Internal system error. Contact the Service Center.
	VMM	Invalid segment name (segment number): the segment corresponding to this name does not exist or is not the expected type. Contact the Service Center.

SEEKERR	1803	No seek command in a disk channel program
SEQERR	1889	Not in proper sort sequence (COBOL Status Key value 30)

Catalog	CATMODIF CATDELET	SYS.CATALOG must be modified after SITE.CATALOG, or deleted before SITE.CATALOG.
COBOL		The flow of control attempts to go beyond the end of the program.
File Management	File Storage and Tape Handling	Wrong SSEQN (Volume Sequence Number) sequence during file deallocation.
FORMS		The current device is not in forms mode. Check if it supports forms mode.
Job Management	Step Initiation	CLI sequencing error.



	Journalization		The system cannot find the item it expected. For example, a commitment unit is declared without any protection (the SUPPRESS BEFORE clause of TDS), and then tries to update a record of a journalized file. Record missing: transmission aborted. Device not in FORMS mode. Abnormal sequence for TDS-XCP2 verbs. Refer to the <i>CPI-C/XCP2 User's Guide</i> . Unsuccessful block serial number checking. Inspect BSN/NBSN parameter entry. 1.) The ISO session services are not available on your site. 2.) The current action is not possible in the present session context. Check that the ISO session product is on your site. Check the ISO configuration and use the User VCAM trace to analyze the problem.
	RBF	GET L6	
	TDS	XCP2	
	UFAS/BFAS Tape	READ	
	VCAM/ISO		
SESREJCT	1711		Session opening rejected
SEXPOV	1A01		Overflow for X > 174.67
	Mathematical Package		There is an exponential function overflow for X > 174.67 (simple precision).
SEXPUN	1A5D		ARG less than -200: underflow
	Mathematical Package		There is an exponential function underflow for X < -200 (simple precision).
SFACNG	1A36		Negative argument
SFACOV	1A35		ARG > 56: overflow
SFNBOV	1214		Too many subfiles open
	TDS	Any TPR Operation	Too many users in TRACE print mode. DIRSIZE parameter value in "tds-name-DEBUG" file is too small to accommodate all users.
SFNUNKN	1008		Subfile name is unknown



Any Access Method	OPEN	Subfile indicated in ASSIGN not found in specified file.
COBOL RTP	OPEN Statement	An OPEN statement has been issued for a file declared as QUEUED, but no ASSIGN statement has been executed for the file.
FORMS		The specified form was not found for the libraries. Check: - the form name; - the library search rules.
IOF	JCRSWI	A member is found to be non-existent during SWI processing. Verify the name of the SWI member.
Job Management OMH	Subfile Handling Cataloged Messages	Subfile name unknown. A catalog has been specified which is not in the library.
SGAMNG	1A3C	ARG is a negative integer
SGAMNGA	1A38	ARG almost a negative integer
SGAMOV	1A37	ARG > 57.53: overflow
SGAMUN	1A3A	ARG less than -57.53: overflow
SGAMZR	1A39	ARG = 0
SGAMZRA	1A3B	ARG almost zero
SGENERR	1875	Symbolic generation error
SGENUNKN	101E	Symbolic generation unknown on volume
SGNAV	0A14	No segment available
PCF		The Program Checkout Facility cannot expand its command table. Try again or contact the Service Center.
SGNMERR	1872	Segment name error
Error Logging		When SYS.ERLOG is initialized, the pointers cannot be updated. The STNs of the pointers cannot be found in the table of correspondence between the addresses of the temporary segments containing the control records and the addresses of the memory segments containing these records.



	Job Management	Load Module Loader	An incorrect STE has been attributed to a segment. (Reserved for ENTRY segments.) Link the load module again with the correct options for the segment.
	System Nucleus	Loader	Internal system error. Contact the Service Center.
		VMM	The specified segment does not exist. Contact the Service Center.
SGOV	1207	Segment size would exceed maximum size	
	Job Management	Load Module Loader	The PGCS is greater than 64K, which could be caused by a private PECT which is too large. Link the load module again with a smaller PECT.
	OMH	Message Management	Mailbox overflow, or message too large.
	PASCAL RTP	Messages	Too many objects have been locked in WITH statements or passed to procedures with the keyword VAR.
	System Nucleus	Loader	Some linker structures are greater than the maximum permissible size. Contact the Service Center.
		VMM	A segment size has been specified which is too short. (INTO or SEGLIST options.)
SGTPERR	1851	Segment type error	
	Job Management	Load Module Loader	During the loading of a load module, an error has been found in the segment table. This may be due to an incorrect STN number. Link the load module again with the correct options.
	Physical I/O Access (Internal)	Memory to be Unlocked	Segment type error: the sharing level is equal to 3 or the segment is a large segment. (Large segments may be deleted if and only if no channel program referencing a buffer has been defined up to this point.)
SHCTVIOL	1465	Sharing control violation	
	Any File Organization Queued Files	OPEN	Sharing control violation. Correct JCL or program. Depends on environment.



System Nucleus	VMM	There is an inconsistency in the arguments provided: PRIVATE and SHARE are not 2 or 3. Attempt to assign a TDS controlled file with an illegal share parameter. Modify the share attribute in the catalog or ASSIGN JCL statement. The share value must be MONITOR, ONWRITE or NORMAL for a TDS controlled file.
TDS		
SHLVVIOL 1462		Sharing level violation
GAC and GAC-EXTENDED TDS	OPEN	SHARE = MONITOR not specified for a controlled file.
GAC and GAC-EXTENDED IDS/II	Commitment Unit Management Access	SHARE = MONITOR specified when GAC not available.
Job Management	Introduction of Jobs	Conflict during an OPEN.
UFAS and UFAS-EXTENDED	OPEN	END SYSTEM is active. The job cannot be created.
		Sharing rules violation. Check for concurrent OPENS. Use SHARE = NORMAL and ACCESS = SPREAD or WRITE if possible.
SHRERR 1836		Invalid value for share parameter
SHRVIOL 1460 146F		Sharing violations
SHUTDOWN 0206		Request not performed due to shutdown
RBF	Station Management Site Management	Shutdown of station requested, but some deliveries for the station remain to be output.
Job Management	Introduction of Jobs	Attempt to assign a remote device on a site for which shutdown was requested.
Network Generation		END SYSTEM is active. The job cannot be created.
		A terminate server GCL command (TTSVR) has been issued. Try again after complete termination of the server.
TDS	XCP2	A TDS-XCP2 interface has been invoked during TDS-XCP2 shutdown. It is ignored.
SKIPPED 000F		Records or blocks have been skipped



	FORMS	RECEIVE	Some received fields have not been selected because they are lost. This is a warning message only. Modify the selection vector for the fields to be selected if you do not want this warning.
	Unit Record Driver: Diskette	GET	I/O error has been skipped because of ERROPT=SKIP.
SLGMNG	1A3D		ARG less than 1
SLGMNGA	1A3E		ARG almost negative integer
SLGMUD	1A3F		Function undefined
SLGMUN	1A40		ARG less than -100; undefined
SLOGNG	1A05		Argument is less than zero: log undefined
	Mathematical Package		The logarithm function argument is negative (simple precision).
SLOGZR	1A04		Argument is zero : log undefined
	Mathematical Package		The logarithm function argument is zero (simple precision).
SMNAV	0A16		Sharable module not available
	COBOL RTP	IO Operations CALL data_name Debugging Display Accept etc.	Program calling COBOL RTP is in a concurrent shared module. This SM was inadvertently detached from its segment table during the calling process.
	System Nucleus	Dynamic Addresser	Either a sharable module is not available because there is more than one module with an STN equal to E, or the sharable module to be attached has been disconnected. In the first case, relink the sharable module with a switchable STN. In the second case, modify the user code.
SNDARERR	1816		Error in sending area
	Catalog Management	Create Record Update Record	Input locations not accessible. Create or modify them.



	DMU		The DSL is too big. Reduce the number of commands.
	FORMS	SEND	The selection vector does not match an active form. Check that the selection vector corresponds to an active form.
	OMH	Message Management	First character is X'FF' (EOM).
	Services	Time and Date Handling	Wrong time or date value has been specified to be translated.
	System Nucleus	VMM	There is an error in the argument of a primitive. The argument provided is out of bounds, or an error occurred when accessing the argument, or the object given as an argument is in a state which does not allow the requested action.
SNDVIOL	1441		Send violation
	MCS	SEND	Error in SEND - no data transferred. Correct program.
	OMH	Command Management	An unauthorized command has been sent.
	TDS	SEND	Violation in the use of the SEND verb.
SORTERR	1892	Invalid parameter value has been defined for the sort	
	SORT/MERGE		Errors in the SORT parameters (sort commands in the input file, DUMMY INPUT or OUTPUT FILE, subroutine sort parameter values). Correct the JCL/GCL/DSL/source program. Refer to the error messages in SORT REPORT or in the Job Occurrence Report if SORT is a subroutine.
	System Interface With COBOL SORT	Initiation or Completion of SORT Process	A system processing error has occurred during the sort. The step is aborted.
		Transfer of Record to Sort File (RELEASE)	A sort processing error has occurred. If it is not traceable to a user error, consult the Service Center. The step is aborted.
SPACELIM	002E		File space limit has been reached
	File Management	File Storage and Tape Handling System Disk	No more labels can be recorded in the VTOC of this volume (Allocate). No more space available.



Queued Files	EXTQUD	Maximum size already allocated.
UFAS-EXTENDED		The space allocated is greater than the space available. Send a description of the file to the Service Center.

SPACENAV 0A0F**Space not available**

Any File Organization	OPEN	Not enough space on specified volume to perform requested allocation (ALLOCATE).
Catalog Management	CATBUILD, CATEXTD	The requested file space for the catalog or catalog extension is not available on the specified media. Check volume contents.
COBOL SORT Utility	SORT	Insufficient room for temporary work file. Create larger file.
File Management	File Space Management Utilities	A address (CYLINDER/TRACK) given for an allocation (or extension) is not available. Find this address using VOLLIST. Free or change the address.
	File Storage and Tape Handling	The specific address is out of the disk space (split Allocation).
	Save and Restore	No more space available to restore or duplicate a file. Find a volume with enough space to extend the restored or duplicated output file and request dynamic extension (OUTALC or EXTEND parameter).
Journalization		The extension of a batch/commit extension of the journal is not possible. Send the PRLOG log to the Service Center.
MCS	SEND	Unavailability of mass storage space. Some message data not transferred.

SPACEOV 1201**Space overflow**

FORMS		No more space available for control structures. Contact the Service Center.
IOF	EPBH	During exchanges with VCAM, an error is detected in the buffer size. Adjust the buffer size if possible.
OMH	Commands	No more space available in the system table (OCQ), or in the space for parameters. The number of messages exceeds the permitted quota for the process group.
Physical I/O Access (Internal)	Initialize Process Group I/O	Not enough memory to initialize the process group. Check JCL SIZE parameter.



	PCF		Overflow in the Program Checkout Facility working area. Reduce the number of commands or the number of action points during the Program Checkout Facility session.
	System Nucleus	VMM	User program instrumentation mode (MAXMEM option specified in JCL): amount of memory specified in JCL SIZE statement is too small.
		Dynamic Addresser	Checkpoint save area is too small. Modify the user code.
	System Output	Generally	More than 608 output files specified for a job, or an error occurred when accessing the output file.
SPCNTNAV	0A40		Requested space not allowed by Quota Control (may be an uncataloged non-temporary file or a cataloged file without an owner on a Quota controlled volume)
SPLIT	00E9		Internal splitting
	UFAS and UFAS-EXTENDED Indexed	WRITE	A record insertion causes a CI to be split (or compacted), so some simple file relative addresses (SFRAs) will change. Normal return code.
SPNACNT	00C4		Space not accounted by Quota Control(volume is not a quota controlled volume)
SPWRNG	1A13		Negative number to power is ambiguous
SPWROV	1A63		Result > 10**252: overflow (power)
SPWRUN	1A60		ARG less than -200: underflow
SPWRZRNG	1A12		Zero to negative power is undefined
SQOV	1232		Temporary quota exceeded for the project's session
SRCHFAIL	0488		Search failure (COBOL Status Key value 30)
	COBOL Program Execution	SEARCH	Record not found (during SEARCH ON KEY operation). Probably part of file lost due to a disk hardware fault.



	File Management	Save and Restore	System error: incorrect address given when accessing a record. Contact the Service Center.
SRTUNBUN	0AE2		Sort unbundled
	SORT/MERGE		Incorrect SORT unbundling or SORT has not been purchased. Contact the Service Center.
SSIHOV	1A69		ARG > 175.36: overflow (sinh)
SSNCPREC	1A1B		ARG > 10**8: loss of precision
	Mathematical Package		The sine/cosine function argument > 10**8; loss of precision (simple precision).
SSQRNG	1A18		Square root of negative number
	Mathematical Package		The square root of a negative number is undefined (simple precision).
STAGEERR	1C1D	Processing state has not reached the expected stage	
STAKERR	1818	Specified segment should not be a stack	
	Job Management	Load Module Loader	The description of a non-zero stack segment is incorrect. (The stack is of ring 1 or ring 3 and must not be in Control Memory). Link the load module again with the correct options for these segments.
	PCF		The Saving Area Mask (SAM) is not zero in the execution stack and the Dynamic Addresser (DYNAD) cannot switch sharable modules to clean it. Send a STAR.
	System Nucleus	Dynamic Addresser Loader	The stack is damaged due to an error. Modify the user code.
		VMM	Internal system error. Contact the Service Center.
			Attempt to delete, or change the size of, a stack segment.
STAKOV	120A 120E		Stack overflow
STANDBY	1E06		Device stand by



	Any File Organization File Management	Any I/O Operation File Storage and Tape Handling	Abnormal STANDBY state detected on device in use (non-software recoverable). Disk has stopped. Put into the READY state.
STANOV	1A1E		ARG too near to $N \cdot \pi / 2$
STANPREC	1A1F		ARG > $10^{**}8$: loss of precision
	Mathematical Package		The tangent function argument > $10^{**}8$; loss of precision.
STATEERR	1C00 1DFF		Entity in an erroneous state due to a programming sequence error
STERR			
	OMH	Command Management	An incorrect station name has been specified.
STILLMSG	0081		Message(s) still pending
	OMH	Command Management H_SCDCT	Dynamic command cleaning has taken place at process group termination. Dynamic commands for the specified job are in the DCT (Dynamic Command Table).
		Message Management	Other pending messages for the process group are being output.
STILLPG	0082		Process group(s) still pending
STILLTER	0083		Terminals still pending
STNOINIT	1C21		Station not initialized
STTNUNKN	1028		Station unknown (not found in catalog)
	Catalog Management		The specified station name is not known in the catalog.
	RBF	Station Management	Station unknown in the station table. Station is unknown either through a a CHAR(8) or a BIT(8).



STUNTEST	1E25		Station declared under test by MLA
STW00V	1A0B		Result too big when ARG > 251
STW0UN	1A0A		Result too small when ARG less than -260
SUBFROUT	0803		Subfile reference out of bounds
	Queued Files	CLOSES	Invalid subfile reference.
SUMOVERR	122F		Overflow in summation field
SWAPPED	1C1E		Area(s) already swapped
	IRM	IRM-specific	The job or process is currently swapped out from main memory.
	System Nucleus	Task Management	Process is presently swapped out from main memory. (Internal error.)
SYNCERR	1835		Synchronization mode error
	RWI		Synchronisation mode error. The requested synchronisation mode is invalid: - Request for synchronisation operation handled by RWI when the semaphore is reserved by the user (specified when the session was opened). - passing of a semaphore during an asynchronous transfer request, when the semaphore is implicit to RWI (no semaphore specified when the session was opened). - primitive H_RWWAIT called when the semaphore is explicit (specified when the session was opened or redefined during an asynchronous transfer request). primitive H_RWCHECK called when the semaphore is implicit to RWI.
SYNCOMP	00B7	Complementary record is accessed through a secondary record	
SYNONYM	00E1	Something else has the same name (COBOL Status Key value 02)	
	UFAS and UFAS-EXTENDED Indexed Disk Files With Secondary Keys	WRITE REWRITE	One or several valid secondary key duplicates are created.



	READ	The next record (according to the key of reference) is a duplicate of the current record.
SYSOV	1202	System configuration overflow
Catalog Management	ATTACH	The specified catalog cannot be attached due to a system table overflow. Try again later.
GAC	Lock List Handling	The number of active lockids exceeds the value of the CONFIG parameter NBLOCKID. Check the values of the CONFIG parameters LOCKSIZE and NBLOCKID.
Job Management	Memory Request Load Module Loader	Request exceeds system capacity. 1. At least one segment of the load module exceeds the maximum size allowed on this configuration. 2. The step has one or more segments whose size is greater than the maximum size supported by the system configuration. Decrease the size of the segment(s).
OMH	Message Management	There is an overflow in the operator message queue or in the mailbox. Try to send the message later.
SBR	Collector	There is no more space in the SBR type 0 segments. Contact the Service Center.
System Nucleus	Loader	Loading is impossible because of insufficient memory size. Contact the Service Center.
	VMM	The request exceeds the system's capacity. Contact the Service Center.
UFAS-EXTENDED		The number of buffers available for the whole system has overflowed. Decrease the total number of buffers. The maximum for V3A7 is 4000. The maximum for V3B7 is 8000.
VCAM/ISO		The maximum number of sessions allowed by VCAM/ISO has been reached. Increase the allowed number of ISO sessions at configuration time or at SSAP definition.
SYSOVLD	0506	System overload
Job Management System Output	Allocate Job Entry	System load table is full (no entry is free). A software problem caused an overload in the OWQ Block addressing the Mask table. Contact the Service Center.



	TDS	XCP2	There are no more segments available for the TDS application in the JPPC job. Increase the CONFIG JPPC parameter or modify the MAXCONV parameter in the system configuration.
TABOV	1219	No more space in table	
	GAC and GAC-EXTENDED	Commitment Unit Management	The lock list has overflowed. The offending CU is aborted and restarted automatically from the beginning. The number of lock list entries specified by NUMLOCK is guaranteed to the CU. Alternatively, the maximum number of lock-ids that can be active simultaneously for GAC files (NBLOCKID) has been exceeded.
		Resource Locking	The value specified by NUMLOCK is insufficient for the CU.
	Job Management	Load Module Loader	Too many sharable modules active in the system.
	Journalization		The limits of the journal tables have been exceeded. Send the PRLOG log to the Service Center.
	MCS		Internal system error. Contact the Service Center.
	OMH	SWI	More than 80 labels in an SWI writer (JCRSWI). Number of FECs used exceeds the maximum.
		Message Management	The quota of questions or repeatable messages is reached for the current user. The table of repeatable messages is full. Alternatively, there are not enough segments in the given list to load a dialog of messages.
	PCF		Overflow in the Program Checkout Facility working area. Reduce the number of commands or the number of action points during the Program Checkout Facility session.
	Queued Files	OPEN	Incorrect "NUMSF" value (>200) in \$H_FD. The file cannot be opened.
	RBF	Station Management	Table overflow: too many stations defined. (The maximum is 254.)
	Services	Tabulation Handling	Too many tabulations used.
	SBR		There is an overflow in the SBR table (MSC option). Contact the Service Center.



System Nucleus	VMM	1. Virtual memory file table overflow. Too many files created. (Internal error.) 2. A new Page Table Segment cannot be created as there are no more Page Table Area Control Entries. 3. There are no more regions to allocate. 4. There is a PGBT overflow. In all cases, contact the Service Center.
	Dynamic Addresser	Table overflow (too many sharable modules, pre-initialized load modules or checkpoints). Destroy the unused objects.
System Output		The Output Writer table is full. End an idle WRITER or GTP with the TOW command.
TDS	TPR Operation	Transaction tried to lock more pages than TDS can control.
	OPEN	Either a TDS controlled file was not declared as a UFAS file at generation, or there is an internal error.
UFAS (Any Organization)	Allocation of Sequence Control Block (Internal)	The number of allocated SCBs has already reached the maximum.
UFAS-EXTENDED (Any Organization)		BATAB/CILOCK overflow (XUFAS, 4). Contact the Service Center. Sequence Control Block number overflow (XUFAS, 41, 45, 63). Check this number.
TEMPLIM	00A1	Temporary limit of file has been reached (COBOL Status Key value 10)
BFAS Sequential (Disk)	READ	Temporary end of file. New records must be introduced (in I/O or APPEND mode) before any further READ commands. It may be necessary to allocate a larger file.
System Nucleus (Internal)	VMM	Normal return code. The last block of a virtual memory file has been deleted.
TERNASG	0904	Terminal not assigned
TERNAV	0A04	Terminal not available (down)
IOF		IOF session terminated abnormally.
OMH	Terminal Management	Destination terminal not available. (For example, operator not logged on.)
RBF	Access Method	Destination not available.



TIMELIM	0029		Time limit reached
	TDS	TPR	TPR time limit exceeded.
TIMEOUT	1E03		Time on exhausted (in MLA)
	ARS	File assignment	The wait for an automatic migration-in operation was too long. Use the DISPLAY_ARS command to check the TIMEOUT value of the ARS configuration parameter. See the ASM 7 File Migration Administrator's Guide.
	OMH	Main Console Management Message Management	Hardware problem. Check console or contact the Service Center. Timeout (console) and user recovery requested.
	RBF	OPEN/CLOSE	DPS6 takes too much time to answer. The system assumes it is down.
	System Nucleus	Task Management	The CPTIME limit specified in the STEP JCL command has been reached. Ensure that the program does not make a loop, then increase the CPTIME value in the STEP JCL command.
	TDS	XCP2	Too long a wait for a TDS-XCP2 verb. Refer to the <i>CPI-C/XCP2 User's Guide</i> .
	RWI		I/O Watchdog limit exceeded. The input or output request termination was not received by GCOS within 20 seconds. Subsequent retries result in a return code of DVNAV (device not available).
	VCAM	H_MCSSEND	In BSC only. Too much time has been taken by the application to send the next block of a file. Resynchronization is needed.



TMLIM	0023	A time value specified in the request has been forced to the authorized limit
TMPTYLIM	0023 0024	Time and priority values specified in the request have been forced to the authorized limit
TMRNAV	0A0C	Timer not available
TMRVIOL	1402	Timer access violation
TOIDC	1E41	VIP time out, input data correct
TOIDE	1E42	VIP time out, input data error
TONID	1E40	VIP time out, no input data
TOOLATE	0400	Request has occurred too late

Network Generation

The server is not active. The state of the server is no longer compatible with the requested function.

OMH Message Management

Disconnection without reply to a pending question. The submitter of the question is aborted.

TPUNKN	100E	Type unknown
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IDS Various Operations

Record type unknown (not declared at preallocation time).

Journalization

1. The step to journalize has an unknown type.
 2. The file being opened is of an unknown type.
- Send the PRLOG log to the Service Center.

OMH Cataloged Messages

The referenced message key or subkey does not exist in the catalog. No message will be sent to the console. Correct the key or subkey, or add a new message to the catalog.



TQOV	1235	Temporary quota exceeded for the project
TRBSYIDC	1E11	Terminal busy, input data correct
TRBSYIDE	1E12	Terminal busy, input data error
TRBSYNID	1E10	Terminal busy, no input data
TREGERR	1815	T-register error
TRNMERR	1871	Tree name error

Catalog Management CATLIST

The star convention is illegal in the FROM parameter. Check and modify the parameter.
 UNCAT The cataloged object name does not follow the catalog standard naming conventions. Check object name against catalog standard.
 The specified station name does not follow catalog naming conventions.

TRUNC	0600	Truncating has occurred in a move operation (COBOL Status Key value 9T)
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Dump Analyzer

The DPAN file has been truncated. The action to be taken depends on the contents of the file.

File Management File Space Management Utilities

The output file to be restored by the FILREST or FILDUPLI utility is too short. Extend the file automatically by specifying the OUTALC parameter.

Save and Restore

There is not enough space in the existing output file to restore or duplicate a file. Use a larger output file or extend the current file using the OUTALC or EXTEND parameter.

GCL

Truncation has occurred because the length of the result was greater than the length of the receiving area.

Job Management Mailphore (System)

Message truncated because larger than maximum size.

OMH Message Management

The output buffer too small to contain the message, or a message is truncated as the mailbox has overflowed. (H_LISTIOF macro.)

Compound Messages

Temporary overflow in tables, or other problem with handling tables.

PASCAL RTP

READ

The floating point data which has been read has too many significant digits.



RWI		Truncation has occurred. Multiblock transfer operation refused (following a partial transfer (truncated) because end of volume or file was reached). The request must be resubmitted with a smaller number of blocks.
Services	Tabulation Handling	Tabulation expansion would cause overflow on output string, therefore truncation has occurred.
TDS	XCP2	The length of a received record exceeds the conversation buffer size. Refer to the <i>CPI-C/XCP2 User's Guide</i> .
UFAS-EXTENDED		The communication area in RFLDEF override is too small.
UFAS/BFAS Tape	READ	Block being read has been truncated to the length specified in BLKSIZE. If non-standard tape, check block length.
Unit Record Driver: Printer	WRITE	A line has been truncated (DOF mode message).
TSKUNKN	1001	Task unknown
GPL	Requests on External Task	Task does not belong to the process group.
System Nucleus	Task Management	1. The task name specified in the \$H_BEGTSK external primitive or in the \$H_INITSK internal primitive is invalid; it is not known in the current process group. Check the activation context of the \$H_BEGTSK primitive. 2. The value of the OCCUR argument in the \$H_ABTSK external primitive is invalid; it is a negative value or a value greater than the number of occurrences of the task. 3. The value of the OCCUR argument in the \$H_WAITTSK external primitive is invalid; it is a negative value or a value greater than the number of occurrences of the task. Check the activation context of the \$H_WAITTSK primitive. 4. The task name specified in the \$H_BEGTSK, the \$H_ABTSK, or the \$H_WAITSK external primitive does not correspond to a task known in the process group.
TYPEERR	1809	Entity type erroneous



Availability Control GCL	GAGS	Physical type unknown. During the allocation of a GCL variable, an inconsistent data type has been discovered. Modify the value assigned to the variable.
Network Generation		The type of server is invalid. Check the compatibility between the NAME and TYPE of the server, then try the command again.
PASCAL RTP	Messages	The type of data read does not correspond to the type of its receiving variable.
System Nucleus	Get System Semaphore VMM	Erroneous semaphore type (either 0 or 2). Attempt to perform an action on a type 0 segment from a ring 2/3, or an invalid type of object specified in the argument.
TDS	Master Command	Wrong type of correspondent (TM, XCP1, XCP2, etc.). The function requested is not valid for the type of correspondent specified. Check the correspondent's name.
UABORT	04CA	Abort requested by user
GCL		The user program has been aborted due to an abnormal condition.
UBUGERR	186B	User bug error in a job
TDS VCAM/ISO	TPR Operation	IDS II user error. Refer to the JOR or TPR trace. The ISO session encountered a problem when notifying. Use the User VCAM Trace to analyze the problem. Check the validity of semaphore structures.
UFASPATH	00B5	The item belongs to a UFAS path
UFATERR	186A	User fatal error in a job
File Management	Save and Restore	The file image to be restored is not relocatable or the input save file has an incorrect format. Allocate the output file at the appropriate address or check the validity of the input save file.
TDS	TPR Operation	User fatal error detected by IDS/II access method.



UMOVLD	0502	User memory overloaded (COBOL Status Key value 30)	
	File or Device Management	Create File Descriptions	Unsuccessful because of lack of memory.
	Job Management	Memory Request	Unsuccessful because of lack of memory.
		Resource Management	The user memory is overloaded, so that there is insufficient memory to allow a step to increase its dynamic working set (DWS) or to allow a new step to begin executing. The user must wait before starting a new step.
	SORT/MERGE		The SORT memory size is too small. Increase the SORT memory size. If this occurs in a required memory SORT, possibly replace it with a SORT having a disk work file.
	System Nucleus	Automatic Resource Manager	There is no region available for the VMM. There are too many steps in the dimension with the ICA attribute. Use DDIM to determine the number of steps in the dimension, then decrease the multiprogramming level (MDDIM command).
		VMM	The main memory is overloaded. Decrease the memory load by decreasing the multiprogramming level (use the MDDIM command).
UNBUNDL	0AE0 0AFF	Function unbundled	
UNBVIOL	1621	Unblock violation	
UNDERLIM	0021	A value specified in the request has been forced to the lowest authorized limit	
	Job Management	Memory Release (System)	The working set has reached its minimum value. No action required.
UNDRFLOW	0300	Underflow liable to occur	
	PASCAL RTP	Various Operations	A floating point value has been specified which is too small to be represented in the machine.
UNRECIO	1E05	Unrecoverable IO termination (COBOL Status Key value 30)	



Any File Organization (and TDS)	Any Operation	Unrecoverable I/O termination has occurred. The disk drive, disk pack and system error log should be examined.
Availability Control	Set Function Mask/Set Operating Mode	Abnormal termination of the channel program of Set Function Mask. Check device accessibility.
File Management	System Disk	Unrecoverable I/O termination.
	File Storage and Tape Handling	Read or write failed. Allocate a dummy file for this address.
	Save and Restore	Unrecoverable I/O error occurred during a read or write operation on a disk volume. Contact the Service Center.
System Nucleus	VMM	An unrecoverable I/O error has occurred during the transfer of a page between main memory and the backing store. Note the disk responsible and contact the Service Center. If the number of I/O errors reaches a certain value, the backing store file will be reformatted at the next system restart.
Unit Record Driver: Diskette	GET	Unrecoverable I/O termination. Contact the Service Center.
Unit Record Driver: Printer	OPEN WRITE CLOSE	Unrecoverable hardware error detected. Consult Service Center.
UNSTABLE 1C29		Undefined U
IDS	CLOSE	A step abort has forced the closure of an IDS area. The area is left in an UNSTABLE state.
UNUSED 0017		Unused resource
GCL RBF	Station Management	The resource requested is not present on the site. Station known but not yet in use.
UPDCI 00C1		A CI has been updated
GAC	READ, START, WRITE, REWRITE, DELETE	Record being accessed was unlocked at the end of the previous commitment unit and has meanwhile been modified by another user. (Warning sent only in LOCKMARK mode, in DEFINE.)



UPDIDXOV	121B		There are too many updatable indexes
UPTERM	04C1		Mother task is terminated
	Process Management		The main process is terminated, which causes the SAM process to abort.
	System Nucleus	Task Management	A subtask has been aborted because the main task is terminated (completed or aborted). Check why the main task is terminated.
USEREQ	0980		User request (for an abort)
	GTWriter DMU		A "TTW ABORT" command has been issued. A utility running in interactive mode has received a QUIT command from a user after a break.
	TDS	Any TPR Command	Abort caused by user request.
USERRJCT	1B00 1BFF		User rejection
USERUNKN	1025		User unknown (not found in catalog)
	Catalog Management	CATALOG	The specified user does not exist in SITE.CATALOG.
VACANT	0B00		Table (entry) or queue is vacant
V FUERR	1C23		VFU error
	Unit Record Driver: Printer	OPEN	There is an incoherence in the VFU. Abort step and check VFU with FPRU.
VMALIM	0030	VMA limit size reached for an allocation made in batch mode	
VMANAV	0A1A		VMM area not available
	IRM (Internal)	VMM	No more IOF AREA free for step loading or for resuming a step with swap-in IOF function. (Internal error.)
	Network Generation		Some permanent workspace has been lost, damaged, or destroyed. Restart GCOS 7 with the CLEAN option and run the CRNETGEN utility.



VMAOV	122E		Virtual memory area overflow
VMAOVL	0508		Virtual memory area overload
VOLLIM	0028		Volume limit reached
	BFAS Sequential (Disk and Tape) UFAS Tape File Management	WRITE	End of volume reached. For disk, may have to allocate larger file.
		File Storage and Tape Handling File Space Management Utilities	Requested space not available. For disk, allocate a smaller space. For tape, change volumes. Not enough space available in the specified volume or media list. Verify the command and free some space.
	RWI		Volume limit. Partial transfer because end of volume was reached, in mode EOV.
	UFAS and UFAS- EXTENDED		The end of the last volume mounted has been reached. (Partial volume mounting.) Information only.
VOLOUT	185E		Outside bounds of volume
	UFAS-EXTENDED		MOUNT = 1, and the address given for access is out of the range of the volume.
VQOV	1234	Requested space greater than the amount allowed by Quota Control on the selected volume(s)	
VTOCERR	1865		Error in the VTOC
	File Management	File Storage and Tape Handling	The VTOC is damaged.
		Save and Restore	An attempt has been made to save a volume which is in an unstable state. Check INVOL.
		Test of Spare Disk Tracks	Non-standard Volume Table of Contents. Investigate using VOLCHECK utility.
VTOCLIM	002B		VTOC limit reached
	File Management	System Disk	Error in VTOC file labels. No more room in VTOC or no more file labels in VTOC.



File Storage and Tape Handling The VTOC is full. If there is any free space on the disk run VOLSAVE or VOLPREP to extend the VTOC with the options SHORT and VTOCSIZE = new-size, followed by VOLREST.

WALIM 002F Record length greater than ALN value. Truncated
(COBOL Status Key value 9U)

BFAS Sequential Disk Files	READ	Truncation occurred when moving the current record from the data block to the user-specified work area. The size of the work area or the maximum data transfer expected (specified by the ALN parameter) was exceeded. Read will be successful in any case.
BFAS Tape Files	READ	Wrong logical item length when compared with expected item length.
Catalog Management	READ	The specified record has been truncated. Extend the working area.
Dump Analyzer		The user's buffer is full before all the data descriptors have been read in. Increase the size of the buffer or use a DPAN buffer.
Network Generation		Internal interface error. Contact the Service Center.
UFAS and UFAS-EXTENDED Disk Files All Organizations	READ	The returned record is truncated (ALN bytes), as the user record area is too small.
Unit Record Driver: Diskette	GET	Record is truncated to the length specified (ALN bytes).

WAOV 1212 Work area overflow

FORMS		A system error has occurred during a work area overflow. Contact the Service Center.
IOF		An exception occurred when moving the received data to the user area. Verify the characteristics of the areas used (FIN, PUT, GET or ASKIOF macros).
Journalization		Error while journalizing on a new journal sector. Send the PRLOG log to the Service Center.
PASCAL RTP	Format	A line which has been formatted is too long to be written to the text record. Insert a WRITELN statement.



	SBR	Collector and Analyzer	Syntax error. Refer to the error message.
WDMOD	00B8	A modification to a CI has been made in deferred update mode	
WDNAV	0A19	CI deferred update not available	
	GAC	OPEN, CLOSE, DEASSIGN	TDS has assigned a file with SHARE = MONITOR with an access mode which authorizes sharing (not SPREAD or SPWRITE). Only deferred update protection has been requested. When an attempt is made to access the file, it will be aborted. The Before Journal must be specified in this case, or the file must be accessed in exclusive mode.
	UFAS and UFAS-EXTENDED (Any Organization)		Deferred write cannot be used for the current transaction. Information only. When the file was opened, an attempt was made to salvage it using the UFAS File Salvager, but ACCESS=READ. To salvage the file, ACCESS must be WRITE.
WITHAR	1C1F	The project still has access rights	
WITHDETL	1C0F	Object has lower levels	
	Catalog Management	UNCAT	The object to be deleted cannot be deleted as it still has dependent nodes or the file has a valid media list. Perform DEALLOC or check catalog contents.
WITHREL	1C10	Object has relationship	
	Catalog Management	CATDELET	The catalogued object (user/project/billing) cannot be deleted: it still has dependent objects. Check site catalog contents.
WITHSYN	1C11	Object has synonym	
WRITPROT	1E0A	Device in write protect state	
	Any File Organization File Management	OPEN System Disk	Attempt to open a file for writing rejected because disk is in protect state. Volume protected.



RWI		Device in write-protect state. The part of the file for which the transfer was not performed is on a device for which write operations are temporarily forbidden.
UFAS-EXTENDED (Any Organization)		A UFAS salvaging is tried at OPEN time on this file, but access is READ. The first job using this file must be with ACCESS=WRITE.
Unit Record Driver: Diskette	PUT, OPEN, DELETE	As above (volume protected).
WRONGDAT	1DC0 1DFF	Wrong data sent to unit records
WRONGDV	1C0C	Wrong device
UFAS/BFAS Tape	READ	File addressing mechanism used is not supported for tape files.
WRONGITM	0440	At least one item of the output is wrong
Catalog Management	CATALOG	The efn assigned to the ifn is not cataloged. Catalog the file.
FORMS		The contents of the form are invalid. Check that the form is valid for the current device and has not been corrupted. Contact the Service Center.
GTWriter		There is an inconsistency in the GTWriter tables. GTWriter aborts.
Queued Files	BUILD	NAME option: start name not found in directory, or there is an error in at least one entry. NAMELIST option: at least one entry name not found in directory, or there is an error in at least one entry.
RBF	Access Method DPS 6	Unexpected status received from VCAM.
WRONGMD	1C1B	Wrong reference mode
RBF	OPEN	LOCATE mode not allowed.
WRONGORG	1C02	Wrong file organization (COBOL Status Key status 9P)



Any File Organization	Any Operation	Inconsistency between the actual file organization and that declared in the COBOL SELECT clause.
COBOL RTP		The organization described in the COBOL program for the file being opened does not correspond with the actual organization of the file.
Error Logging		The organization and format parameters of a log file to be opened do not correspond to those of the file definition. Verify and modify the parameters of the log file concerned (SYS.ERLOG, SYS.LOGC or SYS.LOGF).
File Management	File Space Management Utilities	The file referenced by the efn parameter either has an incorrect file organization or does not support file extension. Check the file organization using FILLIST.
	File Storage and Tape Handling	Wrong FILEORG or FILEFORM parameters (Allocate).
FORMS		The specified form leads you to reference a subfile which is not of type FRM.
GAC and GAC-EXTENDED		GAC has been specified for a file which is not a UFAS file.
Network Generation		The file literal specified in the SAVE or LOAD parameter of the CRNETGEN command does not correspond to a library. Correct CRNETGEN and run it again.
OMH	Cataloged Messages	The catalog format has been specified incorrectly.
PASCAL RTP	Various Operations	The organization of a file is incompatible with the type of processing required.
RBF	OPEN	Protocol not implemented.
TDS		Attempt to open a TDS controlled file that is not a UFAS-type file. Check the source of the TDS generation.
UFAS and UFAS-EXTENDED (Any Organization)		Conflict between the primitive and the file organization (FILEORG, FILEFORM). FILEFORM must be UFAS, and FILEORG must be SEQ, REL, IDX or IDS according to the primitive called.

WRONGPAR 183F

Wrong parameter



TDS	Master Command	The CNOS administrative transaction aborts because the status parameter given in the call (OPEN_POOL, CLOSE_POOL, MD_NEWCONNECT, DISP_RESLIMIT, DIS_POOL, LIST_POOL, DISP_COR, LIST_COR) cannot be reached by TDS. Check the status parameter of the call (in the transaction code). The CNOS administrative transaction aborts because the call performed (OPEN_POOL, CLOSE_POOL, MD_NEWCONNECT, DISP_RESLIMIT, DIS_POOL, LIST_POOL, DISP_COR, LIST_COR) has the wrong number of parameters. Check the call (in the transaction code).
VCAM/ISO		Error in the interface with ISO sessions due to 1.) incorrect parameter value, 2.) incorrect parameter length, 3.) inconsistency in the ISO protocol, 4.) attempt to access an unreadable area. Use the User VCAM Trace to better analyze the problem. Check the application interface with ISO Session Service parameters.

WRONGPMD 1C05

Wrong processing mode
(COBOL Status Key value 99)

Any File Organization	Any Operation	The processing mode used (IN, OUT I-O, APPEND), conflicts with another parameter. Correct the program.
	OPEN	The processing mode implies writing but ASSIGN specifies ACCESS = READ or SPREAD. Correct JCL.
BFAS Sequential		The processing mode at file opening does not allow that COBOL clause.
PASCAL RTP	OPEN	The type of access requested for a file is incompatible with the open mode For example, PUT or WRITE was requested when the file was opened in RESET mode. Change the opening mode.
RBF	OPEN	Processing mode not allowed.



	TDS		Attempt to open a TDS controlled file in OUTPUT or APPEND processing mode. Change the PMD parameter; it must be INPUT or UPDATE.
	Unit Record Driver: Diskette	OPEN	Processing mode is not IN/OU/AP in standard or IN/OU/IO in foreign.
WRONGSSF	1DC1		Wrong SSF data
	Unit Record Driver: Printer	OPEN	Inconsistency in the data form parameters and/or the VFU. Correct program.
		WRITE	Incorrect system header. A line may be out of place in the page (DOF, SSF or ASA).
WRONGSTA	0450		At least one macro statement has been lost. Macro processing is restarted at the next statement
	FORMS		The contents of the data map are invalid. Check that the form is valid and has not been corrupted. Contact the Service Center.
	System Nucleus	Dynamic Addresser	Status error. The status of the object makes it impossible to perform the required function. Modify the caller's code or attempt the function later.
	TDS	Transaction /Network Subsystem	An error has occurred when generating the network. Refer to the Network Generation message.
WRVIOL	1483		Write violation
YES	0000		Request fulfilled
	Dump Analyzer		The option ACTIVE has been specified for the characteristics of the test decor of the system to be dumped. Testing has been performed correctly.
YETALLOC	1C16		File is already allocated
	File Management	File Space Management Utilities	The catalog entry referenced by the efn parameter already contains a list of media. Check the catalog entry using FILLIST. Check the specified file name.







55. Return Codes Listed in Numerical Order

Return codes are coded indicators of a condition or conditions which exist when a step terminates, either normally or abnormally. The return codes result from either a programmer error, a system error, or at the request of an operator command.

The GCOS 7 return codes have both a numerical code, and a mnemonic (meaningful symbolic) code. Return codes can appear in:

- a Job Occurrence Report error message,
- a Data Management Utility error message,
- an Operator Console message.

Return codes indicating that a step has terminated normally have values from 0000 to 00FF. Abnormal step termination is indicated by return codes from 0100 to 7FFF.

The return codes are listed in this section in numerical order of code value. Each entry in the list has one of the following two formats:

Format with Two Numerical Values for a Return Code

Num. a	Num. b	Mnemonic	Explanation
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where:

Num. a (Numerical Value a) is the lowest value (four hexadecimal digits) a return code can have.

Num. b (Numerical Value b) is the highest value (four hexadecimal digits) a return code can have.

Mnemonic is the name of the return code.

Explanation gives a general explanation of the return code.



Format with One Numerical Value for a Return Code

Num. c	Mnemonic	Explanation
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where:

Num. c (Numerical Value c) is the value (four hexadecimal digits) of a specific return code.

Mnemonic is the name of the return code.

Explanation gives a general explanation of the return code.

List of Return Codes

Numerical Value(s)	Mnemonic	Explanation
0000 00FF	NORMAL	Operation has been normal or almost normal
0000	DONE	Request has been fulfilled
0000	YES	Request has been fulfilled
0001	DONEIDC	Done, correct input data
0002	DONEIDE	Done, input data error
0003	DEBUG	Debugger must be called
0005	IGNORE	Do not take any action
0006	INTER	The action has been done but an interrupt has occurred
000F	SKIPPED	Records or blocks have been skipped
0010	ENQUE	Request has been enqueued
0011	PADDING	PADDING has occurred during a move operation
0012	ALREADY	Service was already fulfilled before the current request was issued
0013	NO	Negative answer to test request
0013	NOTYET	Answer to a test request is negative
0014	RELOC	Relocation was applied
0015	ALMOST	Request not fully performed
0016	DUMMY	A dummy file was assigned
0017	UNUSED	Unused resource
0018	LONGWAIT	It may be some time before the available resources are free
0019	RETRY	Request not done, please retry
0020 003F	LIMIT	Value limit has been reached during the operation
0021	UNDERLIM	A value specified in the request has been forced to the lowest authorized limit
0022	CHAINLIM	The limit of a chain of elements has been reached



0023	TMLIM	A time value specified in the request has been forced to the authorized limit
0023 0024	TMPTYLIM	The time and priority specified in the request have been forced to the authorized limit
0024	PRTYLIM	A priority value specified by the user in the request has been forced to the authorized limit
0025	COUNTLIM	A count value limit has been reached during the operation
0026	LINKLIM	A link number limit has been reached during the operation
0027	DATALIM	File limit reached
0028	VOLLIM	Volume limit reached
0029	TIMELIM	Time limit reached
002A	FORMLIM	Form limit reached
002B	VTOCLIM	VTOC limit reached
002C	EXTLIM	Maximum number of extents reached
002D	DIRLIM	End of directory reached
002E	SPACELIM	File space limit has been reached
002F	WALIM	Record length is greater than ALN value, so it has been truncated
0030	VMALIM	VMA size limit reached. Allocation made in batch mode
0031	FORMEND1	End of form 1
0031 0032	FORMEND	End of form
0032	FORMEND2	End of form 2
0033	FORMHEAD	Head of form reached
0034	FORMLMHD	Both limit and head of form reached
0035	FEND1LIM	Full form 1 and form limit reached
0036	JUSTEXEC	The execute right is just allowed
003F	QREACHED	Permanent quota almost reached (consumption is at least 80% of CAT quota)
0040 004C	H200CN	Last crossed channel number without form limit crossing over
0040	H200CN0	No VFU without FORMLIM
0041	H200CN1	Channel number 1 without FORMLIM
0042	H200CN2	Channel number 2 without FORMLIM
0043	H200CN3	Channel number 3 without FORMLIM
0044	H200CN4	Channel number 4 without FORMLIM
0045	H200CN5	Channel number 5 without FORMLIM
0046	H200CN6	Channel number 6 without FORMLIM
0047	H200CN7	Channel number 7 without FORMLIM
0048	H200CN8	Channel number 8 without FORMLIM
0049	H200CN9	Channel number 9 without FORMLIM
004B	H200CNB	Channel number 11 without FORMLIM
004C	H200CNC	Channel number 12 without FORMLIM



0050 005C	H200CNL	Last crossed channel number with form limit crossing over
0050	H200CNL0	No VFU with FORMLIM
0051	H200CNL1	Channel number 1 with FORMLIM
0052	H200CNL2	Channel number 2 with FORMLIM
0053	H200CNL3	Channel number 3 with FORMLIM
0054	H200CNL4	Channel number 4 with FORMLIM
0055	H200CNL5	Channel number 5 with FORMLIM
0056	H200CNL6	Channel number 6 with FORMLIM
0057	H200CNL7	Channel number 7 with FORMLIM
0058	H200CNL8	Channel number 8 with FORMLIM
0059	H200CNL9	Channel number 9 with FORMLIM
005A	H200CNLA	Channel number 10 with FORMLIM
005B	H200CNLB	Channel number 11 with FORMLIM
005C	H200CNLC	Channel number 12 with FORMLIM
0080 009F	NEMPTY	Table (entry) or queue is not empty
0081	STILLMSG	Message(s) still pending
0082	STILLPG	Process group(s) still pending
0083	STILLTER	Terminals still pending
00A0	EMPTY	Table (entry) or queue is empty
00A1	TEMPLIM	Temporary limit of file has been reached
00AA	OBSOLETE	Too late to give previously valid action
00B4	NODE	The item is a node item
00B5	UFASPATH	The item belongs to UFAS path
00B6	COMPREC	A complementary record is accessed through a secondary record
00B7	SYNCOMP	A complementary record is accessed through a secondary record
00B8	WDMOD	A modification to a control interval has been made in deferred update mode
00BE	RESOURCE	The item is a resource item
00BF	FUNCKEY	Function key
00C1	UPDCI	A CI has been updated
00C2	QFNACCES	SITE.QUOTA file not accessible
00C4	SPNACNT	Space not accounted by Quota Control (volume is not a quota controlled volume)
00C8	CHECK	A check is mandatory here
00D2 00DB	CANCEL	Something has been cancelled
00D3	CANEVT	Cancel an event within event manager
00D4	CANIO	The IO was cancelled
00DC	NORECFND	No record found
00DE	ENDLOGMD	End of logical module (printer)
00DF	MULTPLX	Multiplexing is requested
00E0	NOTED	Request taken in account
00E1	SYNONYM	Something else has the same name
00E2	GENEMPTY	Generation not yet created



00E3	FVLIM	The entire list of volumes containing the file has been communicated to the user
00E4	FILEMARK	File mark recognized
00E6	JOBCMD	A job command is detected
00E7	KEYHIGH	Record selected has next highest key value
00E8	PSIEXS	Private segment information excess
00E9	SPLIT	Internal splitting
0100 7FFF	ABNORMAL	Operation has not been performed because of abnormal execution conditions
0110	NOTDONE	Function not performed, nothing destroyed, explanation already provided
0114	NORUN	Request not run by the operator
0115	NOTALL	Request not fully performed (unpredictable results may occur)
0120	DAMAGED	Function not performed. Some entities are damaged
0200	BUSY	The object of the request is still working
0201	ISDBUSY	Request deleted because one or more ISD(s) are pointing to the segment
0202	ILLBAERR	Illegal base register
0203	BLKBUSY	The referenced block is active
0204	KEYCHG	Attempt to change existing record key
0205	OUTSEQ	Record key is lower than that of the previous record
0206	SHUTDOWN	Request not performed due to shutdown
0300	UNDRFLOW	Underflow liable to occur
0301 037F	AUPI	Administrative Utilities Programmatic Interface
0380 03FF	DSAC	Distributed System Administration and Control
0400	TOOLATE	Request has occurred too late
0410	DUPNAME	Duplicate name
0410 0420	DUPENTY	Duplicate entities
0411	DUPKEY	New record key duplicates existing record key
0412	DUPUSER	Duplicate user
0413	DUPSTTN	Duplicate station
0420	DUPREL	Duplicate relationship
0425	DISABLED	Data transfer logical path inhibited
0430	NODETAIL	Object has no lower level
0435	DATAGAIN	Initial amount of data input but data limit not reached (gain of data)
0436	DATALOSS	Data limit reached, but initial amount of data not input (loss of data)
0437	RECNFD	Record not found or has been deleted
0440	WRONGITM	At least one item of the output is wrong
0450	WRONGSTA	At least one macro statement has been lost. Macro processing is restarted at the next statement



0460	CONFLICT	Parameter value is incompatible with another parameter value
0480 04BF	FAILURE	Software IO failure
0481	IOFAIL	Software IO failure
0482	IOACT	Channel in enqueued or active status
0484	IONOP	Channel not operational
0485	MCRDFAIL	Read failure in macro processing, abort the currently running procedure
0486	MCWRFAIL	Write failure in macro processing, abort the currently running procedure
0487	ABNCCAD	Abnormal completion code returned with additional data
0488	SRCHFAL	Search failure
04C0 04E0	ABORT	Abort the current running step
04C1	UPTERM	Mother task is terminated
04C2	ABOPROC	Fatal error, abort the currently running procedure
04C3	ABTASK	Abort task
04C4	ABORTPG	Abort process group
04C5	PROCEXCP	Abort by process or system exception (strictly reserved to ECP)
04C6	ILLSEM	Illegal semaphore
04C7	HARDMALF	Hardware malfunction
04C8	INVSTACK	Invalid stack (descriptor)
04C9	INVPECT	Invalid private PECT entry
04CA	UABORT	Abort requested by user
04CC	ABORTCU	Abort Commitment Unit
0500 05FF	OVERLOAD	Some component of the system is currently overloaded
0501	CMOVL	Central memory overloaded
0502	UMOVL	User memory overloaded
0503	BSOVL	Backing store overloaded
0504	OPQOVL	Operator queue overloaded
0505	REQOVL	Request overloaded
0506	SYSOVL	System overloaded
0507	FILEOVL	System file overloaded
0508	VMADVLD	Virtual memory area overloaded
0509	PURGECI	A control interval must be purged
0600	TRUNC	Truncation has occurred in a move operation
0700	NOWAIT	Synchronization must have occurred before that service can be requested
0800 087F	BOUNDOUT	Value out of bounds
0801	RONOUT	Run occurrence number out of bounds
0802	INDOUT	Index out of bounds
0803	SUBFROUT	Subfile reference out of bounds



0804	ADDROUT	Address out of bounds
0805	RANGEOUT	Cannot be assigned
0900 093F	NASSIGND	Entity not assigned to the process (group)
0902	FILENASG	File not assigned
0903	DVNASG	Device not assigned
0904	TERNASG	Terminal not assigned
0905	ECBNASG	Event control block not assigned
0906	BUFNASG	Buffer not assigned
0907	ECPNASG	ECP not assigned to ECB
0908	MDNASG	Media not assigned
0909	IFNNASG	No entity assigned to the internal file name
0940	ABTPRC	Abort the current running process
0960	FORMRCVY	Form recovery needed
0980	USEREQ	User request (for an abort)
0A00 0AFF	NAVAIL	Entity not available (down, locked ...)
0A01	FWNAV	Firmware function not available
0A02	DVNAV	Device not available
0A03	MDNAV	Media not available (down...still used)
0A04	TERNAV	Terminal not available (down)
0A05	FUNCNAV	Function not yet implemented
0A06	FLNAV	File not available
0A07	ITMNAV	Item (in a list) not available
0A08	IRNAV	Input reader not available
0A09	CPYNAV	File copy not available
0A0A	BUFNAV	Buffer not available
0A0B	PCSNV	Process not available
0A0C	TMRNAV	Timer not available
0A0D	OPSTNAV	Option string not available
0A0E	FLNMNAV	File name not available
0A0F	SPACENAV	Space not available
0A10	IFNASG	An entity is already assigned to the internal file name
0A11	IFNDEF	A JCL DEFINE has already referenced the IFN
0A12	ERROPNAV	Error option not available
0A13	GENNAV	Generation not available
0A14	SGNAV	No segment available
0A15	RESNAV	Resource not available
0A16	SMNAV	Shareable module not available
0A17	DATANAV	Data not available
0A18	SCIDXNAV	Secondary index not available
0A19	WDNAV	CI differed update not available
0A1A	VMANAV	VMM area not available
0A1B	KSNV	Backing store not available
0A1C	CINAV	Control Interval not available
0A1D	FILEMIG	File cataloged as migrated-out.
0A20	PATHNA	Message path not available



0A20 0A3F	COMNAV	Telecommunications entities not available
0A21	DNODNOP	Destination node saturated
0A22	DBMXNOP	Destination mailbox not operable
0A30	MBXSAT	Mailbox saturated
0A31	DNODSAT	Destination node saturated
0A32	DBMXSAT	Destination mailbox saturated
0A33	DAPPLSAT	Destination application saturated
0A40	SPCNTNAV	Requested space not allowed by Quota Control (may be an uncataloged not temporary file or cataloged file without an owner on a quota controlled volume)
0A41	QFNAV	Quota control not available
0AE0 0AFF	UNBUNDL	Function unbundled
0AE1	RPWUNBUN	Report writer unbundled
0AE2	SRTUNBUN	Sort unbundled
0AE3	COMUNBUN	Communications unbundled
0B00	VACANT	Table (entry) or queue is vacant
0C00	NVACANT	Table (entry) or queue is not vacant
0D00	DEADLOCK	Deadlock
0D00	RESIDENT	The object is resident so the operation should not be attempted
1000 10FF	ENTYUNKN	Entity unknown
1001	TSKUNKN	Task unknown
1002	MPHUNKN	Mailphore unknown
1003	CNSLUNKN	Console unknown
1004	CVUNKN	Control variable unknown
1005	RONUNKN	Run occurrence number unknown
1006	JOBUNKN	Job unknown
1007	EFNUNKN	External file name unknown
1008	SFNUNKN	Subfile name is unknown
1009	JNBUNKN	J-number unknown
100A	REQUNKN	Request unknown
100B	CDUNKN	Command unknown
100C	RSUNKM	Resource unknown
100D	CLASSUKN	Class unknown
100E	TPUNKN	Type unknown
100F	FLABUNKN	File label unknown in the volume
1010	OPSCUNKN	Scientific options unknown
1011	EMUUNKN	Emulator unknown
1012	PCSUNKN	Process unknown
1013	GEXTUNKN	Global extent unknown
1014	OGENUNKN	Oldest generation unknown
1015	LABUNKN	Label unknown
1016	SCATUNKN	Subcatalog unknown on volume
1017	OBJUNKN	Object unknown on volume
1018	OBJ1UNKN	Object1 unknown on volume



1019	OBJ2UNKN	Object2 unknown on volume
101A	RELUNKN	Relationship unknown on volume
101B	COPYUNKN	Copy unknown on volume
101C	ACCTUNKN	Account unknown on volume
101D	AGENUNKN	Absolute generation unknown on volume
101E	SGENUNKN	Symbolic generation unknown on volume
101F	RGENUNKN	Relative generation unknown on volume
1020	INDUNKN	Index unknown
1021	QUNKN	Queue unknown
1022	LINKUNKN	Link name unknown
1023	KEYUNKN	Key unknown, record not found
1024	OPUNKN	Unknown operator
1025	USERUNKN	User unknown. Not found in catalog
1026	PROJUNKN	Project unknown. Not found in catalog
1027	BILLUNKN	Billing unknown. Not found in catalog
1028	STTNUNKN	Station unknown. Not found in catalog
1029	APPLUNKN	Application unknown. Not found in catalog
102A	RLUPUNKN	Relation user/project unknown
102B	RLBPUNKN	Relation billing/project unknown
102C	RLAPUNKN	Relation application/project unknown
102D	RLSPUNKN	Relation station/project unknown
102E	DNODUNKN	Destination node unknown
102F	DBMXUNKN	Destination mailbox unknown
1030	DNSPEC	Destination not specified
1031	NJAFT	After journal is not accessible
1032	CASEUNKN	Not a case constant
1033	MISSREL	Missing relationship between file and index
1200 12FF	OVERFLOW	Overflow would occur
1201	SPACEOV	Space overflow
1202	SYSOV	System configuration overflow
1203	CPOV	Channel program overflow
1204	DIMOV	Overflow of the area dimension
1205	MSGOV	Message number overflow
1206	BUFNBOV	Buffer number overflow (not enough in the working pool)
1207	SGOV	Segment size would exceed maximum size
1208	DVOV	No more devices
1209	LINKOV	No more links
120A 120E	STAKOV	Stack overflow
120B	R0STAKOV	Ring 0 stack overflow
120C	R1STAKOV	Ring 1 stack overflow
120D	R2STAKOV	Ring 2 stack overflow (GCOS 7-V3A only)
120E	R3STAKOV	Ring 3 stack overflow
120F	COUNTOV	Count overflow
1210	DIROV	Overflow of the directory part of a queued file
1211	ECBOV	ECB overflow



1212	WAOV	Work area overflow
1213	ECPOV	Event completion procedure overflow
1214	SFNBOV	Too many subfiles opened
1215	NVOLOV	Overflow in the number of volumes
1216	FILEWSOV	File working set overflow
1217	CMWSOV	Central memory working set overflow
1218	CATOV	No more space in catalog
1219	TABOV	No more space in table
121A	PTIMEOV	Process timer overflow
121B	UPDIDXOV	Overflow in the maximum number of updatable indexes
121C	FLOATOV	Floating point overflow
1220	BAMOV	BAM overflow
1221	ERLMOV	Error limit overflow, abort the currently running procedure
1222	BSWSOV	System backing store working set overflow
1223	ENTRYOV	Overflow in the number of entries
1224	ISDOV	Overflow in the number of ISDs requested
1225	PRTYVIOL	Priority violation
1226	EPTOV	Entry point table overflow
1227	ALTRKOV	No more alternate track available
1228	FILEOV	File overflow after record insertion, one record is lost
1229	PAGEOV	Page overflow
122A	PDIOV	PDI overflow
122B	PLDSTKOV	Process local detachment stack overflow
122C	BKSOV	Backing store overflow
122D	BKSIDOV	Backing store identifier overflow
122E	VMAOV	Virtual memory area overflow
122F	SUMOVERR	Overflow in summation field
1230	QUOTAOV	Requested space rejected by Quota Control on the selected volumes (volume is not in the project's quota list)
1232	SQOV	Temporary quota exceeded for the project's session
1233	PQOV	Permanent quota exceeded for project
1234	VQOV	Requested space greater than the amount allowed by Quota Control on the selected volume(s)
1235	TQOV	Temporary quota exceeded for the project
1400 16FF	ACSSVIOL	Access violation
1401	HYVIOL	Hierarchy access violation
1402	TMRVIOL	Timer access violation
1403	CLOSVIOL	Entity should not be closed
1404	LEVVIOL	Level of access (to a file) not allowed
1405	PSWVIOL	Password violation



1406	MTCHVIOL	Entity found but out of allowed domain
1407	ACTIVECU	CU already active
1440	SCTYVIOL	Security violation
1441	SNDVIOL	Send violation
1442	RCVVIOL	Receive violation
1443	INITVIOL	Initialize violation
1444	MODVIOL	Mailphore modification violation
1445	DLVIOL	Mailphore deletion violation
1446	LQVIOL	List Quota violation
1460 146F	SHRVIOL	Sharing violations
1461	DVVIOL	Device violation
1462	SHLVVIOL	Sharing level violation
1463	PMDVIOL	Processing mode violation
1464	OUTVIOL	Incompatibility between user PMDs
1465	SHCTVIOL	Sharing control violation
1466	LOKVIOL	Lock protocol violation
1480 14FF	ADDRVIOL	Address violation
1481	CALLVIOL	Call violation
1482	RDVIOL	Read violation
1483	WRVIOL	Write violation
1500 15FF	FILEVIOL	File violation
1501	ARVIOL	Access rights violation
1502	OVRVIOL	Overriding rules violation
1503	SCATVIOL	Incorrect access to a subcatalog
1504	IFNVIOL	IFN violation
1505	IFNSTRU	IFN string already used
1600 161F	RNGVIOL	Ring violation
1616	EVRVIOL	Event management ring violation
1617	NOTVIOL	Notify ring violation
1618	RPARVIOL	Parameter not allowed because of the primitive ring issued
1619	CKRVIOL	Check ring violation
1620	ABTVIOL	Abort violation
1621	UNBVIOL	Unblock violation
1622	FMVIOL	Function mask/file mask violation
1623	RESVIOL	Attempt to access an unassigned resource
1624	SADMVIOL	SYSADMIN identification violation
1630 163F	DMCSVIOL	Data management control structures access violation
1631	FECBVIOL	Invalid access to an FECB
1632	NOTOPENV	IFN not in open volume state
1700 1740	FORBID	Forbidden action
1701	JENTFBID	Job entry forbidden
1702	INDVFBID	Input device forbidden
1703	DVIDFBID	Device identification forbidden
1704	EXTFBID	Space extension forbidden



1705	ARSTFBID	Access rights setting forbidden
1706	ACTIVVMA	Deletion forbidden for active VMM area
1707	INVUSE	Invalid use of function
1708	ARDLFBID	Deletion of access rights forbidden
1709	NFREEVMA	No free VMA
170A	NRECURS	Recursion not allowed
170B	NCOMPREC	No complementary record allowed
1710 171F	REJCT	Action rejected
1711	SESREJCT	Session opening rejected
1712	DPREJCT	Dialog protocol rejected
1713	PCREJCT	Presentation control rejected
1714	ILLRECOV	Illegal recovery
1730	OPERATOR	Decision taken by operator
1800 1BFF	PARAMERR	Parameter erroneous due to a programming error
1801	MODERR	Error in modification request
1802	LCERR	Error in logical channel program
1803	SEEKERR	No seek command in a disc channel program
1804	CPERR	Error in channel program
1805	OPCERR	Operation code error
1806	OPTERR	Error in options
1807	LNERR	Length erroneous
1808	SDERR	Error in segment descriptor
1809	TYPEERR	Entity type erroneous
180A	NEXPDERR	Segment is not expandable
180B	NSWAPERR	Segment is not swappable
180C	DVCERR	Device class error
180D	NMTCHERR	Unmatch error
180E	EXECERR	Segment is not executable
180F	DVNERR	Device name error
1810	DRTER	Device requirement table error
1811	MSGERR	Message error
1812	ECBERR	Event control block error
1813	CDERR	Command error
1814	IDERR	Identifier error
1815	TREGERR	T-register error
1816	SNDARERR	Error in sending area
1817	RECARERR	Error in receiving area
1818	STAKERR	Specified segment should not be a stack
1819	ADDRERR	Address error
181A	INDERR	Index error
181B	COUNTERR	Check fails on number of records on a media
181C	JNBERR	J-number error
181D	MDERR	Media error
181E	LINKERR	Not possible for a link
181F	ALIASERR	Not possible for an alias



1820	EXTERR	Extent error
1821	IFNERR	IFN does not lead to a valid structure
1822	PCERR	Physical channel error
1823	ADFTERR	Address format error
1824 182F	LABELERR	Value of label is incorrect
1825	EFNERR	EFN does not match
1826	TYPERR	Label type does not match
1827	NSTDLAB	Non-standard label
1830	RWIDERRL	RW session identification error
1831	FECBERR	FECB error; argument is not a valid FECB
1833	FLIDERR	File identification error
1834	NUMBLERR	Erroneous number of blocks
1835	SYNCERR	Synchronization mode error
1836	SHRERR	Sharing violation
1837	FLIDMISS	File identification is missing
1838	RIMISS	Request identification is missing
1839	FRMTERR	Error in format request
183A	LOCKERR	Error in lock count value
183F	WRONGPAR	Wrong parameter
184F	NULLPTR	Reference to a null pointer
1850	SAMERR	SAM integrity error
1851	SGTPERR	Segment type error
1852	PNBERR	P-number error
1853	ARGERR	Argument error
1854	PROTERR	Protocol error
185A	MOUNTERR	Mounting request error
185E	VOLOUT	Outside bounds of volume
185F	RECSZERR	Record size error
1860	RECFERR	Record format error
1861	BLKFERR	Block format error
1862	BLKSZERR	Block size error
1863	DIRERR	Error in queued file directory
1864	ASGERR	Assignment is denied
1865	VTOCERR	Error in the VTOC
1866	BDELERR	Start delimiter error
1867	IDELERR	Intermediate delimiter error
1868	EDELERR	End delimiter error
1869	PCSERR	Error in the process identification
186A	UFATERR	User fatal error (in a job)
186B	UBUGERR	User bug error (in a job)
186C	OBJTPERR	Incorrect object type
186D	RELTPERR	Incorrect relationship type
186E	BAMERR	Data block not in the expected state
186F	DESCERR	Address in description incorrect
1870 187F	NAMEERR	Name error
1871	TRNMERR	Tree name error



1872	SGNMERR	Segment name error
1873	RGENERR	Relative generation error
1874	AGENERR	Absolute generation error
1875	SGENERR	Symbolic generation error
1876	COPYERR	Copy error
1877	JPNBERR	JP error
1878	NOMATCH	No matching name
1879	CATERR	A file that is requested to be cataloged is not, or vice versa
1880 188F	INITERR	Error in initialization of a file
1887	IDXNSTBL	Unstable index
1888	SCIDXOBS	Index and primary file have different update dates
1889	SEQERR	Not in proper sort sequence
1890	RECERR	Record does not agree with previous specification
1891	JCLERR	Error in JCL Statement
1892	SORTERR	Invalid parameter values have been defined for the sort
1893	RCERR	Invalid return code
1894	ILLLDN	Illegal logical device number
1895	COMDERR	Communication description error
1896	JOBNRTRY	Job command read out of standard read mode
1897	JOBRTRY	Job command is to be re-read
1898	KEYERR	Key mismatch between source program and preallocation
1899	NEGSZERR	Unexpected negative size has been found
1A00 1AFF	MATHERR	ARG error when calling math function
1A01	SEXPOV	Overflow for X > 174.67
1A02	DEXPOV	Overflow for X > 174.67
1A03	QEXPOV	Overflow for X > 174.67
1A04	SLOGZR	Argument is zero: log undefined
1A05	SLOGNG	Argument is less than zero log undefined
1A06	DLOGZR	Argument is zero: log undefined
1A07	DLOGNG	Argument is less than zero log undefined
1A08	QLOGZR	Argument is zero: log undefined
1A09	QLOGNG	Argument is less than zero log undefined
1A0A	STW0UN	Result too small when ARG less than -260
1A0B	STW0OV	Result too big when ARG > 251
1A0C	DTW0UN	Result too small when ARG < -260
1A0D	DTW0OV	Result too big when ARG > 251
1A0E	QTW0UN	Result too small when ARG < -260
1A0F	QTW0OV	Result too big when ARG > 251
1A10	DM0DZR	Second argument is zero
1A11	QM0DZR	Second argument is zero



1A12	SPWRZRNG	Zero to negative power is undefined
1A13	SPWRNG	Negative power to number is ambiguous
1A14	DPWRZRNG	Zero to negative power is undefined
1A15	DPWRNG	Negative power to number is ambiguous
1A16	QPWRZRNG	Zero to negative power is undefined
1A17	QSPWRNG	Negative power to number is ambiguous
1A18	SSQRNG	Square root of negative number
1A19	DSQRNG	Square root of negative number
1A1A	QSQRNG	Square root of negative number
1A1B	SSNCPREC	ARG > 10**8 loss of precision
1A1C	DSNCPREC	ARG > 10**15 loss of precision
1A1D	SNCPREC	ARG > 10**27 loss of precision
1A1E	STANOV	ARG too near to N*PI/2
1A1F	STANPREC	ARG > 10**8 loss of precision
1A20	DTANOV	ARG too near to N*PI/2
1A21	DTANPREC	ARG > 10**15 loss of precision
1A22	QTANOV	ARG too near to N*PI/2
1A23	QTANPREC	ARG > 10**27 loss of precision
1A24	SCOTOV	ARG too near to N*PI from above
1A25	SCOTLOW	ARG too near to N*PI from below
1A26	SCOTPREC	ARG > 10**8 loss of precision
1A27	DCOTOV	ARG too near to N*PI from above
1A28	DCOTLOW	ARG too near to N*PI from below
1A29	DCOTPREC	ARG > 10**27 loss of precision
1A2A	QCOTOV	ARG too near to N*PI from above
1A2B	QCOTLOW	ARG too near to N*PI from below
1A2C	QCOTPREC	ARG > 10**27 loss of precision
1A2D	SASCUD	Undefined for ARG > 1
1A2E	DASCUD	Undefined for ARG > 1
1A2F	QASCUD	Undefined for ARG > 1
1A30	SAT2ZR	Both are equal to zero
1A31	DAT2ZR	Null vector
1A32	QAT2ZR	Undefined function
1A35	SFACOV	ARG > 56 overflow
1A36	SFACNG	Negative argument
1A37	SGAMOV	ARG > 57.53 overflow
1A38	SGAMNGA	ARG almost a negative integer
1A39	SGAMZR	ARG = 0
1A3A	SGAMUN	ARG less than -57.53 underflow
1A3B	SGAMZRA	ARG almost zero
1A3C	SGAMNG	ARG is a negative integer
1A3D	SLGMNG	ARG less than 1
1A3E	SLGMNGA	ARG almost a negative integer
1A3F	SLGMUD	Function undefined
1A40	SLGMUN	ARG less than -100 undefined
1A43	DFACOV	ARG > 56 overflow



1A44	DFACNG	Negative argument
1A45	DGAMOV	ARG > 57.53 overflow
1A46	DGAMNGA	ARG almost a negative integer
1A47	DGAMZR	ARG = 0
1A48	DGAMUN	ARG less than -57.53; underflow
1A49	DGAMZRA	ARG almost zero
1A4A	DGAMNG	Negative argument
1A4B	DLGMNG	Negative argument (or zero)
1A4C	DLGMNGA	ARG almost a negative integer
1A4D	DLGMUD	Undefined
1A4E	DLGMUN	ARG less than -150 underflow
1A51	QFACOV	ARG greater than 56 overflow
1A52	QFACNG	Negative argument
1A53	QGAMOV	ARG greater than 57.53 overflow
1A54	QGAMNGA	Argument is almost a negative integer
1A55	QGAMZR	Argument is zero
1A56	QGAMUN	ARG is less than -57.53 underflow
1A57	QGAMZRA	Argument is almost zero
1A58	QGAMNG	Negative argument
1A59	QLGMNG	Negative argument (or zero)
1A5A	QLGMNGA	ARG almost a negative integer
1A5B	QLGMUD	Undefined
1A5C	QLGMUN	ARG less than -200 underflow
1A5D	SEXPUN	ARG less than -200 underflow
1A5E	DEXPUN	ARG less than -200 underflow
1A5F	QEXPUN	ARG less than -200 underflow
1A60	SPWRUN	ARG less than -200 underflow
1A61	DPWRUN	ARG less than -200 overflow
1A62	QPWRUN	ARG less than -200 overflow
1A63	SPWROV	Result > 10**252: overflow (power)
1A64	DPWROV	Result > 10**252: overflow (power)
1A65	QPWROV	Result > 10**252: overflow (power)
1A66	SCSHOV	ARG > 175.36: overflow (cosh)
1A67	DCSHOV	ARG > 175.36: overflow (cosh)
1A68	QCSHOV	ARG > 175.36: overflow (cosh)
1A69	SSIHOV	ARG > 175.36: overflow
1A69	SSIHOV	ARG > 175.36: overflow (sinh)
1A6A	DSIHOV	ARG > 175.36: overflow (sinh)
1A6B	QSIHOV	ARG > 175.36: overflow (sinh)
1A70	CSTHPREC	real ARG >= 2**19*PI (complex tanh)
1A71	CDTHPREC	real ARG >= 2**50*PI (complex tanh)
1A72	CQTHPREC	real ARG >= 2**100*PI (complex tanh)
1A73	CSTNPREC	imag ARG >= 2**19*PI (complex tan)
1A74	CDTNPREC	imag ARG >= 2**50*PI (complex tan)
1A75	CQTNPREC	imag ARG >= 2**100*PI (complex tan)
1A76	CSATANOV	ARG=+-i: overflow (complex arctan)



1A77	CDATANOV	ARG==+i: overflow (complex arctan)
1A78	CQATANOV	ARG==+i: overflow (complex arctan)
1A79	CSATNHOF	ARG==+i: overflow (complex arctanh)
1A7A	CDATNHOF	ARG==+i: overflow (complex arctanh)
1A7B	CQATNHOF	ARG==+i: overflow (complex arctanh)
1A7C	SATNHUN	ARG > : underflow (arctanh)
1A7D	DATNHUN	ARG > : underflow (arctanh)
1A7E	QATNHUN	ARG > : underflow (arctanh)
1A7F	MATHARG	Not normalized argument when calling a mathematical function
1B00 1BFF	USERRJCT	Rejection of a user
1C00 1DFF	STATEERR	Entity in an erroneous state due to a programming sequence error
1C01	NOTOPEN	File not open
1C02	WRONGORG	Wrong file organization
1C03	NOTOPENS	Subfile not open
1C04	NOCURREC	No current record
1C05	WRONGPMD	Wrong processing mode
1C06	NOLOCK	No lock
1C07	OPEN	File already opened
1C08	OPENS	Subfile already opened
1C09	NOINIT	Attempt to operate a non initiated object
1C0A	NOTOBS	Not obsolete
1C0B	EXHAUST	End of data already signalled
1C0C	WRONGDV	Wrong device
1C0D	INVCHAR	Invalid character
1C0E	FVNOTCUR	File volume is not current
1C0F	WITHDETL	Object has lower levels
1C10	WITHREL	Object has relationship
1C11	WITHSYN	Object has synonym
1C12	BADOWNER	Attempt to create a wrong catalog structure
1C13	OUTNAV	One subfile is already opened in output mode, so the output is no longer available
1C14	FORCE	Closing of user file has been forced
1C15	PSTATERR	Process state error
1C16	YETALLOC	File is already allocated
1C17	YETASG	File is already assigned
1C18	NOTCLOSV	IFN not in close volume state
1C19	NODELETE	Record deletion not allowed
1C1A	NOUPDATE	Update not allowed
1C1B	WRONGMD	Wrong reference mode
1C1C	NOSWAP	VMM area cannot be swapped
1C1D	STAGEER	Processing state has not reached the expected stage
1C1E	SWAPPED	Area(s) already swapped
1C1F	WITHAR	The project still has access rights



1C20	EMPTPLST	Empty polling list
1C21	STNOINIT	Station not initialized
1C22	JUMPERR	Illegal jump
1C23	VFUERR	VFU error
1C24	PAPERR	Paper definition error
1C25	HEADERR	Wrong header
1C26	BSNFERR	Block serial number format error
1C27	ILLCPHDR	Illegal channel program error
1C28	UPDCI	A control interval has been updated
1C29	UNSTABLE	Undefined
1C30	JRNALERR	Journal information not consistent
1DC0 1DFF	WRONGDAT	Wrong data sent to unit records
1DC1	WRONGSSF	Wrong SSF data
1E00 1E4F	IOERR	IO in an erroneous state due to a firmware or a hardware error
1E01	MLAINTER	MLA interlocked
1E02	DATAERR	Error in data read
1E03	TIMEOUT	Time-on exhausted (in MLA)
1E04	BREAK	Break recognized
1E05	UNRECIO	Unrecoverable IO termination
1E06	STANDBY	Device stand by
1E07	OFFLINE	Device off line
1E08	DEFTRACK	Defective track
1E09	PARITYER	Parity error
1E0A	WRITPROT	Device in write protect state
1E0B	REPNEED	Repositioning needed
1E10	TRBSYNID	Terminal busy, no input data
1E11	TRBSYIDC	Terminal busy, input data correct
1E12	TRBSYIDE	Terminal busy, input data error
1E20	RTCOVNID	Retry count overflow, no input data
1E21	RTCOVIDC	Retry count overflow, input data correct
1E22	RTCOVIDE	Retry count overflow, input data error
1E25	STUNTEST	Station declared under test by MLA
1E26	ILSTREQ	Illegal station I/O request
1E30	MGNAKNID	Message not acknowledged, no input data
1E31	MGNAKIDC	Message not acknowledged, input data correct
1E32	MGNAKIDE	Message not acknowledged, input data error
1E40	TONID	VIP time out, no input data
1E41	TOIDC	VIP time out, input data correct
1E42	TOIDE	VIP time out, input data error
2000 20FF	CCBUFNAS	Buffer not assigned
2100 21FF	CCDADVL	Disk address violation
2200 22FF	CCFMVL	File mask or function mask violation
2300 23FF	CCFLGIL	Invalid flag modification
2400 24FF	CCBRIL	Invalid branch address
2500 25FF	CCNUMIL	Invalid CCE number



2600 26FF	CCILLEG	Illegal CCE
2800 280F	IOTERM	Hardware detailed status byte
2800 2807	DSB0	Detailed status byte 0
2800	DSB00	Detailed status byte 0 for channel 0
2801	DSB01	Detailed status byte 0 for channel 1
2802	DSB02	Detailed status byte 0 for channel 2
2803	DSB03	Detailed status byte 0 for channel 3
2804	DSB04	Detailed status byte 0 for channel 4
2805	DSB05	Detailed status byte 0 for channel 5
2806	DSB06	Detailed status byte 0 for channel 6
2807	DSB07	Detailed status byte 0 for channel 7
2808 280F	DSB2	Detailed status byte 2
2808	DSB20	Detailed status byte 2 for channel 0
2809	DSB21	Detailed status byte 2 for channel 1
280A	DSB22	Detailed status byte 2 for channel 2
280B	DSB23	Detailed status byte 2 for channel 3
280C	DSB24	Detailed status byte 2 for channel 4
280D	DSB25	Detailed status byte 2 for channel 5
280E	DSB26	Detailed status byte 2 for channel 6
280F	DSB27	Detailed status byte 2 for channel 7





56. Device Management Return Codes in More Detail

This section explains in more detail the return codes set by the Device Management modules.

The return codes are given in the following format:

<mnemonic> <number>, <return code>

where:

<mnemonic> is the SIU name (always DVMGT, with the single exception of HPR).

<number> is a one- or two-digit number which indicates the internal function of the module (i.e. the procedure) which set the return code.

<return code> is one of the return codes explained in this manual.

The return codes are listed in numerical order of function number.

HPR 0, DVIDFBID	The allocation of the printer has been rejected. The requested belt is unknown in SYS.URCINIT.
DVMGT 3, BUSY	The media has been declared unavailable by the system (cartridge library only): Resource not currently available.
DVMGT 3, HARDMALF	The media has been declared unavailable by the system (cartridge library only): Hardware problem.
DVMGT 3, MDNAV	The media has been declared unavailable by the system or after a CR or CJ command.
DVMGT 3, RSUNKN	The media has been declared unavailable by the system (cartridge library only): The media is not in the library.



DVMGT 6, DVNAV	The requested Dynamic Drive Reconfiguration (applies to cartridges only), is not possible. There is only one device in the configuration.
DVMGT 6, INVUSE	The requested Dynamic Drive Reconfiguration (applies to cartridges only), is not possible. The cartridge is in a cartridge library, or must be mounted on a given device.
DVMGT 7, TRUNC	Normal return code. The information returned about a pool of devices is incomplete. The number of devices is greater than the number specified.
DVMGT 9, IGNORE	Normal return code when an AVR has not been issued after a device state change.
DVMGT 9, NOWAIT	Controller recovery while an AVR is running.
DVMGT 10, RSUNKN	No error; the requested volume has not been found in the given system tables.
DVMGT 11, ARGERR	System or user error while checking if a volume is known to the system: No device type is given. The device type is not a disk, diskette, tape, nor cartridge. No device attributes are given for disks. A device name is given. Incomplete device attributes for a cartridge on multi-model sites (model name is missing). For a non-removable disk, both the volume name and the device name have been given.
DVMGT 11, BUSY	The supplied volume name is already in use.
DVMGT 11, WRONGDV	System error, or no information can be returned regarding the given media: No device type is given. No device name or volume name is given. No device name is given and the device type is not a disk, diskette, tape, nor cartridge. No device attributes are given for disks specified by their volume names. Incomplete device attributes for a cartridge on multi-model sites (model name is missing). The volume name is unknown. The volume is NSTD, out of NV scope.



	The volume name is known, but the volume is not allocated and the device is OUT, STANDBY, or in AVR (for a non-ALONE MIRROR disk, both copies are OUT, STANDBY, or in AVR). The volume name is known, but the device is allocated in device mode. The device name is unknown. A volume with the specified volume name is not mounted on the specified device.
DVMGT 12, DISABLED	Only incomplete information can be returned about the given media: The device exists, but is OUT (for a non-ALONE MIRROR volume: not requested by T&D, both copies are OUT, or one is OUT and the other is unknown - STANDBY or in AVR).
DVMGT 12, STANDBY	Only incomplete information can be returned about the given media: The device exists, but is not allocated and: STANDBY or DISMOUNT MEDIA or in AVR or the volume is NSTD out of NV scope. For a not ALONE MIRROR volume, both copies are STANDBY or in AVR; or one is STANDBY or in AVR and the other is unknown.
DVMGT 12, WRONGDV	System error, or an unused entry has been found while scanning the system tables to obtain information about media: Value out of range, or unused due to MIRROR disk pairing.
DVMGT 13, WRONGDV	System error or an unused entry has been found while scanning the system tables to obtain links between volumes and devices: Value out of range, or unused due to MIRROR disk pairing.
DVMGT 14, ENQUE	Normal return code. One or several media requested by a step are not yet mounted.
DVMGT 14, MDNAV	A step cannot be started because the requested media has been declared unavailable by the operator.



DVMGT 16, ARGERR	System error: The given function code is not allowed for the given device class.
DVMGT 18, BREAK	The mounting (or write-permission check) request has been cancelled by a break or a CANCEL response.
DVMGT 18, CONFLICT	Contradictory requests: The request for write-permission cannot be executed because access protection was requested during allocation of the volume.
DVMGT 18, DVNASG	System error while executing a mounting (or write-permission check) request: The media is not assigned to this user. Value out of range, or unused due to MIRROR disk pairing.
DVMGT 18, HARDMALF	The given media cannot be mounted or switched to write permit (for a cartridge library only): Hardware problem.
DVMGT 18, MDNAV	The given media cannot be mounted or switched to write permit because it has been declared unavailable by the operator.
DVMGT 18, RESNAV	The given media cannot be mounted or switched to write permit (for a cartridge library only): The media is not available.
DVMGT 18, RSUNKN	The given media cannot be mounted or switched to write permit (for a cartridge library only): The media is not in the library.
DVMGT 18, STANDBY	The given device is STANDBY or seized.
DVMGT 19, BUSY	The allocation of a media has not been performed, and (for static allocation only) the job that requested it has been enqueued: Allocation is not currently possible (device is OUT, or there is an exclusivity conflict, ...), but may be possible later, and the job may be restarted (for static allocation).
DVMGT 19, DVIDFBID	The allocation of a media has been rejected due to a system error, or a user error, or because it is not possible:



	Device is not available at the moment. Incorrect parameters. Incorrect device type or device attributes. Value out of range or unused due to MIRROR disk pairing. Incompatible options within the same job. Allocation is not possible, and will not be possible later (a job has requested more devices than are available in the configuration, ...). In some cases, for dynamic allocation, DVIDFBID is returned instead of BUSY, but no enqueueing is possible.
DVMGT 20, DAMAGED	System error at deallocation time: Damaged system tables.
DVMGT 20, DVCERR	System error at deallocation time. Incorrect parameters
DVMGT 20, EMPTY	Normal return code when a media has been deallocated: The media was allocated, and has now been deallocated.
DVMGT 21, BUSY	The reservation of a volume has not been performed, and (for static reservation only) the job that requested it has been enqueued: The volume is already reserved by another user.
DVMGT 21, DVNAV	The reservation of a volume has been rejected because of a user error: Incorrect device type or device attributes. Incomplete device attributes for a cartridge on multi-model sites (model name is missing).
DVMGT 21, WRONGDV	System error while reserving a volume or cancelling the reservation. Value out of range, or unused due to MIRROR disk pairing.
DVMGT 23, DVCERR	Device class/device attribute not compatible with the requested device in the NAME_VOLUME command.
DVMGT 23, WRONGPAR	System error: Wrong MV command requested by AVAIL.
DVMGT 25, DVIDFBID	Cancellation of reservation of a pool of devices is not performed because no device exists with the specified attributes within the pool.



DVMGT 25, DVNAV	Cancellation of reservation of a pool of devices has not been performed because of a user error, or because the request is irrelevant: There is no device to be deallocated in the pool. The disk is non-removable. Incomplete device attributes for a cartridge on a multi-model site (model name is missing).
DVMGT 26, DAMAGED	System error while reserving a device: Damaged system tables.
DVMGT 26, DVIDFBID	The reservation of a pool of devices has not been performed because of a system or user error, or because it is not possible: Device is not available at the moment. A job requested more devices than are available in the configuration. User error in specification of the request. Incomplete device attributes for a cartridge on a multi-model site (model name is missing). Damaged system tables.
DVMGT 26, DVOV	The reservation of a pool of devices has not been performed because it is not currently possible, and (for static reservation only) the job that requested it has been enqueued: Not enough devices available in the configuration for the requested class, device held, or already reserved..
DVMGT 27, DAMAGED	System error while translating a device class.
DVMGT 27, DVCERR	Device class translation not possible: The string cannot be translated, due to a syntax error.
DVMGT 27, DVNAV	For printers, the given number of hammers is different from 120, 132, 136 or 160. The given device class does not exist in the configuration: The string corresponds to a correct description, but the device or device class does not exist in the current configuration.
DVMGT 27, IDERR	The given device class is incomplete.
DVMGT 28, TPUNKN	Device type translation not possible:



	Unknown device type.
DVMGT 29, MDNAV	Device not available. The belt is not identified.
DVMGT 30, DVNAV	Reconfiguration rejected at AVR time.
DVMGT 30, DVVIOL	Reconfiguration of SHARED media rejected. The device being recognized is not sharable.
DVMGT 30, MDNAV	AVR for cartridge library. Optic label differs from magnetic label.
DVMGT 30, RESNAV	Reconfiguration of SHARED media rejected. The source drive is seized by the other system.
DVMGT 30, RSUNKN	At AVR time: For allocation with the ANY MEDIA option, volume not found in system tables. For a cartridge library, unknown optic label.
DVMGT 35, WRONGDV	System error: Value out of range.
DVMGT 36, TRUNC	Normal return code. The returned site description has been truncated: Array too small.
DVMGT 36, WRONGDV	System error, or an unused entry has been found while scanning the system tables: Value out of range, or unused due to MIRROR disk pairing.
DVMGT 37, SGNAV	System error: The segments required for DVMGT system tables cannot be successfully created.
DVMGT 38, DVCERR	System error while allocating a disk for several steps: Value out of range, or unused due to MIRROR disk pairing. The volume is not a disk.
DVMGT 38, DVNASG	System error while allocating a disk for several steps: Volume not allocated to the requestor, or incorrect allocation options.
DVMGT 39, DVNAV	Media dismounting cannot be avoided between two allocations:



	The device to be passed has been declared unavailable by the operator.
DVMGT 40, IOFAIL	Abnormal I/O termination while resetting file locks (in file labels) or releasing the space allocated to temporary files, on a VBO disk.
DVMGT 41, ALMOST	Normal return code. Accessibility checking, unlocking of file locks, or mirror disks resynchronization cannot be performed for some disks (affects only SHARED disks).
DVMGT 41, ARGERR	System error: Incorrect parameters.
DVMGT 41, NOTDONE	Accessibility checking, unlocking of file locks, or mirror disks resynchronization cannot be performed due to a system problem (affects SHARED disks only).
DVMGT 42, WRONGDV	System error: Value out of range, or unused due to MIRROR disk pairing.
DVMGT 43, NOTDONE	File locks, VTOC locks, or temporary files have not been cleaned: The volume is not a SHARED or RESIDENT disk. The cleaning could not be performed.
DVMGT 44, RSUNKN	GCOS has been started with NCONFIG and the disk does not belong to the standard configuration.
DVMGT 45, DVNAV	Information has been requested for the specified device. If not overridden, incorrect device name.
DVMGT 45, TPUNKN	Information has been requested for the specified device. If not overridden, incorrect device type.
DVMGT 48, SYSOV	System error: A new extent is necessary to enlarge system tables, but it cannot be created.
DVMGT 51, ARGERR	System error: Unknown function code.



DVMGT 60, DVIDFBID	The request for allocation of the media has been rejected: The user has assigned the same non-sharable volume twice.
DVMGT 62, ARGERR	No information can be returned about a device type: Incorrect parameters.
DVMGT 62, WAOV	The information returned about a device type is incomplete: The number of devices is greater than the specified number.
DVMGT 63, ARGERR	No information can be returned about a device type: Incorrect parameters.
DVMGT 63, WAOV	The information returned about a device type is incomplete: The number of devices is greater than the specified number.





57. File Management Return Codes in More Detail

This section gives more information about the return codes set by the File Management, File Assignment, File Description Processing and File Processing Preparation modules.

The return codes are given in the following format:

`<mnemonic> <number>, <return-code>`

where:

`<mnemonic>` is a mnemonic indicating the module:

DFASG = File Assignment;

DFDES = File Description Processing;

DFPRE = File Processing Preparation;

DUAL = File Management in the Transactional Context Restart Facility.

`<number>` is a one- or two-digit number indicating the internal function of the module which set the return code. This is not important for the user.

`<return-code>` is one of the return codes explained in this manual.

The return codes are listed in alphabetical order of mnemonic and numerical order of function number.



57.1 File Assignment

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DFASG 2, ALMOST	The ifn parameter supplied to the primitive H_RTVLID corresponds to several efns because file concatenation has taken place.
DFASG 2, DUMMY	The ifn parameter supplied to the primitive H_RTVLID was previously assigned with the value DUMMY. Only the general resident bit is returned.
DFASG 2, IFNNASG	DFASG 2, IFNERR An incorrect file descriptor has been supplied to H_RTVLID. The ifn supplied to H_RTVLID was not previously assigned.
DFASG 2, INDERR	H_RTVLID has been used on a file concatenation. The rank of the requested efn was specified, but the value given was greater than the maximum number of efns assigned for the concatenation.
DFASG 2, UFASPATH	H_RTVLID has been used with an ifn which has already been used to assign a catalog file link. This means that several files with secondary indexes can be assigned simultaneously using one ASSIGN statement.
DFASG 3, CONFLICT	Generally, this means that the input parameters specified for a static assign were incoherent or incompatible. However, this return code may also be output in the following cases: Device class not supported. MWLIB or MWINLIB command specified for a device other than a disk. Two assigns have been made on the same tape in the same process group. The NEXT parameter was not specified for the second ASSIGN. Two assigns have been made on the same efn in the same process group. The ACCESS parameter was set to WRITE for the first assign and to ALLREAD for the second.



Two assigns have been made on the same efn in the same process group, with different values for the SHARE parameter. (This is only possible without error when the ACCESS parameter is set to READ, and the SHARE parameter is set to NORMAL or ONEWRITE.)

Two assigns have been attempted on the same efn with contradictory device names.

Assigns have been attempted on the same efn with an incompatible NOVOLWR parameter.

Two assigns have been attempted on the same efn with an incompatible POOL parameter.



A define has been attempted on a ***file which has already been assigned to a different device, or a device that does not exist.

An assign which is not temporary has been attempted for a work file.

A work file has been assigned with LABEL=NSTD or LABEL=NONE.

A concatenated file has been assigned in a mode which is not permitted.

Two MWLIB or MWINLIB commands, each requesting exclusive mode, have been specified for the same efn.- An incorrect value has been specified for the SHARE, ACCESS or FILESTAT parameter.

An attempt has been made to allocate a cataloged file without specifying the CATNOW parameter.

Overriding journal options by a DEFINE is forbidden in this case.

The NBEFN and FIRSTVOL options are incompatible.

MOUNT=ALL is mandatory with the NEWVERS or the RELSPACE parameter.

ACCESS=SPWRITE or ACCESS=WRITE is mandatory with the NEWVERS or the RELSPACE parameter.

If the NEWVERS and the FIRSTVOL parameters are specified together, the last parameter to be specified must be 1.

The FIRSTVOL parameter has a value which is more than the value specified for the LASTVOL parameter.

The FIRSTVOL parameter has a value which is more than the total number of volumes specified.

An attempt has been made to assign a cataloged file which does not have a volume list.

The maximum number of ifns has been reached for this process group.

The maximum number of assigned files has been reached for this process group.



	An attempt has been made to assign a file dynamically on a different site, with an enqueueing semaphore which is permitted to activate the Output Writer. This is not possible on a different site.
DFASG 3, IFNASG	The ifn is already assigned to this process group.
DFASG 3, JUSTEXEC	An assign has been performed with ACCESS=EXECUTE, and the issuer has the EXECUTE right.
DFASG 4, ABOPROC	An exception has been recovered by the ONCOND mechanism.
DFASG 4, IOFAIL	An I/O error has occurred during reading from or writing to the SYS.KNODET file.
DFASG 5, CONFLICT	This return code can be set during a warm restart or after a system crash in the following cases: The segment containing the dynamic assigns does not exist. The specified ifn does not exist in the segment which contains the dynamic assigns.
DFASG 5, SYSOV	The maximum number of ifns have been assigned for the process group.
DFASG 6, CONFLICT	An incorrect value has been specified for the ALLUNIT parameter of the H_DYNAL primitive.
DFASG 6, OPEN	An attempt has been made to call the primitive H_DYNAL for a file which is already open.
DFASG 7, BUSY	Set during static allocation in the following cases: - The file referenced has already been assigned by another job. - Another job has already requested that the file be allocated.
DFASG 7, CONFLICT	Set during static allocation in the following cases: The file has already been assigned as a cataloged file without the CATNOW parameter being specified. The maximum number of ifns has been reached for this process group.
DFASG 8, FLABUNKN	During the deassign of a dual shared, non-resident file, the list of corresponding volumes is empty.
DFASG 9, BUSY	The maximum number of static defines has been reached.



DFASG 9, CONFLICT	Set in the following cases: The maximum number of static defines has been reached. This ifn has already been defined.
DFASG 10, FLABUNKN	Overriding the journal options is forbidden without having the RECOVERY access right. During a warm restart, a dual-shared, non-resident file is being deassigned and the list of corresponding volumes is empty.
DFASG 16, FLABUNKN	At job termination, an attempt has been made to suppress file passing for a dualshared, non-resident file and the list of corresponding volumes is empty.
DFASG 17, FILENASG	The ifn is not assigned.
DFASG 18, ALMOST	A dynamic assign has been attempted with the NOWAIT option, and the referenced volumes are not mounted.



DFASG 18, CONFLICT

Set during a dynamic assign in the following cases:

A non-resident file was assigned and the volume number was specified as less than 1 or greater than 10.

A non-resident file was assigned dynamically and the VOLIDE segment was not specified.

Incorrect label type.

A value specified for a work volume is greater than the value specified for the total number of volumes.

Incorrect value specified for ABNSTEPEND.

Incorrect value specified for NORSTEPEND.

Incorrect value specified for MASK.

The value specified for CATRANK is greater than 5.

The parameters NBEFN, ANYMED or ANYEFN have been specified for the assign and FILSTAT is not UNCAT.

NBEFN or ANYEFN has been specified for a device which is not tape.

NBEFN or ANYEFN has been specified with CATNOW.

CATNOW has been specified for a device which is not tape or disk.

ANYMED has been specified with CATNOW when a resident file is being assigned.

NBEFN or ANYEFN has been specified when FILSTAT is not UNCAT and a resident file is being assigned.

ANYMED has been specified when FILSTAT is not UNCAT and a resident file is being assigned.

ANYMED has been specified when FILSTAT is not UNCAT and the device is not tape.

DFASG 18, OPEN

The ifn specified to be used in input mode has already been assigned, and is now in the open or close state, but has not yet been deassigned.



DFASG 19, CONFLICT	Set in the following cases: An incorrect input parameter has been specified for a dynamic define. An ifn has been specified for a dynamic define, and the corresponding efn is already open.
DFASG 19, NOWAIT	An ifn has been specified for a dynamic define, which has already been defined.
DFASG 19, OPEN	An ifn has been specified for a dynamic define, and the corresponding efn is already open.
DFASG 20, OPEN	A dynamic deassign has been attempted on a file which is still open.
DFASG 21, ARVIOL	A dynamic assign has been attempted from a caller who is not in ring 0 or ring 1, and ACCESS = EXECUTE.
DFASG 22, ALMOST	The referenced SFN has already been consigned.
DFASG 24, SEQERR	Indicates that before consigning the SFN, a check was made which revealed the file to be open already.
DFASG 40, BUSY	Exclusive access to the process group has been requested, and the file is already assigned to the requestor.
DFASG 41, BUSY	As above, but the file is already assigned to another process group.
DFASG 42, BUSY	A process group has requested exclusive access to a file which is already being accessed exclusively by another process group.
DFASG 43, BUSY	The file is already assigned to the process group, but another process group has asked for the same file to be allocated.
DFASG 45, BUSY	The number of subfiles which may be assigned has been exceeded.
DFASG 46, BUSY	A process group has attempted to access a file which is already being accessed by another process group, but the second process group has specified a different device name.
DFASG 47, BUSY	Two process groups are trying to share the same file, but one process group has specified NOVOLWRITE and the other has specified VOLWRITE.
DFASG 48, BUSY	Two process groups are trying to share the same file, but the values specified for the SHARE parameter are incompatible.
DFASG 49, BUSY	Inter-process group sharing is incompatible.
DFASG 50, BUSY	A process group has attempted to access a file with ACCESS = ALLREAD while other process groups are writing to the file.



DFASG 51, BUSY	A process group has attempted to access a file with ACCESS = WRITE while the other process groups accessing the file are in ALLREAD mode.
DFASG 52, BUSY	A process group has attempted to access a file with ACCESS = ALLREAD while the other process groups accessing the file have a catalog attached.
DFASG 53, BUSY	The maximum number of jobs that can share a file has been reached.
DFASG 55, BUSY	There is a conflict with inter-system sharing.
DFASG 56, BUSY	There is an overflow in the knot table.
DFASG 57, BUSY	There are no more type 0 vacant entries or semaphores.
DFASG 58, BUSY	There is an overflow in the table of attached catalogs.
DFASG 59, BUSY	A file has been passed by another process group and the value of the SHARE parameter of the assign is incompatible.
DFASG 60, BUSY	A file has been passed by another process group, but the assign cannot be performed in passing mode.
DFASG 61, BUSY	An attempt has been made to assign an auto-attachable cataloged file and the volume on which the catalog resides is not mounted, or the cataloged file is already being accessed exclusively by another process group.

57.2 File Description Processing

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DFDES 1, AGENUNKN	A cataloged file has been assigned with an empty generation, and the CATNOW parameter has not been specified.
DFDES 1, ARVIOL	A cataloged file has been assigned, but the issuer does not have the necessary access rights on the catalog to use it.



DFDES 1, CONFLICT	Set in the following cases: A cataloged file has been assigned, but SITE.CATALOG does not exist. A reference has been made to a generation of a cataloged file which is not accessible. Several files have been assigned and passed with the same efn. The current file is a resident file, and the user did not specify the media list. An attempt has been made to share a file which is not sharable, as it does not reside on a disk. An attempt has been made to assign a file which has already been assigned with a different value for SHARE or JOURNAL. A file has been assigned with FILESTAT = SUBCAT, but the efn is not cataloged.
DFDES 1, IOFAIL	A file has been assigned, but the corresponding block in the SYS.KNODET file cannot be read from or written to.
DFDES 1, SADMVIOL	A SYS. file has been assigned with SYS1. The access rights are correct, but the issuer is not SYSADMIN.
DFDES 1, SCATUNKN	A SYS. cataloged file has been assigned, but the SYS.CATALOG does not exist.
DFDES 1, SCATVIOL	A cataloged file has been assigned, but the value given for the CATRANK parameter is incorrect, or the parameter was not specified.
DFDES 1, SYSOV	It is impossible to attach the file as there is an overflow in the catalog tables.
DFDES 4, ARGERR	The primitive H_RTFILE has been used to retrieve a cataloged file description. The file is a large magnetic tape file. The value specified for the TENTH parameter is less than 1 or greater than 25.
DFDES 4, ARVIOL	Set in the following cases: The caller requires a special interface, but is not in ring 0 or ring 1. The issuer has incorrect access rights.
DFDES 4, CATERR	An incorrect value has been specified for the CATRANK parameter (less than 0 or greater than 5).
DFDES 4, GENEMPTY	The wrong generation has been specified.



DFDES 4, OBJUNKN	A file generation description has been requested, and the catalog does not have one.
DFDES 4, SCATUNKN	The primitive H_RTFILE has been used and the SITE.CATALOG does not exist.
DFDES 4, TRNMERR	An absolute generation number has been specified as zero, and several of these exist.
DFDES 5, GENEMPTY	A request has been made to update a generation which does not exist.
DFDES 5, SCATUNKN	A request has been made to modify a generation and the SITE.CATALOG does not exist.
DFDES 32, BUSY	A file comes from two different catalogs, and the values given for the SHARE or JOURNAL parameter are different.
DFDES 33, BUSY	A file has the same efn and volume list as a cataloged file, but FILESTAT is neither CAT nor SUBCAT.
DFDES 34, BUSY	The oldest and newest generations of a file have been assigned simultaneously; (close loop only).
DFDES 35, BUSY	A subcatalog and a catalog have the same efn but their media lists are different.
DFDES 36, BUSY	Two files have the same efn, their media lists are partially identical, but the value given for FILESTAT is different.
DFDES 37, BUSY	Two files are partially identical as they have a common set of media names.
DFDES 38, BUSY	A homonym cannot be distinguished.

57.3 File Processing Preparation

@TBL@@NI@@@

DFPRE 2, BLKSZERR	Block size greater than 32 K bytes (not supported by PIAR).
DFPRE 2, DATALIM	A disk file cannot be extended because no increment size was defined for the file or no space is available for the extension.
DFPRE 2, FUNCNAV	Set in the following cases: An extension has been requested but MOUNT is not ALL. An extension has been requested but the file cannot be found on the specified volume.
DFPRE 2, IFNERR	An invalid ifn has been specified.
DFPRE 2, MDERR	The number of volumes on which the file resides exceeds the maximum, i.e. 10.
DFPRE 2, OPTERR	Allocation unit is not a cylinder, track, or file.
DFPRE 2, SPACENAV	No space has been allocated for the file.



DFPRE 6, ABOPROC DFPRE 6, CONFLICT	An exception has occurred during file execution. Set in the following cases: An attempt has been made to allocate a disk file in partial processing. No access method has been found which corresponds to the device, format and organization given for the file. The access level is not I/O or basic for an assigned volume of a tape or a disk.
DFPRE 6, DATANAV	Logical access to a file is forbidden after the failure of a recovery utility that has left the file in an unstable state. (Disk files only.)
DFPRE 6, DUPNAME	Set in the following cases (disk files only): A check option was requested for a file allocation and a file already exists with the same efn. A file name has been found twice on the media list for the assign.
DFPRE 6, EDELERR	The list of volumes given by the user does not contain the one where the file ends.
DFPRE 6, EFNUNKN	Set in the following cases: An efn was not found in the media list given as a parameter of the assign statement and: The file to be opened is a disk file and allocation has not been requested. The file to be opened is a tape file, and the processing mode is neither OUTPUT nor APPEND, (except for APPEND INADDR), and the open was not issued by the primitive H_RFLDEF. The file to be assigned is a native diskette file.
DFPRE 6, FLABUNKN	A tape file exists but there is an inconsistency between the new generation requested by the user and the real state of the generations. A disk file label cannot be found. An allocation request was made, but the NOALLOC parameter was specified for the open.
DFPRE 6, FLNMNAV	Generation switching cannot be performed because both the old and new generations are already present.



DFPRE 6, FUNCNAV	An attempt has been made to access a native tape file with FILEFORM=NSTD in output mode.
DFPRE 6, FVNOTCUR	A disk file is being processed in MOUNT=ALL mode, and the volumes list in respect to the "end of space" indicator of labels is incorrect.
DFPRE 6, MDERR	Set in the following cases: For a disk file, the sequence of volumes in the media list specified for the assign is incorrect. For a diskette file, the volume sequence number found in the label is neither one nor zero.
DFPRE 6, NOTOBS	Generation switching cannot be performed because the expiration date of the old generation has not been reached.
DFPRE 6, WRONGORG	Set in the following cases: The organization of the file does not match the ORGCHECK option specified for the open.
DFPRE 6, WRONGPMD	The ORGHDR field specified to the primitive H_DFLDEF was incorrect. Set in the following cases: ACCESS=READ for the assign, and the processing mode for the open is neither INPUT nor REVERSE. The processing mode for a disk file is REVERSE. The processing mode for a tape file is IO, IA or UP. The processing mode for a non-standard tape file is APPEND. The processing mode for a diskette file symbiant is not INPUT. The processing mode for a standard diskette file processed with FSN=ANY is not INPUT. When allocation is requested for a diskette file, the processing mode is not OUTPUT. The specified efn is of incorrect length.
DFPRE 8, LNERR	



DFPRE 8, INVUSE	Set in the following cases: The first file on a volume gives the IDRC/non-IDRC status of the first volume. The files that follow it should have the same attributes as the first file, but they do not. IDRC compaction is requested for a media stored in a non-IDRC cartridge library.
DFPRE 11, ALREADY	Density not supported.
DFPRE 11, IFNERR	The specified ifn is at open state.
DFPRE 11, IFNSTRU	An invalid ifn has been specified.
DFPRE 11, IFNVIOL	The same ifn string is already in use for an active file of the same job.
DFPRE 11, NOWAIT	Specific EFD: the same ifn string used by an ifn at open state.
DFPRE 11, OPTERR	The specified ifn is currently active for another primitive.
DFPRE 17, ABOPROC	Invalid function number requested.
DFPRE 17, EFNUNKN	An exception has occurred during code execution.
DFPRE 17, FUNCNAV	The first tape of a tape file cannot be accessed.
DFPRE 17, IFNERR	MODPMD is only allowed for a mono-volume file.
DFPRE 17, INVUSE	An attempt has been made to write to a tape file which has a native label, but is of non-standard format.
DFPRE 17, IOFAIL	An invalid ifn has been specified.
DFPRE 17, MDERR	Current user is not allowed to release SFINITed files.
DFPRE 17, NOTOPEN	An irrecoverable I/O error has occurred when accessing a system file.
DFPRE 17, NOWAIT	When a file was being assigned for partial processing, an incorrect value was specified for the LASTVOL parameter.
	The specified ifn is not open and deassign has not been requested.
	Set in the following cases: The ifn is being accessed by another primitive.
DFPRE 17, REPNEED	There is an access conflict with another primitive of the same process group.
DFPRE 18, COUNTERR	The volume cannot be correctly repositioned so no end of file label has been written.
DFPRE 18, DATALIM	The number of blocks read by the access method on input does not correspond to the number of blocks written.
DFPRE 18, DUMMY	A CLOSV has been performed for the last volume of a file.
	A file with a dummy ifn has been successfully closed.



DFPRE 18, FUNCNAV	The FORCE option is not allowed for tape files when the processing mode is not INPUT.
DFPRE 18, IFNERR	An invalid ifn has been specified.
DFPRE 18, NOCURREC	The last volume of a multi-volume file has been reached but the end of data indicator is not present in the label.
DFPRE 18, NOTOPEN	The specified file is not open.
DFPRE 18, NOTOPENV	The current volume cannot be found.
DFPRE 19, CONFLICT	The DFPRE 19 messages pertain to the particular access method being used. For further information, see Return Code CONFLICT.
DFPRE 19, DATALIM	The DFPRE 19 messages pertain to the particular access method being used. For further information, see Return Code DATALIM.
DFPRE 19, EXHAUST	The DFPRE 19 messages pertain to the particular access method being used. For further information, see Return Code EXHAUST.
DFPRE 19, FUNCNAV	The DFPRE 19 messages pertain to the particular access method being used. For further information, see Return Code FUNCNAV.
DFPRE 19, LEVVIOL	The DFPRE 19 messages pertain to the particular access method being used. For further information, see Return Code LEVVIOL.
DFPRE 19, NOCURREC	The DFPRE 19 messages pertain to the particular access method being used. For further information, see Return Code NOCURREC.
DFPRE 19, NOTOPEN	The DFPRE 19 messages pertain to the particular access method being used. For further information, see Return Code NOTOPEN.
DFPRE 19, WRONGPMD	The DFPRE 19 messages pertain to the particular access method being used. For further information, see Return Code WRONGPMD.
DFPRE 20, ALREADY	Space has already been allocated for the file.



DFPRE 20, ARGERR	Set in the following cases: The value of the ACCMODE parameter is invalid. The value of the REFMODE parameter is invalid. For a tape file the volume sequence number given in the INADDR parameter does not belong to the media list. The address of the zone to which the efn is to be returned is invalid. The address of the zone to which the subfile name is to be returned is invalid. The address of the zone to which the file attributes are to be returned is invalid.
DFPRE 20, ARVIOL	An assign has been attempted with ACCESS=EXECUTE, but the caller is not at least of ring 1.
DFPRE 20, CALLVIOL	An error occurred when calling the access method.
DFPRE 20, CONFLICT	Set in the following cases: No access method has been found which corresponds to the device, format, and organization given for the file. FIRSTVOL is specified as a parameter for the assign, the processing mode is neither APPEND nor INPUT, and the file is not a cataloged tape file. FIRSTVOL=EOF is specified as a parameter for the assign, and the processing mode is not APPEND. LASTVOL=EOF is specified as a parameter for the assign, and the processing mode is not INPUT.
DFPRE 20, DUMMY	A file with a dummy ifn has been opened successfully.
DFPRE 20, EFNUNKN	A work tape has been wrongly requested for a cataloged tape file.



DFPRE 20, FUNCNAV

Set in the following cases:

Files are being concatenated and the processing mode is not INPUT.

Files are being concatenated and the access mode is not sequential.

An allocation request has been made for a disk file and MOUNT is not equal to ALL.

The access level specified for a reopen is incompatible with the value specified for the previous open.

- For a file in non-standard format file with a native label, the processing mode is not INPUT.

DFPRE 20, IFNERR

An invalid ifn has been specified.

DFPRE 20, IFNNASG

The specified ifn is not assigned.

DFPRE 20, MDERR

The current media does not belong to the media list specified for the assign.

DFPRE 20, NOWAIT

The specified ifn is currently active for another primitive.

DFPRE 20, OPEN

The specified ifn is already open.

DFPRE 20, SEQERR

The first volume sequence number in the media list is incorrect.



DFPRE 20, WRONGPMD	Set in the following cases: The processing mode specified is invalid. There is an inconsistency between the device and the processing mode because: The specified processing mode is IA, IO or UP for a tape file. The specified processing mode is not input for a tape file with a non-standard label. The specified processing mode is REVERSE for a disk file. The specified processing mode is not INPUT, but the access mode for the assign is READ, ALLREAD or EXECUTE. There is an inconsistency between the sharing mode and the processing mode. When only read operations are allowed, the processing mode must be either INPUT or UPDATE. The processing mode is input but CATNOW has been requested.
DFPRE 21, ARGERR DFPRE 21, CONFLICT DFPRE 21, DATALIM	The check on the processing mode requested in the assign has failed. The requested volume sequence number is greater than 10. The write ring checking for a tape file has failed. Set in the following cases:
DFPRE 21, DATANAV DFPRE 21, DUMMY	An attempt has been made to add an eleventh work media. During deallocation with the UNCATNOW parameter specified, the end of the media list has been reached. A disk file has been found in an unstable state. The volume has been opened successfully with a dummy ifn.
DFPRE 21, EFNUNKN	The specified file has not been found on the volume.



DFPRE 21, FUNCNAV	Set in the following cases: The specified function is not allowed when ACCESS = DEVICE. The specified function is not allowed for devices other than disk, diskette or tape. MD=* has been specified for an assign but CATNOW has not been specified.
DFPRE 21, IFNERR DFPRE 21, MDERR	Work media cannot be added to an uncataloged file. An invalid ifn has been specified. Set in the following cases: The volume to be opened cannot be found in the media list specified for the assign. In the case of a cataloged tape file the volume sequence number is greater than 250. The NEXT option is restricted to diskette files or tape files in INPUT mode. The current media tenth cannot be retrieved by the catalog. For diskette files, the sequence of the media list is invalid.
DFPRE 21, MDNAV	For diskette files, blank volume sequence numbers are mixed with non-blank volume sequence numbers. The specified media has been declared not available by the operator.
DFPRE 21, NOTCLOSV DFPRE 21, NOTOPEN DFPRE 22, CONFLICT DFPRE 22, DUMMY	No volume has been previously closed. The specified ifn is not open. Inconsistency in Data Management Structures. A file description has been successfully retrieved for a dummy ifn.
DFPRE 22, FUNCNAV	Set in the following cases: The input structure specified for H_DFLDEF is incorrect. No label can be transferred: the function is not defined for this device.
DFPRE 22, IFNERR DFPRE 22, NOTOPEN	An invalid ifn has been specified. The specified ifn is not open.



DFPRE 25, ADDRROUT	The input address does not match with the space address of the file.
DFPRE 25, ADFterr	The format of the parameter address is invalid: the file organization does not support physical record number addresses.
DFPRE 25, CPYNAV	Set in the following cases: The copy number is invalid. The extent description corresponding to the input dual copy number is not available.
DFPRE 25, EXTERR	The specified extent does not exist.
DFPRE 25, FUNCNAV	The specified media is not a VBO media.
DFPRE 25, MDERR	The specified media does not exist.
DFPRE 25, NOTOPEN	The specified ifn is not open.
DFPRE 25, NOWAIT	The extent is in an unstable state.
DFPRE 25, OPTERR	Invalid input media address format.
DFPRE 26, CONFLICT	It is impossible to restart the ifn processing.
DFPRE 26, IOFAIL	An I/O error has occurred on a system file.
DFPRE 26, MDERR	It is impossible to retrieve the specified media.
DFPRE 27, CONFLICT	An attempt has been made to write to a file on tape protected by a ring.
DFPRE 27, FLABUNKN	The file label was not found on the specified volumes.
DFPRE 27, INVUSE	Set in the following case: IDRC status detected on a media mounted on a non-IDRC cartridge drive.
DFPRE 27, MDERR	Set in the following cases: End of file not found on media list. During output processing, the header labels were unable to be written. For a long cataloged tape file, the next media tenth cannot be retrieved by the catalog. The media list for a diskette file is inconsistent: blank volume sequence numbers are mixed with non-blank volume sequence numbers. When a diskette file is being concatenated using the NBEFN specified for the assign, the first occurrence of the file is missing.
DFPRE 27, OPTERR	An option reserved for a different device was used.
DFPRE 28, SPACENAV	No space has been allocated for a diskette file.



DFPRE 29, ALREADY DFPRE 29, FUNCNAV	The same ifn string is already used in user pool. Set in the following cases: The TYPE parameter specified for the dynamic file descriptor is 0, but the caller's ring is not at least 1. The FILEFORM parameter is not BFAS or UFAS. The FILEORG parameter is not QUEUED or SEQUENTIAL. The FILEORG parameter is QUEUED, but FILEFORM is UFAS. The RECFORM parameter is invalid. RECSIZE is greater than BLOCKSIZE. The DATAFORM parameter is invalid. The ADDRFORM parameter is invalid.
DFPRE 29, IFNERR DFPRE 29, OPEN DFPRE 32, CONFLICT DFPRE 33, ALREADY DFPRE 33, ARGERR	The caller's ring is not at least 1 and therefore modification or deletion of a type 0 dynamic file descriptor is forbidden. The dynamic file descriptor that was specified to be deleted cannot be retrieved from the user pool. The specified ifn is open and so the dynamic file descriptor cannot be modified or deleted. Checkpoint processing has failed. The specified ifn is already locked. Set in the following cases: The specified COBOL option is invalid.
DFPRE 33, FUNCNAV DFPRE 33, IFNERR DFPRE 33, IFNNASG DFPRE 33, NOLOCK DFPRE 33, SHCTVIOL DFPRE 33, TIMEOUT DFPRE 38, IFNERR	There is an inconsistency between the Time Slicing and the Repeat inputs. Function not available for SFINIT files. An invalid ifn has been specified. The specified ifn is not assigned. The specified file was not locked. The specified function cannot be carried out as the file is under the control of GAC. The wait for a resource has been too long, or no wait can be performed. The specified ifn is either invalid or not open.



57.4 INTERNAL FUNCTIONS For Service Center Use Only

The internal function numbers given in this subsection correspond to the internal functions of File Processing Preparation as shown in the following table.

File Processing Preparation Internal Functions

@TBL@@NI@@@

Function Number	Internal Function
2	Allocate Space for or Extend a Disk File
6	Create Data Management Control Structures (Part of OPEN)
8	Create the Labels on a Tape
11	Synchronize Access to Data Management Control Structures
17	Modify the Processing Mode for a Tape File; Close a File
18	Close a Volume
20	Open a File (Main Procedure)
21	Open a Volume
22	Retrieve a File Description
25	Convert Media Addresses
26	File Management Part of Restart Processing
27	Volume Positioning and Label Reading
28	Allocate Space for a Diskette File
29	Create, Delete or Modify a Dynamic File Descriptor
32	File Management Part of Checkpoint Processing
33	Lock a File
38	Release Space for a Disk File

57.5 File Management In The Transactional Context Restart Facility

@TBL@@NI@@@

DUAL 3, INVUSE	When initializing access to the SYS.KNODET file, the first file block read is not a FICB block.
DUAL 3, IOFAIL	When initializing access to the SYS.KNODET file, the first file block read is invalid.
DUAL 4, ARGERR	The requested function is unknown; it is neither READ nor WRITE.
DUAL 4, IOFAIL	The file block read is invalid.
DUAL 5, ARGERR	There are more than 16 extents found in the SYS.PMF files.
DUAL 5, EFNUNKN	No SYS.PMF nor "JCSJ" file was found.



58. TDS Return Codes in More Detail

58.1 Tpr/Transaction Abort Codes

NOTE:

Bracketed codes, [1234], may be returned to the user or may appear in a dump: codes where no USE was specified are returned only in the TPR.

Return Code Number	Return Code	Explanation
[0804] 1853	ADDROUT ARGERR	Address out of bounds. COBOL SYMBOLIC-QUEUE within the output CD or device name separated by "/" (1C syntax).
1501	ARVIOL	Access right violation. WRITE while in "statistical read" requested.
1E04 1206	BREAK BUFNBOV	Break request issued from a terminal. TDS buffer pool overflow - Switching to Before Journal is not possible. Increase buffer pool size or add before journal.
00D3 120F	CANEVT COUNTOV	Transaction cancelled. The transaction requires more locked pages than declared at TDSGEN (refer to MAXIMUM NUMBER OF LOCKED PAGES in the TDS section).
1223	ENTRYOV	Entry overflow - number of entries exceeds, limit, try CLOSE DEASSIGN again.
[1C0B] [1228] [0A06]	EXHAUST FILEOV FLNAV	End-of-file already signalled. File overflow due to a record insertion. File in alert status - must be recovered before it can be opened.
0A05	FUNCNAV	Unavailable function for specified file, e.g., READ on user journal file.



[1020]	INDUNKN	Index unknown - TDS error.
[0A07]	ITMNAV	A program tries to modify a file protected by the Before Journal but the journal was suppressed by the "SUPPRESS BEFORE JOURNAL" message.
[0204]	KEYCHG	Attempt to change record key on re-issue of WRITE.
[1807]	LNERR	Erroneous length for variable length record.
Return Code Number	Return Code	Explanation
1466	LOKVIOL	The transaction tries to access a file opened in statistical read mode which is not explicitly specified for it.
[1C04]	NOCURREC	A sequential file request preceded a direct request.
[1C19]	NODELETE	No DELETE allowed.
1878	NOMATCH	The next program name is unknown.
0115	NOTALL	Set by M CANCEL when execution was incomplete. Repeat command.
1C01	NOTOPEN	Referenced file is not open.
[0700]	NOWAIT	Simultaneous requests on a file have occurred, in violation of non-concurrency.
1730	OPERATOR	Transaction cancelled by M CANCEL command.
1806	OPTERR	Attempt to execute a transaction with SUPPRESS BEFORE JOURNAL while files are SHARED and integrity is set to HIGH or MEDIUM.
1463	PMDVIOL	Processing mode violation.
04C5	PROCEXP	Procedure exception within a program.
1021	QUNKN	SYMBOLIC-QUEUE within input CD is incorrect.
1623	RESVIOL	Result of a resource handling violation, e.g. FREE/SAVE-COMMON function performed without calling TAKE-COMMON. Violation FOR INQUIRY transaction.
1442	RCVVIOL	Violation when wrong RECEIVE used.
0A18	SCIDXNAV	Secondary index of UFAS indexed file was not created.
1214	SFNBOV	Too many users in TRACE Print mode - DIRSIZE parameter of "<tdsname>-DEBUG" file is too small to accommodate all users.



1441	SNDVIOL	Violation when using SEND.
1219	TABOV	The transaction tried to lock more pages than currently allocated. The transaction will be automatically restarted with a higher number of locked pages allocated.
0029	TIMELIM	TPR time limit exceeded.
[1E05]	UNRECIO	Irrecoverable I/O error.
0980	USERREQ	Abort requested by user.
186B	UBUGERR	IDS/II user error: see detailed explanation in JOR or TRACE. When a TPR aborts with this code, the message is printed in the JOR and in the TRACE file when the terminal is in TRACE.

58.2 Tds Return Codes On [M] Open, [M] Close

Return Code Number	Return Code	Explanation
1501	ARVIOL	The requestor does not have access rights for the specified file. See the <i>Data Security Facilities User's Guide</i> .
0200	BUSY	File currently assigned to another job.
0460	CONFLICT	Internal error in the file's characteristics.
0A17	DATANAV	File data lost due to a crash at creation time.
1800	DVCERR	Device-class error - check syntax.
0A02	DVNAV	Specified device not available - check syntax.
1208	DVOV	Device overflow - too many devices indicated.
1007	EFNUNKN	External file name unknown - check syntax.
1223	ENTRYOV	Entry overflow - number of entries exceeds limit, try [M] CLOSE_TDS_FILE DEASSIGN again.
1820	EXTERR	Volume(s) of a multivolume file missing.
0A06	FLNAV	A file must be recovered before it can be opened. For IDS/II areas, the return code corresponds to one of the following: 1. The assigned area is not an IDS/II area. 2. The assigned area name is not the name declared for this ifn. 3. The file's user label is invalid. 4. The schema date is different from the area date. (For detailed explanations see the JOR).



1821	IFNERR	Internal file name in error; file may already be open, the syntax may be incorrect, or there may be an internal error.
0A10	IFNNASG	Internal file name already assigned. Issue an [M] CLOSE_TDS_FILE DEASSIGN, then [M] OPEN_TDS_FILE.
1898	KEYERR	Source program record key and PREALLOC record key do not match.
0A03	MDNAV	Media not available - issue CR MSnn.
0900	NASSIGND	No ASSIGN for the internal file named in [M] OPEN_TDS_FILE.
1C07	OPEN	File already opened.
1806	OPTERR	Missing or inadequate DEFINE. Required file integrity level cannot be obtained. No dynamic corrective action may be performed. Include the DEFINE in the next TDS session.
1462	SHLVVIOL	SHARE=MONITOR not specified for a TDS-controlled file.
1219	TABOV	Either a TDS controlled file is not UFAS or there is an internal error.
1C02	WRONGORG	Error in file organization - usually non-UFAS file specified as a TDS controlled file.



59. XBUP Messages

Messages of type XBUPnnn are produced by RDDF 7.

A full description of these messages is given in the document:

RDDF 7-V2 Administrator's Guide 47 A2 44US.





A. Completion Codes for I/O Errors

An I/O Completion Code is a special kind of return code that indicates the status of an Input/Output hardware event.

You can find I/O Completion Codes within a message sent by a system component. They are usually indicated by **IOCC = ~~xxxx~~, COMPLETION CODE: <XXXX>, COMPLETION CODE = ~~xxxx~~**, or something similar.

Here is an example of a Completion Code in a message:

QL50. FATAL I/O ERROR ON DIRECTORY OR BAM BLOCK NUMBER <blk_number>, COMPLETION CODE: <XXXX>.

The meaning of the completion codes are listed below for cartridge tape errors, tape errors and disk errors. Code values are in ascending numerical order under each category.

A.1 Cartridge TAPE ERRORS

@TBL@@NI@@@

Type of Error	Code Value
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Device Condition

@TBL@@NI@@@

EOF/BOT	9101
Logical EOF	9102

Operational Check

@TBL@@NI@@@

Media unavailable	9208
Write protect	9210



Device reserved 9240
 Unequal length check 9280
 Repositioning needed 92FF

Hardware Check

@TBL@@NI@@@

ID BURST not 9400
 detected
 Controller fault 9400
 Retry failure 9404
 Cartridge failure 9408
 Overrun 9440
 Device fault 9440

Data Errors

@TBL@@NI@@@

Read/Write error 9804
 ID burst error 9808
 Tape positioning error 9840
 Channel parity error 9880

Program Check

@TBL@@NI@@@

Program release B001
 Function mask B002
 violation
 Function mask reject B004
 Resume error B008
 Illegal sequence B010
 Illegal data B020
 Illegal count B040
 Illegal CCE B080



A.2 Tape Errors

@TBL@@NI@@@

Type of Error	Code Value	Comments
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Device Condition

@TBL@@NI@@@

EOF/BOT	9101
Logical EOF	9102
End of tape	9110
Handler loss	9120

Operational Check

@TBL@@NI@@@

Media unavailable	9208
Write protect	9210

Device problem: remount tape on a different drive.

Device/DLI reserved	9240
Unequal length check	9280

Either system fault or indicates that the label length given in the JCL is incorrect. (Check occurs during file open.)

Repositioning needed	92FF
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Hardware Check

@TBL@@NI@@@

Off line or hardware check	9400
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Device problem: remount tape on different drive; 9400 may indicate that tape assigned as 7-track but mounted on 9-track drive (or vice versa).

DA register error	9404
Volume unavailable	9408
EV2 error	9410
Off line	9420
Time out error	9440



Data Errors

@TBL@@NI@@@

PSI error	9800
Dropped frame or bits	9801
Raw overscrew/LRC	9802
Tape time out	9804
Postamble, CRC or tape mark	9804
Data compare/ID burst	9808
Bad preamble	9810
Frame parity	9820
Block detector error	9840
PSI parity error	9880
Read error without standby	98C0

Indicates a faulty drive or hardware interface error: may disappear if tape mounted on different drive

Program Check

@TBL@@NI@@@

Program release	A/B001
Function mask violation	A/B002
Function mask reject	A/B004
Resume error	A/B008
Illegal sequence	A/B010
Illegal data	A/B020
Illegal argument	A/B040
Illegal CCE	A/B080

In general, system fault.



A.3 Disk Errors

@TBL@@NI@@@

Type of Error	Code Value	Comments
Device Condition		
Record not found	8104	May indicate a bad track or a drive error: retry with another drive.
Operational Check		
Volume unavailable	8201	Change drive.
Function mask violation	8208	System at fault or channel program error.
Write protect	8210	Put the drive in write mode.
Unequal length	8280	Count error in data transfer.
Hardware Check		
Device off line	8410	Device fault: change drive.
Channel exception	8401	
Time out	8402	
Marginal condition	8404	Hardware interface fault: change drive.
DLI parity error	8408	
Device fault	8440	
DLI error	8420	
Underrun/overrun	8480	
Data Errors		
Error data field	8808	
Error key field	8810	May indicate a missing record because of a bad track.
Error count field	8820	
Missing address marker	8840	
PSI error	8880	Hardware interface: change the drive used.
Data-Device Check		
R/W into index mark	8980	System fault.



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