

## **UPDATE NOTICE NO. 1**

# **RT-11 System Message Manual**

AD-5284C-T1

March 1981

### **NEW AND CHANGED INFORMATION**

This update contains changes and additions to the *RT-11 System Message Manual* (AA-5284C-TC).

Additional copies of this update to the *RT-11 System Message Manual* may be ordered from the Software Distribution Center, Digital Equipment Corporation, Maynard, Massachusetts 01754. Order Number: AD-5284C-T1. The order number of the base manual is AA-5284C-TC.

# INSTRUCTIONS

The enclosed pages are to be placed in the *RT-11 System Message Manual* as replacements for, or additions to, current pages. The changes made on replacement pages are indicated in the outside margin by change bars (■) for additions and bullets (●) for deletions.

**KEEP THIS NOTICE IN YOUR MANUAL TO MAINTAIN AN UP-TO-DATE RECORD OF CHANGED PAGES**

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**March 1981**

This manual is for all RT-11 users. It provides a summary of error conditions that may occur during system use, along with recommended recovery procedures.

## **RT-11 System Message Manual**

Order No. AA-5284C-TC

**SUPERSESSION/UPDATE INFORMATION:** This manual supersedes AA-5284B-TC. This manual includes Update Notice No. 1 (AD-5284C-T1).

**OPERATING SYSTEM AND VERSION:** RT-11 V4.0

**SOFTWARE VERSION:** FORTRAN IV V2.5  
BASIC-11 V2.0  
RT-11 V4.0

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## 1.2 Format of Messages

In this manual, each RT-11 system message appears in the same form as on your display terminal and in your hard copy terminal listings. The messages appear in the following form:

*?Prog-s-Message Text*

The message text is prefixed by the name of the system program (*Prog*) that issued the message. The program name is followed by a code (*s*) that indicates the severity of the error. RT-11 responds to error conditions based on the level of severity indicated by the code.

**Table Table 1-1: Error Severity Levels**

Level	Severity Code	Effect
Information	I	Execution continues. The program detected a condition that you should be informed of. The message appears at the terminal or in the listing file. The condition may affect execution at a later time and may require future action.
Warning	W	Execution continues. The program detected a condition that may cause errors in execution. Corrective action may be necessary. The message appears at the terminal or in the listing file.
Error	E	Execution may terminate. The program detected an error that will cause other errors during execution. Corrective action is necessary. The message appears at the terminal or in the listing file.
Fatal/Severe	F	Execution terminates. The program detected a serious error. You must enter another command to continue processing. The message appears at the terminal or in the listing file.
Unconditional Abort	U	Execution terminates. An extremely serious error occurred that prevents further processing.

The FORTRAN IV and BASIC-11 messages do not appear in the format described in the preceding paragraphs. See Section 5.0 for a description of messages from FORTRAN IV, and Section 6.0 for a description of messages from BASIC-11.

You can use the monitor SET command to change the effect of the severity level on the system's response. In particular, these settings affect the execution of indirect command files. Refer to the *RT-11 System User's Guide* for a description of the SET ERROR command.



When a monitor halt occurs, do not attempt to restart the system by pressing the continue key (CONT) on the processor. You must reboot the system. The following sections describe the various kinds of halts that occur under the different monitors and the special problems involved in USR swapping and stack overflow.

#### NOTE

Each description of a halt or loop in the following sections includes a symbol name. Use them to find the appropriate sections of code in the monitor source listings that reveal offsets from location 54. If you are working with the distributed version of RT-11, refer to the link maps on the distribution kit for accurate offsets. If you created the monitor you are working with through system generation, the symbol names described here are accurate but you must refer to the link map created by system generation to determine the offsets. Therefore, for any special monitors you generate through system generation such as a version of FB with multi-terminal support, use the symbols in your link map to identify the appropriate code.

**4.2.1 Base-Line Monitor Halts** — The base-line monitor has five explicit halts. Any other halts that occur may indicate that the monitor code has been corrupted. If that is the case, check for logic errors in the user program and reboot the system.

1. Absolute location 26 (octal)

See *?MON-F-Power fail halt*.

The monitor executes this halt on power up and power down.

2. Absolute location 116 (octal)

See *?MON-F-Memory error NNNNNN*.

The monitor executes this halt when it detects a memory parity error.

3. Absolute location 246 (octal)

The monitor executes this halt if a floating point interrupt occurs under a monitor that does not have floating point support. Programs that use floating point instructions must be run under monitors with floating point support. Floating point support for the BL monitor is available through system generation.

4. \*\*Check the symbol DEAD.

The monitor executes this halt when it encounters a hardware error while reading the KMON or USR from the system device. This halt indicates a temporary or permanent failure of the controller or the physical volume. The base-line monitor does not execute this halt when the system device is write-locked. If the system device is write-locked, the monitor issues the message *?MON-F-System write error* and returns to KMON.

5. \*\*Check the symbol 7\$ in routine COMPLT.

The user set bit 7 in the job status word (absolute location 44) to request halts on hard errors, and the monitor detected one. Register 5 points to a queue element, specifically to the pointer to the channel status word. Register 4 points to the current queue element pointer in the handler.

**4.2.2 Single-Job Monitor Halts** — The single-job monitor has seven explicit halts. Some of them are mutually exclusive, however, because they depend directly on system generation features that you are free to include or exclude. If a halt that is not enabled occurs, the monitor code may be corrupted. Check for logic errors in the user program, and reboot the system.

1. Absolute location 26 (octal)

See *?MON-F-Power fail halt*.

If the message *?MON-F-Power fail halt* is disabled during system generation, this halt is executed on power up and power down.

2. Absolute location 116 (octal)

See *?MON-F-Memory error NNNNNN*.

If memory support is not enabled during system generation (the default for the distributed version of the single-job monitor), the monitor executes this halt when it detects a memory parity error. If the message is enabled, the monitor issues it and returns to KMON.

3. Absolute location 244 (octal)

The monitor executes this halt if a floating point interrupt occurs under a monitor that does not have floating point support. Programs that use floating point instructions must be run under monitors with floating point support. Floating point support is available in the distributed single-job monitor, as well as through system generation.

4. \*\*Check the symbol 1\$ before TRAPPF.

See *?MON-F-Power fail halt*.

If the message *?MON-F-Power fail halt* is enabled during system generation (the default for the distributed version of the single-job monitor), the monitor executes this halt on power down.

5. \*\*Check the symbol 2\$ in routine CRASHP.

See *?MON-F-Power fail halt*.

If the message *?MON-F-Power fail halt* is enabled during system generation (the default for the distributed version of the single-job monitor), the monitor issues the message and executes this halt on power up.

6. \*\*Check the symbol DEAD. The message *?MON-F-System read failure halt* precedes this halt only if system I/O messages are enabled during system generation.



If system I/O messages are enabled during system generation (the default for the distributed version of the single-job monitor), the monitor executes a halt in routine CRASHP at symbol 2\$ after printing the message *?MON-F-System read failure halt*. This halt occurs when it encounters a hardware error while reading the KMON or USR from the system device. This halt indicates a temporary or permanent failure in the controller or physical volume. If the system device is write-locked, the single-job monitor displays the message *?MON-F-System write error* and returns to KMON, rather than executing this halt.

7. **\*\*Check the symbol IOEHLT.**

The monitor detected a hard I/O error after you set bit 7 in the job status word (absolute location 44). Register 5 points to a queue element, specifically to the pointer to the channel status word. Register 4 points to the current queue element pointer in the handler.

**4.2.3 Foreground/Background and XM Monitor Halts** — The foreground/background monitor has four explicit halts, but the ones that can occur for a particular version of the monitor depend on features you choose or exclude during system generation.

The XM monitor has the same halts as the foreground/background monitor, but the offsets into RMON differ for the two monitors. Make sure you refer to the appropriate link map to determine the symbol value (see Note in Section 4.2).

Any other halts that occur may indicate that the monitor code is corrupted. When that is the case, check for logic errors in the user program, and reboot the system.

1. Absolute location 26 (octal)

See *?MON-F-Power fail halt*.

If the message *?MON-F-Power fail halt* is disabled during system generation, this halt is executed on power up and power down. If the message is enabled, the monitor issues the message and halts.

2. Absolute location 116 (octal)

See *?MON-F-Memory error NNNNNN*.

If memory parity support is disabled (the default for the distributed versions of the monitors), the monitor executes this halt when it detects a memory parity error. The last item in this list of foreground/background (and XM) monitor halts describes the monitor action when the message is enabled.

3. Absolute location 244 (octal)

The monitor executes this halt if a floating point interrupt occurs under a monitor that does not have floating point support. Programs that use floating point instructions must be run under monitors with floating point

support. Floating point support is included in the distributed FB monitor, and is also available for the XM monitor through system generation.

4. \*\*Check the symbol SYHALT.

The monitor executes this halt in two general situations. The message *?MON-F-System halt* may precede the halt.

- a. If the message *?MON-F-Power fail halt* is enabled (the default for the distributed version of the foreground/background monitor), the monitor issues the message and executes this halt on power up. On power down, the monitor executes this halt, but without supporting the overhead of the message.
- b. The monitor executes this halt when it traps to 4 or 10 or when it encounters a memory error, but only when it is executing critical monitor or interrupt code — in interrupt service routines, device handlers or selected portions of the monitor. (When the monitor is not executing critical code, it issues a message — *?MON-F-Memory error NNNNNN*, *?MON-F-Trap to 4 NNNNNN*, or *?MON-F-Trap to 10 NNNNNN* — aborts the program, and returns to KMON.)

Check the contents of the stack pointer (register 6). If the contents are less than 400 (octal), stack overflow has caused the trap. Section 4.2.5 of this manual has further information about stack overflow.

The address where the trap occurred is at the top of the stack. If this address is within user code, check for an error in an interrupt service routine or device handler. Verify that handlers are not fetched into areas that will be destroyed by data buffers or overlaid when the USR swaps. Section 4.2.4 of this manual has further information about USR swapping.

Check for a reference to a nonexistent device. The reference causes the handler to trap to 4 when it attempts to access the device registers. You can reduce the possibility of this error by deleting from the system volume all handlers for devices that are not part of your system.

If the address where the trap occurred is in the monitor, calculate the corresponding monitor offset by subtracting the contents of location 54. Consult a source listing of the monitor and compare the monitor you are running to the sources. The monitor (or data in the monitor or user region such as queue elements and channel status tables) may be corrupted.

Hardware problems that cause bus timeout cause this halt because they trap to 4. This is extremely rare, however; consider it only as a last resort.

**4.2.4 USR Swapping** — Many system failures occur when the USR swaps over important memory areas (such as device handlers, queue elements, and completion routines; the latter may occur when you are running FORTRAN IV

programs that use SYSLIB calls). One way to detect this type of failure is to use the SET USR NOSWAP command and rerun the program (providing enough free memory exists). If the failure does not recur, then USR swapping is probably causing the problem. The program should be changed so that the USR does not swap over it at all (by being linked with overlays or with a different bottom address) or by making sure that the USR does not swap over any important areas within the program. See the *RT-11 Programmer's Reference Manual* and the *RT-11 Software Support Manual* for details concerning the swapping algorithm.



<b>ERROR: Target must be array</b>	<b>FORTRAN</b>
An array element referenced in an ENCODE/DECODE statement was not previously dimensioned.	Check the logic of your program. Make sure all arrays have been dimensioned.
<b>ERROR: Unary operator has too many operands</b>	<b>FORTRAN</b>
Two or more operands were used in a statement with an operator that can only have one operand. For example, .NOT. must have a single operand.	Check for typing errors in the statement, including omitted operators and omitted parentheses. Correct the statement.
<b>ERROR: Unlabeled FORMAT statement</b>	<b>FORTRAN</b>
The FORMAT statement does not have a label.	Replace columns 1 through 5 with the proper label.
<b>ERROR: Unrecognized keyword in OPEN or CLOSE statement</b>	<b>FORTRAN</b>
The OPEN or CLOSE statement contains a keyword that the FORTRAN compiler could not recognize.	Check for typing errors in the OPEN or CLOSE statement and correct them.
<b>ERROR: Unrecognized value for OPEN or CLOSE keyword</b>	<b>FORTRAN</b>
The OPEN or CLOSE statement contains a keyword with an invalid quoted string value. For example, DISPOSE = "SURE".	Correct the invalid quoted string value.
<b>ERROR: Usage of variable **** invalid</b>	<b>FORTRAN</b>
An attempt was made to use a common variable, an array variable or a dummy argument as an EXTERNAL variable; or an attempt was made to place a dummy argument or external name in COMMON.	Correct the program logic.
<b>ERROR: Value of constant not in range</b>	<b>FORTRAN</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. An integer constant in the line exceeds 65535, the maximum unsigned value.</li> <li>2. The dimension for an array is invalid.</li> <li>3. A floating point constant has an exponent that is too large.</li> </ol>	Correct the statement.
<b>ERROR: Variable **** invalid in adjustable dimension</b>	<b>FORTRAN</b>
A variable used as an adjustable dimension is not an integer dummy argument in the sub-program unit.	Correct the program.
<b>ERROR: Wrong number of operands for binary operator</b>	<b>FORTRAN</b>
Only one operand was used in a statement with an operator that requires two. For example, in the statement I=*J the multiplication operator requires two operands.	Check for typing errors and correct the statement.

**ERROR: Wrong number of subscripts for array \*\*\*\*****FORTTRAN**

An array reference does not have the same number of subscripts as was specified when the array was dimensioned. Correct the array reference error.

**?FORTTRAN-F-Code generation stack overflow**

A statement in the program is too complex to process. Simplify complex statements.

**?FORTTRAN-F-Compiler fatal error, analysis follows**

The FORTRAN IV compiler malfunctioned. A summary of the malfunction follows this message. It includes a partial dump of the compiler, relevant non-FORTTRAN messages about the cause of the malfunction, and specific instructions to be followed. If the analysis includes suggestions for correcting the malfunction, try them. In any case, follow the instructions for reporting the malfunction.

**?FORTTRAN-F-Constant subscript stack overflow**

There are too many constant subscripts in a program statement. Simplify the statement.

**?FORTTRAN-F-Device full**

There is not enough room on the output volume for the object or listing files. Make more space available by deleting unnecessary files or by using the SQUEEZE command. Otherwise, direct the object or listing files to another device or use another volume in the same device.

**?FORTTRAN-F-Dynamic memory overflow**

The program unit being compiled cannot be processed in the available memory space. Break the program unit into smaller subprograms, or run the program on a larger machine.

**?FORTTRAN-F-Error reading source file**

An unrecoverable error occurred while the compiler was attempting to read a source program input file. Refer to the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0 of this manual.

**?FORTTRAN-F-Error writing listing file**

1. An unrecoverable error occurred while the compiler was attempting to write the listing output file. Refer to the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0 of this manual.
2. There is not enough room on the output volume for the listing output file. Refer to Section 3.0 of this manual for information on how to increase storage space.

**?FORTTRAN-F-Error writing object file**

1. An unrecoverable error occurred while the compiler was attempting to write the object program output file. Refer to the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0 of this manual.
2. There is not enough room on the output volume for the object program output file. Refer to Section 3.0 of this manual for information on how to increase storage space.

**?FORTRAN-F-File not found**

An input file specified in the command string could not be found on the specified device.

Correct the command string to refer to an existing file or proper device, or install the proper volume.





**?BATCH-F-Too many output files**

More than two output files were specified.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Limit the number of output file specifications to two. (For BATCH, output files represent the compiler output device and file and the log file.)

**?BATCH-F-Unknown command**

The command specified with a dollar sign (\$) in character position 1 was not a legal BATCH command.

Verify that the spelling of the command is correct.

**BE NNNNNN**

ODT found a bad entry. Location NNNNNN represents the location after the trap instruction that ODT did not expect. Setting the T bit in the status register, jumping to the middle of ODT, or executing data using an illegal trace trap instruction can cause this error.

Correct the contents of the location before NNNNNN.

**?BINCOM-E-File Created: protected file already exists — DEV:FILNAM.TYP**

A protected file exists, along with a newly created unprotected file of the same name.

List the directory, unsorted. If the unprotected file appears before the protected file in the directory listing, either delete or rename it. If the protected file appears first, rename it, or change the protection code with the PIP /Z option or the monitor RENAME/NOPROTECT command.

**?BINCOM-E-Illegal command line**

An incorrect command was issued to BINCOM.

Check for a typing error in the command line and make sure that the format of the command line is correct. Reenter the command.

**?BINCOM-E-Illegal option /x:val**

An option that requires a value was not given one, or an option that does not take a value was given one.

Check for typing errors, and retype the command line.

**?BINCOM-E-Input file not found — DEV:FILNAM.TYP**

The specified input file was not found on the specified device.

Make sure that the command line contains no errors and that the specified file exists on the specified device. If the correct device is not mounted, mount it and reenter the command.

**?BINCOM-E-Not enough available memory**

BINCOM did not have the minimum amount of memory it requires to use as buffer space when it compares files.

Refer to Section 3.0 of this manual for information on how to increase memory resources.

**?BINCOM-E-Output device full**

There was not enough room in the directory of the output device to create the specified output file.

Use SQUEEZE to compress the volume, or use a different volume for this operation. See Section 3.0 of this manual for information on how to increase memory resources.

**?BINCOM-E-Output file full — DEV:FILNAM.TYP**

Not enough room was allocated to the specified output file when it was created.

Delete the existing output file, or use a different volume for the output file. See Section 3.0 of this manual for information on how to increase memory resources.

**?BINCOM-E-Read error in — DEV:FILNAM.TYP**

A hardware error occurred while the specified input file was being read.

Refer to the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0 of this manual.

**?BINCOM-E-Write error in — DEV:FILNAM.TYP**

A hardware error occurred while the specified output file was being written.

Refer to the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0 of this manual.

**?BINCOM-I-No differences encountered**

The files that were compared are identical. BINCOM does not create an output file unless you specified the /O option in the command string or used the monitor DIFFERENCES/ALWAYS command.

This message is informational.

**?BINCOM-W-File is longer — DEV:FILNAM.TYP**

Whether or not there are any differences in the binary data in the two files that were compared, they are different in content because they have different lengths.

This message is informational.

**?BINCOM-W-Files are different**

The files that were compared are different.

This message is informational.

**?BOOT-F-No boot on volume**

No bootstrap was written on the volume.

Use the DUP /U option or the monitor COPY/BOOT command to write the bootstrap.

**?BOOT-U-Conflicting SYSGEN options**

Support for the error logger, extended memory, and device time-out is not the same in the system handler and monitor. Execution terminates.

Be sure the monitor and handler file versions are correct. If these files are lost, assemble the monitor and handlers with the same SYCND.MAC conditional file. See the *RT-11 Installation and System Generation Guide* for details about SYSGEN options.

**?BOOT-U-Handler file not found on volume**

The handler for the system device was not found during the bootstrap operation. Execution terminates.

Copy the handler file (xx.SYS) for the system device onto the volume you are trying to boot. Reboot.

### **?CREF-F-File created: protected file already exists**

A protected listing file exists, along with a newly created unprotected file of the same name.

List the directory, unsorted. If the unprotected file appears before the protected file in the directory listing, either delete or rename it. If the protected file appears first, rename it or change the protection code with the PIP /Z option or the monitor RENAME/NOPROTECT command.

### **?CREF-F-LST file error**

An output error occurred while the cross-reference table to the listing file was being written to. The output volume may not have enough free space for the listing file.

Refer to Section 3.0 of this manual for information on how to increase storage space. If the error persists when space is adequate, check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0 of this manual.

### **?CSI-F-Device full**

The output file created by a user program utilizing .CSIGEN with terminal input did not fit on the device specified.

Refer to Section 3.0 of this manual for information on how to increase storage space. Use the /ALLOCATE option or the CSI square bracket ([]) construction to specify the size of the output file.

### **?CSI-F-File not found**

The input file called by a user program utilizing .CSIGEN with terminal input was not found.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Verify that all file names exist as entered in the command line, and retry the operation.

### **?CSI-F-Illegal command**

The command line in a user program utilizing .CSIGEN or .CSISPC with terminal input contains a syntax error.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Check the format of the monitor command and reenter it. Try simplifying the command and re-typing it.

1. An RT-11 directory-structured device was specified for output without a file name (for example, \*RK1:=RK1:RT11FB.SYS/U).
2. A command line contains more than 80 printing characters before a carriage return, or contains invalid characters, such as blanks.
3. A large number of files and devices were specified in a keyboard monitor command.
4. Input to a .GTLIN request contains more than 80 characters.

Make sure input to a .GTLIN request does not exceed 80 characters.

### **?CSI-F-Illegal device**

The device specified in a user program utilizing .CSIGEN with terminal input does not exist.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Make sure that the device indicated is a valid device; if it is not, copy the required device handler to the system device and rebootstrap the system again since TT: and BA: cannot be installed.

1. A device such as TT: (via a TYPE command) or BA: was referenced when that device handler does not exist on the system device even though a SHOW command lists TT: and BA: as valid devices.

2. The DIRECTORY command was typed or issued when running under the SJ monitor and the TT.SYS file is not on the system device. In this case, the system is barely usable. System commands that require TT.SYS will not operate properly until you copy that file onto your system device and reboot the system.

#### ?CSI-F-Prot file

One or more files specified in a user program utilizing .CSIGEN with terminal input already exists and is protected.

Choose a different name for the new output file; or delete, rename, or change the protection code of the existing file with the monitor RENAME/NOPROTECT command or PIP /Z option.

#### ?CTn: Push rewind or mount new volume

The end of the cassette mounted on unit *n* was reached. The cassette handler waits for operator response.

Mount a new cassette on the indicated drive for the cassette operation to proceed. Pushing the REWIND button on the indicated drive generates an error for the cassette transfer; the system proceeds with the next operation in the job.

#### ?DD-W-Patch DD.SYS bootstrap, put CSR+4 at *n*

The SET DD: CSR=*n* command was used to change the CSR address used by the DD: handler. The bootstrap contained in the DD: handler still references the original CSR.

Run SIPP to modify the CSR that the bootstrap uses for DECTape II. Specify a base of zero and use the value *n* given in the error message as the offset. The new contents should be the value of the CSR that you want plus 4.

#### ?DIR-F-Device not active

Input or output was requested for a device that was not on line, not write-enabled, or not in the system's device tables.

Make sure that the device is on line and is not write locked. Use the INSTALL command to enter the device into the system's device tables.

#### ?DIR-F-Error reading directory

A hardware error occurred while the directory was being read.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0 of this manual.

#### ?DIR-F-File created: protected file already exists

A protected directory file exists, along with a newly created unprotected file of the same name.

List the directory, unsorted. If the unprotected file appears before the protected file in the directory listing, either delete or rename it. If the protected file appears first, rename it or change the protection code with the PIP /Z option or the monitor RENAME/NOPROTECT command.

#### ?DIR-F-Illegal command

An incorrect command format was used with the DIRECTORY command.

Check the format of the DIRECTORY commands; correct any typing errors and reenter the command.

**?DUP-F-Illegal directory DEV:**

The volume in the specified device does not contain a valid RT-11 directory structure.

Initialize the volume before using it for the first time.

**?DUP-F-Illegal option**

An illegal option was specified in the command line.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Use only those options that are valid for the DUP program, as listed in the *RT-11 System User's Guide*.

**?DUP-F-Illegal option value**

A value was specified that was outside the acceptable range.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Refer to the *RT-11 System User's Guide* for a list of valid options and the range of legal values for each option.

**?DUP-F-Input error DEV:FILNAM.TYP**

A hard error occurred during a read operation.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions in Section 2.0 of this manual.

**?DUP-F-Insufficient memory**

There was not enough memory available to complete the requested operation.

Refer to Section 3.0 for information on how to increase memory space.

**?DUP-F-Invalid restore data DEV:**

DUP was unable to execute the monitor INITIALIZE/RESTORE command or DUP /D option because data stored in the home block of the volume was invalid.

Procedures to restore the volume are unavailable. All files and directory entries present before the volume was initialized are lost. Refer to the *RT-11 System User's Guide* for more information about the INITIALIZE/RESTORE command.

**?DUP-F-Non-bootable driver DEV:FILNAM.TYP**

1. A monitor BOOT or COPY/BOOT command, or a DUP /U option was given for a device whose device handler did not contain a primary bootstrap.
2. The colon (:) is missing from the device driver specification.

The device cannot be booted. Use another device for the operation.

Retype the command. Be sure to type a colon after the device driver mnemonic.

**?DUP-F-No room for file DEV:FILNAM.TYP**

There was no room to create the file. Either the unused area was not as large as the value specified with the /ALLOCATE or the DUP[n] option, or a file already occupies the area specified.

Delete a file or files from the affected area of the volume.

**?DUP-F-No space for extension DEV:FILNAM.TYP**

The unused area following the file was not large enough to accommodate the required size specified by the monitor /EXTENSION command or DUP /T option.

Specify a smaller value on the DUP /T option or /EXTENSION command, or delete a file or files from the affected area of the volume.

### **?DUP-F-No V4 boot on volume**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. An attempt was made to boot a volume that does not contain a bootstrap.                                  | Use the COPY/BOOT command to copy a bootstrap to the volume. |
| 2. An attempt was made to boot a volume containing a bootstrap that is not compatible with RT-11 Version 4. | Retry the operation, using the BOOT/FOREIGN command.         |

### **?DUP-F-Output error DEV:FILNAM.TYP**

A hard error occurred during a write operation.	Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions in Section 2.0 of this manual.
---	---

### **?DUP-F-Output file exists DEV:FILNAM.TYP**

A CREATE command specified a file name that already exists on the output volume. No operation is performed.	Delete the file that currently exists on the volume, or reenter the command with a different file name.
---	---

### **?DUP-F-Size function failed**

An error occurred while DUP was determining the size of the volume mounted in a device. The monitor, the device handler, or DUP may be corrupted. This message also occurs if a nonexistent unit number is specified.	Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions in Section 2.0 of this manual. Reboot the system and retry the operation.
---	--

### **?DUP-F-Unexpected EOF DEV:FILNAM.TYP**

A serious DUP internal error occurred.	Reboot the system and retry the operation. If the error occurs again, obtain a new copy of DUP.SAV from your distribution volume and retry the operation. If the error still occurs, submit an SPR to DIGITAL; include with the SPR a program listing and a machine-readable source program, if possible.
--	---

### **?DUP-F-Uninitialized volume DEV:**

The directory of the specified volume was not properly initialized as required by the command.	Initialize the directory with the INITIALIZE command.
--	---

### **?DUP-F-Volume not RT-11 format DEV:**

The specified volume is not in RT-11 directory-structured format.	Either format the volume using the FORMAT command, or use another volume for the operation.
---	---

### **?DUP-I-Bad blocks detected nnnnn.**

The specified number of bad blocks were detected during the bad block scan initiated by the monitor commands DIRECTORY/BADBLOCKS, INITIALIZE/REPLACE, or INITIALIZE/BADBLOCKS or by the DUP /K, /R, or /B options.	The volume is ready to use.
--	-----------------------------

**?DUP-I-No bad blocks detected DEV:**

No bad blocks were detected during the bad block scan initiated by the monitor commands DIRECTORY/BADBLOCKS, INITIALIZE/REPLACE, or INITIALIZE/BADBLOCKS or by the DUP /K, /R, or /B options.

The volume is ready to use.

**?DUP-U-Channel not open**

A serious DUP internal error occurred.

Reboot the system and retry the operation. If the error occurs again, obtain a new copy of DUP.SAV and retry the operation. If the error still occurs, submit an SPR to DIGITAL; include with the SPR a program listing and a machine-readable source program, if possible.





**?FORMAT-F-Illegal option: /x**

The option specified (/x) was not a valid option for the device specified.

Reenter the command line and use only valid options. See the *RT-11 System User's Guide* for a summary of the FORMAT options.

**?FORMAT-F-Illegal value specified with option:/x**

An illegal value was specified with option /x.

Reenter the command line and use only valid syntax. See the *RT-11 System User's Guide* for a summary of the FORMAT options.

**?FORMAT-F-Insufficient memory**

There was not enough memory to perform the specified function.

See Section 3.0 of this manual for information on how to increase memory resources.

**?FORMAT-F-Manufacturer's bad sector file corrupt (RK06/07)**

The manufacturer's bad sector file is not in a valid format. Execution terminates.

Use another disk.

**?FORMAT-F-No value can be specified with option: /x**

The specified option (/x) does not accept an argument. FORMAT prompts for another command.

Reenter the command line and use only valid syntax. See the *RT-11 System User's Guide* for a summary of the FORMAT options.

**?FORMAT-F-Unit number must be in range 0-7**

An illegal unit number was specified for a device.

Reenter the command line using a device unit number in the range 0-7.

**?FORMAT-F-Unit number too large for RT-11 configuration**

A unit number was specified that exceeds the number of units on the configuration.

Check the number of the required unit. Issue the command again.

**?FORMAT-I-Formatting aborted**

A device error occurred. Formatting is aborted.

The device must be formatted successfully before it can be used. Run the FORMAT program again.

**?FORMAT-I-Formatting complete**

The device is now formatted.

The device is ready for use.

**?FORMAT-I-Verification aborted**

A device error or user abort caused the pattern verification to terminate.

Rerun the pattern verification to verify the volume, if necessary. Refer to the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0 of this manual.

**?FORMAT-I-Verification complete**

The FORMAT program verification sequence is complete.

This message is informational.

**?FORMAT-U-Device handler fetch error**

The handler could not be fetched, probably because the device handler was not present to perform device verification.

Make sure that the device handler for the disk being verified resides on the system volume. Run the FORMAT program again.

**?FORMAT-U-Disk is an alignment cartridge**

The RK06/07 disk selected for formatting is an alignment disk. Execution terminates. Use another disk.

**?FORMAT-U-Formatting/Verifying the system volume is not allowed**

An attempt was made to format or verify the volume on which the running RT-11 system currently resides. Specify a different device unit number and format the device. You can also use the monitor /WAIT or the /W option, which permits a pause before formatting begins, so that a second volume can be substituted for the system device. See the *RT-11 System User's Guide* for information on how to do this.

**?FORMAT-U-Too many bad blocks**

The software bad block limit was exceeded. Use another disk for the operation.

**?FORMAT-W-Duplicate option: /x**

The option (/x) was already specified in the command line. Check the command line for duplicate options, and reenter the command.

**?FORTRAN messages**

Section 5.0 contains all FORTRAN IV messages.

**?HELP-F-File not a valid library HELP.TXT**

The file HELP.TXT is not in proper library format. Be sure to create the file HELP.TXT by processing HELP.MLB with the librarian after editing HELP.MLB. Refer to the procedures for customizing the HELP text in the *RT-11 Installation and System Generation Guide*.

**?HELP-F-File not found HELP.TXT**

The file HELP.TXT was not found on either SY: or DK:, and HELP was built to run without an integral text file. Copy HELP.MLB from the system backup volume onto SY:, if SY: has room for it, and use LIBR to create HELP.TXT. Copy the file to DK: if SY: does not have room. Alternatively, copy HELP.SAV from the distribution volume.

**?HELP-F-Help not available for topic AAAAAA**

The information requested is not available. Consult the *RT-11 System User's Guide* or an experienced user.

**?HELP-F-HELP.TXT has invalid format**

The file HELP.TXT is in library format, but contains a line that is not in valid format. Refer to the procedures for customizing the HELP text in the *RT-11 Installation and System Generation Guide*. Make sure that you do not corrupt the format of lines in the file HELP.TXT, after it has been created by processing HELP.MLB with the librarian.

**?HELP-F-Illegal option**

An option other than /PRINTER or /TERMINAL was attempted with the HELP command.

Correct the command line and retry the operation.

**?HELP-F-Not enough memory**

An internal error occurred.

Submit an SPR to DIGITAL; include with the SPR a program listing and a machine-readable source program, if possible.

**?HELP-F-Read error on HELP.TXT**

A hard error occurred while the file HELP.TXT was being read.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0 of this manual.

**?HELP-F-Syntax error in command, type 'HELP<sup>RET</sup>'**

The HELP command was improperly formatted.

Typing HELP followed by a carriage return summons the HELP command text and an explanation of how to use the HELP command.

**?HELP-F-Write error on LP:**

A hard error occurred during a write operation to the printer.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0 of this manual.

**?HELP-W-Help not available for subtopic AAAAAA**

The information requested is not available.

Consult the *RT-11 System User's Guide* or an experienced user.

**?HELP-W-Help not available for subtopic item AAAAAA**

The information requested is not available.

Consult the *RT-11 System User's Guide* or an experienced user.

**?HELP-W-Line printer not available — using terminal**

An attempt was made to output information from the HELP text to a line printer, and the line printer specified is not present in the system or the handler is not installed.

The output will be sent to the console terminal.

Check to make sure the printer specified is installed in the system.



### ?KMON-F-Address

An address is out of range in an E or D command.

The allowable range is between 0 and the base of RMON (contents of location 54 octal); the locations in the E or D commands should not exceed this range. If device handlers are loaded, the high limit is the beginning of these loaded handlers. Check for a typing error in a prior B command.

### ?KMON-F-Ambiguous command

The command abbreviation entered was not unique (for example, CO could stand for COPY or COMPILE).

Be sure to use enough characters in a command abbreviation to make that command unique. Four characters are usually enough. Refer to the *RT-11 System User's Guide* for the minimum abbreviations.

### ?KMON-F-Ambiguous option

The option abbreviation entered was not unique.

Be sure to use enough characters in an option abbreviation to make that option unique. Four characters are usually sufficient; six characters are sufficient in an option prefixed by 'NO'.

### ?KMON-F-Bad fetch DEV:

An error occurred while KMON was reading a device handler from SY:. This error can occur during the execution of a keyboard monitor LOAD, RUN, SRUN, or FRUN command, or from using indirect files that do not reside on the system device. The keyboard monitor loads device handlers for these commands. Or, you exchanged the system diskette without rebooting.

Make sure that the device handlers referenced are installed and are not in an area that contains bad blocks. If you exchange the system diskette, make sure you reboot.

### ?KMON-F-Command file nesting too deep

A reference was made to a fourth level of nested indirect command files.

Limit indirect command file nesting to three levels.

### ?KMON-F-Command file not at end of line

1. An indirect file was not the last item (excluding comments) on a keyboard monitor command line (for example, COMPILE FILE @A).
2. The command file name contained an illegal character (for example, @A\*B).

1. Make sure that indirect file is the last item, on a keyboard monitor command line.
2. Make sure that the command file name contains only legal characters.

### ?KMON-F-Command not in system

Although the specified command is a valid RT-11 command, the current system was generated without support for it.

See the *RT-11 System User's Guide* for a list of valid commands available with the different monitors. Consult the system manager to find out what commands are available with the monitor. Regenerate the monitor to include support for the command.

**?KMON-F-Command string too complicated**

The command is too complicated to parse, probably because there are a very large number of options in the command line.

Simplify the command and reenter it.

**?KMON-F-Conflicting options**

Incompatible options were specified in the command line.

Refer to the *RT-11 System User's Guide* for valid option combinations.

**?KMON-F-Conflicting SYSGEN options**

The SYSGEN options of the device handler disagree with those of RMON.

Select a compatible RMON/handler combination.

**?KMON-F-Console must be local**

A SET TT CONSOL=*n* command specified a logical unit of a terminal that is supported as a remote terminal.

Specify a local terminal as the console terminal and reissue the command.

**?KMON-F-Device full DEV:**

An attempt was made to save a file but there was not enough space on the specified device.

Make room on the device by removing files, or use another device for this operation. See Section 3.0 of this manual for information on how to increase memory or off-line storage resources.

**?KMON-F-Device loaded or not removable DEV:**

1. A REMOVE command specified an illegal device handler, (for example, the TT, BA, or system device handlers).
2. A REMOVE command specified a handler that is loaded.

1. Make sure the device handler specified in the REMOVE command can be removed.
2. Use the SHOW command to determine which handlers are resident, and unload them before removing them.

**?KMON-F-Error in file spec**

An error was made in the format of a file specification, or a file specification did not appear in the command line where one was expected.

Verify that the *dev:filnam.typ* format is used and retype.

**?KMON-F-Extended memory monitor required for DEV:FILNAM.TYP**

1. A program was running under the SJ or FB monitor, but extended memory overlays were requested.
2. The virtual bit of the job status word was set.

Make sure that the system includes memory management hardware, and that the program is run under the XM monitor.

**?KMON-F-File not found DEV:FILNAM.TYP**

1. The file specified in an R, RUN, FRUN, SRUN, GET, SET, INSTALL or indirect file command was not found.
2. The file needed to process the command was not found on the indicated devices.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Verify that the file name was typed in the correct format and that it contains no illegal characters. Verify that the named file resides on the named device and that all files necessary to process the command, such as utility programs and handler files, also reside on the named device. Retype the command line.

## NOTE

This message can occur at system bootstrap if the start-up indirect command file (STARTS, STARTF, or STARTX.COM) is not found. If this message occurs at bootstrap time, the system has been bootstrapped properly even though the start-up file was not found. The start-up file may have been accidentally deleted or renamed.

To prevent this message from appearing whenever the system is bootstrapped, simply replace the start-up file for the monitor in use, or create a new start-up file and give it the proper name for the monitor being used (STARTS.COM for the SJ monitor, STARTF.COM for the FB monitor, and STARTX.COM for the XM monitor).

### ?KMON-F-Foreground active

An attempt was made to execute an FRUN or UNLOAD F command when a foreground job already existed and was active.

Wait for the foreground job to finish before unloading it and starting a new foreground job.

### ?KMON-F-Illegal command

An illegal KMON command was used.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Retry the operation.

### ?KMON-F-Illegal continuation

An attempt was made to continue a line from a non-nested indirect file to the console terminal.

When continuing a line from an indirect command file, make sure that the indirect file is nested.

### ?KMON-F-Illegal date

The DATE command argument was illegal.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Enter the date using the correct format (DATE *dd-mmm-yy*).

### ?KMON-F-Illegal device DEV:

1. An illegal device was indicated, an operation illegal for the specified device was attempted, or an attempt was made to load a device handler for use with a foreground job (dev=F) when the single-job monitor was running.

1. Check for a typing error in the command line. Verify that the device indicated is valid. Note that devices for R, RUN, GET, SAV, SRUN, and FRUN must be random-access devices. The dev=F (and dev=B) construction is valid only under the FB monitor. Reenter the command.

2. An attempt was made to install either TT: or BA:.

2. Copy the TT: or BA: handler file to the system volume, and reboot the system so that TT: or BA: can be installed.

3. Under the FB and XM monitors, an attempt was made to unload a device the foreground owns while a foreground job was active. In this case, DEV: is the job name.

3. Unload the device after the foreground job has finished.

4. An attempt was made to use the commands LOAD TT: (in SJ) or LOAD BA: (in any monitor) when the appropriate file (TT.SYS, BA.SYS, or BAX.SYS) was not present on the system device. In this situation, TT: and BA: still appear in a SHOW listing because RT-11 reserves device slots for them.

4. Copy the TT: or BA: handler file to the system volume and reboot the system.

### **?KMON-F-Illegal device for command file**

An indirect file was invoked from a non-block-replaceable device (PC:, CT:, MT:).

Copy the indirect file to a block-replaceable device (such as RK: or DX:) and reenter the command line.

### **?KMON-F-Illegal device installation DEV:FILNAM.TYP**

Either the CSR specified in the handler is not valid in the current configuration, or the device set up failed.

Verify that the device specified by the CSR is installed.

### **?KMON-F-Illegal file format DEV:FILENAM.TYP**

1. In XM and FB, a .REL file produced by a version of RT-11 previous to Version 3 was specified in the foreground.

1. Because the .REL format of RT-11 Version 3 (and later) differs from the .REL format of Version 2C (and earlier), foreground jobs must be relinked to run under Version 3 and later monitors. Use the monitor LINK/FOREGROUND command or the LINK /R option to relink the file and reenter the command.

2. In XM, the .SAV image specified for the foreground was not a virtual job. In FB, the file was not a .REL file.

2. Verify that the .SAV image specified for the foreground is a virtual job in XM. Also, check the file to make sure the virtual bit is set. Verify that the file is a .REL file when running in FB.

### **?KMON-F-Illegal logical job name**

An attempt was made to execute an SRUN or FRUN command with a job name already associated with an active job or with an illegal job name.

Make sure that the job name contains from one to six characters, and that neither F nor B is used for a logical job name. Verify that the line contains no errors. Use the monitor SHOW JOBS command or the RESORC /J option to obtain a list of current job names. Reenter the SRUN or FRUN command with a name not already associated with an active job.

### **?KMON-F-Illegal NO on option**

A NO prefix was specified with an option that does not allow it (for example, COPY/NOBOOT).

Check the *RT-11 System User's Guide* for a list of options that are legal when prefixed by NO. Omit the option. This may produce the desired effect by default. Check and reenter the command line.

### **?KMON-F-Illegal option**

An illegal option was used in a command line.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Use only those options for keyboard monitor commands listed in the *RT-11 System User's Guide*.

### **?KMON-F-Illegal option for program**

The option used belongs to another program — not the one implied by the command line.

Examine the command line, select an appropriate option, and retry the operation.

### **?KMON-F-Illegal priority level**

The priority level specified by the SRUN/LEVEL option is either not a valid priority level or is the same as another active job.

Use a value from one to six to specify the priority level. Use the monitor SHOW JOBS command or the RESORC /J option to obtain a listing of current job levels.



**?KMON-F-Protected file already exists DEV:FILNAM.TYP**

A protected file already exists, with the same name as the file name specified with a SAVE command.

Use a different name to create a new file.

**?KMON-F-Region error**

There was not enough extended memory to create the region.

Relink to use less extended memory, or remove other jobs that are competing for the same area of memory.

**?KMON-F-Six system jobs already running — cannot SRUN job**

An attempt was made to execute an SRUN command when the maximum number of jobs — six — was already running.

Wait for a job to finish before running the new job with SRUN.

**?KMON-F-Too many files**

Too many files were specified for I/O in the command line.

Refer to the *RT-11 System User's Guide* for restrictions on file specifications.

**?KMON-U-Command file I/O error**

An I/O error occurred while an indirect file was being read.

This is probably a hardware malfunction. Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0 of this manual.

**?KMON-U-Overlay read error**

A hardware error occurred while a KMON overlay, used to process the current command, was being read. This indicates that there is a bad block in the system file in question, or that the system volume has been removed.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0 of this manual. Try bootstrapping a different monitor file with the BOOT command. Replace the system volume.

**?KMON-U-System input error**

A hard input error condition occurred on the system device while the system swap area was being read or while the scroller code was being read from the monitor file.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0 of this manual.

**?KMON-U-System output error**

A hard output error condition occurred on the system device while the system swap area was being written.

Verify that the system device is write-enabled. Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0 of this manual.

**?KMON-U-System output error DEV:FILNAM.TYP**

A hard error condition occurred as a result of a SET command while the indicated system file was being output.

Verify that the system device is write-enabled. Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0 of this manual.

**?KMON-W-Already installed/assigned DEV:**

The device already existed in the system tables.

Remove the device or deassign the device name. Then install the new handler.

**?KMON-W-Device not installed DEV:**

An attempt was made to remove a device that is currently not installed in the system table.

Verify that the device name was typed correctly. Use the SHOW command to determine which handlers are currently installed.

**?KMON-W-File created: protected file already exists DEV:FILENAM.TYP**

A protected file exists, along with a newly created unprotected file of the same name.

List the directory, unsorted. If the unprotected file appears before the protected file in the directory listing, either delete or rename it. If the protected file appears first, rename it or change the protection code with the monitor RENAME/NOPROTECT command or the PIP /Z option.

**?KMON-W-Logical name not found DEV:**

The logical device name in a DEASSIGN command was unknown to the system.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Use the SHOW command to list the physical and logical device names currently known to the system.

**?KMON-W-No clock**

No KW11 clock was available for the TIME command.

The TIME command cannot be used on your system.

**?KMON-W-No date**

The date was requested, but it had not yet been set.

Enter the date, using the format:  
DATE *dd-mm-yy*.

**?LIBR-F-Bad GSD in DEV:FILNAM.TYP**

There was an error in the global symbol directory (GSD). The file is probably not a legal object module.

Verify that the correct file names were specified as input; check for a typing error in the command line. Reassemble or recompile the source to obtain a good object module and retry the operation.

**?LIBR-F-Bad library for listing or extract**

The input file specified for extraction or to produce a directory listing was not a valid object library file.

Verify the file name in the command line and check for typing errors. It may be necessary to rebuild the input file.

**?LIBR-F-Bad option: /a**

The librarian did not recognize the given option (/a represents the unrecognized option). The librarian restarts and prompts with an asterisk.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Verify that the option is legal for the librarian, and retry the operation.

**?LIBR-F-EOF during extract**

The end of the input file was reached before the end of the module being extracted.

The object module format is probably incorrect. Rebuild the library file. If the error condition persists, reassemble the object module(s) belonging to that file.

**?LINK-F-STB write error**

A hardware error occurred while the symbol table (STB) file was being written.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0 of this manual.

**?LINK-F-Storing text beyond high limit**

1. An input object module may have caused the linker to store information in the image file beyond the high limit of the program; there is an error condition in the object module.
2. If an LDA file was being produced, there was not enough room on the output device for the output file.

1. Reassemble or recompile the program.
2. Specify a larger output file size, or refer to Section 3.0 of this manual for information on how to increase storage space.

**?LINK-F-Symbol table overflow**

Too many global symbols were used in the program.

Retry the link, using the /S or monitor /SLOWLY option. If the error still occurs, reduce the size of the library list using the /S and /P:n options, with a value less than the default. If the error continues, the link cannot take place in the available memory. Refer to Section 3.0 of this manual for information on how to increase memory space.

**?LINK-F-/T Odd value**

An odd value was specified for the transfer address.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Reenter the command, specifying an even value to the /T or monitor /TRANSFER option.

**?LINK-F-Too many program segments**

More than 1777 (octal) program segments were specified.

Restructure overlays to reduce the number.

**?LINK-F-Too many virtual overlay regions**

More than eight extended memory overlay regions (windows), including the root, were in use for extended memory jobs.

Reorganize the extended memory overlay structure to use eight or fewer memory overlay regions, including the root.

**?LINK-F-/U or /Y value not a power of 2**

The value specified with the /U, the monitor /ROUND, the /Y, or monitor /BOUNDARY option is not a power of 2.

Reenter the command with a value that is a power of 2.

**?LINK-F-Word Relocation Error in FILENAM**

During concatenation of data p-sects, a word reference was moved to an odd byte.

Place the .EVEN assembler directive at the end of data p-sects to make sure that all word references in data p-sects will be on a word boundary when relocated by LINK.

**?LINK-F-XM physical address space exceeded**

The program used more than 96K of extended memory.

Reorganize the overlays to use less extended memory. See the LINK chapter in the *RT-11 System User's Guide* for more information about the extended memory overlay option.

**?LINK-W-Additive reference of NNNNNN at segment # MMMMMM**

A call or a branch to an overlay segment was not made directly to an entry point in the segment. *NNNNNN* represents the entry point; *MMMMMM* represents the segment number.

Make sure that calls or branches to overlay segments are made directly to entry points in the segment. See the *RT-11 System User's Guide* for more information about using overlays.

**?LINK-W-Bad option: /a**

The linker did not recognize the option (/a) specified in the command line; or an illegal combination of options was used.

If the bad option occurred in the first command line, control returns to the CSI; enter another command. If the bad option occurred on a subsequent command line, the option is ignored and processing continues. In a continued command line, make sure that the only options used are /O, /N, /C, and //. Valid linker options are listed in the *RT-11 System User's Guide*. Reexamine the command line and check for a typing error.

**?LINK-W-Boundary section not found**

The program section name specified as a boundary section with the /Y option (/BOUNDARY) was not found in the modules that were linked; or the program section does not exist in the root segment. The linker continues after the warning, without changing the program section.

Check the responses to the *Boundary section?* prompt and use the correct section name the next time you link.

**?LINK-W-Byte relocation error at NNNNNN**

The linker attempted to relocate and link byte quantities, but failed because the high byte of the relocated value (or the linked value) was not all zeros. *NNNNNN* represents the address at which the error occurred.

Correct the source program so that there are no relocated byte quantities. Reassemble and relink.

The relocated value is truncated to eight bits and the linker continues processing (for SAV and LDA files). For REL files no truncation is performed and processing continues.

**?LINK-W-Complex relocation divide by 0 in DEV:FILNAM.TYP**

An attempt was made to divide by 0 in a complex relocation string in the file indicated. A result of 0 is returned and linking continues.

Check the logic in the relocation string of the program.

**?LINK-W-Complex relocation of AAAAAA**

The complex relocation of global symbols was indicated for the linker in the foreground.

Examine the assembly listing. Edit the program to remove all complex expressions that contain relocatable symbols. The MACRO assembler tags such occurrences with a C in the binary contents column of the listing.

**?LINK-W-Conflicting section attributes AAAAAA**

The program section symbol was defined with different attributes. The attributes of the first definition are used and the linking process continues.

Check the source program, and use the desired section attributes for that program section.

**?LINK-W-Default system library not found SYSLIB.OBJ**

The linker did not find SYSLIB.OBJ on the system device when undefined globals existed or when overlays were being used.

Obtain a copy of SYSLIB.OBJ from the backup system volume and relink the program, or correct the source files by removing the undefined globals listed on the terminal. The *RT-11 Installation and System Generation Guide* contains instructions for tailoring SYSLIB to meet various needs. The current version of SYSLIB contains the overlay handlers, which are required when overlays are specified.

**?LINK-W-Extend section not found**

The extend section name given with the /E or monitor /EXTEND option was not found in the modules that were linked; or the extend section did not exist in the root segment. The linker continues after the warning, without extending the section

Check the response to the *Extend section?* prompt, and use the correct section name the next time you link.

**?LINK-W-File created: protected file already exists DEV:FILNAM.TYP**

A protected file exists, along with a newly created unprotected file of the same name.

List the directory, unsorted. If the unprotected file appears before the protected file in the directory listing, either delete or rename it. If the protected file appears first, rename it or change the protection code with the monitor RENAME/NOPROTECT command or the PIP /Z option.

**?LINK-W-File not found DEV:FILNAM.TYP**

The input file indicated was not found.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Verify that the file name exists as entered in the command line and retry the operation.

**?LINK-W-Load address odd**

An odd load address was specified with the /Q option.

Reenter the line with an even address.

**?LINK-W-Load address too low PSECT**

The load address specified for the p-sect was too low. The p-sect was ignored to avoid over-laying code in a previous section.

Relink and specify a higher load address for the p-sect.

LINK continues execution without loading the p-sect at the specified address.

**?LINK-W-Load section not found PSECT**

The load section specified was not found in the root.

Reorder the modules to place the p-sect containing the load section in the root. Then relink.

LINK continues execution, ignoring the p-sect that was not found.

**?LINK-W-Map write error**

A hardware error occurred while the map output file was being written. The map output is terminated and the linking process continues.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0 of this manual.

**?LINK-W-Multiple definition of symbol**

The symbol indicated was defined more than once. Extra definitions are ignored.

Make sure each symbol is defined only once.

**?LINK-W-No load address**

No address was specified with the /Q option.

Reenter the command line and specify a load address.

**?LINK-W-/O or /V option error, re-enter line**

An error was made in the use of the /O or /V option. There are four probable errors: a /O option appears after a /V option; no value was given with a /O or /V option; a value was given but it is incorrect; a /O or /V option was used with the /L option.

Check the context and reenter the line.

**?LINK-W-Round section not found AAAAAA**

The symbol representing the program section specified with the /U or monitor /ROUND option was not found in the symbol table. Linking continues with no round-up action.

Check the source to make sure the symbol is globally defined.

**?LINK-W-Stack address undefined or in overlay**

The stack address specified by the /M or monitor /STACK option was either undefined or in an overlay. For SAV files, the stack address is set to the default 1000. For REL files, the default is 0 (and will be revised when the file is run in the foreground).

Check for a typing error in the command line. Verify that the stack address or global symbol is not defined in an overlay segment.

**?MDUP-F-Input error DEV:FILNAM.TYP**

A hard error occurred during a read operation.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions in Section 2.0 of this manual.

**?MDUP-F-Insufficient memory**

There was not enough memory to complete the requested operation.

Make sure there are at least 12K words of memory for the requested operation. See the section on the MDUP.SAV program contained in the *RT-11 Installation and System Generation Guide*.

**?MDUP-F-Non-bootable driver DEV:FILNAM.TYP**

The specified device handler does not contain a valid primary bootstrap, because either the bootable magtape or MDUP.Mx was built incorrectly.

See the *RT-11 Installation and System Generation Guide* for details about the MDUP.SAV program.

**?MDUP-F-No room for file DEV:FILNAM.TYP**

There was no room for the specified file on the output volume.

Use the /Z option or the INITIALIZE command to initialize the output device before copying the system to the output device. See the *RT-11 Installation and System Generation Guide* for more information.

**?MDUP-F-Output error DEV:FILNAM.TYP**

A hard error occurred during a write operation.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions in Section 2.0 of this manual.

**?MDUP-F-Size function failed**

An error occurred while DUP was determining the size of the volume mounted in a device. The monitor, the device handler, or DUP may be corrupted.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions in Section 2.0 of this manual. Reboot the system and retry the operation.

**?MDUP-F-Trap to 4**

A serious MDUP internal error occurred.

Reboot the system and retry the operation. If the error still occurs, submit an SPR to DIGITAL; include with the SPR a program listing and a machine-readable source program, if possible.

**?MDUP-F-Trap to 10**

A serious MDUP internal error occurred.

Reboot the system and retry the operation. If the error still occurs, submit an SPR to DIGITAL; include with the SPR a program listing and a machine-readable source program, if possible.

**?MDUP-I-Bad blocks detected nnnnn.**

The specified number of bad blocks was detected during the bad block scan initiated by the /Z/B option or the monitor INITIALIZE/BADBLOCKS command.

The volume is ready to use.

**?MDUP-I-No bad blocks detected DEV:**

No bad blocks were detected during the bad block scan initiated by a DUP /Z/B option or the monitor INITIALIZE/BADBLOCKS command.

The volume is ready to use.

**?MDUP-U-System error**

A serious MDUP internal error occurred.

Reboot the system and retry the operation. If the error still occurs, submit an SPR to DIGITAL; include with the SPR a program listing and a machine-readable source program, if possible.

**?MDUP-W-Too many bad blocks DEV:**

More than 128 bad blocks were encountered during a bad block scan.

The volume is unusable; reformat or replace.

**?MON-F-Bad fetch**

An error occurred while a device handler was being read from SY:, the address at which the handler was to be loaded was illegal, or the handler to be fetched has SYSGEN options that do not match the SYSGEN options of the monitor.

Check that the address at which the handler is to be loaded is not out of the bounds of the program, and that the handler is not so large that it would overflow the program bounds; in this case, try to allow more space for the handler. Examine location 60 of the device handler and the monitor fixed offset for SYSGEN features to see if they agree.

**?MON-F-Dir IO err NNNNNN**

For FB and XM only. See *?MON-F-Directory I/O error NNNNNN*.

**?MON-F-Dir ovflo NNNNNN**

For FB and XM only. See *?MON-F-Directory overflow NNNNNN*.

**?MON-F-Directory I/O error NNNNNN**

For SJ only. An error occurred during I/O in the directory of a device. The value *NNNNNN* is the address of the instruction following the instruction or EMT that caused the error.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0 of this manual.

**?MON-F-Directory overflow NNNNNN**

For SJ only. No more directory segments were available for expansion (occurred during file creation via .ENTER). The value *NNNNNN* is the address of the instruction following the instruction or EMT that caused the error.

Refer to Section 3.0 of this manual for information on how to increase storage space.



### **?MON-F-Directory unsafe**

For FB and XM monitors only. This message, along with whatever message appears immediately above it, indicates an I/O error while the *USR* was updating a device directory. The directory operation may have failed — one or more files may have been lost. The monitor attempts to complete the directory operation before aborting the job.

Examine the device directory carefully for lost files. Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions in Section 2.0 of this manual.

### **?MON-F-FP trap NNNNNN**

For *SJ* only. A floating-point exception trap occurred, and the user program had no *.SFP* exception routine active. The job is aborted. The value *NNNNNN* is the address of the instruction following the instruction or *EMT* that caused the error.

Examine the data for floating-point overflow or underflow and adjust it accordingly.

### **?MON-F-FPU trap NNNNNN**

For *FB* and *XM* only. See *?MON-F-FP trap NNNNNN*.

### **?MON-F-III addr NNNNNN**

For *FB* and *XM* only. See *?MON-F-Illegal address NNNNNN*.

### **?MON-F-III chan NNNNNN**

For *FB* and *XM* only. See *?MON-F-Illegal channel NNNNNN*.

### **?MON-F-III EMT NNNNNN**

For *FB* and *XM* only. See *?MON-F-Illegal EMT NNNNNN*.

### **?MON-F-III SST NNNNNN**

For the *XM* monitor only.

1. The program has not supplied a valid trap address for a synchronous system trap.
2. The program has not properly initialized the trap vector before a trap instruction (*BPT*, *IOT*, or *TRAP*), and the monitor has intercepted the instruction. Zero and odd addresses in the vector locations cause this error.

The value *NNNNNN* is the address of the instruction following the instruction or *EMT* that caused the error.

Verify that valid trap addresses are supplied for synchronous system traps. Initialize the trap vector properly for each trap instruction. If the program has no trap instructions, check for a logic error that is causing an inadvertent trap — for example, improper execution of data. See the *RT-11 Software Support Manual* for more information about synchronous system traps.

### ?MON-F-III USR NNNNNN

For FB only. A foreground job attempted to load the USR at an address outside the job's limits. The value *NNNNNN* is the address of the instruction following the instruction or EMT that caused the error.

Make sure that jobs that issue programmed requests requiring the USR provide an area for the USR to swap into. This area must be at least 2K words, wholly within the job's upper and lower limits, and pointed to by location 46.

### ?MON-F-Illegal address NNNNNN

An address specified in a monitor call was odd or was not within the job's address space. The value *NNNNNN* is the address of the instruction following the instruction or EMT that caused the error.

Correct the address in error in the source program.

### ?MON-F-Illegal call to USR NNNNNN

For SJ only. The USR was called from a completion routine. This error does not have a soft return — that is, .SERR will not inhibit this message. The value *NNNNNN* is the address of the instruction following the instruction or EMT that caused the error.

Correct the program so that the USR is not called from within a completion routine.

### ?MON-F-Illegal channel NNNNNN

For SJ only. A channel number that was too large was specified. The value *NNNNNN* is the address of the instruction following the instruction or EMT that caused the error.

Use a valid channel number (the default number is 16 channels), or define a larger number (225 maximum) using the .CDFN request.

### ?MON-F-Illegal EMT NNNNNN

For SJ only. The function code of an EMT was out of bounds. The value *NNNNNN* is the address of the instruction following the instruction or EMT that caused the error.

Check the EMT instruction to determine the correct code.

### ?MON-F-Mem err NNNNNN

For FB and XM only. See *?MON-F-Memory error NNNNNN*.

### ?MON-F-Memory error NNNNNN

For SJ only. The monitor found a memory parity error and aborted the user program. The address *NNNNNN* is the value of the program counter after the instruction has been executed. That is, it is the address of the instruction that caused a read of the location with bad parity. (Memory parity support must be chosen during system generation.) If the error persists or occurs at more than one address, memory has become defective. A memory parity error in a system with cache memory indicates failure of the main memory, not the cache memory. Recoverable cache errors are logged if error logging is active.

Run the memory diagnostics and then notify a DIGITAL field service specialist.

### **?MON-F-MMU fault NNNNNN**

For the XM monitor only. The program has a memory management error in the form of a program reference to an address that is outside the currently mapped bounds of the program. The value *NNNNNN* is the address of the instruction following the instruction or EMT that caused the error.

Check the instruction that precedes address *NNNNNN* and correct it. Rerun the program.

### **?MON-F-No dev NNNNNN**

For FB and XM only. See *?MON-F-No device NNNNNN*.

### **?MON-F-No device NNNNNN**

For SJ only. A READ/WRITE or .LOOKUP operation was attempted, but no handler was in memory for the device. The value *NNNNNN* is the address of the instruction following the instruction or EMT that caused the error.

Verify that no .RELEASE was done before the READ/WRITE operation. Make sure that the program uses the .FETCH command to fetch the handler, or load the appropriate handler before running the program.

### **?MON-F-Overlay error NNNNNN**

For SJ only. An error occurred when an overlaid user program tried to read an overlay. The value *NNNNNN* is the address of the instruction following the instruction or EMT that caused the error.

Make sure that the program did not accidentally perform a .CLOSE or .PURGE on channel 15 (decimal). Verify that the device is not off line and that the proper handler is loaded if the overlay program is running from a device type other than that of the system device.

### **?MON-F-Ovly err NNNNNN**

For FB and XM only. See *?MON-F-Overlay error NNNNNN*.

### **?MON-F-Power fail halt**

A power failure occurred. When power returns, the system prints the message (if display of this message was chosen during system generation) and halts.

Reboot the system.

### **?MON-F-Stack overflow**

For SJ only. A trap to 4 or trap to 10 occurred, and the stack pointer is below 0400 (octal).

Refer to the explanation and recovery procedures for the message *?MON-F-Trap to 4 NNNNNN*.

### **?MON-F-Swap error**

For FB and XM only. A hard error occurred while the system was attempting to write a user program to the system swap blocks. This may indicate that the system device is write-locked.

Verify that the system device is write-enabled. Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0 of this manual.

### ?MON-F-System halt

For FB and XM only. An I/O error occurred while the monitor was reading the KMON or USR into memory. Either the system volume was dismounted or the monitor file contained a bad block. The monitor continues to try to read the KMON after issuing this message.

Verify that the system volume is mounted and ready. Bootstrap a different monitor file on your system volume. If the monitor file is affected, obtain a new monitor file from your system backup device and label the corrupted file FILE.BAD to set aside the bad block.

### ?MON-F-System read failure halt

For SJ only. An I/O error occurred while the KMON or USR was being read into memory, indicating that the system volume is dismounted or the monitor file is situated on the system device in an area that developed one or more bad blocks. (Support for display of this message must be selected during system generation.)

Verify that the system volume is mounted in the proper device and ready. Bootstrap a different monitor file on the system volume. If the monitor file is affected, obtain a new monitor file from the system backup device and label the corrupted file FILE.BAD.

### ?MON-F-System write error

For SJ only. The error occurred when the monitor tried to write to SY: and was prevented, probably by a write-locked system disk.

Verify that SY: is write-enabled when the error occurs (remember that SY: must be write-enabled for the USR to swap). Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions in Section 2.0 of this manual.

### ?MON-F-Trap to 4 NNNNNN

#### ?MON-F-Trap to 10 NNNNNN

1. A trap to location 10 occurs if the job referenced illegal memory or device registers, or if an illegal instruction was used.

Determine the bounds of the user program from the link map or absolute locations 40, 46, 50, and 54. If the error occurred within the bounds of the user program, correct the programming logic. Verify that the program has not corrupted vital monitor data, such as the stack, the queue elements, or the monitor itself. Check USR swapping and program overlaying for possible error. Refer to Section 4.0 of this manual for more information. Check for reference to a device that does not exist on the current system (for example, PRINT FILE.FOR on a system that does not have a line printer).

2. A trap to location 4 occurs if stack overflow occurred, a word instruction was executed with an odd address, or a hardware problem caused bus time-out.

Make sure a transfer address is specified in the .END directive of a MACRO program, or with the linker /T option or monitor LINK/TRANSFER command.

The value NNNNNN is the address of the instruction following the instruction or EMT that caused the error.

3. A special trap to location 4 occurs if the program counter (PC) is equal to 1 (as in the following error message), indicating that the linker supplied a starting address of 1 for the program.

If none of these errors can be identified, report the problem to DIGITAL using an SPR; include a program listing and a machine-readable source program, if possible.

?MON-F-Trap to 4 000001

This can occur if the transfer address was omitted from the .END directive in a MACRO program, or no transfer address was specified with the linker /T option or the monitor LINK/TRANSFER command.

**?MON-F-Unloaded driver NNNNNN**

For FB and XM monitors only. The program attempted to use a device handler that was not in memory and could not be fetched. The value NNNNNN is the address of the instruction following the instruction or EMT that caused the error.

RT-11 requires device handlers to be loaded manually for foreground and system FB jobs and all XM jobs. Use the LOAD command to load the handler(s) before running the program.

**?MSBOOT-F-File not found**

The specified file was not available for bootstrapping from the magtape.

Check for a typing error.

**?MSBOOT-F-Illegal file name**

An illegal file name was specified.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Verify that the file specification is in the proper format.

**?MSBOOT-F-I/O error**

A hard error occurred during a magtape bootstrap operation.

Refer to the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions in Section 2.0 of this manual.

**?MSBOOT-F-Line too long**

More than 80 characters were used in the MSBOOT command line.

Enter a legitimate MSBOOT command, limited to a file name and file type.

**?PAT-F-Command line error**

There is a syntax error in the PAT command line.

Check for typing errors and reenter the command line.

**?PAT-F-Correction file has bad GSD**

There was an error in the global symbol directory (GSD). The file is probably not a legal object module.

Verify that the input file name is correct; check for a typing error in the command line. Reassemble or recompile the source to obtain a good object module and retry the operation.

**?PAT-F-Correction file has bad RLD**

A global symbol named in a relocatable record was not defined in the global symbol definition record. This error condition appeared in the language processor.

Reassemble the indicated file. If the condition persists, submit an SPR to DIGITAL; include with the SPR a program listing and a machine-readable source program, if possible.

**?PAT-F-Correction file has illegal record**

The format of the correction file is not compatible with the object file format PAT requires. The standard language processors should produce the required format.

Verify that the correction file has the proper format, and retype the command line.

**?PAT-F-Correction file missing**

The command line has no correction file specification. PAT requires both an input file and a correction input file in every command.

Enter a complete command to PAT.

**?PAT-F-Correction file missing RLD record**

The file is missing an RLD 7 command before the first TXT record. This is the p-sect definition command. PAT cannot process the file.

Reassemble the correction file.

**?PAT-F-Correction file read error**

PAT detected an error while reading the correction file. Input hardware can cause this error.

Retry the command. If the error persists, refer to the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions in Section 2.0 of this manual.

**?PAT-F-Illegal error**

An internal software error condition occurred.

If the error persists, submit an SPR to DIGITAL; include with the SPR a program listing and a machine-readable source program, if possible.

**?PAT-F-Incompatible reference to global AAAAAA**

The correction file contains a global symbol with improper attributes.

Modify the attributes of the global symbol. Choose DEFINITION or REFERENCE, and choose RELOCATABLE or ABSOLUTE. Reassemble the correction file, and retype the command line.

**?PAT-F-Incompatible reference to section AAAAAA**

The correction file contains a section name with improper attributes.

Modify the section attributes or section type. Choose RELOCATABLE or ABSOLUTE, and specify .PSECT or .CSECT. Reassemble the correction file, and retype the command line.

**?PAT-F-Input file has bad GSD**

There was an error in the global symbol directory (GSD). The file is probably not a legal object module.

Verify that the input file name is correct; check for a typing error in the command line. Reassemble or recompile the source to obtain a good object module and retry the operation.

**?PAT-F-Input file has bad RLD**

An error occurred in the language processor, because a global symbol named in a relocatable record was not defined in the global symbol definition record.

Reassemble the indicated file. If the error persists, submit an SPR to DIGITAL; include with the SPR a program listing and a machine-readable source program, if possible.

**?PAT-F-Input file has illegal record**

The format of the input file is not compatible with the object file format PAT requires. The standard language processors should produce the required format.

Verify that the input file has the proper format, and retype the command line.

**?PATCH-I-[+2K core]**

The USR is swapping, or PATCH needs more memory for overlay handling. PATCH continues executing normally.

This message is informational.

**?PATCH-I-Checksum=NNNNNN**

PATCH prints out the checksum in response to the /D option after an "E" or "F" command has been issued.

This message is informational.

**?PATCH-I-Search failure for NNNNNN**

The PATCH program could not locate the address *NNNNNN*.

Take whatever action is appropriate.

**?PATCH-W-Address not in segment**

The specified address exceeded the limits of the particular overlay.

Check the linker load map for the address and proper overlay segment.

**?PATCH-W-Bottom address wrong**

The contents of the address specified did not correspond to the first word in the standard RT-11 overlay handler.

Correct the line in error by specifying the correct address with the x;B command.

**?PATCH-W-Checksum error**

PATCH responded to an incorrectly entered checksum three times. A failure to enter the correct checksum on the third attempt caused an automatic exit to the RT-11 monitor.

The checksum is incorrect because the file being patched has been changed. Delete the incorrectly patched file and repeat the backup procedures before attempting to patch the file a second time.

**?PATCH-W-Illegal command**

The response to the message *FILE NAME* — was incorrect.

Check for a typing error in the command line. The file specification must be of the form *[dev:]filnam[.typ]/options*.

**?PATCH-W-Illegal option**

One of the options encountered in the entered file specification was not a recognized legal option.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Verify that the options used are valid. Retry the operation.

**?PATCH-W-Invalid overlay handler modification**

An attempt was made to insert a zero value into the overlay handler tables for an overlaid program.

Use only a non-zero value in conjunction with the ;O command.

**?PATCH-W-Invalid relocation register**

An attempt was made to reference a relocation register outside the range 0-7.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Set relocation registers within the range 0-7.

**?PATCH-W-Invalid segment number**

The specified segment number did not exist in the file being patched.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Check the linker load map and command string to determine the overlay structure.

**?PATCH-W-Must open word**

The @, P, or X command was typed when no address was open.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Use the @, P, and X commands only when a word is open.

**?PATCH-W-Must specify segment number**

The specified address exceeded the limits of the root segment.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Check the linker load map; a segment number must be explicitly given.

**?PATCH-W-No address open**

An LF, ^, @, X, P, C, or A command was typed when no address was open.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Open a location before using these commands.

**?PATCH-W-Not in program bounds**

1. An attempt was made to reference a location outside the limit defined by location 50 in block zero of the file.
2. The value of the initial stack pointer for the program may also be beyond the last location of the program.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Check the linker load map to determine where the program was loaded. Check the initial value of the stack pointer.

**?PATCH-W-Odd address**

An attempt was made to open an odd address as a word with the / (slash) command.

Use even numbers for word addresses. Use \ (backslash) to open an odd address.

**?PATCH-W-Odd bottom address**

The bottom address specified or contained in location 42 of an overlay file was odd.

The overlay handler must start on an even word boundary.

**?PATCH-W-Program has no segments**

1. An attempt was made to reference an overlay region in a program that was not identified as an overlaid program in the file specification.
2. An attempt was made to reference an overlay region in a program that has none.

Check the linker load map. Verify that the correct file was specified in the command line.

**?PIP-F-Channel in use**

A serious PIP internal error occurred.

Reboot the system and retry the operation. If the error occurs again, obtain a new copy of PIP.SAV and retry the operation. If the error still occurs, submit an SPR to DIGITAL; include with the SPR a program listing and a machine-readable source program, if possible.

**?PIP-F-Channel not open DEV:FILNAM.TYP**

A serious PIP internal error occurred.

Reboot the system and retry the operation. If the error occurs again, obtain a new copy of PIP.SAV and retry the operation. If the error still occurs, submit an SPR to DIGITAL; include with the SPR a program listing and a machine-readable source program, if possible.



**?PIP-F-Checksum error DEV:FILNAM.TYP**

A checksum error occurred during a formatted binary transfer.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Make sure that the correct file is being transferred. Data may have been lost from the input file. Retry the operation, using the /G or monitor /IGNORE option, and correct the file after input.

**?PIP-F-Device full DEV:FILNAM.TYP**

The output device did not have enough room to contain the specified file, although preceding files were copied.

Refer to Section 3.0 of this manual for information on how to increase storage space.

**?PIP-F-Device in use**

Another job was using the device (normally MT: or MM:).

Retry the operation when the other job is either finished or aborted.

**?PIP-F-Directory input error DEV:**

A hardware error occurred while the directory was being read.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0 of this manual.

**?PIP-F-Error reading directory**

PIP detected a hardware error while reading a device directory.

The device may not be mounted or on-line. Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0 of this manual.

**?PIP-F-File not found DEV:FILNAM.TYP**

The input file specified was not found, or no input files with the expected name or type were found during a wildcard expansion.

Check for a typing error in the command line, verify that the file name exists as entered in the command line, and retry the operation.

**?PIP-F-File sequence number not found**

The input magtape volume has fewer files than the sequence number in the monitor /POSITION option.

Check for a mistyped file sequence number, and check the magtape directory by using the monitor DIRECTORY/POSITION command or DIR /B option. Reenter the command correctly.

**?PIP-F-Illegal command**

The command line is incorrect. An option incompatible with the command may have been typed.

Check for a typing error. Verify that the format and syntax are correct and retry the operation.

**?PIP-F-Illegal delete DEV:FILNAM.TYP**

A magtape was used as the device in a DELETE command, a TYPE/DELETE command, a PRINT/DELETE command or with the /D option in a PIP command line. No files are deleted from the magtape.

Delete the files from the magtape by copying those files that should be saved to another volume with a monitor COPY/QUERY command or a PIP /G option, then reinitialize the original magtape. Transfer the saved files back to the magtape, if necessary.

**?PIP-F-Illegal device**

An illegal or nonexistent device was indicated.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Verify that the device indicated is valid.

### **?PIP-F-Illegal directory**

The device did not contain a properly initialized directory structure (end-of-tape file on cassette; empty file directory on other devices).

Initialize the device with the DUP /Z option or INITIALIZE command before using it the first time.

### **?PIP-F-Illegal option**

An illegal option was used in a command line.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Use only those options listed as valid for PIP in the *RT-11 System User's Guide*. (Also, see the list of valid options for the COPY, DELETE, and RENAME commands.)

### **?PIP-F-Illegal option combination**

An illegal option combination was used in the command line.

Check for a typing error in the command line. See the *RT-11 System User's Guide* for valid option combinations.

### **?PIP-F-Illegal option value**

During the copying of a magtape, the value of the file sequence number in a COPY/POSITION command or PIP /M option is not in the range -2 to +999. No files were copied from the magtape.

Check for typing errors. Retype the command with the appropriate file sequence number.

### **?PIP-F-Illegal output file**

The specified file name is illegal for the command.

Retype the command.

### **?PIP-F-Illegal rename DEV:FILNAM.TYP**

An illegal rename operation was attempted.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Verify that the same device name appears in both the input and output specifications.

### **?PIP-F-Illegal use of wildcards DEV:FILNAM.TYP**

1. The output file name or file type did not match the input file specifications in a copy operation.
2. The output file specification contained embedded wildcards (\* or %) as in A\*B.MAC and A%B.MAC.

Check for errors and retype the command line.

### **?PIP-F-Input error DEV:FILNAM.TYP**

PIP detected a hardware error while reading the file.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0 of this manual. Retry the operation using a /G (/IGNORE) option.

### **?PIP-F-Insufficient memory**

Memory overflow occurred resulting from too many device and/or file specifications (usually in wildcard operations) and no room for buffers.

See Section 3.0 of this manual for information on how to increase memory space. Try copying the files one at a time, without using wildcards.

**?PIP-F-Library file not copied DEV:FILNAM.TYP**

An OBJ library is an input file in a monitor COPY/BINARY command or PIP /B option. The file name is shown in this message. Copying stops.

Do not use the /BINARY or /B option when copying OBJ libraries. Use the /QUERY or PIP /Q option to selectively copy files, and type NO for each OBJ library.

**?PIP-F-Output error DEV:FILNAM.TYP**

1. An unrecoverable error occurred while PIP was writing a file, perhaps caused by a hardware or checksum error.

See Section 3.0 of this manual for information on how to increase storage space. Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.



**?SIPP-I-Approaching segment boundary**

SIPP is within five words of exceeding the high limit (or block boundary) of an overlay segment.

Operation continues.

**?SIPP-I-End of file**

SIPP automatically opened the next location beyond the end of the file during a patch operation.

SIPP returns to the *OFFSET?* prompt.

**?SIPP-I-Extending high limit**

An attempt was made to request a change to a location beyond the program's high limit.

When SIPP installs the patch, it calculates the new high limit and updates location 50 and the bitmap of the program. This informational message is printed only once during a session.

**?SIPP-I-Extending overlay segment**

An attempt was made to request a change to a location beyond the segment's linked limit, but before its block boundary.

When SIPP installs the patch, it automatically updates the segment size in the overlay table. This message will occur the first time an overlay segment is extended during a session. (Each session begins with the *SEGMENT?* or *BASE?* prompt.)

**?SIPP-I-No modifications made**

You exited from the patch correctly or typed ;V, but did not request any modifications to the file.

Operation continues.

**?SIPP-W-Patch buffer approaching limit**

SIPP is about to run out of memory in which to store modifications.

Make only five more modifications. If you are extending the file, type CTRL/Y and insert the remaining patches.

**?SLP-F-Audit trail exceeds line limit**

Illegal combination of /P, /S or /L option values were used.

Check the *RT-11 System User's Guide* for legal combinations of option values. Retype the command.

The current editing session is terminated and no output files are produced. Control returns to CSI level.

**?SLP-F-Audit trail overwrites line**

Text on a source line went beyond the point where the audit trail was placed.

Use the /P option to reposition the audit trail.

The current editing session is terminated and no output files are produced. Control returns to CSI level.

### **?SLP-F-Command syntax error**

A line was read from the command file that was not a valid command.

The current editing session is terminated and no output files are produced. Control returns to CSI level.

Check the command line for typing errors. Make sure the proper format was used for the command (refer to the *RT-11 System User's Guide*) and re-type the command.

### **?SLP-F-Device full**

During a write operation, an EOF occurred.

The current editing session is terminated and no output files are produced. Control returns to CSI level.

Refer to Section 3.0 of this manual for information on how to increase storage space, or use another output volume.

### **?SLP-F-Extra file(s) specified**

More than two output files or more than two input files were specified in the command line.

The current editing session is terminated and no output files are produced. Control returns to CSI level.

Retype the command line, using two or fewer output files and two or fewer input files.

### **?SLP-F-File created: protected file already exists**

A protected file exists, along with a newly created unprotected file of the same name.

List the directory, unsorted. If the unprotected file appears before the protected file in the directory listing, either delete or rename it. If the protected file appears first, rename it or change the protection code with the monitor `RENAME/NOPROTECT` command or `PIP /Z` option.

### **?SLP-F-File not found**

The specified file is not located on the specified device.

Check the command line for typing errors. Verify the location of the target file and reissue the command.

### **?SLP-F-File protected**

An attempt was made to modify a protected file.

Change the protection status of the file with the monitor `RENAME/NOPROTECT` command or `PIP /Z` option.

### **?SLP-F-Hard error on device**

A hardware error occurred during an I/O transfer.

The current editing session is terminated and no output files are produced. Control returns to CSI level.

Refer to the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0 of this manual.

### **?SLP-F-Illegal rename**

The SLP program tried to rename the output file that was sent to magtape.

Magtape is not a valid output device for SLP operations — do not send output to it.

**?SLP-F-/x Illegal option**

An illegal option name was specified (x stands for the illegal symbol).

Refer to the *RT-11 System User's Guide* for a list of legal options.

The current editing session is terminated and no output files are produced. Control returns to CSI level.

**?SLP-F-/x Illegal value**

An option value was specified that is not within the range of legal values.

Refer to the *RT-11 System User's Guide* for a list of legal options and the range of legal values for each option.

The current editing session is terminated and no output files are produced. Control returns to CSI level.

**?SLP-F-Insufficient memory**

There was not enough memory for the combined requirements of the line buffer and block buffers for the files.

Refer to Section 3.0 of this manual for information on how to increase memory resources.

The current editing session is terminated and no output files are produced. Control returns to CSI level.

**?SLP-F-Line number error**

A command line specified a numeric line locator that was not in the correct format. In an update line, locator2 pointed to a source file line that appears before the line pointed to by locator1. Or, the update lines did not edit the source file in order from the beginning of the file to the end.

Check the command line for typing errors. Make sure the proper format was used for the command. Make sure the update lines reference source file lines in the correct order, and that locator1 and locator2 correctly define a range of lines in the source file.

**?SLP-F-Line too long**

A line was read that was longer than the line buffer.

Use the /L option to make the buffer larger.

The current editing session is terminated and no output files are produced. Control returns to CSI level.

**?SLP-F-Protected file already exists**

An attempt was made to create a protected file having the same name as an existing file.

Use the monitor RENAME/NOPROTECT command or PIP /Z option to change the protection level of the existing file, or use a different name to create the new file.

**?SLP-F-Search failure in source file**

A specified source line was not found in the source file.

Verify that the specified source line exists in the source file. Add the missing source line if necessary, or specify another source line.

The current editing session is terminated and no output files are produced. Control returns to CSI level.

**?SLP-F-Source file not specified**

The command did not specify a source file. Retype the command, specifying a source file.

The current editing session is terminated and no output files are produced. Control returns to CSI level.

**?SLP-F-System error**

This is a serious internal error.

Submit an SPR to DIGITAL; include with the SPR a program listing and a machine-readable source program, if possible.

The current editing session is terminated and no output files are produced. Control returns to CSI level.

**?SLP-F-Unexpected end of correction file**

The correction file did not contain the end-of-file line (“/”).

Change the correction file to include the end-of-file line (“/”).

The current editing session is terminated and no output files are produced. Control returns to CSI level.

**?SLP-F-/X Value required**

An option was specified that requires a value, but none was given.

Specify a value for the option, and retype the command.

The current editing session is terminated and no output files are produced. Control returns to CSI level.

**?SRCCOM-F-File created: protected file already exists**

A protected file exists, along with a newly created unprotected file of the same name.

List the directory, unsorted. If the unprotected file appears before the protected file in the directory listing, either delete or rename it. If the protected file appears first, rename it or change the protection code with the monitor RENAME/NOPROTECT command or PIP /Z option.

**?SRCCOM-F-Illegal command**

An invalid command to SRCCOM was typed.

Check the valid commands for SRCCOM. Reenter a valid command.

**?SRCCOM-F-Illegal option**

An invalid option was found, or an option other than /MATCH was given a value.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Use only those options listed in the *RT-11 System User's Guide* for SRCCOM. Also, see the valid options for the DIFFERENCES command in the *RT-11 System User's Guide*, and specify values only for those options requiring values.

**?SRCCOM-F-Illegal option value**

An illegal value was specified in the command to SRCCOM.

Check the *RT-11 System User's Guide* for a list of options and the range of legal values for each option. Reenter the command.



**?SRCCOM-F-Insufficient memory**

There was not enough memory to hold a particular difference section.

Refer to Section 3.0 of this manual for information on how to increase memory space.

**?SRCCOM-F-Protected file already exists DEV:FILNAM.TYP**

An attempt was made to create a protected file with a name already associated with an existing file.

Use the monitor RENAME/NOPROTECT command or PIP /Z option to change the protection level of the existing file, or use a different name to create the new file.



**READER'S COMMENTS**

NOTE: This form is for document comments only. DIGITAL will use comments submitted on this form at the company's discretion. If you require a written reply and are eligible to receive one under Software Performance Report (SPR) service, submit your comments on an SPR form.

Did you find this manual understandable, usable, and well-organized? Please make suggestions for improvement.

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Did you find errors in this manual? If so, specify the error and the page number.

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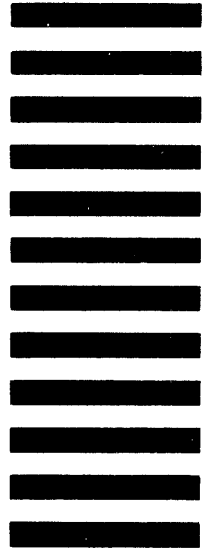
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